

# Yearbook of the United Nations

## 1980



YEARBOOK OF THE  
UNITED NATIONS  
1980

Volume 34

# YEARBOOK OF THE UNITED NATIONS 1980

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## Foreword

**T**HE United Nations is engaged in a unique experiment. The task assigned to the Organization by the Charter, namely to construct a new order of peace and co-operation among all nations and peoples, is unparalleled in both scope and complexity. We need hardly recall that such an endeavour cannot be fulfilled in the space of one year. Instead it is a process of transformation, both in the structures of national and international society and in the attitude of men and women throughout the world.

The Yearbook of the United Nations is a record of the efforts made by the Organization over the course of one year to edge closer to the great ideals of the Charter. It is a useful point of reference for all students of international life. But the successes and difficulties it records must be seen in the light of our long-term endeavours for peace, justice, and social and economic progress.

The United Nations itself fully recognizes the magnitude and complexity of the tasks before it. We set our sights on a future of true international co-operation, but we also had to measure our progress in limited spans of time. As the Yearbook recounts, 1980 saw the beginning of two important decades proclaimed by the General Assembly: the Second Disarmament Decade and the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. Other long-term goals were set over the year.

This Yearbook shows that we have given ourselves demanding objectives and we face some of the world's most intractable problems. But the start of a new decade is a time for renewal and for optimism, based on a measured understanding of the possibilities of this Organization for peace and rational change.



Javier PÉREZ DE CUÉLAR  
Secretary-General

# Contents

FOREWORD, by SECRETARY-GENERAL JAVIER PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR	v
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE YEARBOOK	xiii
EXPLANATORY NOTE ON DOCUMENTS	xiv

## Part One: United Nations

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION	3
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### POLITICAL AND SECURITY QUESTIONS

I. DISARMAMENT AND RELATED MATTERS	19
Committee on Disarmament, 20; Disarmament Commission, 31 ; Consideration of disarmament questions by the General Assembly, 34.	
II. PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE	119
Legal aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space, 119; Scientific and technical aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space, 129; Enlargement of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, 134; Registration of space launchings, 135.	
III. THIRD UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LAW OF THE SEA	136
Ninth session of the Conference, 136; Decisions of the General Assembly, 158.	
IV. QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY	159
Effects of atomic radiation, 159; Annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency, 161.	
V. STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY	165
Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, 165.	
VI. NON-USE OF FORCE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	174
VII. REVIEW OF THE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS	180
VIII. QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER AND THE STRENGTHENING OF THE ROLE OF THE ORGANIZATION	182
Maintenance of international peace and security, 183; Peaceful settlement of disputes between States, 189.	
IX. MATTERS RELATING TO AFRICA	194
Matters concerning South Africa's apartheid policies, 194; Situation in Southern Rhodesia, 243; Question of Namibia, 252; Complaint by Angola against South Africa, 252; Complaint by Benin, 257; Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte, 257; Relations between Lesotho and South Africa, 259; Relations between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Egypt, 260; Malagasy islands in the Indian Ocean, 261; Complaint by Mozambique against South Africa, 263; Complaints by Zambia, 263; Emergency and special economic assistance programmes in Africa, 267; Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, 290; United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, 294.	



X.	QUESTIONS CONCERNING ASIA	296
	Matters concerning Western Asia, 296; Situation in South-East Asia, 320; Communication concerning the question of Korea, 342.	
XI.	QUESTIONS CONCERNING LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	343
	Communications concerning relations between the Bahamas and Cuba, 343; Communication from Costa Rica, 344.	
XII.	QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE MIDDLE EAST	344
	Situation in the Middle East: status of the cease-fire, 346; Search for a peaceful settlement, 370; Situation in the occupied territories, 398; Questions pertaining to refugees in the Near East, 436; Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon, 446.	
XIII.	SITUATION IN CYPRUS	448
	Political and related developments, 448; Humanitarian matters, 458.	
XIV.	QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE MEMBERSHIP AND ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS	460
	Admission of new Members, 460; Equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council, 461; Composition of relevant organs, 463; Rationalization of the procedures and organization of the General Assembly, 463.	
x v .	OTHER POLITICAL AND SECURITY QUESTIONS	465
	Complaint by Malta against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, 465; Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, 467; Participation of observers in the work of the General Assembly, 468; Questions relating to information, 469.	

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS

I.	QUESTIONS CONCERNING DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER	485
	Establishment of a new international economic order, 486; Specific development questions, 535.	
II.	RESTRUCTURING OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SECTORS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM	567
III.	CHARTER OF ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES	577
IV.	UNITED NATIONS OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT	579
	United Nations Development Programme, 579; United Nations programmes of technical co-operation, 597; United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, 600; Technical assistance received and provided during 1980 through the United Nations and related agencies, 601; United Nations Capital Development Fund, 606; Comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development, 607; Designation of resident co-ordinators, 613.	
V.	TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT	614
	General trade and development questions, 616; Financing related to trade and the international monetary system, 619; Merchandise trade, 620; Invisibles, including shipping, 632; Transfer of technology, 633; Technical co-operation, 634; Organizational questions, 635; International Trade Centre, 639.	
VI.	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	641
	Activities in 1980, 641; Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, 644; Programme questions, 655; Organizational and other questions, 662.	

VII.	QUESTIONS CONCERNING TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS	664
VIII.	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT	674
IX.	QUESTIONS RELATING TO FOOD PROBLEMS World Food Council, 686; World Food Programme, 696.	685
X.	USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL (NON-AGRICULTURAL) RESOURCES	702
XI.	QUESTIONS PERTAINING TO THE ENVIRONMENT United Nations Environment Programme, 716; International co-operation to counter the spread of deserts, 727.	715
XII.	QUESTIONS CONCERNING HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	732
XIII.	REGIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES Economic Commission for Europe, 740; Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 745; Economic Commission for Latin America, 751; Economic Commission for Africa, 754; Economic Commission for Western Asia, 764; Regional co-operation and development, 768.	740
XIV.	STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENTS	770
x v .	SOCIAL QUESTIONS Social policy and development planning, 772; Social services, 775; Crime prevention and criminal justice, 779.	771
XVI.	POPULATION QUESTIONS	790
XVII.	HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS Action against racism, racial discrimination, apartheid and racial intolerance, 797; Violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, 818; Importance for human rights of the realization of the right to self-determination, 837; Protection from torture and other cruel or inhuman punishment, 842; Other human rights questions, 849.	795
XVIII.	STATUS OF WOMEN World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, 886; Implementation of the World Plan of Action and the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women, 902; Other matters relating to the status of women, 907.	885
XIX.	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND	925
x x .	REFUGEE QUESTIONS	931
XXI.	INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL	955
XXII.	UNITED NATIONS DISASTER RELIEF	967
XXIII.	CONSULTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	981
XXIV.	CO-ORDINATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL QUESTIONS Functioning of co-ordination machinery, 990; Co-ordination of programme activities, 994; Co-ordination of administrative activities, 995.	990
x x v .	TRAINING AND RESEARCH United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 997; United Nations University, 1002; Establishment of the University for Peace, 1004.	997



## XXVI. OTHER ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS 1009

Preservation and development of cultural values, including restitution of cultural and artistic property, 1009; Questions relating to youth, 1011; The elderly and the aged, 1016; Transport and communications, 1019; International tourism, 1024; International co-operation in cartography, 1025; World Climate Programme, 1026; Consumer protection, 1027; International years and anniversaries, 1028; Exchange of information on banned hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products, 1031; Participation of intergovernmental organizations in the work of the Economic and Social Council, 1033.

## QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE AND TO THE INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

- |      |   |      |
|------|---|------|
| I.   | INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM  | 1035 |
|      | General aspects, 1035; Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1040.                                |      |
| II.  | IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES | 1048 |
|      | General questions, 1048; Questions concerning individual territories, 1076.                         |      |
| III. | QUESTION OF NAMIBIA   | 1102 |
| IV.  | SITUATION IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA  | 1116 |
| V.   | OTHER QUESTIONS RELATING TO NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES  | 1117 |

## LEGAL QUESTIONS

- |      |   |      |
|------|---|------|
| I.   | INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE  | 1121 |
|      | Continental shelf (Tunisia/Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), 1121; United States diplomatic and consular staff in Teheran, 1121; Interpretation of the Agreement of 25 March 1951 between the World Health Organization and Egypt, 1123.   |      |
| II.  | QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION   | 1124 |
| III. | INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW   | 1130 |
|      | United Nations Conference on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, 1131; United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, 1133.   |      |
| IV.  | TREATIES AND MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS   | 1138 |
| V.   | OTHER LEGAL QUESTIONS   | 1144 |
|      | Drafting of an international convention against the use of mercenaries, 1144; Draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind, 1146; Protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, 1148; Relations with the host country, 1150; Teaching and knowledge of international law, 1153; Legal aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space, 1154; Observer status of national liberation movements, 1154. |      |

## ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

- |    |   |      |
|----|---|------|
| I. | ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS   | 1157 |
|    | Composition of the United Nations Secretariat, 1157; United Nations salary system, 1167; United Nations pension system, 1179; Other administrative and personnel questions, 1188. |      |

II.	BUDGETARY ARRANGEMENTS	1197
	United Nations programme budget, 1197; Scale of assessments for apportionment of United Nations expenses, 1211; Financial emergency of the United Nations, 1217.	
III.	OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS	1220
	Pattern of United Nations conferences, 1220; Publications and documentation of the United Nations, 1227; Administrative and budgetary co-ordination, 1230; United Nations Postal Administration, 1235; Joint Inspection Unit, 1235; Office accommodation and extensions to United Nations conference and office facilities, 1237; Financial reports and accounts and reports of the Board of Auditors for 1978 and 1979, 1240; Other matters, 1243.	

## Part Two: Intergovernmental organizations related to the United Nations

I.	INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)	1251
II.	INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO)	1256
III.	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)	1265
IV.	UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)	1271
V.	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)	1281
VI.	INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (WORLD BANK)	1289
VII.	INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (IFC)	1296
VIII.	INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (IDA)	1301
IX.	INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF)	1307
X.	INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (ICAO)	1313
XI.	UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION (UPU)	1318
XII.	INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (ITU)	1321
XIII.	WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (WMO)	1325
XIV.	INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION (IMCO)	1329
x v .	WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (WIPO)	1332
XVI.	INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (IFAD)	1337
XVII.	INTERIM COMMISSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION (ICITO) AND GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE (GATT)	1342

## Appendices

I. ROSTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS	1347
II. CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE Charter of the United Nations, 1349; Statute of the International Court of Justice, 1358.	1349
III. STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS General Assembly, 1364; Security Council, 1384; Economic and Social Council, 1385; Trusteeship Council, 1397; International Court of Justice, 1398; Principal members of the United Nations Secretariat, 1399.	1364
IV. UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRES AND OFFICES	1401

## Indices

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN SUBJECT INDEX	1404
SUBJECT INDEX	1405
INDEX OF NAMES	1438
INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS	1447
HOW TO OBTAIN PREVIOUS VOLUMES OF THE YEARBOOK	1450

## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE YEARBOOK

ACABQ	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	JIU	Joint Inspection Unit
ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	JUNIC	Joint United Nations Information Committee
ANC	African National Congress of South Africa	MPS	United Nations System of Balances of the National Economy
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations	MULPOC	Multinational Programming and Operational Centre
CCIR	International Radio Consultative Committee [ITU]	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
CCITT	International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee [ITU]	NGO	non-governmental organization
CCOP	Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas [ESCAP]	NRED	Natural Resources and Energy Division [DTCD]
CD	Committee, on Disarmament	OAS	Organization of American States
CDCC	Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee [ECLA]	OAU	Organization of African Unity
CEPAL	Comisión Económica para América Latina	ODA	official development assistance
CFA	Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes	OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
CIAMDA	Computer Index to Atomic and Molecular Data relevant to Fusion [IAEA]	OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
CINDA	Computer Index of Neutron Data [IAEA]	OXFAM	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
CORE	Congress of Racial Equality	PAC	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania
COSPAR	Committee on Space Research	PANAFTTEL	Pan-Africa" Telecommunication Network
CPC	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination	PANS	Procedures for Air Navigation Services [ICAO]
DIEC	(Director-General for) Development and International Economic Co-operation	PCT	Patent Co-operation Treaty [WIPO]
DIESA	Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	PLO	Palestine Liberation Organization
DPI	Department of Public Information	POLISARIO	Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Rio de Oro
DTCD	Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	PTA	Preferential Trade Area [ECA]
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa	RMRDC	Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre [ESCAP]
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe	SALT II	Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (1979)
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America	SALT III	Third strategic arms limitation treaty (proposed)
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States	SDR	special drawing rights
ECWA	Economic Commission for western Asia	SELA	Sistema Económico Latinoamericano (Latin America" Economic System)
EEC	European Economic Community	SIDA	Swedish International Development Authority
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	SIDFA	Senior Industrial Development Field Adviser [UNIDO]
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	SIS	Special Industrial Services [UNIDO]
FICSA	Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations	SOLAS	(International Convention for) the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974
FRETILIN	Frente Revolucionária de Timor Leste Independente	SNA	United Nations System of National Accounts
FSAS	Food Security Assistance Scheme [FAO]	SSDLs	Secondary standard Dosimetry Laboratories [IAEA/WHO]
GARP	Global Atmospheric Research Programme [WMO]	SWAPO	South West Africa People's Organization
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	TCDC	technical co-operation among developing countries
GDP	gross domestic product	TIR	Transport International Routier [international road transport]
GDPS	Global Data-processing System [WMO]	UNCITRAL	United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
GNP	gross national product	UNCIVPOL	United Nations Civilian Police [UNCIFYPI]
GOS	Global Observing System [WMO]	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
GSP	generalized system of preferences	UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
GTS	Global Telecommunication System [WMO]	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency	UNDRO	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization	UNEF	United Nations Emergency Force
ICFTU	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
ICITO	Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
ICJ	International Court of Justice	UNFDAC	United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross	UNFICYP	United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission	UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions	UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IDA	International Development Association	UNHCS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
IEFR	International Emergency Food Reserve	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	UNIDF	United Nations Industrial Development Fund
IFC	International Finance Corporation	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
IFS	International Fertilizer Supply Scheme [FAO]	UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
IGCP	International Geological Correlation Programme [UNESCO]	UNISPACE-82	Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful uses of Outer space
IHP	International Hydrological Programme [UNESCO]	UNITA	União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola
ILC	International Law Commission	UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
ILMAC	Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission	UNRISD	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation	UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization	UNSO	United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office
IMF	International Monetary Fund	UNTAG	United Nations Transition Assistance Group [for Namibia]
INCB	International Narcotics Control Board	UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization	UNU	United Nations University
INTIB	Industrial and Technological Information Bank [UNIDO]	UPU	Universal Postal Union
INTOR	International Tokamak Reactor [IAEA]	WAPA	weighted average of post adjustments
IOB	Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems	WCP	World Climate Programme [WMO]
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission	WCRP	World Climate Research Programme [WMO/ICSU]
IPC	International Patent Classification [WIPO]	WFC	World Food Council
IPF	indicative planning figure	WFP	World Food Programme
ITC	International Trade Centre	WFTU	World Federation of Trade Unions
ITO	International Trade Organization [GATT]	WHO	World Health Organization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union	WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	WMO	World Meteorological Organization
IYC	International Year of the Child	WTO	World Tourism Organization
		Y.U.N.	Yearbook of the United Nations

## EXPLANATORY NOTE ON DOCUMENTS

To assist readers who wish to make a more detailed study of subjects discussed in Part One of this volume, documentary references are provided at the end of each chapter and subchapter. These references give the symbols and short titles of documents of the principal United Nations organs dealing with the subject concerned, records of voting, and texts of adopted resolutions and decisions. Also listed are the numbers of the meetings at which the subject was discussed, and for which summary or verbatim records are available. The following is a guide to the principal document symbols:

A/- refers to documents of the General Assembly, numbered in separate series by session. Thus, A/35/- refers to documents issued for consideration at the thirty-fifth session, beginning with A/35/1. Documents of the Assembly's special and emergency special sessions are identified as A/S- and A/ES-, followed by the session number: in 1980, A/S-II/- (eleventh special session), A/ES-6/- (sixth emergency special session) and A/ES-7/- (seventh emergency special session). A/C.- refers to documents of six of the Assembly's Main Committees, e.g. A/C.I/- is a document of the First Committee, A/C.6/-, a document of the Sixth Committee. The symbol for documents of the seventh Main Committee, the Special Political Committee, is A/SPC/-. A/AC.- documents are those of the Assembly's ad hoc bodies and A/CN.-, of its commissions; e.g. A/AC.105/- identifies documents of the Assembly's Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, A/CN.4/-, of its International Law Commission. Assembly resolutions and decisions since the thirty-first (1976) session have been identified by two Arabic numerals: the first indicates the session of adoption; the second, the sequential number in the series. Resolutions are numbered consecutively from 1 at each session. Decisions of regular sessions are numbered consecutively, from 301 for those concerned with elections and appointments, and from 401 for all other decisions. Decisions of special and emergency special sessions are numbered consecutively, from 11 for those concerned with elections and appointments, and from 21 for all other decisions.

E/- refers to documents of the Economic and Social Council, numbered in separate series by year. Thus, E/1980/- refers to documents issued for consideration by the Council at its 1980 sessions, beginning with E/1980/1. E/AC.-, E/C.- and E/CN.-, followed by permanent identifying numbers, refer to documents of the Council's subsidiary ad hoc bodies, committees and commissions. For example, E/C.1/-, E/C.2/- and E/C.3/- refer to documents of the Council's sessional committees, namely, the First (Eco-

nomic), Second (Social) and Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committees, respectively; E/CN.5/- refers to documents of the Council's Commission for Social Development, E/CN.7/-, to documents of its Committee on Natural Resources. E/ICEF/- documents are those of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Symbols for the Council's resolutions and decisions, since 1978, consist of two Arabic numerals: the first indicates the year of adoption and the second, the sequential number in the series. There are two series: one for resolutions, beginning with 1 (resolution 1980/I); and one for decisions, beginning, since 1980, with 100 (decision 1980/1100).

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

T/- refers to documents of the Trusteeship Council. Its resolutions are numbered consecutively, with the session at which they were adopted indicated by Roman numerals, e.g. resolution 2171(XLVII) of the forty-seventh session.

ST/- refers to documents of the United Nations Secretariat.

DC/- refers to documents of the Disarmament Commission.

DP/- refers to documents of the United Nations Development Programme.

ID/- refers to documents of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

ITC/- refers to documents of the International Trade Centre.

TD/- refers to documents of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

UNEP/- refers to documents of the United Nations Environment Programme.

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

U.N.P. designates United Nations sales publications, each of which carries a sales number.

## PART ONE

### The United Nations

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

### I

The past year, which marked the thirty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, has provided some reasons for celebration and many for anxiety. For example, the attainment of independence by Zimbabwe and the striking progress made by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea are, in their different ways, sources of considerable satisfaction and encouragement. They show that with goodwill, hard work and understanding apparently insurmountable obstacles can be overcome through negotiation. On the other hand, we have witnessed at too many levels of international society a growing uncertainty and lack of direction. This is reflected in the deteriorating relationships of some of the more powerful nations, in the continuing deadlock on vital economic matters, in the persistence of certain regional conflicts to the detriment both of the peoples concerned and of the wider international community, in humanitarian disasters stemming from political and military conflict, and in an increasing incidence of politically motivated violence and terror.

In this confused climate the pursuit of many of the great objectives proclaimed in 1945 may seem to have lost momentum or to have been obscured, while some of the progress made in the last 30 years has been dissipated. A reliable system of international peace and security—the central theme of the Charter of the United Nations—has developed little further in practice than haphazard and last-minute resorts to the United Nations. Disarmament, for all the meetings and mechanisms, seems a more distant goal than ever, and the world still lives in the shadow of nuclear destruction. The new international economic order remains little more than an abstraction, while the economic prospects of the vast majority of countries and peoples continue to be affected by the general disorder and malaise. Fundamental questions of human rights have been put aside or deadlocked by political and economic expediency. The development and observance of international law and a universally accepted code of international behaviour have sustained a series of reverses. These are the main challenges which we must address with determination and vision in the United Nations.

There is a general tendency to take progress

for granted but loudly to bemoan the lack of it. We must therefore look at the other side of the 35-year balance-sheet. The world, in spite of its burgeoning armaments, has so far escaped the scourge of another global war. The international community has come through the geopolitical revolution of decolonization with an unexpected minimum of violence and has embarked on a far more representative international political system. This system, despite the present insecurities, should in the long run have greater stability, justice and balance than the old system, which was polarized on the relations of a few great powers. If this proves to be true, the United Nations, as the Organization in which the new system is taking shape, will have an increasing importance and relevance to international relations.

In this connexion a very important development has been the emergence, within the United Nations system, of regional and other groups of nations representing common interests and common views on important world problems. I believe that the emergence of these groups has been of great value to the United Nations both in articulating important policies and points of view and in facilitating and streamlining its work. This year we mourned the death of President Tito, a great statesman and one of the founders of the non-aligned movement. This movement has pioneered the progression to a more broadly based international system for the future. I believe that this will prove to have been a major historic step in the development of international relations.

Although unable to put an end to some regional conflicts, the United Nations has time and again shown its vital utility as a means of keeping some of them under control and preventing them from leading to a confrontation between global nuclear powers. The present range of activity of the Organization, encompassing great economic and social aims, humanitarian programmes, human rights concerns and global problems of universal interest, is far wider and more comprehensive than anything envisaged at San Francisco.

His Holiness Pope John Paul II, whose visit to our Headquarters was a most inspiring event of the past year, expressed our common aspiration in the wish that “in view of its universal



character, the United Nations will never cease to be the forum, the high tribunal from which all man's problems are appraised in truth and justice."

We are, then, in a period in which certain fundamental improvements are accompanied by much strife and frustration. Since the United Nations represents a teeming world in transition, it is not surprising that the improvements and heightened opportunities, which we more or less take for granted, are offset by much disorder and perplexity. In the United Nations our task should be to try increasingly to tilt the balance in the right direction.

## II

In this year, which has again witnessed alarming and unexpected international developments, it seems relevant to look once more at the concept of international peace and security which is the primary concern of the United Nations. Is this concept, as outlined in the Charter, still a valid aim to strive for? And if so, how do we proceed, in practical terms, to make the United Nations machinery more effective and more respected?

It is rightly a matter of general concern that the decisions of the Security Council and the resolutions of the General Assembly often go unheeded, so that problems which should have been brought under control persist, proliferate and pose continual threats to international peace. This failure also has a debilitating effect on the United Nations itself. Continued frustration breeds extremism, and extremism in its turn tends to breed irresponsibility and violence. Thus a reasonable decision disregarded may soon lead to a far sharper decision which tends to harden positions on all sides. This is a vicious circle which affects a number of important international problems. It is also a process which has much to do with the erosion of the authority and reputation of the United Nations as a responsible international body. We need to tackle both ends of this cycle—enhancing the authority of, and respect for, the main organs, and taking into account the need for a sense of realism in achieving results.

The United Nations was intended to provide a forum where injustices could be righted and international conflicts resolved. It was also intended to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations. While the Organization is often used effectively as a diplomatic centre for the resolution of problems, it is also frequently used as a parliamentary forum for actually waging a conflict in public. This process inevitably projects the Organization into controversial positions which have aroused considerable criticism in some

quarters. There are complaints, for example, that such debates do not always take account of the realities of a situation and do not always allow for the relationship between voting strength and the possibility for practical implementation. Conversely, there have been counter-charges that the will of the majority in the United Nations has too often been flouted and that the reasonable demands of its resolutions have been ignored.

It seems to me that both the diplomatic and the parliamentary approaches are important parts of our evolving world Organization. To bring both into a proper working balance, where each will support the effectiveness of the other, will require a much broader development of a sense of world community and of a basis of shared interests and responsibilities. We cannot expect such a sense of community to emerge overnight, but it is an essential goal if the Organization is to develop as its founders intended. At the present stage of evolution, desirable long-term international policies are all too often the victim of short-term domestic politics.

What is the real nature of the problem of international peace and security? Is our world fundamentally safe from an unforeseen and disastrous general conflict? Personally, I do not believe that we are on the brink of another world war, but there is certainly a great deal to worry about in the present unpredictable state of international relations. We cannot safely assume that the world situation is fundamentally stable.

After the Second World War the system of international peace and security envisaged in the Charter was based on the proposition that the nations of the world should entrust their security and the responsibility for maintaining international peace primarily to the Security Council of the United Nations. To take such a fundamental step requires a confidence both in each other and in the Council which the Governments of the world have not generally been able to muster. This has meant that the Council has too often played a peripheral role in important conflict situations or has tended to be used as a last resort when the situation was already seriously out of hand. This does not mean that the Council has not played a significant role. On the contrary, time and again it has provided the means to defuse a crisis and to point the way towards a solution.

Is this even remotely satisfactory, when compared with the system outlined in the Charter, which was designed after the experience of the most destructive war in history? The answer is that it is probably all that current political conditions will allow. We should be clear, however, that each time, for political reasons, limits are

put on the capacity of the United Nations to act, each time the Organization is divided or vacillates in the face of actions which are clearly in violation of the Charter, and each time its decisions on important matters are ignored or treated with disrespect, the capacity and authority of the United Nations to deal with a future crisis is diminished.

I hope that all Governments will give this problem the most serious attention. It can become a matter literally of survival if, as has happened before, an unforeseen concatenation of events brings us face to face unexpectedly with an encompassing threat to world peace. We must remember that such a threat lies very near the surface of the arrangements which at present govern international politics.

### III

Many important developments have claimed the attention of the United Nations in the past year. The problem of the Middle East has as usual been a dominant concern of the Organization, and in view of its special nature I shall deal with it separately.

The new and unexpected crisis which arose late in 1979 in Afghanistan raised fundamental problems of Charter principles. It has affected the process of detente, which had seemed to promise a more positive relationship between the world's most powerful States. It created tension and anxiety throughout the world community.

The United Nations was seized of this problem, and the General Assembly pronounced itself on the principles involved and the action required to resolve the crisis. A number of suggestions to this and related ends have been made both within and outside the United Nations, and various Governments, both individually and in groups, have made efforts to point the way to the solution of this formidable problem. These have included, in particular, moves on behalf of the Governments of the region, the Islamic Conference, the current Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, and the Council of Europe. Evidently any such solution needs the co-operation and consent of all the parties concerned, and must ensure that the Afghan people will be able to determine their own destiny, free from foreign interference and intervention.

For my part, I have exerted my best efforts to assist in the search for a solution. I discussed the situation with the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of India and with the President and Foreign Minister of Pakistan on the occasion of my trip to New Delhi to attend the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. During the following

months I had the opportunity to continue these contacts and also to discuss the matter with the Foreign Minister of Afghanistan and the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. In addition I had talks with members of the Security Council, in particular the representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States. In all these talks, I expressed my concern about the dangerous situation in the area and the need for an early negotiated settlement. However, I have not yet been able to discern from these contacts a basis for an agreed solution. Therefore the only way that appears open is to initiate a process of negotiation among all the parties concerned with a view to finding a political solution of the problem with full regard to the principles of the Charter and the decisions of the Organization. This should be done in a manner that permits the national interests involved to be reconciled by peaceful means. Another, and tragic, aspect of this problem is the plight of the large number of Afghan refugees. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other concerned agencies have endeavoured to meet the essential humanitarian needs.

A completely unexpected development which has deeply preoccupied the United Nations and shaken international confidence has been the crisis in relations between the United States and Iran and the taking of the American diplomatic personnel in Iran as hostages. This was a unique event since the long-standing international conventions governing diplomatic relations and diplomatic immunity had hitherto been more or less taken for granted. Indeed, as recently as 1961 these international instruments were brought up to date under United Nations auspices in the Vienna Convention. This episode, which, to my deep regret, is still continuing, underlines the absolute necessity of preserving codes of conduct in the essential relations between nations. If we lose this basic minimum we face a future of international chaos.

The Security Council and the International Court of Justice have pronounced themselves firmly and unanimously on the essential principles involved in the hostage question. I myself have been closely involved from the outset in efforts to free the hostages and to settle the very serious crisis in relations between Iran and the United States, as well as to find some means of recognizing the sufferings of the Iranian people and of dealing with their strongly held perception of their historic grievances. I have been to Teheran myself, as has a Commission of Inquiry which stands ready to resume its work whenever this may appear to be useful and opportune. I have remained in constant contact with the Iranian authorities and the Government of the

United States. The fate of the hostages demands the most careful and imaginative handling. For my part I shall continue to exert my best efforts to bring about a satisfactory solution to this grave problem in all its aspects.

In Africa many developments give cause for serious concern. But in a world of unresolved problems the emergence of the independent nation of Zimbabwe stands out as a shining example of statesmanship. The fact that it was possible, after a prolonged conflict, to work out a solid political basis for the self-determination of a people while assuring the harmonious coexistence of different races is a triumph for leadership, moderation and the capacity to learn from past mistakes. Tenacity in the struggle for a people's inalienable rights led to a settlement in which magnanimity, understanding and tolerance were the order of the day. This was an inspiring moment in human history, no matter what difficulties and challenges the new Government of Zimbabwe is now so courageously facing. These developments owe much to the wisdom and statesmanship of many very different people, in particular the leaders of the Zimbabwe liberation movements, the African front-line States, the British Government and the Commonwealth. The role in this historic process of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, which kept alive the objective of genuine independence and majority rule, was an indispensable factor in the ultimately successful outcome.

Important discussions have already been initiated concerning United Nations assistance to Zimbabwe in its challenging task of national reconstruction. The Security Council has recognized that this is an international responsibility, and I shall do my best to mobilize all possible assistance. I hope that bilateral aid will also be forthcoming in generous measure to assist the Government of Prime Minister Mugabe in dealing with the tremendous problems of reconstruction.

The events in Zimbabwe are an object lesson in escaping from the past in order to win the future. As well as marking a turning-point in southern Africa, this development will also, I hope, be studied in other parts of the world where historic problems block the way to a peaceful future of peoples in coexistence.

It is to be hoped that the Zimbabwe development will be followed by corresponding progress in Namibia. For the moment, however, to my regret, the implementation of the settlement proposal approved by the Security Council is still pending. In the past year intensive efforts have been made through negotiations and representations of various kinds to break the deadlock, and the concept of a demilitarized zone along

Namibia's frontier with Angola and Zambia has been accepted by all concerned, including South Africa. I wish to express my appreciation to all those who have been helpful in facilitating our efforts to break the deadlock. I sincerely hope that these efforts will come to fruition in the very near future.

Quite apart from the existing embitterment and frustration, I am concerned that a further delay in solving this question may lead to wider destruction and bloodshed on both sides of the frontier. In a matter of such importance one party or another may well have doubts about taking a historic step forward, for such a step inevitably involves a considerable element of chance. But I am convinced that the alternative is bound to lead to a steady erosion of the situation, an escalation of violence and a bitter long-drawn-out struggle which will profit no one and bring bloodshed and ruin to the region. The prospect of a coexistent future in which problems are solved in co-operation rather than by conflict will be indefinitely postponed, and all parties in the end will be the losers. The tide of history is flowing strong in Africa. Many of the lessons of the immediate past have been learned and the result is a mood of statesmanship and pragmatism. I believe that the climate for transition to Namibian independence has never been more favourable than now. I therefore urge all concerned to take advantage of it and move forward expeditiously to the implementation of the settlement proposal contained in Security Council resolution 435(1978). In the Secretariat we are fully prepared to play our part in ensuring the fair and objective implementation of this plan.

While the problem of Namibia is an immediate preoccupation, the general concern over the system of racial discrimination and apartheid in South Africa has been heightened in recent months by increasing tensions and violent incidents in South Africa. I need only repeat here that this concern will inevitably persist until there are significant signs that the system of apartheid with all that it represents is a thing of the past. No reasonable person can underestimate the magnitude of the problem. But by the same token the world community's concern will continue and grow as long as the manifest injustices of apartheid persist.

Elsewhere in Africa there are serious inter-State and other conflicts as well as enormous internal problems. The tragic civil war in Chad, the unresolved problems of the Horn of Africa and the prolonged conflict of Western Sahara all call for urgent action by the international community, and more importantly by the parties directly involved, to restore conditions of peace and understanding.

I certainly hope that the painstaking efforts of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to resolve these problems will succeed. I am in close contact with African leaders on these matters and have assured them of the support of the United Nations in their efforts.

In the case of Chad, I hope that the intensive efforts being undertaken by OAU to reconcile the warring parties will prove fruitful. Otherwise, it is possible that a request will be made to the United Nations for assistance in a peace-keeping operation.

In the Horn of Africa, I was pleased to learn that relations between the Sudan and Ethiopia had taken a positive turn and that OAU has resumed its good offices in resolving differences between Ethiopia and Somalia.

The question of Western Sahara, with which the United Nations is seized, has entered a critical phase. The Organization of African Unity has actively sought a solution to the problem and a report on the latest situation will be submitted to the General Assembly.

The United Nations has a profound interest in such situations, not only because of their potential bearing on the wider peace, but also because its assistance is often necessary to deal with massive humanitarian disasters which result from military and political conflict. I hope therefore that, in close co-operation with OAU, efforts can be intensified in the coming year to bring these flash-points of the African scene under control. I shall have more to say later on international assistance in the humanitarian field.

The Middle East and Cyprus remain direct concerns of the United Nations in the peace-keeping field as well as in the broader dimension of political settlement. In Cyprus, while the actual situation in the island remains calm, not least because of the presence of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), the peace-making process has been deadlocked for over a year in spite of the high-level 10-point agreement reached under my auspices in May 1979. The year has therefore been spent in trying to clarify the assumptions on which substantive intercommunal talks could proceed. On 9 August 1980 the talks were finally resumed and agreement was reached to proceed to the substantive stage in mid-September. Here again the will of the parties to engage in a significant process of negotiation and compromise will be the key to any future success. A sustained international effort, at many levels and in many forms, has been made to assist them in their task. That effort will continue.

I wish to take this opportunity to express appreciation to the Governments which have

provided troops and other forms of support for UNFICYP.

The situation in South-East Asia has remained dangerous and is of the deepest concern to me. Despite efforts made at various levels, little progress has been achieved in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 34/22 regarding the situation in Kampuchea, including the withdrawal of foreign troops and the search for a political solution. Persistent political and military problems have rendered extremely difficult the vast humanitarian relief operation being undertaken by the United Nations system on behalf of the afflicted people of Kampuchea. I have been mindful, since its adoption by the Assembly, of the resolution requesting me to exercise my good offices in order to contribute to a peaceful solution of the problems in the area. Following consultations with the parties, I travelled to Hanoi and Bangkok in August 1980. I discussed these problems in both capitals, and despite the conflicting views it was agreed that the process of discussion would continue with my assistance when the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam and Thailand are in New York to attend the forthcoming session of the General Assembly. I have made it clear that my good offices continue to be available to the countries of the region for any purpose that they may find useful. In the mean time, until solutions are found to resolve the political and military issues that underlie the crisis in the area, the humanitarian operations of the United Nations system have to continue as effectively as possible despite the serious limits imposed upon them by the prevailing situation. In this connexion, I should like to recall that all aspects of the relief programme were considered in a meeting that I convened at Geneva in May 1980, at the request of the Economic and Social Council.

I shall be commenting later on the search for a settlement in the Middle East. Here, therefore, I shall mention only the peace-keeping involvement of the United Nations in that region. The two main forces involved are the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) on the Golan Heights and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) in south Lebanon. The military observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO) assist both of these operations while carrying out their other duties. Once again this year the UNTSO observers have displayed outstanding courage, efficiency and devotion to duty. The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force has continued to carry out its duties most effectively and without incident. The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, as I have pointed out before, is involved in a far less clearly defined

and much more complex situation. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Force has continued to face major problems and to experience extremely disturbed conditions.

I do not wish to repeat here the substance of my very detailed reports on UNIFIL to the Security Council. We continue to face in south Lebanon a situation in which it has so far proved impossible for UNIFIL to achieve all the objectives of its mandate. In particular, it has been prevented from taking full control of its entire area of operations, from establishing peaceful conditions and from helping to restore the full authority and sovereignty of the Lebanese Government in that area. A main factor in this situation is the policy of the Government of Israel and its support of the *de facto* forces in southern Lebanon. The disturbed conditions in other parts of southern Lebanon, including the presence of Palestinian and other armed elements, and the general political and security situation in Lebanon itself also contribute to the extremely difficult conditions in the south.

Whatever its frustrations, I believe that all concerned agree that UNIFIL is fulfilling with great courage and restraint an absolutely vital peace-keeping function, not only in south Lebanon but in regard to the Middle East situation as a whole. We shall persevere, in co-operation with the Government of Lebanon, in pursuing all the objectives of UNIFIL, in strengthening its capacity to discharge its functions by peaceful means, and in making all possible efforts to secure those changes which are necessary to the successful fulfilment of UNIFIL'S task. I wish here to pay a heartfelt tribute to the Commander, officers, men and civilian staff of UNIFIL for their steadfastness in adversity and danger. I also wish to thank those Governments which have provided contingents for the confidence and understanding they have shown in supporting this vital but difficult operation. And I wish here to honour the memory of those United Nations soldiers who have given their lives in south Lebanon in the cause of peace.

In this connexion, I feel obliged to express once again my concern at the financial difficulties which two important peace-keeping operations, UNIFIL and UNFICYP, continue to confront. This situation places a heavy burden on the troop-contributing countries which, if allowed to continue, may adversely affect the future of such operations. It also involves a matter of basic principle, since the maintenance of international peace and security under the Security Council should be a collective responsibility.

#### IV

The Middle East situation continues to dominate the affairs of the international community

and remains central to the political and economic stability of the world. Few other international problems have such a complex structure or such widespread repercussions. I am deeply concerned at the present trend of events, in which extremism feeds extremism, where claims foster counter-claims or reactions, and where the short-term demands of national politics tend to obscure the long-term demands of justice, peace and humanity. I do not intend to deal here with specific cases in this regard with which the Security Council has been concerned and on which it has taken decisions in the past year.

In the current circumstances, there are severe limitations to what the United Nations can do to maintain a reasonable degree of peace and to promote progress towards a settlement. Indeed it is significant and ominous that the United Nations itself is increasingly under attack in some quarters, and that at times its good faith is impugned. This is a serious development, because the United Nations should be in a position at all times to play a useful and constructive role in the search for a comprehensive solution. Indeed there are some indispensable functions—peace-keeping for example—which it is uniquely qualified to perform. It is vital therefore that the United Nations should uphold the essential principles and the rights of the parties involved and, in doing so, should be able to command the confidence of all. This is an extremely difficult role to play effectively. And yet without it an essential element will be missing when we come, as we must, to move forward towards a settlement.

We have to realize that there is not, and cannot be, an instant solution to the Middle East problem which will be immediately acclaimed by all. This is particularly so because the problem is compounded of a long series of historical developments, errors, injustices and conflicts. I am moved to make this statement by my concern at the present state of affairs—a state of affairs, incidentally, which casts a shadow over many other important activities of the community of nations.

Any progress in the Middle East requires in the first place a vastly improved degree of communication and understanding at many levels. There can be no hope of peaceful progress if the peoples of the region and their leaders do not recognize and accept each other's existence and each other's right to exist. Conditions must be created in which positive and agreed solutions can be developed.

The main aspects of the Middle East problem are interdependent and cannot be separated. A continuous and determined effort must therefore be made to achieve a comprehensive settlement through negotiations involving all the parties

concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Any future solution of the problem will have to be based on the right of all States in the area to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force, on the inalienable rights of the Palestinians, including their right to self-determination, and on withdrawal from occupied territories. In this context the question of Jerusalem is of primary importance and cannot be solved through any unilateral decision.

I continue to believe that the United Nations can do much to facilitate a settlement, and I earnestly hope that it will play an increasingly important role in this vital endeavour.

## V

In my report of 1978 on the work of the Organization I referred to the achievements of the tenth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to disarmament, which had just completed its work. Unfortunately, the disarmament strategy adopted at the special session, which might have become a landmark in the quest for a reduction of the burden of arms, has yet to be translated into substantive action and has been followed instead by a further escalation of the arms race. Available figures on military expenditures already indicate another big upward jump, attributable in large measure to the deteriorating trend of the general international situation. World military expenditures in 1980 will exceed the staggering figure of \$500 billion, or roughly 6 per cent of total world output. The quantitative and qualitative development of weapons, particularly nuclear weapons, continues. The impact of such expenditures on other critical basic needs of society is self-evident, and I have referred repeatedly in the past to the link between disarmament and development as being of critical importance.

Present trends cast ominous shadows over disarmament efforts, both within and outside the framework of the United Nations. Indeed, disarmament activities seem to remain largely confined to organizational and procedural matters rather than substantive ones. In view of the scope and intensity of the efforts that went into the successful elaboration of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, it seems necessary to examine carefully the assumptions that underlay that exercise and the factors involved in the subsequent frustration of the hopes placed in it. It is after all an abiding irony that all Governments are aware of the dimensions, the significance and the dangers of the arms race and are committed in principle to disarmament, and yet we see less actual progress

in this field than in almost any other major international problem.

It is important to define and recognize the realities of the situation. The very Governments which in principle strongly favour disarmament and arms control as a general proposition will, when faced with perceived concrete dangers, tend to give priority to military strength in order to enhance their security. While it is widely acknowledged that disarmament will improve the security of all in the long run, few are prepared to rely on it as a protection against their perception of today's threats or tomorrow's dangers. Faced with this choice, most Governments for the time being consider it their duty to opt for the dictates of immediate safety through armaments.

This is the dilemma which perpetuates the arms race. The evolution of the international situation since the special session on disarmament convened in May 1978 has tended to sharpen this dilemma. Almost every one of the areas of current tension and conflict, some of which are mentioned in other sections of this report, generates security problems for the parties concerned and almost every one of them adds further momentum to the arms race. The lessons of history indicate that enduring peace and security cannot in the long run be built on the accumulation of weaponry by individual States or by military alliances. But history also demonstrates that, in the face of threats to or breaches of peace, States will exercise their right of individual and collective self-defence as best they can. It is true that the balance of deterrence is essentially fraught with risk, but many Governments, not only those of nuclear-weapon States, would consider that in the present circumstances world peace would be endangered if that balance were destabilized. And yet it is all too clear that the steady increase in weapons, especially nuclear weapons, exposes the world to terrible potential dangers. The comprehensive study on nuclear weapons called for two years ago by the General Assembly, and recently completed, highlights such dangers. In 13 years the total number of strategic nuclear warheads has reportedly almost tripled. The report emphasizes the deficiencies and risks of current deterrence strategies and the threatening prospects of further nuclear proliferation.

In effect, while the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session laid down the basis for an effective approach for disarmament, disarmament cannot be conceived in a vacuum. There is an intimate relationship between disarmament and security, and the nature of the relations among countries obviously affects their willingness to perceive security in other than military

terms. Progress in disarmament will increase confidence among nations. But progress is likely to be modest until that confidence has been developed, at least to some extent, and until at least some of the causes of distrust and rivalry are dealt with. Thus, if we believe that disarmament is essential, we must also strengthen the belief that only through compromise, restraint and the harmonization of national goals can lasting and genuine international security be achieved. In short, we must make a determined effort to return to the purposes and principles of the Charter.

In these circumstances, we should recognize that it is essential to keep the consideration of the disarmament problem closely tied to specific political realities and to the ways in which Governments actually respond to those realities. This applies both to disarmament proper and to the closely related area of arms control.

There must be tangible demonstrations of renewed commitment to the objectives outlined in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session. The Second Disarmament Decade, which began this year, offers a suitable framework for setting politically attainable concrete targets and making substantive progress in that direction.

The role of the negotiating body is particularly important in this regard. It is the Committee on Disarmament which has been entrusted with the important task of giving practical effect to the Programme of Action. The Committee now has a clear-cut agenda and has also established a number of working groups to facilitate its consideration of various issues on its agenda. What is needed now is a vigorous pursuit of negotiations leading to substantive agreements.

There is one area in particular where agreement is not only urgent but possible. In transmitting to the Committee on Disarmament the study on a comprehensive nuclear-test ban, I reiterated my conviction that "all the technical and scientific aspects of the problem had been so fully explored that only a political decision was necessary in order to achieve agreement." The problem can and should be solved now.

While Member States have a responsibility for maintaining the process of halting and reversing the arms race, the United Nations can play an important role also in providing objective and authoritative information on the arms race, disarmament and arms control. By disseminating such information, world-wide public support for disarmament can be generated, including support for the efforts of Governments on this most difficult of all problems.

The second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, to be convened

in 1982, will provide a new opportunity to assess the processes initiated through the international disarmament strategy adopted at the tenth special session.

## V I

Political and military conflicts and upheavals invariably engender human suffering which, on occasion, reaches disaster proportions. We have all too many such cases today. Problems of refugees and displaced persons as well as demands for relief and rehabilitation on a massive scale exist in Africa and Asia. Similar problems exist on a lesser scale in Latin America. Considerable strain is imposed on the fragile economies of countries that receive large numbers of refugees, and they naturally expect the international community to share the burden they carry.

In addition, international assistance is required to deal with the ravages of drought and famine which have spread from the Sahelian countries to many other countries in Africa, leaving in their wake starvation and social disruption.

To deal with such situations, the United Nations has long-standing humanitarian programmes and agencies. The efforts of the United Nations system to meet specific humanitarian challenges are being reported in full elsewhere, and I wish here only to make some general comments and suggestions on this essential part of the Organization's work.

Political and humanitarian factors are sometimes difficult to separate in some of the situations I have mentioned. Unfortunately most of the great human tragedies of our time are deeply rooted in political and military developments. This is particularly true of the various humanitarian demands of Indo-China. In the face of human misery on the scale which exists in that part of the world, it is essential to provide humanitarian assistance even though a political solution has yet to be found. I appeal to all Governments to understand this dilemma and to support the humanitarian efforts of the United Nations system and associated international and voluntary organizations to provide assistance on a non-discriminatory basis to the afflicted civilian population. Above all, there is a need to make renewed efforts to move in the direction of political settlements which will allow the agonized populations of that tortured region to look at last to a future of peace.

My second comment concerns the question of security. It has until now been generally accepted that security and peace-keeping are political matters and separate from emergency humanitarian efforts, although past experience has shown that when the two have happened to coincide



the humanitarian task has been greatly facilitated by the presence of peace-keeping operations. A relatively small United Nations presence can have a calming effect on a violent situation out of all proportion to its numbers, armaments or military capacity. I fully recognize the political and other complexities involved. Clearly the authority of the Security Council must be respected, and the principle of national sovereignty strictly observed. On this basis, I believe however that Member States might consider the possibilities of extending in some form the Organization's very considerable experience of peace-keeping into humanitarian emergencies where conditions call urgently for an element of security.

My third comment relates to the United Nations system itself and humanitarian emergencies. The United Nations and the specialized agencies were not, in themselves, originally conceived as bodies which would conduct large-scale operations. The operations which they have increasingly undertaken have therefore necessarily been improvised. This is all very well up to a point, but after 35 years it is abundantly clear that the Organization is going to continue to be faced with practical emergencies, sometimes on a very large scale, where as a matter of human necessity and conscience it has to act and where the circumstances urgently require that the United Nations provide the leadership that is necessary to avert unspeakable tragedy.

It is simply insufficient on such occasions to cobble together for such vast emergencies an improvised coalition of independent United Nations agencies and programmes, sometimes in co-operation with the Red Cross and with a number of non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies. All are willing to help, and many contribute magnificently, but organization, co-ordination, united policies and co-operative forward planning alone can ensure full success and the optimum use of the assistance provided by the international community.

I shall be pursuing this matter within the United Nations system and in the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. I would naturally welcome the views of Member States, especially those which have so generously supported these humanitarian efforts. In this connexion I welcome the initiative taken this summer in the Economic and Social Council and the proposal for a review of the emergency operations of the United Nations system. I feel that it is time to take a further step in making our Organization better fitted to meet the challenges of the present and the future.

I wish here to mention a long-standing humanitarian programme, the United Nations Relief

and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), which reached its thirtieth anniversary this year. The question of the renewal of UNRWA is on the provisional agenda of the forthcoming session of the General Assembly. Every year UNRWA goes through a financial crisis which absorbs a very large proportion of the Commissioner-General's time and energy. As long as the Palestine refugee problem exists, UNRWA makes an essential contribution, not only in discharging a humanitarian obligation of the United Nations but as an important stabilizing factor in the region. Every year financial shortfalls threaten drastic cuts in UNRWA's services, especially in the education system, and the outlook for next year is even more serious.

## VII

Earlier in this report I mentioned the necessity of observing binding codes of conduct in the essential relations between nations. Interference, often by violent means, in the internal affairs of sovereign States has for far too long been a deplorable feature of the international scene. The past year has in addition witnessed a dangerous increase of violence directed at diplomatic and political persons both at home and abroad. There have been kidnappings, threats and assassinations.

I am deeply disturbed at such trends, indicating, as they do, anarchic tendencies which can only erode the already tenuous structure of international relations. Such activities reveal both a contempt for international rules, conventions and practices and a disrespect for the domestic peace and order of other States. They can only cause universal concern among the vast majority of States which are striving for a peaceful and less violent future. As Secretary-General, with my direct responsibility for international civil servants all over the world, I am also profoundly disturbed by a trend which can very seriously affect the security and effectiveness of the international civil service.

The General Assembly has, on my initiative, previously had occasion to consider the broader problem of international terrorism and its underlying causes. I now welcome the proposal for the inclusion of a new item in the Assembly's agenda concerning effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives. I hope that the Assembly will take advantage of this proposal to make abundantly clear the concern of Member States with preserving and enhancing the respect for and security of those engaged in international affairs as well as the need for an end to the present violent trend, which can only have the most dangerous consequences for the entire world community.

## VIII

Throughout the past year, I have on numerous occasions expressed my concern about current trends in the world economy. These trends have caused and continue to cause widespread uncertainty and have assumed special gravity in their impact on the weakest and most vulnerable countries. It is clear that urgent responses are required from the international community and that such responses must be based on greater understanding and co-operation. It is imperative that the political will of nations be mobilized, at the highest levels of government, if we are to accelerate the processes of negotiation and compromise which are required to reverse present trends and to transform and restructure the international economy.

In these circumstances, during the contacts that I had with numerous world leaders in the past months and in the visits that I paid to various capitals, I invariably expressed my deep anxiety at the present pace of negotiations and explored ways and means to proceed with a greater sense of cohesion and urgency.

Certain positive steps have been taken over the past few months, notably in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, where negotiations have led to the establishment of a Common Fund and a set of rules and principles regarding restrictive business practices. Further, actions have been taken by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in an attempt to alleviate the balance-of-payments problems of developing countries. However, in the critical areas of energy, money and development finance, no significant progress has been achieved, and initiatives that were undertaken have proved inadequate. Even the preparations for the eleventh special session of the General Assembly, devoted to development and international economic co-operation, proved to be difficult.

We are therefore entering a new decade burdened with unresolved problems, with insufficient agreement on how to address these problems. It is the aim of the new International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, discussed by the General Assembly at its eleventh special session, to provide a common perspective and to indicate the goals, objectives and policy measures required of the international community as a whole if we are to accelerate the development of developing countries. The Strategy provides a measure of the massive effort that will be required, both domestically and at the international level, if worthwhile progress is to be achieved. Unless challenges are boldly met, these objectives will remain in danger of staying unfulfilled, as were many elements of the previous Strategy.

I need hardly elaborate on the ominous consequences that any such shortcoming would imply for the 6 billion people who will inhabit this planet by the year 2000.

It is thus essential that the proposed global negotiations in critical areas relating to raw materials, energy, trade, development, money and finance should be given a serious new impetus in the coming months. I hope that the convergence in concerns and the expressions of the determination to act that emerged from many of the statements to the General Assembly at its eleventh special session would serve to accelerate the now dangerously modest pace of discussions in the North-South negotiations. A large majority of countries strongly support the view that this new round will contribute to the solution of international problems and be instrumental in restructuring international economic relations. However, discussions on the agenda and procedures for the new round have underlined that there are still serious divergences concerning the manner in which negotiations should proceed. The final outcome of the special session will indicate whether, beyond general statements of intent, there is a real determination to engage in substantive negotiations.

It is my earnest hope that these answers will indeed be found at the earliest moment so that the process of global negotiations can move forward. Even then, the process, if it is to succeed, must be backed continuously by the serious political will of all the parties involved. To this end, and in order to stimulate current efforts, it may prove useful to hold short meetings at the ministerial level at crucial stages of the negotiations. Likewise, the Brandt Commission has suggested the holding of summit meetings of limited numbers of heads of State or Government. This suggestion deserves careful attention.

As I noted in addressing the Economic and Social Council, the time-frame required for fruitful global negotiations must not deter us from seeking immediate remedies to urgent problems. Thus, the critical situation of certain developing countries may deteriorate drastically during the coming months unless prompt and appropriate action is taken. It was in this connexion that I drew the attention of Governments to the balance-of-payments difficulties being experienced by many developing countries, including especially the least developed and others of low income. I made a number of proposals on how to deal with these difficulties and also urged that the pace of investment in the energy sector of these countries should be accelerated. I have noted that the response to these proposals has been encouraging; I would hope that they will be considered more fully during the thirty-fifth

session of the General Assembly and that appropriate actions will be initiated to remedy the situation.

As we view the current stage of our negotiations on economic matters, we cannot afford to delude ourselves with the thought that paralysis in the economic sector will not entail serious political consequences. The interaction between economic and political factors is constant and intense. Peace is as much at stake in the discussions on economic questions as prosperity and a decent standard of living for all humanity. Inevitably, in these circumstances, economic issues will play an increasing role in the life of the United Nations in answer to the concerns of Member States. I intend to ensure that the United Nations system does its utmost to meet these concerns with a sense of purpose and determination.

## IX

Our Organization remains central to humanity's aspirations for a world in which human rights and the dignity of the human person are respected. While a number of positive steps have been taken in this field in the past year, particularly as a result of recent initiatives in the Commission on Human Rights, there have also, unfortunately, been a great number of human rights violations in the international community. These violations, which include arbitrary detention, torture, hostage-taking and forced migrations, remain the cause for deep concern and anguish. A most distressing and continuing phenomenon has been the summary execution of individuals in many parts of the world without regard for the due process of law. I have condemned these acts on humanitarian grounds and will continue to do so in unequivocal terms.

Moreover, senseless violence and wanton assaults on human dignity in the past year have created fresh challenges, not only for the United Nations but for all organizations and individuals involved in the promotion of human rights.

I have repeatedly said that the hopes placed in the United Nations in the field of human rights can only be realized if the Governments which make up the Organization comply with the principles of the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Too often we see a wide gap between principles and actual practice. This results in frustration within the Organization and disillusionment among the public at large.

The proceedings of the last session of the Commission on Human Rights were among this year's more positive developments and pointed the way to a serious approach to a number of difficult matters. Despite the political climate nev-

vailing, the Commission made advances in the elaboration of standards on various subjects such as the rights of the child, the rights of minorities, the prohibition of torture, and the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance. Moreover, the Commission addressed itself specifically to situations of gross violations of human rights. The establishment by the Commission of a working group to investigate the fate of missing and disappeared persons was indicative of its deep concern with regard to this tragic problem. The Working Group has since met and is seeking the co-operation of all concerned for the purpose of eventually bringing an end to the problem of enforced or involuntary disappearances and of determining the whereabouts or fate of missing or disappeared persons. Quiet and effective work, through a series of seminars and studies, was also undertaken in the course of the year to give wider understanding to the purposes of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

Such measures, each in itself seemingly a small step, represent in the aggregate a serious effort to build up the machinery and procedures necessary to make a reality of the objectives of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. We should be very clear, however, that our efforts hitherto are small indeed in comparison to the awesome magnitude of this problem. Nor must we forget that the human rights of the Universal Declaration, if they are to have meaning to millions around the globe, must be related to the right to development and to the creation of a new international economic order. There can be scant comfort in the contemplation of abstract rights while poverty and disease afflict vast numbers in this world.

In these circumstances, I would appeal to States which have not yet done so to accede as speedily as possible to instruments such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto, and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

I have always regarded it as my duty to exercise my good offices in human rights matters and I shall continue to assist in every way that I can. Increasingly I have been requested by various United Nations bodies dealing with human rights to enter into direct contacts with Governments of countries facing problems. In several instances, such Governments have received visits from special representatives designated by me. I appreciate such co-operation, which furthers a purpose that is central to our Organization and the values we profess.

## X

The World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, held at Copenhagen, which marked the mid-point of the Decade declared by the General Assembly in 1976, thoroughly considered the totality of issues relating to women. The Conference and its attendant activities vividly demonstrated the vastly increased understanding of these fundamental problems and the rightful degree of importance which is now at last being given to them. The Conference showed dramatically that women fully intend to play a more active role in determining, at the national and international levels, their own destinies as well as sharing in key decisions in matters of peace and development.

The Conference stressed the need for the redistribution of tasks and responsibilities among men and women so that the division of labour between the sexes both within and outside the household is more equally shared. It highlighted the undoubted fact that mass poverty is a primary cause of the inequality of women and that their advancement is therefore closely linked with the goals of development and of the new international economic order. It emphasized the undoubted fact that women are not simply discriminated against by the productive system but carry a double responsibility as the reproductive force of our society.

The Conference articulated clearly the determination of women to share more fully in the process of global management for development and for peace as well as their conviction of the need for the allocation of a greater share of the world's resources to the betterment of the lives of all people rather than to the instruments of war. In this context, it underscored the important place both of women's potential and their concerns in the formulation of a new international development strategy.

The political controversy over certain aspects of the Programme of Action should not be allowed to overshadow the great range, importance and imaginativeness of the deliberations in Copenhagen. The Conference served progressively to advance and deepen the realization of the world community that women are actively involved in every global concern. I hope and believe that this recognition will increasingly become a powerful force for positive change and peaceful development.

## XI

The Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea completed its ninth session at the end of August with a successful conclusion definitely in sight, and it seems likely that a convention can be adopted early in 1981. This monu-

mental negotiation to draft a constitution for the seas has been called, with good reason, one of the most significant achievements in international relations since the United Nations Charter.

The more than 300 articles and eight annexes of the informal text that contains the draft convention, dealing as they do with almost every conceivable aspect of the uses and resources of the oceans, are the result of tireless negotiation and the process of consensus. The compromises reached have their roots in common interests and in the reconciliation of competing interests rather than in ideology, and signal a striking victory for the rule of reason and law. In fact the Conference on the Law of the Sea disposes of the idea that the United Nations cannot be used as an effective negotiating body and that it is impossible to negotiate on complex matters in large groups of Governments.

At the recent session acceptable formulations were found on the remaining hard-core issues. The work which remains outstanding could be completed at the next and last session of the Conference. It is confidently hoped that a convention would be ready for adoption by April 1981. This would bring to fruition one of the most arduous and complex negotiations ever undertaken under the auspices of the United Nations, or perhaps in human history.

Quite apart from the achievement of the specific objectives of the Conference on the Law of the Sea, I attach the highest importance to the impact which its success may have in strengthening the role of the United Nations in finding viable solutions to great global issues. I hope that those who labour in other fields will take courage from this remarkable example.

## XII

In my last report on the work of the Organization, I stated that the international civil service was at a critical juncture and that there was an urgent need to re-evaluate positions and attitudes in this regard in the full knowledge that there are differing views on the matter. That assessment remains unchanged.

This is a time of increasing interest in the personnel questions of the Organization on the part both of Member States and of staff members themselves. Equitable geographical distribution of the Secretariat, the desirability of establishing and maintaining a more rational recruitment policy, the career prospects of staff as well as the status and security of the members of the international civil service are vital matters that have engaged the attention of Member States and staff alike. We must spare no efforts to tackle effectively these crucial issues, if we are to reaffirm and revitalize the original concept of an indepen-

dent international civil service outlined so cogently in Articles 100 and 101 of the Charter.

There is a wide range of diversity of attitudes among Member States and staff members on many of the practical problems of the Secretariat. This year, for example, the resolution of the General Assembly requesting reports on the possibility for change in the existing criteria has given rise to serious differences between the major financial contributors and other Member States concerning the desirable ranges for geographical distribution of posts in the Secretariat.

The question of the international civil service is an extremely complex one, since there are constraints and practical limitations which severely curtail the possibilities of meeting all points of view. Thus a perfect solution is, in the nature of things, impossible. We must therefore strive to achieve common ground through understanding and mutual accommodation where all sides are willing to appreciate the interests of others and to co-operate in the relief of legitimate concerns. A great deal of patience will be required.

As far as the Secretary-General is concerned, he needs such guidance from Member States as will permit him to exercise fully the proper discretion necessary in the matter of appointments so that the Organization will always have the staff it requires to carry out its functions effectively. The legitimate interests of the staff itself must also be borne in mind at all times not only by the Secretary-General but also by the Member Governments. In this connexion I wish to express my concern about the security of international civil servants and about the imperative need for Member States to comply with their obligations under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

We now have a wealth of experience on the problems and functioning of the international civil service. I believe that we need a frank and open evaluation of personnel matters and of the concept of the international civil service in the light of this experience and in the full knowledge of the existence of widely divergent views. I am confident that, in the right spirit, we can find the accommodations and arrangements necessary to preserve the essential nature of the international civil service and to secure for the Organization the best efforts from its staff in their dedicated service to the world community.

### XIII

In recent years, much attention has been devoted to the rationalization of the structures and procedures of the Organization both at the intergovernmental and Secretariat level. Some progress has been achieved at both levels. But

important as it is to rationalize structures and procedures, it should be emphasized that these are not aims in themselves but rather the means for supporting the substantive work of the Organization, the programmes, facilities and services it produces for the benefit of Member States and the international community at large. It is, therefore, no less important to rationalize these substantive activities and to ensure that their orientation, content and delivery are timely and relevant to the priority needs of Member States and of the international community. Here we have so far failed to make satisfactory progress.

In an Organization as vast and complex as the United Nations—with a \$1.2 billion biennial budget, a programme composed of some 2,000 individual elements or major projects, some 50 programme-formulating intergovernmental organs with powers to adopt decisions demanding action from the Secretariat, and with major units located in different parts of the world—this is no simple task. It is nevertheless an urgent one at a time when we are faced with the dilemma of reconciling the need to meet new demands on the Organization with the need for budgetary restraint. As the scope for real growth in the budget of the Organization is severely limited, the only possibility for meeting demands for new activities is to analyse closely the programmes for elements which can be scaled down or abandoned because their relative priority is lower than that of the proposed new programmes. This would entail a rigorous examination of priorities among programmes and procedures for rethinking the allocation of resources to them.

As part of this process there are a number of actions which will greatly assist in this endeavour. These include the medium-term plan, which more systematically involves intergovernmental organs in the review process; the programme budget, which gives increased emphasis to programme aspects particularly in the economic and social sectors; and an evaluation of the effectiveness and impact of United Nations programmes which will enable the Organization to draw more systematically on its own experience and help it to concentrate on approaches and methods which have proved most effective.

Such measures are essential for the identification of activities that are of marginal usefulness or obsolete. Obviously the efficiency and effectiveness of the Organization cannot be radically improved solely by actions initiated within the Secretariat. The other essential is the active participation of Governments and their readiness to take the necessary hard decisions to terminate marginally useful activities.

I have commented in previous reports on the relentless increase in the number of international meetings each year. I know that my concern on this score is shared by a great many of those whose duty takes them to an unrelenting round of international conferences. However, the programme shows no signs of being curtailed. In fact, in the past year there has been a larger number of international meetings of various kinds than ever. In the United Nations one sometimes has the impression that the main organs are in permanent session, so brief is the gap between their various meetings. Although I recognize that this tendency reflects the vitality of the Organization, the resulting burden imposed upon delegations and the Secretariat inevitably affects the quality of preparations and sometimes of results. I appeal to the Governments of all Member States to consider this situation with care and to make renewed efforts to rationalize the programme of meetings with a view to improving the effectiveness and impact of our work.

In the Secretariat we absorb, as part of our daily duties, a great deal of criticism, some of it valid, of the working methods, programmes and relevance of the United Nations. I hope that Member States will co-operate far more closely with the Secretariat in measures such as I have described above to make our Organization more effective, efficient and relevant to the great problems of our time.

#### XIV

In the preceding pages I have tried to give a frank assessment of the current state of our Organization as well as some suggestions for the consideration of the Member States. I have no wish to seem pessimistic, but I feel strongly that we must be realistic in facing up to the problems we are called upon to deal with and that we must make a continuous effort to grasp the essentials of those problems. Only then shall we be able to identify the most useful role for the United Nations and the manner in which it can best make a significant contribution to their solution.

As always, the United Nations remains an easy target for criticism and denunciation, especially by the many people in the world who are deeply dissatisfied with the current international situation and are at a loss to know what to do about it. Certainly there is much to criticize in this as in other representative political institutions. But we should be careful to distinguish justified criticisms from the kind of totally negative, and often self-serving, denunciations of the United Nations which castigate the Organization precisely for being the world institution that it is.

It is quite impossible for an Organization composed of 153 sovereign States and having on its agenda most of the contentious issues among those States to remain above controversy. It is very natural for such an institution to be controversial as long as it continues also to be based on the fundamental principles and aims of its Charter. We can expect that those on the majority side will usually find the Organization less controversial than those in the minority, but it should also be remembered that in the United Nations, as is to be expected of an Organization of independent sovereign States, majorities and minorities change according to the subject under discussion, and that there is no so-called "automatic majority."

While I am receptive to justified criticisms of the United Nations, I am far more concerned with the relevance of the Organization to the pressing problems of the world it represents. I continue to feel that the enormous effort in terms of meetings and documents is still out of proportion to the results achieved in terms of practical policies for the future or actual benefits to the peoples of the world. I am also concerned that the Organization should maintain its balance and comprehensive character and that the preoccupation with certain key issues should not detract from the importance of the other problems of the world community.

There is a tendency in some quarters to continue to regard the United Nations as peripheral to the real process of international relations which is supposed to go on in the corridors of power elsewhere. The fact that Governments usually resort quickly to the United Nations in times of trouble seems to me to illustrate clearly the fallacy as well as the dangers of this approach.

One of the most important and least recognized functions of the United Nations is to keep alive ideas and principles which cannot immediately be realized, but which remain as an objective to be strived for and eventually won. The self-determination and independence of the people of Zimbabwe was one such objective which has now, happily, been achieved. There are many other objectives, some more specific than others, where the perennial concern of the United Nations, expressed in debates, hearings, reports and other activities, is an essential factor in marking an issue that needs to be solved and in pointing the way to a solution. Especially on the economic and social side, the Organization can have an extremely important long-term effect in focusing attention on problems, in changing the accepted thinking about them and in formulating programmes, strategies and guidelines which provide the framework in which

Governments can approach great problems. It is important, however, that each year we make the laborious effort to ascertain how far we have moved forward on these problems in practical terms.

Early in this report I mentioned that the United Nations system was not originally designed as an operational system. The operational activities it now carries out are therefore for the most part improvised. However, operational activities properly carried out are most persuasive evidence of the potential for effective international action, and they also foster the spirit of common endeavour which I mentioned earlier as the essential unifying factor in our approach to contentious or controversial problems. A great humanitarian or peace-keeping operation, for example, is a striking illustration of international effort at its best, where aims, objectives, and even difficulties and dangers, are a uniting

and inspiring factor. Such examples are the best answer to the weary cynicism of those who profess to believe that the United Nations is a lost cause.

Now that the Organization is 35 years of age, it cannot hope to capture the headlines as easily as it did in earlier youth; but it can hope to look back on an ever-growing record of solid and durable achievement as well as on dramatic occasions when the peace was kept or saved. If we can proceed along this path, we shall gain increasing respect and co-operation, and an authority and effectiveness based on responsibility, acceptance and experience.

For a global institution such as this there are few short cuts or easy successes and many obstacles and traps. We must therefore make a conscious effort to maintain our faith and determination to build upon the foundations which were so well laid 35 years ago.



KURT WALDHEIM  
Secretary-General

10 September 1980



# Political and security questions

## Chapter I

### Disarmament and related matters

During 1980, negotiations and debates on disarmament and related matters continued to be held under the auspices of the United Nations, primarily in the General Assembly, the Disarmament Commission and the Committee on Disarmament. The work of those bodies was influenced by an international political climate of heightened tensions and increasing conflict in international relations. None the less, decisions providing new contributions to promote the cause of disarmament were made.

For the first time since the establishment of a negotiating body on disarmament having a special relationship with the United Nations, the five nuclear-weapon States participated in its work, when China took its seat in the Committee on Disarmament in February. The Committee established four ad hoc working groups to negotiate on the prohibition of radiological weapons and chemical weapons, security assurances for non-nuclear-weapon States and a comprehensive programme of disarmament.

The deliberations of the Disarmament Commission resulted in the elaboration of the elements of a Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, except for a very few cases of unagreed wording which were resolved at the subsequent session of the General Assembly.

A major event was the reconvening in September of a United Nations conference on inhumane weapons, which resulted in the adoption, on 10 October, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects. The Convention and its Protocols sought to reduce the suffering of civilians and combatants in war.

Two other important disarmament conferences were held. The Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons

and on Their Destruction, which met in March, adopted a final declaration that reaffirmed the strong determination of the parties to exclude completely the possibility of the use of such weapons. The Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons failed to reach consensus on a substantive final declaration. However, in the area of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, general agreement was reached on questions of safeguards and access to nuclear materials and technology, providing a basis for future action in other forums, especially the International Atomic Energy Agency.

At the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, the special concern and active role of the developing countries in carrying forward the work on disarmament was made evident by their sponsorship of more than three fourths of the 43 resolutions adopted on the subject. These resolutions covered a wide range of subjects, such as the prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons, the cessation of nuclear explosions, the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and fissionable material for weapons, security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States, confidence-building measures, nuclear-weapon-free zones, disarmament studies and training, the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session of the Assembly held in 1978, the economic and social consequences of the arms race and military expenditures, and other issues related to general and complete disarmament. An important responsibility of the Assembly was to set in motion preparatory work for the second special session on disarmament, scheduled to be held in 1982. The Assembly also emphasized the role of the Committee on Disarmament in the negotiation of a comprehensive test-ban treaty and deplored the fact that the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (SALT

ii) had not been ratified, notwithstanding that it had been signed in June 1979.

The view was widely expressed in the Assembly debates that, without an improvement in the political climate generating the necessary trust and political will, non-use of force in international relations and strict adherence to univer-

sally recognized norms of international behaviour, the initiatives for disarmament were likely to remain relatively unproductive. It was also emphasized that various aspects of disarmament were organically linked, thus progress in one direction would induce positive movement in others.

## Committee on Disarmament

### Report of the Committee on Disarmament

The Committee on Disarmament, the major international negotiating body in the disarmament field, met in 1980 from 5 February to 29 April and from 12 June to 9 August. All five nuclear-weapon States participated, with China taking its seat in the Committee for the first time. The 40 United Nations Member States represented on the Committee were: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Austria, Denmark, Finland, Spain and Switzerland, not Committee members, were invited at their request to participate in its work or that of its subsidiary bodies, or make statements relating to specific questions being discussed. The Committee decided that requests for participation by Democratic Kampuchea and by the "People's Republic of Kampuchea" could not be considered at that time. Also, at the request of Viet Nam, the Committee postponed consideration of a request by Viet Nam to participate in the discussion of chemical weapons. By a letter of 27 June, Mongolia requested circulation of Viet Nam's statement of reasons for not insisting on a decision at that time; Viet Nam placed responsibility on China for obstructing its participation.

Two statements in this connexion were circulated as Committee documents: China, at the end of its March tenure as Committee Chairman, assessed the month's work and summarized efforts to resolve the question of non-member participation; a group of Eastern European States in a statement of 25 March voiced disapproval of what they considered to be obstructionist efforts by certain members to block the consideration of participation requests by non-members.

In this connexion, Mexico submitted a declaration of its views on the Committee's method of reporting on these requests, and presented for

future consideration amendments to the rules of procedure intended to expedite the procedure for inviting non-member States to participate, including States whose representation was the subject of controversy; however, the Committee took no formal action on this question.

In a message conveyed to the Committee at its opening meeting, the Secretary-General stated that the Committee was facing very disturbing developments in the international situation, which emphasized the importance and urgency of the disarmament process. He said that full use should be made of bilateral, regional or multilateral arrangements as part of that process, especially when new tensions arose.

The Committee held 48 formal plenary meetings and 45 informal meetings. Its agenda and the programme of work for the first part of its session were elaborated in the course of consultations and adopted on 19 February and 11 March respectively; the programme of work for the second part was adopted on 17 June.

In its report to the General Assembly's 1980 regular session, the Committee provided a detailed account of the year's work. This is summarized below.

### Nuclear test ban

In accordance with an Assembly request of 11 December 1979<sup>1</sup> that the Committee on Disarmament should initiate negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of highest priority, the item on a nuclear test ban was placed first on the Committee's agenda. Although a number of States called for an early start on substantial negotiations, there was disagreement on how the Committee should set about initiating them. Committee members known as the "Group of 21" --Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire--supported by the group of Eastern European States and Mongolia, favoured the establishment of a working group to conduct concrete negotiations within the

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 53, resolution 34/73

Committee. In written statements of 27 February and 4 March, the Group of 21 stated that there was adequate material to initiate immediate negotiations on the cessation of nuclear-weapon testing in all environments, and working groups on this and other priority issues provided the best available machinery for conducting such negotiations. Australia, on the other hand, supported by Canada, Italy and the Netherlands, suggested that the Committee should work out the institutional framework within which a seismic detection system to monitor adherence to a comprehensive test ban could operate.

The USSR supported the establishment of a working group on condition that all the nuclear powers would take part in it and that its purpose would be to discuss questions relating to the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests. The USSR believed that such a discussion should not in any way conflict with the ongoing trilateral (USSR/United Kingdom/United States) negotiations on a treaty prohibiting nuclear-weapon tests in all environments and a protocol covering nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. The United Kingdom and the United States were of the view that the best way forward lay in the tripartite negotiations.

The United Kingdom, on behalf of the three negotiating powers, introduced a report on 31 July on their negotiations. The report recorded that considerable progress had been made and provided information on the scope of the treaty, its protocol, a procedure for amendment and verification procedures, including challenge procedures and special arrangements for on-site inspection.

Several Committee members welcomed the fact that the report was more detailed than previous ones, although concern was generally expressed at the slow pace of progress. Some members commented on the substance of the report. For instance, Algeria, Canada, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden and Venezuela were critical of a proposal that any amendments to the treaty and decisions taken by the review conference would require the assent of all permanent members of the Security Council. Canada, Nigeria and others favouring a treaty of long duration noted that the proposed duration was not clear.

India and Mexico called for a moratorium on all further tests pending the outcome of the trilateral negotiations. The United States, however, did not believe a moratorium was a good idea because the three powers were engaged in a technically complex process of elaborating adequate verification procedures; a moratorium, by definition not based on such procedures, could seriously complicate efforts to develop them.

The Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, which held sessions from 11 to 15 February and from 7 to 16 July, submitted two progress reports, which the Committee approved on 19 February and 24 July. The Ad Hoc Group had set up five study groups to deal with specific issues of a system for international seismic data exchange: on seismological stations and station networks; on data to be regularly exchanged; on the format and procedures for exchanging that data; on the format and procedures for exchanging other data; and on procedures to be used at international data centres. The Group considered further sessions necessary.

On 18 July, on a proposal by Belgium, the Committee held an informal meeting with the Ad Hoc Group to discuss progress and learn of the possibilities of national participation in an international seismic data-exchange system and how it might contribute to verification.

Australia provided an illustrative list of topics concerning an international seismic monitoring system which the Committee might examine, outlined under headings of legal aspects, administrative and financial aspects, and distribution of and access to information. Canada provided a compendium of arms control verification proposals and a quantitative working paper on the compendium, prepared by its defence department.

In addition, the Federal Republic of Germany had offered a workshop at Erlangen from 3 to 5 July to demonstrate modern seismographic equipment.

Committee members expressed appreciation for the Ad Hoc Group's work. However, Japan expressed regret that a proposed experimental global exercise on seismic data exchange seemed to be receding into the future. The Group's Chairman reported that it had not been possible to obtain a consensus on conditions for starting the proposed exercise, but that once a text for a test-ban treaty had emerged, progress would be faster.

The Committee on Disarmament was not able to commence specific negotiations on a nuclear test ban as the General Assembly had requested, but noted in its report that it would pursue its efforts, taking into account the proposals and extensive discussion on the question during its 1980 meetings.

(For General Assembly consideration of a nuclear-weapon test ban, see p. 35.)

#### STUDY ON A COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST BAN

On 16 April, 1980, the Secretary-General submitted to the Committee the report of the study

on a comprehensive nuclear-test ban requested by the General Assembly in 1979.<sup>2</sup>

The report, prepared with the assistance of four consultant experts, summarized negotiations that had led to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water (Partial Test-ban Treaty), signed at Moscow on 5 August 1963. It listed Assembly resolutions on the question and outlined the main developments in negotiating bodies from 1963 to 1979, including progress in the trilateral negotiations. The report also referred to the major unresolved issues: verification problems, such as a seismic monitoring system, on-site inspection and the extent of State participation in verification arrangements; the scope of the ban, encompassing both peaceful nuclear explosions and laboratory tests; and the duration of the ban.

The study indicated that of 1,221 nuclear explosions reported to have been conducted between 1945 and 1979, 488 were carried out in the 18 years preceding the conclusion of the 1963 Partial Test-ban Treaty, and 733 in the 16 years after its signing. Thus, the rate of testing was, on average, 45 per year after the Treaty as compared to 27 per year before it. The three nuclear-weapon States parties to that Treaty—the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States—had accounted for more than 90 per cent of all nuclear explosions.

The report concluded that more intensive negotiations were essential, because the achievement of a comprehensive nuclear-test ban would have a major impact on non-proliferation and arms limitation and was the first and most urgent step towards a cessation of the nuclear arms race, in particular with regard to its qualitative aspects. The experts reiterated the view that such a ban would reinforce the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons<sup>3</sup> (Non-Proliferation Treaty) by demonstrating the awareness of the major nuclear powers of their obligation under the Treaty to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date. They also noted that, in order to achieve its purpose, the comprehensive test ban must be such as to endure.

#### Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament

During 1980, nuclear arms limitation and disarmament were discussed within general statements in the Committee as well as in the context of an agenda item on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament.

Some members were of the view that suitable conditions did not exist for multilateral negotia-

tions on nuclear disarmament. Others disagreed and considered that substantial negotiations on certain concrete issues should begin without delay in view of the gravity of the threat posed by the continuing nuclear arms race and the overriding importance and urgency of the final objective. Brazil, India and Pakistan, among others, stressed the responsibility of the Committee in the nuclear disarmament field, particularly in view of current international circumstances.

Addressing the question of how the Committee should deal with the agenda item, Eastern European countries and those of the Group of 21 recalled the high priority the General Assembly had accorded to negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, requesting the Committee to undertake, at the beginning of its 1980 session, preparatory consultations for initiating those negotiations.<sup>4</sup> A variety of views was expressed on such questions as the role of the Committee and its relationship to other negotiating forums, the basis for negotiations in the Committee, and the approach to the whole complex of problems involved in negotiations on the subject.

Hungary recalled the working paper that seven socialist countries of Eastern Europe and Mongolia had submitted in 1979<sup>5</sup> on those countries' approach to negotiations on ending production of nuclear weapons and gradually reducing stockpiles. Hungary considered that the participation in the negotiations of all five nuclear-weapon States was indispensable, and observed that the current composition of the Committee made it possible to proceed in that way. In the opinion of Romania, the eight-power proposals submitted in 1979 and those by the Group of 21 on how the Committee should proceed,<sup>6</sup> together with the many ideas and suggestions put forward at formal and informal meetings of the Committee, provided a good point of departure for continuing the dialogue.

China, addressing the question of where to begin nuclear disarmament, could not accept the proposition that the first step should be to stop the production of nuclear weapons. The first step, in its view, was for the nuclear-weapon States with the largest nuclear arsenals to reduce their nuclear armaments. Moreover, equal importance should be given to conventional and nuclear disarmament. France considered that nuclear disarmament remained the particular responsibility of the two major powers as long as the disproportion between their arsenals and

<sup>2</sup> Ibid, p. 98, decision 34/422 of 11 December 1979.

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, p. 17, text of Treaty, annexed to resolution 2373(XXII) of 12 June 1968.

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 57, resolution 34/83 J of 11 December 1979.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid, p. 20.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

those of the other nuclear powers continued to be of the current magnitude.

India reiterated its conviction that, pending nuclear disarmament, there should be total prohibition of the use of such weapons. It proposed a five-phase programme for negotiations, encompassing those for an international convention on the renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons, leading eventually to complete nuclear disarmament: identification of problems in the negotiation of such a convention; elaboration of the terms of reference in negotiating a mutually acceptable balance of conventional forces in the European theatre; preparation of a phased programme to achieve such a balance; conclusion of a protocol prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances; and progress towards genuine and comprehensive nuclear disarmament.

Two proposals on nuclear disarmament were presented to the Committee: one, by the German Democratic Republic on behalf also of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and the USSR, suggested steps, such as preparatory consultations and establishment of an ad hoc working group, to be taken immediately for the practical implementation of the 1979 proposals of the Group of 21 and the eight socialist States on negotiations on ending the production of all types of nuclear weapons and gradually reducing stockpiles until they were completely destroyed; the other, by the Group of 21, was a working paper on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, also proposing that a working group be established to begin negotiations on issues, enumerated in the paper, which the Group felt needed to be addressed.

Another working paper, by Australia and Canada, reviewed the question of the prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes as it had been considered and debated over the past 25 years.

There was general regret expressed in the Committee that the USSR/United States strategic arms limitation Treaty, known as SALT II, had not entered into force and that negotiations for a SALT III agreement had not begun, although assessments differed as to why the process was lagging. A number of countries, including Japan, Mexico and Nigeria, stressed the special responsibility of the two major nuclear powers for nuclear arms limitation and disarmament, and the critical importance of a prompt ratification of SALT II and the continuation of the SALT process with a view to achieving significant and substantial reductions of strategic weapons and qualitative limitations thereon. The United States said that its President's request for a delay in consideration of the Treaty by the United

States Senate had been occasioned by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979, and pointed out that he had reaffirmed the United States commitment to nuclear-weapons control and to ratification of SALT II when circumstances permitted. The USSR held that long before events in Afghanistan the United States had begun unilaterally to break off bilateral negotiations on arms limitations. Hungary stated that the reasons could be found in the plans of some Western circles to gain military superiority, no longer accepting the principle of parity.

(For General Assembly consideration of SALT II, see p. 50.)

A related matter which also figured prominently in the debate was the question of nuclear-weapon systems in Europe. Various Eastern European countries criticized a decision of the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) of 12 December 1979 to manufacture and develop in Western Europe new United States medium-range nuclear missiles, holding that it destroyed the basis for negotiations on limiting such weapons. Western countries, on the other hand, pointed out that the NATO decision also contained an invitation for negotiations on the limitation of land-based, long-range theatre missiles.

In its report to the Assembly, the Committee agreed to resume intensive consideration in 1981 of nuclear disarmament and cessation of the nuclear arms race, taking into account the proposals and views presented during the current session. (For General Assembly consideration, see p. 41.)

Assurances to non-nuclear States  
against the threat or use of nuclear weapons

International arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons were discussed by the Committee in February and March, and subsequently mainly in closed meetings by an Ad Hoc Working Group it established on 17 March to continue negotiations on the subject. The Group was to report before the end of the 1980 session.

Chaired by Egypt, the Group held nine meetings and conducted informal consultations between 25 April and 28 July to reconcile divergent perceptions of what would constitute the best type of assurance. The Committee adopted the Group's report on 9 August, including it in its own report to the General Assembly.

There was recognition of the urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. The Group had examined the suggestion that, on the recommendation of the Assembly,

the Security Council might consider the question of concrete measures of assurance. The Group had agreed that no interim arrangement, such as the possible adoption by the Council of a resolution on assurance measures, should substitute for the search for a common approach, a formula acceptable to all, which could be included in an international, legally binding instrument. The Group noted that there was no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention, although the difficulties involved were also pointed out.

The Committee approved the Group's recommendation that, at the beginning of its 1981 session, the Committee should continue negotiations towards reaching agreement on effective international arrangements on the matter.

The USSR stated in the Committee that it was in favour of the elaboration of an international convention by which nuclear-weapon States would undertake to give non-nuclear-weapon States appropriate guarantees of security, and non-nuclear-weapon States having no such weapons on their territory would renounce the production or acquisition of nuclear weapons. The USSR believed that an essential drawback of the approach adopted by some nuclear States, characterized mainly by considerations of membership in military and political alliances, was the fact that they did not base the criterion for providing "negative" guarantees (non-use undertakings on objective factors such as the non-possession of nuclear weapons or the non-deployment of such weapons on a State's territory, but on purely subjective considerations-in particular, on one nuclear power's assessment of the involvement of a non-nuclear State in acts of another nuclear power.

Speaking of possible parallel measures, the USSR stated that a joint declaration, or separate but identical declarations, by all nuclear powers providing negative guarantees to non-nuclear countries, with Security Council approval, could have a certain positive significance.

The United States said that the assurance it had given in 1978<sup>7</sup>-a solemn declaration by its President-which applied to the vast majority of non-nuclear States, was fitting, proper and effective. The 1978 statement could be taken as a firm and reliable declaration of United States policy.

China stated that all nuclear-weapon States should undertake not to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear States and nuclear-free zones, and had long ago unilaterally declared that in no circumstances would it be the first to use nuclear weapons.

In a statement on behalf of the Group of 21, Sri Lanka expressed disappointment that the search for a common approach which could be

included in an international instrument had not been fruitful. The Group reiterated its view that the nuclear-weapon States had an obligation categorically to assure all non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. Pending conclusion of a legally binding instrument for that purpose, consideration should be given to other appropriate measures.

Pakistan continued to believe that an international convention would be the most appropriate form in which assurances could be provided. It was prepared, however, to explore the possibility of recommending that the Security Council adopt a resolution concerning non-use assurances as an interim measure, and it submitted a draft text attempting to identify the elements of a possible Council resolution.

Sweden stated that the responsibility for formulating a binding set of assurances acceptable to all States must rest primarily with the nuclear powers. It had reservations about a convention, which would be based on the assumption that nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States would enter into some kind of reciprocal obligations. Non-nuclear States had already accepted their obligations by acceding to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and there was no reason for them to repeat this undertaking.

Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland supported the idea of an international convention on negative security guarantees and other possible, parallel measures, including interim arrangements, which might add to the credibility and the effectiveness of existing non-use undertakings and facilitate work on a convention. The Federal Republic of Germany stated that countries which enjoyed the nuclear umbrella of a nuclear-weapon State did not have the same need for the benefit of a guarantee as did States that renounced acquisition by entering the Non-Proliferation Treaty or other internationally binding commitment. The question of stationing or non-stationing of nuclear weapons was irrelevant for assessing the need of a non-nuclear-weapon State for protection. Canada believed it necessary to define the notion of "non-nuclear-weapon State" in a way satisfactory to all. Australia said non-nuclear-weapon State status could and must be verifiable by membership of the Non-Proliferation Treaty or by an equally effective alternative.

By a letter of 12 March to the Committee Chairman, Finland, not a Committee member, presented its views on the subject: all approaches to achieving arrangements for non-use assurances should be explored, all interested Governments involved, and no efforts spared.

<sup>7</sup>See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 24.

(For General Assembly consideration of security guarantees to non-nuclear States, see p. 38.)

#### Chemical weapons

The Committee continued its efforts in 1980 towards elaborating an agreement on the prohibition of chemical weapons. The General Assembly in 1979 had urged negotiations on such an agreement as a matter of high priority.\* For this purpose, many Committee members pressed for the setting up of a working group on chemical weapons.

The Federal Republic of Germany, welcoming the decision of the USSR and the United States to continue their bilateral negotiations on a chemical weapons convention, expressed hope that such a working group, taking stock of the proposals submitted thus far, would designate the areas to be covered by the proposed convention. Hungary hoped that resumption of the bilateral talks would facilitate the Committee's work and vice versa. Poland stated that the group's mandate should include a recommendation to elaborate, first, a definitive outline of the treaty; on that basis and with the assistance of experts, it should analyse in detail specific issues and questions on which basic agreement had been reached bilaterally and on which general consensus had emerged in the Committee. The USSR did not object to the establishment of a special working group, but at the current stage felt its mandate should be restricted. The Netherlands proposed an initial work programme for the group focusing on preparation of a chemical weapons questionnaire and analysis of and commentary on the replies. Australia and France tabled responses to a chemical weapons questionnaire which the Netherlands had outlined in 1979.

On 17 March, the Committee established an Ad Hoc Working Group, for the duration of its 1980 session, to examine and define issues to be dealt with in the negotiations on a chemical weapons convention. The Group was to take into account all existing proposals and future initiatives.

The Group held 16 meetings and its Chairman, Japan, also conducted informal consultations between 23 April and 1 August, structuring its work under three general headings: scope, verification and other issues. According to the Group's report, which the Committee adopted on 9 August and included in its report to the General Assembly, there appeared to be a general convergence of views on some issues relating to activities that could be prohibited under a convention (development, production, stockpiling, acquisition, retention, and transfer

and assistance to other States) and to specific items, subject to agreed definitions, that could be prohibited (chemical warfare agents, chemical munitions, precursors, chemical weapons, equipment or systems, and means of or facilities for producing these items).

There was also a general convergence of views on some criteria that might be used to determine the scope of the convention, action States parties might be required to take to implement the ban, and exceptions that might be allowed for civilian or certain non-hostile military purposes.

The report further stated that the importance of adequate verification was recognized. There appeared to be no agreement, however, on certain other issues. Among them were such questions as whether a convention should cover chemical warfare capability (the subject of a Swedish paper enumerating activities, facilities and materials to be prohibited in order to attain such an objective), to what extent a ban on the use of chemical weapons was already covered in the Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, of 17 June 1925 (the subject of a paper by Mongolia contrasting the two instruments), and what would be a realistic verification system.

The Working Group recommended that the Committee set up at the beginning of its 1981 session a further working group to continue and advance the work undertaken in 1980.

Acting on an Australian proposal, the Committee itself held four informal meetings with experts on chemical weapons between 24 and 26 June.

Among the working papers submitted to the Committee was a study by Finland on the identification of degradation products of potential organophosphorus warfare agents, and a report by Yugoslavia outlining the current situation, investigations in progress and achievements regarding the problem of medical protection against nerve-gas poisoning.

China and Poland submitted papers on the issues to be dealt with in a convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons. Belgium enumerated in a working paper the criteria to be taken into account in defining a chemical warfare agent and chemical munitions. Canada, Indonesia, Morocco and Yugoslavia suggested, in written proposals, definitions of chemical warfare agents or chemical weapons.

In the Committee's discussions, Algeria, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Iran, Italy, Japan, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland and Sweden were among

\* See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 75, resolution 34/72 of 11 December 1979.

the many members which stressed the urgency of reaching agreement on total prohibition of chemical weapons.

A number of delegations referred to the problems related to verification. China favoured international supervision and inspection to ensure the effective implementation of the treaty provisions.

France outlined, in a working paper, control and verification elements for a total prohibition of single-purpose (supertoxic and incapacitating) agents and for limiting the manufacture of dual-purpose agents and irritants to only those required to meet civilian needs.

The Federal Republic of Germany said that any effective verification of a chemical weapons ban must provide for the application of international control measures, which could and should be combined with national ones. Canada, in a working paper on verification within a convention, suggested the establishment of an international verification control agency and national verification agencies in each State as well. Nigeria also envisaged a system that would help to combine both national and international means of verification.

On 8 July, the United States introduced, on behalf also of the USSR, a joint progress report on their bilateral negotiations on the prohibition of chemical weapons. Reviewing the current status of the negotiations, the report stated that the two sides were proceeding from the premise that the scope of the prohibition in a future convention would be determined on the basis of the general-purpose criterion: the parties should assume the obligation never to develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile or retain supertoxic, other lethal or other harmful chemicals, or precursors of such chemicals, unless they were intended for non-hostile purposes or military purposes not involving the use of chemical weapons, and provided their types and quantities were consistent with such purposes. Agreement had been reached, it was stated, that the destruction or diversion of declared stocks should be completed not later than 10 years after a State became party to the convention. No agreement had been reached, however, on the question of the time for beginning the destruction or diversion of stocks, and other issues were the subject of continuing negotiations. The two States believed that the fulfilment of the obligations assumed under the convention must be subject to adequate verification, which should be based on a combination of national and international measures. Although important verification issues remained unresolved, the two States informed the Committee of their intention to continue their persistent efforts to find mutually acceptable solutions.

In the Committee, some States referred to allegations of the use of chemical weapons in various parts of the world. Viet Nam forwarded a memorandum of 21 January on the use of chemicals by the United States in Indo-China during the Viet Nam conflict, and Democratic Kampuchea, in statements on 5 February and a report of 25 February, transmitted on 26 March, charged intensification of the use of chemical weapons by Viet Nam. Afghanistan transmitted a Government statement of 11 April charging that, in an undeclared war against it, subversive bands had used lethal chemical weapons given to them from outside the country. In a working paper of 1 August, Pakistan said the charges appeared to have been concocted to shift attention from internal Suppression.

General Assembly consideration of chemical and bacteriological weapons, see p. 70.)

New types and systems of weapons of mass destruction; radiological weapons

The two-component agenda item on new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons, and radiological weapons, was considered by the Committee periodically during the year.

Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic were among Eastern European States that again stressed the necessity of an appropriate agreement on the prohibition of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction. The USSR explained that its approach included: first, comprehensive prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types and systems of such weapons, with a list of specific examples of the types banned; second, the possibility of adding to the list; and third, the possibility of concluding individual agreements on specific weapons. Supported by Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia and Romania, the USSR proposed the establishment of an ad hoc group of experts to prepare a draft comprehensive agreement and consider the question of concluding special agreements on individual types and systems of weapons.

The United Kingdom emphasized that a treaty dealing with hypothetical weapons could not fulfil the requirements of specificity of scope and susceptibility of verification. Moreover, the role envisaged for the expert group, to prepare specific agreements on individual types of weapons of mass destruction which might be identified, would only become possible once such weapons had been identified. Australia and the Netherlands suggested that the Committee should hold informal discussions at each session, with the assistance of experts, to review any new



scientific and technical developments, potentially relevant to new weapons of mass destruction, which could have arms control implications.

Cuba and Pakistan said they would prefer finding a way of stopping the possibility of development and production of new weapons of mass destruction before they saw the light of day. Supported by Mexico, Pakistan suggested the establishment of a group of scientific experts who could elucidate the current situation regarding possibilities and dangers of the development of new weapons and systems of mass destruction and the problems relating to their prohibition. Alternatively, Pakistan added, the Committee could commission an in-depth technical study by governmental experts. Still another idea was offered by Venezuela, namely, that a working group be established in 1981 to study all arguments in favour of both a general agreement and of specific agreements with a view to devising a common approach combining the two alternatives.

No consensus was achieved in the Committee on the setting up of a working group on the general aspects of the issue.

General Assembly consideration of the question of banning new weapons of mass destruction, see p. 75.)

With regard to the specific issue of radiological weapons, several members, including Italy, Poland, the USSR and the United States, considered that negotiations should be initiated on the basis of the agreed joint proposal on major elements of an international convention prohibiting those weapons, which had been submitted to the Committee by the USSR and the United States in 1979.<sup>9</sup>

On 17 March, the Committee established for the duration of the 1980 session an Ad Hoc Working Group to try to reach agreement on a convention prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons. It based its work on a compilation of documents, statements and proposals covering 1979 and 1980.

Discussion of the issue in the Committee and the Ad Hoc Working Group revealed that, while all members were ready to negotiate a treaty, different concepts existed concerning approach, the priority of a radiological weapons ban, the role and scope of the treaty, the definition of radiological weapons, and procedures for verifying compliance, as well as some other areas. Sweden, for example, felt that the dangers posed by possible use of radiological weapons were limited compared to the immensely graver dangers from radioactive substances produced by nuclear weapons, particularly those of "dirty" design or excessive yield. Sweden, as well as Egypt and Mexico, felt that further considera-

tion of what constituted radiological weapons was necessary, referring specifically to so-called particle-beam weapons. Expressing major reservations, India said that the urgent priority should be given to nuclear weapons and also called for a more precise definition of radiological weapons; it particularly objected to any exclusion from the scope of the treaty of radiation from nuclear explosive devices. Venezuela proposed that the convention should not refer to radiological weapons, but should concentrate on the prohibition of the use of radioactive materials for military purposes and of radiological methods of warfare.

On 7 August, the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Working Group (Hungary) presented the Group's report on its 16 meetings held between 24 April and 1 August. The Committee adopted it on 9 August and included it in its report to the Assembly. It identified main elements in negotiations of a treaty and an order for discussing them, and summarized views expressed on those elements.

Referring to the divergencies of view, the Group's Chairman stated that more time was needed to study the various concepts and proposals. The Group recommended that the Committee establish, for its 1981 session, a further ad hoc working group to continue negotiations on a treaty banning radiological weapons. Several members expressed disappointment that the Group had been unable to agree on a text of a draft convention, but virtually all considered the discussion of its main elements to have been useful.

(For General Assembly consideration of radiological weapons, see p. 74.)

#### Comprehensive programme of disarmament

The elements of a comprehensive programme of disarmament were considered by the Committee from 19 to 29 February and from 17 to 28 March 1980. Egypt, Mexico and Zaire were among the many members which referred to the Disarmament Commission's successful elaboration of the elements of such a programme in 1979.<sup>10</sup> Cuba and Zaire expressed the hope that the Committee might complete the programme before the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, in 1982. On 17 March, the Committee established an Ad Hoc Working Group to initiate negotiations with that end in view.

Brazil reiterated its concern about some of the formulations included in the text of the elements, particularly regarding what Brazil felt

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., p. 25.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., p. 31.

was its timidity in dealing with the question of responsibilities and obligations of the nuclear-weapon powers for nuclear disarmament.

Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Mongolia submitted a set of proposals for the main elements of a comprehensive programme, setting forth their views on its main objectives and principles, and the main negotiation and mobilization efforts as well as negotiating machinery needed.

The Working Group, chaired by Nigeria, held 10 meetings between 19 June and 29 July. Its report to the Committee was adopted on 9 August and was included in the Committee's report to the General Assembly. The Group had exchanged ideas on six of seven chapters of an outline of the programme proposed by its Chairman: objectives, principles, priorities, measures, stages of implementation, and machinery and procedure; substantive discussion of a preamble or introduction was deferred. The Group recommended that it be enabled to resume its work immediately on the commencement of the Committee's 1981 session when it should be able to begin elaborating a text.

#### Other issues and communications

Although not considered in 1980, a working paper by Italy on control and limitation of international arms transfers, submitted to the Committee, advocated setting up a United Nations ad hoc body to monitor, control and limit arms trade through agreed procedures.

Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and Romania each submitted statements to the Committee outlining their positions on disarmament questions and detente. The German Democratic Republic transmitted a communique adopted at a meeting of the Committee of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the member States of the Warsaw Treaty on Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance, held at Berlin on 5 and 6 December 1979, at which special attention was given to detente and military disarmament.

Poland forwarded a resolution adopted in February 1980 by the Eighth Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party endorsing the Government's foreign policy. The USSR transmitted extracts from an address delivered by its President in Moscow on 22 February giving an overview of USSR foreign policy and the international situation. Egypt charged in a letter of 11 April that the statement contained unfounded slanderous allegations against its President and policy on aspects of the Middle East question beyond the Committee's competence. By a letter of 11 April to the Secretary-General, the Foreign Minister of the USSR outlined the main areas in

which efforts should be concentrated during the Second Disarmament Decade (the 1980s). In June, Poland transmitted the text of a declaration adopted on 15 May by the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty, indicating the areas in which they felt it was necessary to concentrate disarmament efforts. Mongolia transmitted a statement of 20 May in support of the declaration.

#### Decisions of the General Assembly

By two resolutions adopted at its regular 1980 session, the General Assembly sought to give impetus to the negotiating work of the Committee on Disarmament on priority questions and to ensure that the Committee reviewed its membership before 1982.

On 12 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 35/152 J-concerning negotiations under consideration by the Committee-by a recorded vote of 132 to 0, with 13 abstentions. By its terms, the Assembly urged the Committee to continue, intensify or undertake substantive negotiations on the priority questions of disarmament on its agenda. It invited the Committee members involved in separate negotiations on specific priority questions to intensify their efforts to conclude them successfully and report on them fully to the Committee. The Assembly requested the Committee to continue negotiations in 1981 on a comprehensive programme of disarmament for submission to its 1982 special session devoted to disarmament.

The text had been approved by the First Committee on 25 November by a recorded vote of 124 to 0, with 12 abstentions. It was sponsored by 27 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

In introducing the draft, Yugoslavia observed that the Committee on Disarmament was expected to contribute directly to the implementation of the recommendations and decisions unanimously adopted by the Assembly at its 1978 special session devoted to disarmament. However, many of those important actions had not even been initiated, and negotiations must be intensified. The sponsors were guided by the desire to support the Committee's work as an effective body for international negotiations on disarmament problems.

Explaining its abstention before the vote, the USSR stressed that the contents, scope and character of the information on negotiations being conducted outside the framework of the Committee on Disarmament fell within the competence of the States taking part in those negotiations. The United States pointed out that certain disarmament issues, for example nuclear disarmament, should be addressed by the countries

directly concerned, and involvement by the Committee on Disarmament at an inappropriate stage would not be useful and could even jeopardize the productive potential of particular negotiations.

Also on 12 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 35/156 I by a recorded vote of 135 to 0, with 10 abstentions. By its terms, the Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to continue to consider the modalities of the review of its membership, recommending that the first review be completed during the Assembly's 1982 special session devoted to disarmament. It also reaffirmed that States not members of the Committee should be invited at their request to participate in its work when their particular concerns were under discussion.

The resolution was approved by the First Committee on 25 November by 127 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions. It was sponsored by 26 countries (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

Introducing the draft, Turkey stated that the sponsors wished the Committee on Disarmament to continue to examine the membership question, and wanted to reaffirm the right of all States to take an active part in disarmament negotiations, as had been recognized by consensus at the 1978 special session. Greece, a sponsor, added that it should be ensured that in-

terested States could participate in the negotiating body at regular intervals on the basis of rotation of membership.

On behalf also of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, Czechoslovakia expressed the view that the question of reviewing the Committee's composition should be resolved within the framework of that body itself on the basis of consensus, noting that the Committee in its 1980 report had stated its intention to carry out such a review at an appropriate time. Prescribing when and how to resolve this question was interference with the Committee's prerogatives. Mexico interpreted recognition of the right of all States to participate in disarmament negotiations in the light of provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>11</sup> stating that, while all Member States should be represented on deliberative disarmament bodies, negotiating bodies should have a relatively small membership. Nigeria said its vote in favour was on the understanding that the invitation to participate in the Committee's work should be in strict accord with its rules of procedure.

<sup>11</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 46, Final Document. esp. para. 113. contained in resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978.

## Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

### Genera/Assembly- 35th session

First Committee. meetings 4-12, 14-26, 35, 36, 36-41, 43. Plenary meeting 94.

A/35/27 and Appendices II and III (CD/139). Report of Committee on Disarmament on work of its 1980 session, Geneva, 5 February-29 April (1st part) and 12 June-9 August (2nd part). (Appendix I: List of participants in work of Committee; Appendix II (CD/139/Appendix II/Vols. I and II): List of documents issued by Committee; Appendix III (CD/139/Appendix III/Vols. I-V): Index of statements by country and subject and verbatim records of Committee in 1980.)

A/C.1/35/L.28. Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 25 November, meeting 43, by recorded vote of 124 to 0, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives,

Mali, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

A/35/665/Add.1. Report of First Committee (part II) (on review of implementation of recommendations and decisions adopted by General Assembly at its 10th special session), draft resolution J.

Resolution 35/152 J, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/665/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94, by recorded vote of 132 to 0, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic

Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Israel, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/83 B of 11 December 1979,

Expressing its satisfaction that the Committee on Disarmament has made progress in respect of the improvement of its organization and methods of work,

Affirming that the establishment of ad hoc working groups on substantive disarmament issues will promote the negotiating role of the Committee on Disarmament,

Expressing its concern that, despite improvements in its methods of work, the Committee on Disarmament has not thus far been able to achieve concrete results on disarmament issues which have been under consideration for a number of years,

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

Stressing that negotiations on specific disarmament issues conducted outside the Committee on Disarmament should not in any way constitute an impediment to the negotiations on such questions in the Committee,

1. Urges the Committee on Disarmament to continue or undertake, during its session to be held in 1981, substantive negotiations on the priority questions of disarmament on its agenda, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and the other relevant resolutions of the Assembly;

2. Invites the members of the Committee on Disarmament involved in separate negotiations on specific priority questions of disarmament to intensify their efforts to achieve a positive conclusion of those negotiations without further delay for submission to the Committee and, at the same time, to submit to the Committee a full report on their separate negotiations and the results achieved in order to contribute most directly to the negotiations in the Committee in accordance with paragraph 1 above;

3. Requests the Committee on Disarmament, at its session to be held in 1981, to continue negotiations on the elaboration of a comprehensive programme of disarmament, and to submit the programme in time for consideration by the General Assembly at the second special session devoted to disarmament;

4. Also requests the Committee on Disarmament to intensify its work on priority questions of disarmament, so that it may be in a position to contribute, through concrete accomplishments, to a favourable climate for the second special

session Of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament:

5. Further requests the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Report of the Committee on Disarmament."

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to Assembly resolutions 35/152 A-I.]

A/35/27. Report of Committee on Disarmament on work of its 1980 session, Chapter III H.

AIC.1/35/L.37. Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Chad, Chile, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, New Zealand, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Uruguay: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 25 November, meeting 43, by 127 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions.

A/35/699. Report of First Committee (on general and complete disarmament), draft resolution I.

Resolution 35/156 I, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/699, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94, by recorded vote of 135 to 0, with 10 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamshiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that all the peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations,

Recognizing also that all States have the duty to contribute to and the right to participate in disarmament negotiations, as acknowledged in paragraph 28 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

Recalling, to that effect, its resolution 33/91 G of 16 December 1978.

Noting section IX of the rules of procedure of the Committee on Disarmament, relating to the participation of non-member States in the work of the Committee,

Recalling a/so that the membership of the Committee on Disarmament is to be reviewed at regular intervals in accordance with paragraph 120 of the Final Document,

1. Takes note of the relevant part of the report of the Committee on Disarmament on its session held in 1980 in which it is stated that the Committee will, at an appropriate time, conduct a review of its membership and report on the results to the General Assembly;

2. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to continue to consider the modalities of the review of the membership of the Committee and to report on this subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

3. Recommends that the first review of the membership of the Committee on Disarmament should be completed, follow-

ing appropriate consultations among Member States, during the next special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

4. Reaffirms that States not members of the Committee, upon their request, should be invited by it to participate in the work of the Committee when the particular concerns of those States are under discussion;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item relating to a review of the membership of the Committee on Disarmament.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to Assembly resolutions 35/156 A-H, J and K.1

## Disarmament Commission

### Report of the Disarmament Commission

In 1980, the United Nations Disarmament Commission held its substantive session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 12 May to 6 June.

The major emphasis during the session was on preparing elements of a draft Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, as directed by the General Assembly in 1979.<sup>12</sup> The other substantive items on the agenda were carried over, in modified form, from the 1979 session. The first of these concerned the consideration of various aspects of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, and the elaboration of a general approach to negotiations on nuclear and conventional disarmament. The second concerned the harmonization of views on the reduction of military budgets and reallocation of resources being used for military purposes to economic and social development, together with identification of ways and means to achieve agreements on freezing or restraining military expenditures in a balanced and satisfactorily verified manner.

Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade

Early in the session, the Commission established an informal, open-ended working group to prepare the elements of a Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade. The group held 16 meetings between 16 May and 4 June.

On 5 June, reporting on the status of the group's work, its Chairman (Nigeria) stated that consensus had been reached on some parts of the draft Declaration, which the group had agreed would form part of a resolution; on other sections there was disagreement, requiring further consultations and negotiations by the Commission as a whole.

Following informal consultations, agreement was reached on nearly all of the disputed paragraphs and, on 6 June, the Disarmament Com-

mission adopted by consensus its report for submission to the thirty-fifth (1980) session of the General Assembly. The text of the elements of the Declaration none the less contained a few areas where alternative texts were included in square brackets for final decision by the Assembly.

These points fell under a section of the draft relating to priority activities during the Decade. One case concerned the wording of a call on the Committee on Disarmament to negotiate agreed texts on specific subjects before the Assembly's 1982 special session on disarmament. Another was whether one of these subjects was to be effective international arrangements or a binding international legal instrument to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. Another instance dealt with the time-frame for priority measures. Yet another concerned the wording relating to the conclusion of an agreement prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. A final area of alternative wording dealt with avoidance of the use of nuclear weapons and the prevention of nuclear war and related objectives.

(For General Assembly consideration of the Declaration, see p. 93; for text (especially paragraphs 12 and 14) as adopted by the Assembly and annexed to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, see p. 102.)

A number of countries made statements expressing satisfaction that consensus had been reached on the report to the Assembly. However, a few members drew attention to some of the elements contained in the draft Declaration which they were unable to accept as being completely satisfactory. The Federal Republic of Germany, for example, felt that the Commission had been somewhat pessimistic in its assessment of the achievements of the first Disarmament Decade (the 1970s). A similar view was expressed by the United States, which noted that no mention or

<sup>12</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 88, resolution 34/75 of 11 December 1979.

explicit reference had been made to the achievements of the 1970s; it was important that the international agreements achieved be recognized. Other countries, such as Finland, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, felt that the question of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and especially the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,<sup>13</sup> had not been dealt with in sufficient detail in the draft.

Some members felt that not enough attention had been paid to the question of conventional weapons. China, for instance, reiterated its belief that nuclear and conventional disarmament should be carried out in conjunction with each other. India felt that acceptance of the concept of a linkage between nuclear and conventional disarmament risked eroding the emphasis on nuclear disarmament, responsibility for which lay with the nuclear-weapon States.

While some countries, such as Japan, believed it would be unrealistic to fix target dates for the specific disarmament measures to be realized during the Second Disarmament Decade, others, most notably India, strongly advocated the need for a clear and unambiguous time-frame, particularly in the areas identified in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly<sup>14</sup> in 1978 as being worthy of priority negotiations. A number of States, including Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Romania, the USSR and Yugoslavia, expressed general satisfaction with the draft Declaration as a whole.

#### Aspects of the arms race

With regard to the agenda item on various aspects of the arms race, the Commission held six informal meetings between 27 May and 3 June. It adopted by consensus on 6 June a text noting with grave concern that the arms race among the major powers, particularly the nuclear arms race, had further escalated and there were grave prospects of even further intensification. The Commission noted with profound regret that there had been a marked lack of progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action<sup>15</sup> agreed upon in the Final Document of the 1978 special session and that even the talks on a few limited arms-control and -limitation measures had either been suspended or were proceeding very slowly. It recommended that: the Assembly call on all States to take measures to implement the Programme of Action, including resumption of the interrupted talks and agreement on measures for the Second Disarmament Decade; urgent action be taken to prevent the further spiralling of the nuclear arms race; and the Committee on Disarmament continue its efforts to under-

take negotiations with a view to the cessation of the nuclear arms race and the achievement of nuclear disarmament, in conformity with its mandate.

Further, the Commission noted that, while nuclear disarmament had the highest priority, the Assembly had declared in the 1978 Final Document that, together with negotiations on nuclear disarmament measures, the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons should also be resolutely pursued.

The Commission also reported that it had considered a proposal—by Denmark—for a study to be made on disarmament relating to conventional weapons and armed forces. Although the proposal elicited wide support, the Commission noted that strong objections or reservations were expressed.

#### Reduction of military budgets

The Commission devoted a number of formal meetings, as well as informal ones under the chairmanship of Austria, to a general exchange of views on the question of a gradual, agreed reduction of military budgets and examination of ways to reach agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain military expenditures. The Commission's recommendations to the Assembly, adopted by consensus on 6 June, stated that the exchange of views had revealed widespread concern about the economic and social costs of the arms race, as well as the conviction that the increase in weapons weakened, rather than strengthened, international security. Member States reiterated that a gradual reduction of military budgets on a mutually agreed basis, for example in absolute figures or in terms of percentage points, particularly by nuclear-weapon and other militarily significant States, would be a major contribution to curbing the arms race and would increase the possibilities of reallocating resources being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries.

Some members stressed that the primary responsibility for reduction of military budgets rested with the nuclear-weapon States and States with significant military potential, which should be the first to freeze and reduce their military budgets. It was considered that, like other disarmament measures, such reduction should take place in a balanced and equitable manner, the objective at each stage being undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments

<sup>13</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, p. 17, text of Treaty, annexed to resolution 2373(XXII) of 12 June 1968.

<sup>14</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 39, Final Document, contained in resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid., p. 42.

and forces. Adequate verification measures were mentioned, and the view was expressed by some members that a reliable reporting instrument was a pre-condition for agreements. References were also made to the need for the exercise of political will for the initiation of business-like negotiations on the reduction of military budgets, particularly on the part of the major powers; they believed that further consideration of budget comparability or control would only delay such negotiations.

The Commission noted that a working paper submitted by Romania and Sweden had suggested the elaboration of a joint commitment by United Nations Member States in the form of a declaration, expressing their political will to freeze and reduce military expenditures and to exercise restraint in this area pending the conclusion of agreements on reduction. It would call for increased efforts to conclude international agreements to freeze and reduce such expenditures on global, regional and bilateral levels. The declaration was to rest on such principles as: the process should start with the military budgets of the most heavily armed States; it should be carried out without affecting military balance and national security; it should provide for adequate verification measures; and part of the funds released should be reallocated to developing countries. The paper proposed that the General Assembly ask the Commission to work out the main elements of such a joint commitment and ask the Secretary-General to study the legal and technical problems.

The Commission recommended that the Assembly, at its 1980 session, request the Commission to continue at its 1981 session consideration of the question and, in particular, to identify and elaborate the principles which should govern further actions of States in freezing and reducing military expenditures, keeping in mind the possibility of embodying such principles into a suitable document at an appropriate stage.

Before the Commission's report was adopted, India said it considered it premature to make suggestions on the possibility of embodying as yet unidentified principles in a document. Canada and the Netherlands also expressed misgivings on this recommendation.

#### Other matters

The Commission reported to the Assembly that it had been unable to consider the report of the 1979 United Nations Seminar on Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa,<sup>16</sup> and a list of disarmament proposals contained in the Final Document of the 1978 special session. These subjects had been placed on the agenda, having been transmitted to the Commission in 1979.<sup>17</sup>

#### Consideration by the General Assembly

On 12 December 1980, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 35/152 F on the report and work of the Disarmament Commission. The Assembly thereby endorsed the Commission's report and recommendations, and asked it to meet for up to four weeks in 1981 to continue its work. This included further consideration of the items mandated to it in 1978<sup>18</sup> and 1979<sup>19</sup> currently on its agenda, with emphasis on the preparation of a report to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament, scheduled to be held in 1982.

Since, at the time of adoption of the text, the starting date for the Commission's 1981 session had not been determined, a clause referring to this date-left unfinished by the First Committee-was deleted, at the suggestion of the Committee's Rapporteur.

This resolution was approved by the First Committee on 24 November, also without vote. It was sponsored by Argentina, Bangladesh, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

Speaking on behalf of the nine member States of the European Community and Greece, the Netherlands said that, despite their approval of the resolution, those States considered that it was not entirely correct to endorse without qualification the Commission's report, which contained certain passages that had not been agreed upon. They also considered that the time-frame implied for completion of work to be submitted to the 1982 special session was perhaps not realistic.

#### Related Assembly decisions

The General Assembly adopted four other resolutions in December which had a bearing on the work of the Disarmament Commission. By resolution 35/46 of 3 December, the Assembly adopted the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, which the Commission had forwarded to it for consideration with optional formulations on the unagreed paragraphs. Under one of its provisions (paragraph 25), the Assembly was to undertake a review and appraisal in 1985, through the Commission, of progress in implementing the Declaration (see p. 93).

By resolution 35/142A of 12 December, the Assembly requested the Commission to continue in 1981 the consideration of the agenda item on

<sup>16</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979.p. 173.

<sup>17</sup>Ibid., p. 30.

<sup>18</sup>See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 46. resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, esp. para. 118; and p. 126. resolution 33/71 H of 14 December 1978, section II.

<sup>19</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979,p.36, resolution 34/83 H of 11 December 1979.

reduction of military budgets and, in particular, to identify and elaborate on principles to govern State action on freezing and reducing military expenditures, keeping in mind their possible future inclusion in a suitable document (see p. 79).

By resolution 35/156A of the same date, the Assembly approved in principle the carrying out of a study on all aspects of the conventional arms race and on disarmament relating to conventional weapons and armed forces, and agreed that the Commission in 1981 should work out the general approach to the study (see p. 110).

By resolution 35/156 D, also of 12 December, the Assembly decided to transmit to the Com-

mission a study, prepared by a group of governmental experts, on all aspects of regional disarmament (see p. 111).

(For page references to texts of above resolutions, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

#### Organizational session (December)

On 8 and 9 December, the Disarmament Commission held two further meetings at which it reviewed the resolutions approved at the Assembly's current session relating to it and discussed its provisional agenda for 1981. In addition, it elected its Chairman and Rapporteur for 1981.

#### Documentary references and text of resolution

General Assembly- 35th session  
First Committee, meetings 4-12, 14-28, 36, 38, 41.  
Plenary meeting 94.

A/35/27. Report of Committee on Disarmament on work of its 1980 session, Geneva, 5 February-29 April (1st part) and 12 June-9 August (2nd part).

A/35/42. Report of Disarmament Commission on work of its 1980 session, Headquarters, New York, 12 May-6 June.

A/C.1/35/L.40. Argentina, Bangladesh, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Uruguay, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved without vote by First Committee on 24 November, meeting 41.

A/35/665/Add.1. Report of First Committee (part II) (on review of implementation of recommendations and decisions adopted by General Assembly at its 10th special session). draft resolution F.

Resolution 35/152 F, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/665/Add.1, and as orally amended by Committee Rapporteur, adopted without vote by Assembly on 12 December 1980. meeting 94.

The General Assembly,  
Having considered the report of the Disarmament Commission,

Emphasizing again the importance of an effective follow-up to the relevant recommendations and decisions adopted at its tenth special session,

Considering the important role that the Disarmament Commission has played and the significant contribution it has made in examining and submitting recommendations on vari-

ous problems in the field of disarmament and in the promotion of the implementation of the relevant decisions of the tenth special session,

Recalling its resolution 34/83 H of 11 December 1979,

1. Endorses the report of the Disarmament Commission and the recommendations contained therein;

2. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and, to that end, to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1981;

3. Also requests the Disarmament Commission to continue the consideration of the agenda items contained in General Assembly resolution 34/83 H, with emphasis on the preparation of a report to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament;

4. Further requests the Disarmament Commission to submit a report on its work and its recommendations on paragraphs 2 and 3 above to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the report of the Committee on Disarmament, together with all the official records of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that it may require for implementing the present resolution;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission."

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to Assembly resolutions 35/152 A-E and G-J.]

## Consideration of disarmament questions by the General Assembly

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly had 20 disarmament items on its agenda, two more than in 1979. The Assembly's First Committee held a general debate on all the items together, then took up separately the draft resolutions submitted on each item. These deliberations took place between 15 October and 1 December. As a result of the Committee's recommendations, the Assembly on 12 December adopted 43 disarmament resolutions, 20 of them without a vote.

Most of the resolutions dealt with items which had been before the Assembly for a number of years; some of them included new suggestions in the context of those items. The USSR submitted a new proposal dealing with urgent measures for reducing the danger of war, but it did not press it to a vote since its basic provisions were covered in other resolutions before the Assembly.

By resolutions introducing new suggestions under existing agenda items, the Secretary-



General was requested to prepare studies on conventional disarmament (resolution 35/156 A) and on the question of a World Disarmament Campaign (35/152 I), and to bring up to date a 1977 report on economic and social consequences of the arms race and of military expenditures (35/141). The Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade (35/46) described the goals and principles, activities and priorities of the Decade, and contained provisions concerning implementation, review and appraisal. To make preparations for its second special session devoted to disarmament, in 1982, the Assembly established a Preparatory Committee (35/47) which met for the first time on 4 December 1980. Two resolutions (35/145A and B) contained requests that the Committee on Disarmament establish in 1981 working groups to negotiate a treaty for the prohibition of all nuclear-weapon tests and a comprehensive test-ban treaty. The Committee was also called on to consider establishing a working group for negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and on nuclear disarmament (152 B and C). The Assembly again declared the use of nuclear weapons to be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and asked States for proposals on avoiding nuclear war (35/152 D).

Many of the resolutions adopted without a vote dealt with studies requested from the Secretary-General, organizational questions, and general guidelines for disarmament deliberations and negotiations. Consensus was also reached on matters relevant to current disarmament negotiations, such as those on the prohibition of chemical and radiological weapons, following the practice of previous years. Adopted without a vote, for the first time, was a resolution (35/147) to urge steps towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, including depositing declarations of support for such a zone with the Security Council for consideration. Another resolution (35/156 K), by which the parties that had signed the second strategic arms limitation Treaty (SALT II) were urged to ratify it, was also adopted without a vote.

#### Questions relating to nuclear disarmament

In efforts to end nuclear-weapon tests, the General Assembly in 1980, by resolutions 35/145 A and B, urged all States to refrain from such testing and reaffirmed its conviction that a treaty to prohibit all nuclear test explosions for all time was a matter of the highest priority; it asked that negotiations towards that end be initiated by the Committee on Disarmament in 1981.

Considering it necessary, until nuclear disarmament was achieved, to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons, the Assembly recommended, by resolution 35/154, that the Security Council examine declarations by nuclear States that they would not use such weapons against non-nuclear States and, if they were found consistent with the objective, approve them. In addition, it asked that the Committee on Disarmament continue negotiations on international arrangements to assure non-nuclear States against the use or threat of use of such weapons (resolution 35/155).

The Committee was also asked to pursue work on the question of a ban on the production of fissionable material for weapons and other explosives (resolution 35/156 H), and to proceed to talks on elaborating an international agreement on the non-stationing of nuclear weapons where there currently were none (resolution 35/156 C).

With regard to studies on nuclear disarmament, the Assembly recommended wide distribution of a completed comprehensive study on nu-

clear weapons (resolution 35/156 F), and took note of the Secretary-General's report on progress in a study on Israeli nuclear armament (resolution 35/I 57).

The Assembly continued to support regional efforts to create nuclear-weapon-free zones in Latin America (resolution 35/143), Africa (resolutions 146 A and B), the Middle East (resolution 35/147) and South Asia (resolution 35/148).

The second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons concluded a four-week session in September but was not able to agree on a final substantive declaration on ways better to ensure the implementation of the Treaty's provisions.

Details of these and other actions are described in the following sections.

#### Nuclear-weapon test ban

By two resolutions of 12 December 1980, the General Assembly sought, through the Committee on Disarmament and by direct appeal, to end test explosions of nuclear weapons.

By the first-resolution 35/145 A on the cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons-the Assembly urged all members of the Committee on Disarmament to support the creation by the Committee, early in 1981, of an ad hoc working group to begin the multilateral negotiation of a treaty for the prohibition of all nuclear-weapon tests. They were to endeavour to

have the text ready for the Assembly's 1981 regular session. Until such a treaty entered into force, the Assembly called on the depositaries (the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States) of the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons<sup>20</sup> (Non-Proliferation Treaty), by virtue of their special responsibilities under those treaties, to bring to a halt without delay all nuclear test explosions, either through a trilaterally agreed moratorium or through three unilateral moratoria.

The resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 111 to 2, with 31 abstentions. The text was approved by the First Committee on 26 November by a recorded vote of 95 to 1, with 35 abstentions. It was sponsored by Ecuador, Egypt, Ireland, Kenya, Mexico, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

When Mexico introduced the text, it reminded Members of the Assembly's dissatisfaction, expressed the previous year, that no progress had been shown in the consideration of the question of a test-ban treaty,<sup>21</sup> and of the view the Assembly had expressed that negotiations on disarmament issues conducted outside the Committee on Disarmament should not impede negotiations on such questions in it.<sup>22</sup> The draft was intended to continue to apply pressure for cessation of nuclear-weapon tests.

Resolution 35/145 B sought the prohibition of all nuclear test explosions by all States for all time. The Assembly thereby called on the three negotiating nuclear-weapon States (the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States) to exert their best efforts to bring their negotiations to a successful conclusion in time for consideration during the 1981 session of the Committee on Disarmament. The Committee was asked to take steps at the beginning of that session, including the establishment of a working group, to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of the highest priority, with a view to submitting a draft treaty no later than at the Assembly's 1982 special session on disarmament.

The resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 129 to 0, with 16 abstentions. The text was approved by the First Committee on 26 November by a recorded vote of 115 to 0, with 18 abstentions. Its sponsors were Australia, Canada, Denmark, Greece, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand and Norway.

Australia, introducing the text, said it was necessary that the issue of completing a comprehensive test ban be again addressed by the Assembly, this time with greater urgency, since it

was entirely uncertain when such a ban was likely to be concluded.

India, Nigeria, Sweden and Yugoslavia introduced amendments to this eight-power text, which the sponsors had revised after their initial submission. In addition to drafting changes, a preambular paragraph was modified to express recognition of the indispensable role of the Committee on Disarmament in the negotiation of, rather than in achieving, a comprehensive test-ban treaty capable of attracting the widest possible international support and adherence. Another amendment broadened the request to the Committee to initiate treaty negotiations to include establishment of a working group for that purpose as a matter of the highest priority at the beginning of its 1981 session. The Committee was further asked to determine—in the context of its negotiations, rather than as a matter of priority as originally proposed—the institutional and administrative steps needed for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network and effective verification system. A fourth amendment added the provision calling on the Committee to exert all efforts in order that a draft comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty could be submitted to the Assembly no later than at its 1982 special session.

The First Committee adopted these amendments as a unit, on a Swedish proposal, by a recorded vote of 90 to 3, with 35 abstentions, before approving the text as a whole, as thus amended.

Several States spoke in explanation of vote after approval of the resolutions. Explaining its abstention on the amended resolution, the United Kingdom said it believed the trilateral negotiations offered the best hope for progress towards a comprehensive test ban, to which the United Kingdom was committed; nothing should be done that might disturb them. The text invited the Committee on Disarmament to play a role incompatible with the responsibility of the three negotiating States.

France had difficulty in believing the idea contained in both texts that a complete ban on nuclear-weapon testing would be a major step towards ending proliferation, or, as stated in the first preambular paragraph of the second resolution, that testing States were in fact continuing their tests to the detriment of "the health of present and future generations." To be a real contribution to the disarmament process, France said, a ban should be tied to commitments relating to nuclear arsenals.

<sup>20</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, p. 17, text of Treaty, annexed to resolution 2373(XXII) of 12 June 1968.

<sup>21</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 53, resolution 34/73 of 11 December 1979.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, f. 29, resolution 34/83 B of 11 December 1979.

Australia and New Zealand said they abstained on the first resolution since it called for only a partial moratorium, excluding some nuclear-weapon States, and could be interpreted as condoning so-called peaceful nuclear explosions. Similar concerns gave rise to Austrian and Finnish reservations, although those States voted in favour. India, which abstained, said it would have preferred that the call be addressed to all nuclear-weapon States rather than just those engaged in trilateral negotiations. Mongolia considered this a major deficiency.

Recalling that it had proposed during the general debate (see below) a one-year moratorium on nuclear explosions, the USSR expressed regret that the text did not take into account its position, particularly regarding the participants in the moratorium—the participation of all nuclear-weapon States was essential and that it should have a fixed time-frame. As to the second resolution, the USSR felt the Committee's task was to prepare not a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty but rather a treaty on the general and complete cessation of nuclear-weapon tests; an evaluation of how a global seismic monitoring system worked in practice could be decided on after conclusion of such a treaty.

Explaining its negative vote on the first resolution, the United States said it was of the view that multilateral negotiations would interfere with and complicate the trilateral negotiations, nor could it accept a call for a moratorium which would not be verifiable. Furthermore, the United Kingdom and the United States both felt it was not useful to set a deadline for submission of a treaty text to the Assembly, and they also opposed the four-power amendments en bloc, as they had the effect of changing the character of the text. France, the USSR and the United Kingdom all considered that the Assembly should not tell the Committee on Disarmament how to organize its subsidiary bodies or its work.

The Niger regretted being unable to support the text, but did not believe a new test-ban treaty would have any effect on nuclear proliferation.

In the general debates in both the plenary Assembly and the First Committee, numerous countries referred to the pressing need for cessation of nuclear-weapon testing, an objective towards which the Assembly had adopted more than 40 resolutions. Many speakers expressed concern over the Committee on Disarmament's inability to commence multilateral negotiations. Although the latest report on the trilateral negotiations on a treaty prohibiting nuclear test explosions in all environments and a protocol covering nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, presented to that Committee in July (see

p. 21), was generally regarded as a step forward, there was a majority feeling that an ad hoc working group should be established at the Committee's 1981 session to work on a multilaterally negotiated text for submission to the Assembly at its regular 1981 session.

Austria, Bangladesh, Egypt, Italy, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Uruguay were among the many States which considered that the trilateral negotiations should be paralleled by multilateral negotiations within the framework of the Committee on Disarmament. Involvement of other equally interested parties but with a different perspective, Austria said, might have a catalytic effect on the negotiations. Yugoslavia voiced concern at the constant refusal of some of the participants to accept multilateral negotiations within that framework. Their insistence on restricted negotiations suggested an insensitivity to the majority view, Nigeria added.

The USSR stated that, subject to a corresponding readiness by the other two powers engaged in the trilateral negotiations, it was quite realistic to expect successful early conclusion of an international treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests.

The United States reaffirmed its commitment to seeking an effective and verifiable comprehensive test-ban treaty. Substantial progress had been made towards that goal, but the remaining issues were matters of considerable technical complexity and political sensitivity, and solution did not come easily. The United Kingdom also stated that it remained committed to the achievement of a comprehensive test ban and would continue to play a full part in the negotiations.

Australia, Austria, Burundi, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, India, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Somalia and Turkey urged the completion of a test-ban treaty as a valuable means of strengthening the non-proliferation regime. Japan appealed for the early conclusion of a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a first step towards making the Second Disarmament Decade (the 1980s a "fruitful decade;" all further nuclear test explosions would be regarded by Japan as a serious act of defiance of all people aspiring to peace and security. Sweden observed that, up to October 1980, 40 nuclear tests had been registered and reported since January, which was the average carried out annually during the first Disarmament Decade.

Calls for a moratorium on further nuclear test explosions pending the completion of a comprehensive test-ban treaty were made by Fiji, India, Mexico, Nepal, the Philippines, Sierra Leone and others. For a limited period, Sweden said,

a moratorium could bring about an atmosphere conducive to reaching agreement on a treaty. Ireland held that if even one of the nuclear powers took the initiative of announcing an indefinite voluntary moratorium, the pressure on the others would be greater and a breakthrough might be made.

The USSR proposed a one-year moratorium, as from an agreed date, on all nuclear explosions while negotiations continued along with other urgent measures to reduce the danger of war (see p. 98). This proposal was supported by Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and Viet Nam, which viewed the initiative as a new and valuable stimulus to the trilateral negotiations.

A short-term moratorium was not the answer to the serious problem of testing, according to the Netherlands; the USSR proposal made no mention of any verification provisions. The Federal Republic of Germany, Portugal and others also considered verification arrangements to be indispensable. A moratorium without such provisions, in Canada's opinion, was likely to delay negotiations and conclusion of a treaty.

Mexico said the explanation that verification was a laborious process and must be carried out with the greatest care was unacceptable and groundless.

Several Members commented on the July report on the trilateral negotiations. Denmark, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana and Mongolia, among others, welcomed the progress reported. Poland felt the report's significance resided perhaps not so much in its indication of progress as in its expression of a strong commitment by the three powers to the completion of their task. Pakistan, however, observed that the duration of the proposed test-ban treaty had yet to be agreed, that verification was to be left to national technical means, taking account of the special concerns of the three negotiating powers, and that in several other respects, such as amendments and review conference decisions, the treaty would include provisions extending the right of veto to the five permanent members of the Security Council. Such stipulations were bound to inhibit prospects for its general acceptance. Ghana expressed similar concerns. Brazil believed that a comprehensive test-ban treaty should contain an unequivocal commitment to nuclear disarmament, embodying a meaningful balance of obligations between nuclear and non-nuclear countries and avoiding any discrimination regarding the development and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. To Vene-

zuela, the progress achieved did not seem considerable. Several other Members—Fiji, Ghana, Ireland, Nepal and the United Republic of Tanzania, for example—criticized the slow progress of the trilateral negotiations.

China's position was that the correct first step must be for the super-powers to take the lead in reducing their nuclear weapons; once they had ceased testing and substantially reduced and destroyed their nuclear weapons, the other nuclear States would follow suit.

#### Study on a comprehensive nuclear-test ban

In 1979, the General Assembly had asked the Secretary-General to prepare the study on the question of a comprehensive nuclear-test ban for transmittal to the Committee on Disarmament in 1980.<sup>23</sup> The study he submitted to the Committee in April (see p. 21) was prepared by four consultant experts he had appointed. It was subsequently distributed also to the Assembly.

Certain points in the Secretary-General's foreword to the report and in the report itself were noted in preambular paragraphs of resolution 35/145 A (see above). The Assembly recalled that in 1972 the Secretary-General had stated his belief that all the technical and scientific aspects of the problem had been fully explored and only a political decision was necessary in order to achieve agreement; he continued to hold that belief. The Assembly also noted that the experts had emphasized that non-nuclear-weapon States in general regarded a comprehensive test ban as a litmus test of nuclear States' determination to halt the arms race, adding that verification of compliance no longer seemed to be an obstacle to reaching agreement.

By resolution 35/145 B (see above), the Assembly took note of the report with appreciation.

#### Security guarantees to non-nuclear-weapon States

Three items on security guarantees to non-nuclear-weapon States were included in the Assembly's 1980 agenda and the Assembly, on 12 December, adopted resolutions on two of them. They pertained to continuation of work towards the conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (resolution 35/154) and towards agreement on international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (resolution 35/155).

With regard to the third item, on strengthening the security of non-nuclear-weapon States,

<sup>23</sup> Ibid., p. 98, decision 34/422 of 11 December 1979.

no draft resolution was put forward and the Assembly merely took note, by decision 35/431 of 12 December, of a statement by the Rapporteur of the First Committee that no report on the item was submitted by that Committee. This action, orally proposed by the Assembly President, was adopted without vote.

By resolution 35/154, the Assembly asked the Committee on Disarmament to continue during its 1981 session, on a priority basis, the negotiations on the question of strengthening the security guarantees of non-nuclear-weapon States. It called on States participating in talks on the question to make efforts for the speedy elaboration and conclusion of an international convention on the subject. In addition, the Assembly called on all nuclear-weapon States to make solemn declarations, identical in substance, concerning the non-use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear States having no such weapons on their territories, as a first step towards the conclusion of such a convention. Finally, the Assembly recommended that the Security Council should examine declarations which might be made and, if all of them were found consistent with the above-mentioned objective, it should adopt an appropriate resolution approving them.

The Assembly's resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 110 to 2, with 31 abstentions. Its sponsors were Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Mongolia, Nicaragua and the USSR.

On 24 November, the First Committee had approved the text by a recorded vote of 100 to 2, with 30 abstentions. Before that vote, however, separate recorded votes were taken on paragraph 5, calling on nuclear-weapon States to make solemn declarations concerning non-use, and paragraph 6, recommending that the Security Council examine and possibly approve those declarations. Those paragraphs were approved, respectively, by 90 votes to 12, with 28 abstentions, and by 84 votes to 13, with 28 abstentions.

Bulgaria introduced the resolution, stressing that non-nuclear-weapon States which had renounced the nuclear option and had no nuclear weapons on their territories had the right to obtain guarantees that they would not be subjected to nuclear conflagration. The sponsors continued to believe that, among several possible arrangements, the most effective guarantees were those which could be included in a legally binding instrument. By advancing new, concrete ideas for interim steps, the sponsors sought to facilitate efforts aimed at overcoming difficulties encountered thus far in the search for a solution to the problem. The USSR pointed out that this text differed from resolution 35/155 (see below),

proposed under the other agenda item on security guarantees, in that it took into consideration broad-based support for the idea that the Security Council might, on the Assembly's recommendation, take up the question of assurance measures.

On behalf of the nine member States of the European Community, which abstained, the Netherlands stated that the text took no account of any approach to the question of security assurances other than that advocated by the sponsors. Canada shared this view. The text also included a qualification of non-nuclear-weapon States which was not acceptable to the nine States, the Netherlands added. Egypt, which voted in favour, stated its understanding that the reference to non-nuclear States having no nuclear weapons on their territory referred to all non-nuclear-weapon States.

Zaire felt that the idea that the Security Council could endorse a great-power declaration on non-use was rather ambiguous and might even hamper conclusion of a convention on guarantees. The United Republic of Cameroon believed that the security of non-nuclear States could not be governed by mere unilateral declarations, however solemn, and wondered what effect they might have in the Council, whose decisions, it said, were so often flouted. Both States abstained in the vote.

By its other 12 December decision on this subject-resolution 35/155- the Assembly appealed to all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to demonstrate the political will necessary to reach agreement on a common approach which could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character. The Assembly recommended that the Committee on Disarmament should actively continue negotiations with a view to reaching agreement and concluding effective international arrangements on the question during its next session, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective.

The resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 121 to 0, with 24 abstentions. The text, sponsored by Guinea and Pakistan, was approved by the First Committee on 24 November by a recorded vote of 114 to 0, with 24 abstentions.

In introducing the draft resolution, Pakistan stated that, while it had an open mind on the question of both the form and the nature of negative security guarantees, as such assurances were called, it remained convinced that a common and uniform approach could be evolved to meet the concerns of all States. While it believed that

an international convention was the most effective form for extending such assurances, its flexible approach was evidenced by the proposed change in the nomenclature of the agenda item for the following year, referring to conclusion of effective international arrangements, rather than of an international convention, to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. It could not agree that a Security Council or Assembly resolution noting unilateral declarations-different from each other in scope, conditions and qualifications and susceptible of varying interpretations-could serve as an effective arrangement.

Speaking in explanation of the abstentions of the members of the European Community, the Netherlands said that the text did not altogether reflect the balance of opinions expressed in the Committee on Disarmament, and it gave pre-eminence to the idea of an international convention. Further, it did not make any reference to assurances that nuclear-weapon States had already made to non-nuclear-weapon States with regard to the use of nuclear weapons. Canada supported the resolution, despite concern that the text favoured a convention over other possible mechanisms.

Although Austria and Sweden, in principle, favoured negative security assurances, they had reservations regarding an international convention; the vast majority of non-nuclear-weapon States had already done their share in adhering to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and there was no reason for them to repeat this obligation. Moreover, Sweden felt that a convention might contain provisions incompatible with its policy of neutrality. For these reasons, they abstained on both resolutions.

Both in the plenary debate and in the First Committee, the USSR called on all nuclear-weapon States to make identical and solemn declarations concerning the non-use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear States which had no such weapons on their territories. Such declarations could be reinforced by an authoritative decision of the Security Council. The Soviet proposal received support from Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Ukrainian SSR. The USSR also stated that, while it was prepared to consider other possible solutions, the early conclusion of an appropriate convention would best serve to strengthen security guarantees for non-nuclear States. This view was shared by Eastern European States and others such as Afghanistan, Lebanon, Mongolia, Nigeria and Uruguay.

Until general and complete disarmament was

attained, Cuba, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Morocco, the United Republic of Cameroon and the United Republic of Tanzania supported the adoption of interim measures to guarantee security through an internationally binding legal instrument. An agreed formula could be achieved, Indonesia added, if the nuclear-weapon States would only consider that such action would also benefit their peoples by saving them from annihilation. The United Republic of Tanzania stated that the extension of security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States would not only offer a disincentive to the acquisition of nuclear weapons but would also demonstrate the commitment of the nuclear-weapon States to matters pertaining to international peace and security. Norway felt that States which were not parties to alliances involving security guarantees and which had renounced the option of acquiring nuclear weapons had a legitimate claim to guarantees, and thus the nuclear States had a special responsibility for finding a solution to the problem.

Austria said that, while assurances were no substitute for disarmament, they would to a certain extent alleviate the threat perceived by non-nuclear-weapon States and thereby enhance their commitment to non-proliferation. Austria and Portugal supported the efforts of the Committee on Disarmament to develop, on the basis of declarations, more effective arrangements concerning those assurances.

Egypt considered that, pending a treaty, the nuclear States should submit to the Security Council instruments embodying their commitment of security guarantees-an approach also favoured by Afghanistan, Cuba and Uruguay. Ghana cautioned that unilateral declarations were no substitute for legally binding commitments.

The Netherlands felt that both a convention and a Security Council resolution should be explored; while it was convinced that the convention would be more difficult, it felt that a meaningful common formula could be found to constitute the heart of a Council resolution.

Finland believed that all approaches towards achieving arrangements for non-use assurances should continue to be explored-including the further development of unilateral declarations as well as multilateral agreements.

Albania considered that the kind of guarantees being sought could only be formal or fictitious; as for a convention, it could be violated at any moment. Accordingly, it had voted against the first resolution and had not taken part in the vote on the second.

France stated that the search for a uniform solution seemed unlikely to be successful in the

current circumstances. It held, however, that the assurances already given or offered, whatever their diversity and limitations, were a substantive response. Italy felt that unilateral declarations by individual nuclear-weapon States, taking into account the needs of the legitimate individual and collective self-defence of the nuclear States and their allies, seemed to be the most appropriate and effective solution suggested thus far, in view of existing political and strategic realities.

#### Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly adopted two resolutions on 12 December 1980 on the question of multilateral negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament.

By resolution 35/152 B, the Assembly expressed its belief that it was necessary to intensify efforts with a view to initiating negotiations, as a matter of high priority and with the participation of all nuclear-weapon States, on the question of the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament. It called on the Committee on Disarmament, as a matter of priority, to undertake consultations for the purpose of early commencement of negotiations on the substance of the problem; consultation topics would include the establishment of an ad hoc working group on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and on nuclear disarmament, with a clearly defined mandate.

The resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 118 to 18, with 7 abstentions. The First Committee similarly approved the text on 20 November by 105 votes to 14, with 13 abstentions. The resolution was sponsored by 15 States: Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam.

The USSR, introducing the resolution, said the steps proposed were designed to remedy a situation that had evolved in which the consideration of the problem of limiting the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament was, for no good reason, outside the framework of practical negotiations in the Committee on Disarmament. That Committee, whose membership included all five nuclear powers, was the most appropriate forum for preparing and holding talks on nuclear disarmament.

By resolution 35/152 C, the Assembly urged the Committee on Disarmament to establish, at the beginning of its 1981 session, an ad hoc working group to deal with the agenda item on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear

disarmament. The Assembly considered it advisable that the group begin by addressing the question of the elaboration and clarification of the stages of nuclear disarmament envisaged in paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly.<sup>24</sup> That paragraph stated that the achievement of nuclear disarmament would require urgent negotiation of agreements at appropriate stages, with adequate verification measures, and indicated the results that should be pursued in each of those stages.

The resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 124 to 4, with 17 abstentions. In the First Committee, the text was approved on 20 November by a recorded vote of 115 to 3, with 18 abstentions. The proposal was sponsored by 19 States: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Mexico, which introduced the text, stated that account had been taken therein of the experience derived from the performance of the four ad hoc working groups established by the Committee at its 1980 session, which had dealt with chemical weapons, radiological weapons, negative guarantees and the comprehensive programme of disarmament. Their positive results suggested that similar procedures should be used in the future, especially for priority items.

Mexico noted that this 19-power resolution was complementary to the 15-power text introduced by the USSR; however, the sponsors felt that certain substantive differences regarding the establishment, functioning and terms of reference of the proposed working group were more adequately defined in their resolution. Votes in favour of the 15-power text by sponsors of the 19-power text should be understood as in no way affecting the meaning and scope of their own proposal.

Commenting on their abstention and negative vote, respectively, on the first resolution, Brazil and France stated that conditions necessary for negotiations on nuclear disarmament "with the participation of all nuclear-weapon States" did not exist. Brazil added that this requirement amounted to conferring virtual veto power on individual nuclear States by enabling them to block the Committee's negotiating process. Sweden said it considered the words superfluous; they should in no way be construed as contradicting or diminishing the particular responsibility of the major nuclear-weapon powers. France added that responsibility for negotiations on

<sup>24</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 42. Final Document, esp. para. 50, contained in resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978.

nuclear disarmament at the current historic stage rested with the two powers possessing the most sizable nuclear arsenals.

Neither Belgium nor France felt that a working group should be set up under the Committee on Disarmament, and, along with the United Kingdom, did not think it was up to the Assembly to take action with respect to the organization and methods of the work of that Committee. While the USSR voted in favour of the 19-power text, believing that a special working group with a clearly defined mandate would serve the cause of the Committee's work, it did not believe the Assembly was entitled to tell the Committee how to organize the work of its subsidiaries or to determine that mandate. Australia expressed concern at the number of issues assigned to the Committee for priority consideration.

The United Kingdom explained that it had voted against the two resolutions because, although it attached great importance to the urgent task of the limitation of nuclear weapons, it believed that the relationship between nuclear weapons and the fundamental security concerns of some States meant that a general approach to the issue of nuclear disarmament, as reflected in those resolutions, was unlikely to produce tangible and positive results. The Federal Republic of Germany also had reservations as to whether the measures proposed were really adapted to the complex process of nuclear disarmament.

Belgium said its opposition to the 15-power text stemmed essentially from the unacceptable nature of a preambular paragraph by which the Assembly noted with alarm the increased risk of a nuclear catastrophe associated with the intensification of the nuclear arms race and the adoption of the new doctrine of limited or partial use of nuclear weapons giving rise to illusions of the admissibility and acceptability of a nuclear conflict. That doctrine, Belgium said, was neither new nor disproved by the capabilities of the nuclear-weapon States. Australia, Austria, Canada and Turkey also recorded serious reservations on the language of that paragraph.

Austria and Sweden attached particular importance to emphasizing the special responsibility for nuclear disarmament of the major nuclear powers. Austria believed that use of the Committee on Disarmament for substantive talks on nuclear disarmament issues would open a promising approach.

Non-use of nuclear weapons  
and prevention of nuclear war

By resolution 35/152 D, the General Assembly again declared that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the United Nations Charter and a crime against humanity and that their

use or the threat of their use should therefore be prohibited, pending nuclear disarmament. The Assembly requested all States that had not submitted proposals concerning the non-use of nuclear weapons, avoidance of nuclear war and related matters-as the Assembly had requested in 1978<sup>25</sup>-to do so in order that the question of an international convention or some other agreement on the subject might be further considered by the Assembly in 1981.

The resolution was adopted by the Assembly on 12 December by a recorded vote of 112 to 19, with 14 abstentions. The text was approved by the First Committee on 21 November by 101 votes to 19, with 15 abstentions.

India, which introduced the resolution on behalf of 24 sponsors (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), stated that the danger of a nuclear war breaking out had significantly escalated, not only because of the continued increase in nuclear arsenals but also because of the espousal of such dangerous strategic doctrines as nuclear deterrence and limited nuclear strikes. Thus the question of providing mankind with a credible and binding assurance against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons had become ever more urgent. It was the sponsors' opinion that once a cross-section of views, as broad as possible, had been obtained, negotiation of an internationally binding agreement banning the use of nuclear weapons could be taken up in a more practical and concrete manner.

Explaining its abstention in the vote, the USSR regretted that by this text the question of the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons had once again been artificially divorced from the question of the adoption of international political and legal measures to strengthen the security of all States and from the question of the renunciation by States of the use of force in international relations. Commenting on its negative vote, Ireland considered that it was unrealistic and indeed, in so far as it might convey a false sense of security, dangerously misleading to the world at large to suggest that, pending nuclear disarmament, the nuclear powers could be willing to accept a prohibition of the threat of use of nuclear weapons when that was central to the logic of their strategic doctrines, however much one regretted those doctrines. Moreover, the Charter made no mention of weapons and did provide for the right of self-defence. Japan, which also cast a negative vote, said that, against the background of increased international tension in various regions, notably in Afghanistan, it considered a stabilized system of nuclear deterrence to be of ever-increasing importance as a

<sup>25</sup> Ibid, p, 89, resolution 33/71 B of 14 December 1978.



factor to contain the further spread of such tension.

Sweden observed that the first operative paragraph, making a precise interpretation of the Charter, had to be carefully scrutinized from a legal standpoint. Although it voted in favour, Finland did not consider that paragraph to be in conformity with the Charter.

#### Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons

By resolution 35/156 H, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage, to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices, keeping the Assembly informed of its progress.

The resolution, adopted on 12 December by a recorded vote of 125 to 11, with 8 abstentions, had been similarly approved by the First Committee on 26 November by 114 votes to 11, with 9 abstentions.

Canada had initiated the proposal and introduced it on behalf of 19 sponsors: Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Romania, Singapore, Sweden, Uruguay. Canada noted that, while the matter had again been discussed during 1980 by the Committee on Disarmament, no agreement had been reached on specific steps, such as a ban on the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes, or on other aspects of nuclear disarmament. The purpose of the resolution, Canada said, was to draw attention to the Committee's discussion and to the Assembly's continuing interest in the question. In a period of heightened international tension, it was important to explore every avenue that offered greater control of those weapons.

Explaining their votes, India, which abstained, and the German Democratic Republic and the USSR, which voted against, reiterated their view that a cut-off in the production of fissionable material could not be separated from the cessation of the production of nuclear weapons and the reduction of stockpiles. India added that the two measures, combined, would mean that all nuclear facilities in both nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States would become peaceful facilities, to which one system of international safeguards could then be applied on a universal basis without any discrimination. However, a cut-off not accompanied by a production ban would be an incomplete step.

The United States said its vote in favour demonstrated its support of the objective of a

prohibition on the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes as a long-term goal. However, it believed that there were other, more practicable and pressing near-term arms-control steps to which attention should currently be directed. Verification, an essential factor in its view, would pose considerable difficulties. The United Kingdom abstained, taking a similar view: an appropriate stage for negotiations had not been reached and negotiations by the Committee on Disarmament would not be fruitful.

Australia, Belgium, Ireland and Sweden stressed the importance of an agreement on this question as a brake on proliferation. Norway believed that a ban on the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes would place nuclear-weapon States on a more nearly equal basis with non-nuclear-weapon States. The Netherlands hoped serious negotiations could begin soon on a cut-off agreement that could be verified basically by universal application of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards.

#### Israeli nuclear armament

The Secretary-General reported to the Assembly in September on the progress being made by a group of five experts he had appointed to assist him in preparing a study on Israeli nuclear armament, as the Assembly had requested in 1979.<sup>26</sup> The expert group had held its first session on 21 July to 1 August 1980 at United Nations Headquarters in New York. It had discussed the organization of the study and the structure and principal elements of the report to be made on that study. It had agreed to prepare for its second session, in 1981, draft texts for various chapters.

The Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's progress report on 12 December when it adopted resolution 35/157, and asked him to pursue his efforts and report again in 1981. The resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 99 to 6, with 38 abstentions. The text, with 28 sponsors (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), was approved by the First Committee on 21 November by a recorded vote of 96 to 6, with 34 abstentions.

In introducing the draft on behalf of 22 States-subsequently joined by Bangladesh, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali and Viet Nam-Iraq referred to the Assembly's concern over military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa. Iraq pointed to the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the Middle East and called on Israel to adhere to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and to submit its nuclear installations to international safeguards.

<sup>26</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 59, resolution 34/89 of 11 December 1979

Israel observed that of the original 22 sponsors of the resolution nine had not signed the Non-proliferation Treaty, two had not ratified it and four had not complied with full-scale safeguards. Israel said that the resolution was not a procedural one; it did not just recall the Assembly's 1978 resolution calling for sanctions against Israel,<sup>27</sup> it reaffirmed it and was a restatement of Iraq's hostility towards Israel. Moreover, the terms of reference of the group of experts were clearly prejudicial.

In explanation of its abstention, Ireland stated that the resolution would have the Assembly reaffirm resolutions on military and nuclear collaboration with Israel and on Israeli nuclear armament of 1978<sup>28</sup> and 1979<sup>29</sup> which were unacceptable to Ireland. A similar explanation of their abstentions was made by the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy. Though they voted in favour, the Bahamas and Brazil also expressed disagreement with that paragraph.

Earlier in the year, in connexion with the subject, in a letter of 26 February to the Secretary-General, Iraq requested circulation of a news item of The New York Times of 22 February reporting that the United States doubted that Israel and South Africa had collaborated to detonate a nuclear device in the South Atlantic the previous September.

By related decisions of 16 December, the Assembly condemned States, in particular certain Western States and Israel, which continued to collaborate with South Africa in the military and nuclear fields (resolution 35/206 B), and condemned the increasing collaboration by Israel with that country, demanding that it be terminated (resolution 35/206 H) (see pp. 216 and 219).

#### Nuclear-free zones

The discussion of nuclear-weapon-free zones during the general debate at the Assembly's 1980 regular session evinced the general view that such zones were highly desirable. They were looked upon as a means to prevent nuclear proliferation, to enhance the stability and security of a region, and to contribute to efforts to arrive at world-wide nuclear disarmament. The USSR said the desire of States in various regions to preserve their peoples from the threat of involvement in a nuclear conflict deserved full support. Finland and Lebanon added that, despite certain difficulties, the proposals for such zones were valid.

Support for the concept was voiced by virtually every State which addressed the subject, although most specified that the voluntary acceptance and support of the region's States was paramount. A number of States were of the view

that certain other conditions must be met for efforts to establish such zones to be fruitful. Among these, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands mentioned the need for geographic delimitation and the position of nuclear States outside the zone as factors to be taken into account. Zonal arrangements must reflect the special circumstances obtaining in the region, in Norway's view. Sweden mentioned the conditions of non-possession of nuclear weapons by zonal States, non-development and non-presence of such weapons in the zone and the withdrawal of any such weapons that could only be used against targets in the zone, thus establishing a safety area adjacent to the zone. The need for such a commitment by surrounding States was a point also mentioned by Sri Lanka. Sweden and the United Republic of Cameroon pointed to the need for a commitment by nuclear States not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against targets within the zone.

Australia, India, Israel, the Netherlands and the United States were among those believing that the initiative should come from the States concerned. The Netherlands, Sri Lanka and the United States felt all States whose participation was deemed important should participate.

Other conditions to be met, in the view of the United States, were that: compliance with the arrangement must be verifiable-also noted by Australia and the Federal Republic of Germany; establishment of the zone should not disturb existing security arrangements to the detriment of regional and international security, and the zone arrangement should not seek to impose restrictions on States' rights recognized by international law-points also mentioned by Australia; and the zone arrangement should prohibit development of any nuclear explosive device or conduct of a nuclear explosion, for any purpose-also advocated by Papua New Guinea. Australia felt a basic step would be for all States of a region to become parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty; those which stood outside the Treaty could reassure others by accepting full-scope safeguards or some other binding commitment.

India, while not opposed to the concept, cautioned that the promotion of such arrangements, where they did not emerge as a direct result of spontaneous initiative by the zonal States, might result in solidification of the protectorate status of certain regions vis-a-vis one or the other great power, thus further hardening military polarization of the globe.

In addition to the proposals for nuclear-

<sup>27</sup>See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 65, resolution 33/71 A of 14 December 1978.

<sup>28</sup>Ibid.

<sup>29</sup>See footnote 26.

weapon-free zones before the Assembly- for Latin America, Africa, the Middle East and South Asia-on which resolutions were adopted, Fiji and Papua New Guinea also drew attention to their continued interest in such a zone for the South Pacific, and Finland for the Nordic region.

#### Treaty of Tlatelolco

On 12 December 1980, the General Assembly expressed regret that of the five nuclear-weapon States the United States and France had not ratified Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco).

The two States had signed the Protocol on 26 May 1977 and 2 March 1979 respectively. It concerned the application of the Treaty to territories in the region, committing outside States having *de jure* or *de facto* responsibility for territories there to apply in them the Treaty's statutes of denuclearization.

Resolution 35/143, which the Assembly adopted by a recorded vote of 138 to 0, with 5 abstentions, reiterated with special urgency the Assembly's invitation to those States to ratify the Protocol. The text was approved by the First Committee on 20 November by a recorded vote of 129 to 0, with 6 abstentions, and was sponsored by the 22 Latin American and Caribbean countries that were parties to the Treaty (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

Mexico, the Treaty's depositary Government, introduced the text. It was the sponsors' hope, Mexico said, that at its 1981 session the Assembly would be able to welcome the realization of another of its aspirations, as it had been able to do in 1979 in respect of Additional Protocol II.<sup>30</sup> France and the United States, in explaining their abstentions, pointed out that the Treaty had not been signed and ratified by all the countries of the area to which it applied, nor had all the necessary action been taken to bring it into force. Both States noted that the matter was currently the subject of their national parliamentary procedures. France did not feel it was for the Assembly to interfere with national parliaments or reiterate invitations to them with special urgency. Guyana, while supporting nuclear-weapon-free zones, said that a discriminatory exclusionary provision of the Treaty prevented it from becoming a party, and it had therefore abstained in the voting, as in the past.

#### Denuclearization of Africa

Concerned about South Africa's nuclear capability, the Assembly, by two resolutions of 12 December 1980, called for an end to co-operation with that country in the nuclear field. Both reso-

lutions sought full implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, adopted by the Organization of African Unity in 1964.

In connexion with this subject, the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly in September a report prepared by a six-member Group of Experts on South Africa's Plan and Capability in the Nuclear Field, pursuant to an Assembly request of 11 December 1979.<sup>31</sup> The Group had met in New York from 25 to 29 February and from 28 July to 8 August 1980.

The report traced the development of South Africa's nuclear activities, and the experts concluded that those activities had advanced steadily, their progress and increasing sophistication helped by nuclear co-operation with several other countries, corporations and institutions. The report catalogued the country's nuclear fuel-cycle resources, production, and enrichment and research facilities, both safeguarded and unsafeguarded. It analysed the possible place of nuclear weapons in South Africa's political and military strategy. In addition, it discussed reports of the discovery of a possible nuclear-weapon test site in the Kalahari Desert in 1977 and an unsubstantiated explosion in the South Atlantic on 22 September 1979. Finally, it reported on recent international attempts to persuade the country to abandon its apartheid policies and nuclear activities.

The experts reported that, because of gaps in the availability of reliable information, some of the assessments were subject to an element of uncertainty. They noted that until recently South Africa had produced approximately 16 per cent of the uranium produced by the market-economy countries. Moreover, by its illegal control of Namibian resources, it had been able to increase its share of the international uranium market. According to the experts, there was no doubt that South Africa had the technical capability to make nuclear weapons and the means of delivery. Among their other conclusions, the experts expressed the view that the introduction of nuclear weapons to the African continent, and particularly volatile southern Africa, would not only be a severe blow to world-wide efforts at non-proliferation but would also upset many years of work to spare the continent from the nuclear arms race and to make it a nuclear-weapon-free zone. Thus, it was necessary to have South Africa adhere to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and place its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards, and it was the United Nations responsibility to take whatever action was required to eradicate apartheid and prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons.

<sup>30</sup> See Y.U.N. 1979 p., 62, resolution 34/74 of December 1979.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid, p. 63, resolution 34/76 B.

By resolution 35/146 A, the General Assembly expressed its deep alarm that the Secretary-General's report had established South Africa's capability to manufacture nuclear weapons, as well as its deep concern that that capability was being developed to preserve white supremacy by intimidating neighbouring countries and black-mailing the continent. The Assembly requested the Security Council to prohibit all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist regime of South Africa in the nuclear field, and to institute effective enforcement action against that regime to prevent it from endangering international peace and security through acquisition of nuclear weapons. The Assembly called on all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate such collaboration, and demanded that South Africa submit all its nuclear installations to IAEA inspection. The Secretary-General was asked to give maximum publicity to his report on South Africa's nuclear capability.

This resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 132 to 0, with 13 abstentions, having been similarly approved by the First Committee on 21 November by 124 votes to 0, with 13 abstentions. It was sponsored by 28 African States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

Also on 12 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 35/146 B, by which it strongly reiterated its call on all States to respect Africa as a nuclear-weapon-free zone and condemned any form of nuclear collaboration with South Africa's racist regime as frustrating that objective. The Assembly repeated its call for termination of such collaboration, its request for a Security Council ban on such collaboration, and its demand that South Africa submit its nuclear installations to IAEA inspection.

The resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 133 to 0, with 12 abstentions. The text, sponsored by 31 African States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), was approved by the First Committee on 21 November by a recorded vote of 123 to 2, with 10 abstentions.

Before the vote on the first of the two texts in the Committee, the sponsors orally deleted from a preambular paragraph taking note of the report of the Security Council Committee Established by Resolution 421 (1977)<sup>32</sup> concerning the question of South Africa (see p. 200)-reference to a particular recommendation in that report that all forms of nuclear collaboration with South Africa should cease. They also agreed to a word substitution in both resolutions' references to the regime's nuclear programme, plans and capability; these constituted a very grave "danger" rather than "threat" to international peace and security.

A number of States spoke in explanation of

vote on the two texts. Despite their support of the resolutions, Australia, Ireland, Portugal and the United Kingdom found it particularly contentious to single out certain Western States, as in a preambular paragraph expressing indignation that certain Western States and Israel had continued nuclear collaboration with South Africa. Those spokesmen, as well as those of Denmark, France and New Zealand, found the texts deficient in failing to distinguish between co-operation for peaceful purposes and co-operation for weapons production. Finland, France, Ireland, New Zealand and Portugal expressed reservations about references to the Security Council's role; as France saw it, the Assembly should not address such requests and recommendations to the Council. France added that it had previously stated its opposition or reservations to some of the proposals put forward by members of the Council Committee and referred to in the texts.

The United States felt that the action called for by several of the provisions could prevent co-operation of a kind offering the best prospects for encouraging South Africa to accept non-proliferation controls.

Denmark and Japan said their votes were cast with reservations on assertions in the texts for which there was no evidence based on fact. Turkey supported the resolutions to the extent that the wording accorded with the principles that guided its foreign policy. The Netherlands and Spain agreed with the objectives and substance of the texts, but found certain terms extremely polemical and not entirely accurate. The Netherlands also objected to what it charged was the haste and lack of debate and prior consultations on the texts, believing such matters must be deliberated carefully.

Accusations that Israel, singled out by name, collaborated with South Africa in the nuclear field were false and unfounded, Israel asserted; indeed, in the Secretary-General's report such allegations were described as speculation, it said. The Federal Republic of Germany, which also abstained on both texts, did not think that the first accurately reflected the findings of the Expert Group or that the second would advance the cause of the denuclearization of Africa, a goal it supported.

India reiterated that its affirmative votes were without prejudice to its position on the Non-Proliferation Treaty, which it considered unequal and discriminatory, and the safeguards questions. Albania said it voted in favour of the resolutions despite its belief in the futility of

<sup>32</sup>See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 162, resolution 421(1977) of 9 December 1977.

nuclear-weapon-free zones as shelters from nuclear danger—a position it said it held in respect of all other resolutions dealing with the creation of such zones.

Nigeria, which introduced both texts, observed that certain States still regarded their collaboration with South Africa on its nuclear programme in terms of peaceful purposes. In reality that distinction was untenable. The programme was aimed towards anything but peaceful purposes and collaboration by some Western countries and Israel allowed its beneficiary to destabilize an entire continent. Nigeria said the resolutions drew not only on the Secretary-General's report but also on the report and recommendations of the Security Council Committee on ways of making the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa more effective.

In the debate, various States again expressed their deep concern that the nuclear plans and capability of South Africa jeopardized the security of African States and increased the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Many African States, including Burundi, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Nigeria, Somalia, the Sudan and Zambia, considered that the report of the Group of Experts had reinforced their fears. A number of these States, as well as Angola, the Congo, Ghana, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zaire, denounced the technological and military assistance in the nuclear field being given to South Africa by certain countries that could assist in its development of nuclear weapons. This was a concern of many non-African States as well, including Bahrain, Bangladesh, Guyana, Indonesia, Iraq, Pakistan, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

Cessation of nuclear collaboration with South Africa was also the subject of provisions of two Assembly resolutions of 16 December (resolutions 35/206 B and H; see pp. 216 and 219).

#### Nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East

By resolution 35/147 of 12 December 1980, the General Assembly urged all parties directly concerned seriously to consider taking the steps required to implement a long-standing proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. To promote that objective, it invited the countries concerned to adhere to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and invited them, pending the establishment of such a zone, to declare solemnly that they would refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices. It called on them not to permit the stationing of nuclear weapons on

their territory by a third party and to agree to place their nuclear activities under IAEA safeguards. The Assembly invited them to declare their support for establishing such a zone and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council for consideration. It renewed its invitation to the Secretary-General to continue exploring possibilities of progress towards establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.

The resolution was adopted without vote in both the Assembly and the First Committee; the text, proposed by Egypt, was approved by the latter body on 20 November.

Canada, Finland (on behalf of the Nordic countries—Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States all commented on the significance of a resolution on a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East having for the first time been adopted with the consent of all the States in the region. Bhutan, Brazil and India, despite their participation in the consensus, recorded reservations on the reference to the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Egypt, introducing its text, said the resolution took into account the special situation which existed in the Middle East and the difficulty of bringing all countries in the region to the negotiating table to conclude the necessary arrangements for establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone: this was reflected in the provision inviting the States to make declarations and deposit them with the Security Council.

In a letter to the Secretary-General, dated 23 October, Israel reiterated its view that the spread of nuclear weapons could best be solved by negotiated regional arrangements, and advocated establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East on the Treaty of Tlatelolco model. Israel transmitted the text of a resolution on the question which it intended to submit to the First Committee. It introduced such a draft on 13 November, stating that a regional nuclear-weapon-free zone could be established if the States concerned were prepared to negotiate in good faith.

The Israeli proposal would have had the Assembly call on all States of the Middle East and adjacent non-nuclear-weapon States that were not signatories to any treaty providing for a nuclear-weapon-free zone to convene a conference as soon as possible with a view to negotiating a multilateral treaty establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. The region's States were to indicate by 1 May 1981 their willingness to participate in such a conference, for which the Secretary-General was to provide the facilities.

On 20 November, Israel withdrew its draft, stating that it was being argued by those rejecting the proposal, which included Iraq, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic, that, until all their demands were met in respect of the situation in the Middle East, no consultations among the regional States could take place with a view to establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone. Israel added that it would join a consensus in support of the Egyptian resolution, in spite of certain reservations as to the modalities of arriving at the resolution's objective, to demonstrate its goodwill and support for the idea of the establishment of such a zone.

The Syrian Arab Republic considered that the goal in question could be achieved only if the following conditions were met: occupation and aggression must cease, their effects removed and Palestinian national rights restored; all parties must sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty and undertake to submit their nuclear activities and facilities to IAEA control; and all must accept international guarantees as an alternative to the possession of nuclear weapons. Jordan added that all should pledge on a mutual basis to renounce all production and acquisition of nuclear weapons, and the status of the zone should be respected and be free from super-power rivalry.

In the debate in the First Committee, Bahrain, Bhutan, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Oman, Pakistan, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, the United Arab Emirates and the United Republic of Tanzania continued to emphasize their support of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. Many of them reiterated their concern about the danger of the development of nuclear weapons by Israel which could cause a serious threat to the States in the region. A number of representatives drew a comparison between reports of nuclear programmes in South Africa and Israel and particularly condemned any collaboration between the two in the nuclear field (see also preceding subsection). Cessation of such collaboration was called for by two Assembly resolutions of 16 December (resolutions 35/206 B and H; see pp. 216 and 219).

#### COMMUNICATIONS

Several communications on nuclear programmes in the Middle East were received by the Secretary-General. Iraq on 24 July transmitted a message of that date from its Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, drawing attention to threats he said were being directed against Iraq by Israeli officials because of its programme for peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Specific mention

was made of a reported statement by the Israeli Deputy Minister of Defence that Israel would resist French intentions of providing Iraq with enriched uranium.

Israel replied on 13 October that Iraq's recent conduct vindicated the conclusion that Iraq's bellicose policies and belligerent behaviour were a grave threat to peace. Israel's letter annexed recently published opinions expressing concern about Iraq's nuclear programme and intentions. On 10 December, Israel charged that Iraq had closed its nuclear facilities to IAEA inspectors, thereby violating its international undertakings and providing further evidence of its intentions. Drawing attention to what it said were efforts by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to acquire nuclear capability, Israel's letter appended excerpts from published reports about the Libyan nuclear programme.

In a reply of 24 December, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya asserted that it did not possess an atomic bomb and had, on 30 July, signed an agreement with IAEA on the application of safeguards under the Non-Proliferation Treaty, which it had signed in 1968. Pakistan, on 3 February 1981, refuted what it called irresponsible and unfounded allegations in the reports Israel had transmitted on 10 December that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was seeking to acquire nuclear weapons—an "Islamic bomb"—through financial assistance to Pakistan's nuclear programme; Pakistan said that programme was geared entirely to peaceful purposes. Both countries counter-charged that Israel was aggressively continuing to develop its nuclear potential.

#### Nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

The General Assembly in 1979 had requested the Secretary-General to render any required assistance to promote efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia.<sup>33</sup> In September 1980, he reported that he had been in contact with States of the South Asian region and that there had been no request by them for his assistance in connexion with the subject, noting that in the course of his contacts a view was expressed that he should continue to be available for such assistance.

By resolution 35/148 of 12 December, the Assembly reaffirmed its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and again urged the States of South Asia and any other interested neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States to continue efforts to establish such a zone and to refrain, in the mean time, from any action contrary to that objective. The Assembly called on nuclear-weapon States

<sup>33</sup> See Y.U.N.. 1979. p. 65, resolution 34/78 of 11 December 1979.

that had not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to co-operate in the efforts to establish the zone; the Secretary-General was asked to assist as required to promote the efforts.

The resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 96 to 3, with 44 abstentions. The text was approved by the First Committee on 21 November by a recorded vote of 89 to 2, with 41 abstentions.

Many speakers expressed their support in the First Committee for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, including those of Bangladesh, Chile, Ecuador, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Togo, the United Arab Emirates and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Pakistan, introducing the text also on behalf of its other sponsor, the Niger, said it was convinced that the creation of such a zone was a realistic objective. From the point of view of geographical, historical, cultural and other considerations, the South Asian region was distinct and qualified for the creation of the zone. Moreover, the countries of the region had more than once declared unilaterally their commitment to nuclear non-proliferation. In Pakistan's view, the next step should be a joint endeavour to translate those commitments into a binding regional declaration.

Before the vote in the First Committee, India stated that it had consistently called for the total elimination of all nuclear weapons and did not intend to develop or acquire them; its nuclear programme was entirely devoted to peaceful purposes. However, it was opposed to a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia both on principle and for practical considerations: the initiative for its establishment must derive from all States of the region, and participation must be voluntary; South Asia was a contiguous and integral part of the region of Asia and the Pacific, and could not be treated in isolation; and the deployment of nuclear weapons in the Asia-Pacific theatre and the presence of foreign military bases in the Indian Ocean complicated the security environment of the region.

Bhutan said it was voting against the proposal on grounds of the lack of consultations and agreement among the States concerned. Among those voting in favour, Bangladesh, Japan and the Netherlands reaffirmed support for the establishment of such a zone but held that strengthening the security of the region would require the agreement of all States concerned, including the nuclear-weapon States, on the basis of a regional initiative. Bangladesh and the Netherlands added that the zone's limits should be adequately defined, and Bangladesh recalled its proposal

for a regional forum to exchange views on matters of mutual interest. Sri Lanka also stressed the need for intensive consultations.

Australia, Italy and Sweden, which abstained, believed that the participation of all the countries of the region concerned, on the basis of arrangements freely negotiated among themselves, was among essential conditions for creating viable nuclear-weapon-free zones, such as that proposed for South Asia. The United States said it did not wish its vote in favour to imply that it regarded the creation of such a zone as the only, or even necessarily the most promising, means to avert nuclear arms competition in South Asia.

#### Non-stationing of nuclear weapons

On 12 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/156 C, by which it requested the Committee on Disarmament to proceed without delay to talks with a view to elaborating an international agreement on the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where currently there were no such weapons.

The resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 95 to 18, with 27 abstentions, having been approved by the First Committee on 20 November by 69 votes to 19, with 44 abstentions.

The text was introduced in the First Committee by Hungary on behalf of 17 sponsors: Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam. Support for the aim pursued was expressed in the debate also by Afghanistan, Burundi and Guyana.

Hungary said the conclusion of an international agreement on non-stationing of nuclear weapons would considerably strengthen the non-proliferation regime, could contribute to reducing the danger of nuclear war and the nuclear arms race, and could promote the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones. Hungary referred to the concurring opinions of several of the 25 countries that had submitted their observations, pursuant to an Assembly resolution of 11 December 1979,<sup>34</sup> on the possibility of concluding such a convention; these were contained in a report to the current session by the Secretary-General.

Of the 25 respondent States, Bolivia, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Morocco, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, the Sudan, Suriname, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR believed that the

<sup>34</sup> Ibid, p. 60, resolution 34/87 C.

elaboration of an international convention was desirable. Indonesia and Yugoslavia supported the idea, in principle, as an element within the context of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, and Haiti recorded no objection to such a convention. Egypt supported promulgation of a declaration by nuclear States on non-stationing and by non-nuclear States of a collective position refusing to accept stationing. Mexico and Finland felt the best way to ensure that nuclear weapons were not introduced was through the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones. In the opinion of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, the cause of non-proliferation was best safeguarded by the Non-Proliferation Treaty; a non-stationing agreement would be unverifiable, destabilizing, and would undermine universal adherence to that Treaty.

In explaining its negative vote on the resolution, Portugal maintained that it would have the practical result of limiting the freedom of States to exercise their sovereign right to defend their territories, and would create discrimination between States that had nuclear weapons on their territories and those that did not. Moreover, the proposal was based on the false premise that the stationing of nuclear weapons on the territory of a State or in a region had a destabilizing effect on international peace and security. The Federal Republic of Germany, which also voted against the resolution, stated that in Europe nuclear weapons helped to offset an existing imbalance in the conventional field and were therefore an indispensable prerequisite for peace and stability. Under current world conditions, Japan believed, restrictions on deployment of nuclear weapons would be of doubtful effectiveness, would destabilize the international military balance and would therefore prove detrimental to peace and security. Japan felt it was more important to proceed step by step to realize concrete nuclear disarmament measures.

Ireland believed that the question of where the weapons of the two major powers should be stationed, and under what kind of control, was a matter of contention between the alliances of which those powers were members. Noting that the resolution's sponsors were almost entirely members of one of those alliances, Ireland abstained so as not to be perceived as taking sides. Yugoslavia and Zaire, which also abstained, held that the framework for non-stationing as laid down in the resolution was too narrow: the convention should encompass the obligations of nuclear-weapon States with regard to the non-stationing of nuclear weapons not only on nuclear-free territories but also on other territories and in other areas, such as international air and

maritime spaces, as well as with regard to withdrawal of such weapons from non-nuclear-weapon States. Sweden, too, had reservations as to the idea of seeking the solution of a complex problem by dealing with only one of its aspects in an agreement; the question could best be dealt with in the context of regional disarmament arrangements. Brazil and Ghana also abstained, noting that the text seemed to confer legitimacy on the existence of nuclear weapons in countries that already possessed them.

Of those voting in favour, Cuba recognized that the principle was an effective means of non-proliferation, but reiterated support for the right of all States to have whatever weapons they deemed necessary to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity. Finland supported the general objective of achieving a world-wide zone of countries free of nuclear weapons, but said that only the country concerned was qualified to interpret its own security needs; that must be kept in mind when examining possibilities of an agreement. India's vote in favour was without prejudice to its position of total opposition to nuclear weapons anywhere, and Mexico's was to be understood to mean that the request to the Committee on Disarmament to proceed to talks was without detriment to its established priorities.

#### **Strategic arms limitation talks**

By resolution 35/156 K, the General Assembly, deploring that the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (SALT I), signed on 18 June 1979, had not been ratified, urged the two signatory States not to delay any further in taking action so that it might enter into force. Meanwhile, the Assembly trusted that the signatory States would refrain from any act which would defeat the object and purpose of the Treaty. The Assembly reiterated its satisfaction at the agreement by both parties to pursue negotiations towards SALT II, which would endeavour to achieve substantial quantitative reductions of strategic arms and qualitative limitations on strategic offensive arms. It invited the two States to keep it informed of the results of their negotiations.

The resolution was adopted on 12 December 1980 by the Assembly and approved on 24 November by the First Committee, in both instances without a vote.

Introducing the resolution also on behalf of Argentina, Indonesia, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden and Yugoslavia, Mexico pointed out that, in view of the complete lack of results on the previous year's resolution on this sub-



ject,<sup>35</sup> it should surprise no one that the text stated the Assembly's conviction that the signature in good faith of a treaty in this case after more than six years of negotiations-carried with it the presumption that its ratification would not be unduly delayed. Its purpose was to seek a remedy for the alarming situation caused by the unbridled nuclear arms race and promote practical action to prevent a nuclear war. The need for an early ratification of SALT II and for the continuation of negotiations was stressed by a large number of States.

The USSR stated that the delay in the entry into force of the Treaty was not the fault of the Soviet side and reiterated that it was in favour of its immediate ratification and entry into force. The United States spokesman said that, as it had stated on numerous occasions, the invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979 had created a serious obstacle to action by the United States Senate on ratification. He anticipated that the incoming administration (January 1981) would be reviewing the United States position on SALT II very soon.

Albania dissociated itself from the consensus; it could not endorse the resolution's evaluation of the nature and effects of SALT II nor the appeals addressed to the two super-powers. New Zealand had difficulties with the statement that signature of a treaty carried with it the presumption that it would soon be ratified, a notion which it felt might encourage States to refrain from associating themselves with agreements until they were in a position to ratify them.

#### Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons

##### Second Review Conference on the Non-Proliferation Treaty

The second quinquennial Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,<sup>36</sup> which had entered into force on 5 March 1970, was held at Geneva from 11 August to 7 September 1980 to review the operation of the various articles of the Treaty. It was not able to agree on a substantive final document, but recommended that a third conference be held in 1985.

The Secretary-General had been asked by the General Assembly in 1978<sup>37</sup> to render any assistance required for the Conference or its preparation.

Of the 114 countries parties to the Treaty, 75 participated in the Conference:

Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German

Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Egypt, a signatory State which had not ratified the Treaty, participated without taking part in decisions. Eleven States, neither parties nor signatories, were granted observer status: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Israel, Mozambique, Spain, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia.

The United Nations and IAEA also participated, and two regional bodies, the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the League of Arab States, were granted observer agency status. In addition, representatives of 29 non-governmental organizations attended.

On 11 August, the Conference elected as its President Ismat T. Kittani (Iraq), confirmed the nomination of its Secretary-General, Alessandro Corradini (Italy), and elected 26 Vice-Presidents.

The Conference held 19 plenary meetings, 12 of which were devoted to a general debate. Divergent views were expressed on which aspects of the Treaty merited the greatest attention. The nuclear-weapon States and a number of others, including Eastern European countries, generally felt that the Conference should first endeavour to strengthen the Treaty by encouraging wider adherence and taking measures aimed towards a more effective safeguards system to prevent the diversion of nuclear materials and technology to military purposes. States stressing those points regarded the Treaty as having met its primary purpose, both as an instrument to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and as the most appropriate framework for international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

On the other hand, many non-nuclear-weapon States, especially developing countries, held that the main emphasis should be on determination of whether all the provisions were being implemented and on measures required to fill gaps and remedy inadequacies. They believed that,

<sup>35</sup> Ibid. p. 60, resolution 34/87 F of 11 December 1979.

<sup>36</sup> See footnote 20.

<sup>37</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 90, resolution 33/57 of 14 December 1978.

while a strong and universal Treaty was desirable, that goal could best be accomplished on the basis of a balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations by both its nuclear and non-nuclear parties.

Of the Treaty's various provisions, the most intense debate was on the implementation of article VI, concerning nuclear disarmament.<sup>38</sup> Most participants held that the nuclear-weapon States had not adequately fulfilled their obligations under that article, and that the Conference should therefore urge them to intensify their efforts to stop the nuclear arms race and start a real process of nuclear disarmament. Sri Lanka, the co-ordinator of the participating developing countries that belonged to the "Group of 77," while accepting that recrimination would be futile, at the same time felt that one could hardly conceive of a review that did not relate to past performance. Mexico asserted that the future of the Treaty depended primarily on the implementation of article VI by the nuclear powers. In this regard, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States drew attention to their efforts to reach agreement on a number of issues, including a comprehensive nuclear-test ban, and to provide security guarantees to non-nuclear-weapon States.

Virtually all speakers addressing the provisions relating to the peaceful application of nuclear energy commended IAEA for the manner in which it had carried out its safeguards activities pursuant to article III. A number of developing non-nuclear-weapon States expressed dissatisfaction with what they considered to be restrictive export policies of suppliers and the inadequacy of technical assistance in nuclear energy given to developing-country parties; thus, the co-operation in peaceful applications of nuclear energy called for in article IV had not been observed. The United States, for its part, felt strongly that the Conference should promote full-scope safeguards under IAEA by calling on members of the non-proliferation regime to enter into new nuclear supply commitments only with States that accepted such safeguards on all their peaceful nuclear activities. The USSR, while stressing that all countries would benefit equally from the strengthening of the non-proliferation regime, saw the need for expanded co-operation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy, particularly with regard to the problem of assured supply of nuclear fuel on an equitable and mutually acceptable basis.

The Conference's substantive work was undertaken in two main committees. There were, in addition, a General Committee, a Drafting Committee and a Credentials Committee. A Preparatory Committee for the Conference had held

three sessions at Geneva, in April and August 1979 and from 24 March to 1 April 1980; its final report was issued as a Conference document.

Main Committee I considered agenda items on elements of the review and role of the Treaty concerning: (1) implementation of provisions relating to non-proliferation; (2) other provisions; (3) security assurances, including those under Security Council resolution 255(1968)<sup>39</sup> on assistance to non-nuclear-weapon States parties which were victims of aggression involving nuclear weapons, and international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; (4) State acceptance of the Treaty; and (5) measures to promote wider acceptance.

Committee I set up two open-ended informal groups: one to review articles I (on commitments not to transfer or assist in nuclear-weapon acquisition), II (on commitments not to receive or otherwise acquire such weapons), and VII (on nuclear-weapon-free zones) and security guarantees; and the other to review articles VI, VIII (on amendments) and IX (on ratification and accession). The groups reported little success in reconciling the various positions, although agreement was approached in the case of article VII and on security guarantees to non-nuclear-weapon States.

Committee II focused on provisions that related to peaceful applications of nuclear energy, mainly articles III (on undertaking to accept safeguards) and IV (on co-operation in developing peaceful applications). Some 36 working papers were presented containing various formulations for a final declaration on those articles. The Committee also examined article V, relating to sharing the benefits of peaceful applications of nuclear explosions. Perceived changes in nuclear export policies in the direction of more stringent control and a stricter safeguards regime led to differences of view between supplier and recipient countries. Despite progress on the issues before it, the Committee reported to the plenary Conference on 4 September that it had been unable to reach agreement on the matters allocated to it and was not in a position to submit any recommendations. In the case of Committee II, the difficulties were, however, more the result of its awareness of intractable difficulties experienced in Committee I than of those deriving within the Committee itself.

On 5 September, negotiations were resumed at the plenary level in two informal drafting

<sup>38</sup>Article VI of the Treaty states: "Each of the Parties to the Treaty undertakes to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control."

<sup>39</sup>See Y.U.N., 1968, p. 21, resolution 255(1968) of 19 June 1968

groups composed of negotiators representing three groups of countries: the Group of 77, Eastern European countries, and Western European and other States. These held discussions in an attempt to reach agreement on the components of a final declaration acceptable to all. The informal group on peaceful uses of nuclear energy completed its work and produced three informal papers on the review of articles III, IV and V. The other informal group was unable to make significant progress on the questions of nuclear weapons and disarmament.

The Conference then opted to adopt a procedural Final Document without a substantive final declaration. At its last meeting, on 7 September, it proposed to the depositary Governments-the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States- that a third such review conference be convened in 1985, and requested States parties that were United Nations Members to request inclusion of an appropriate agenda item in the Assembly's 1983 session for establishing a preparatory committee. All proposals submitted to the Conference, and the views expressed as reflected in the summary records and documents, formed part of the Final Document of the Conference.

After the adoption of the Final Document, 23 parties made statements. Virtually all speakers expressed regret that the Conference had not been able to produce by consensus a substantive final declaration on the operation and implementation of the Treaty since 1975 and on measures to be taken in the future. Some participants, such as Norway, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the USSR and Eastern European States, felt that the Conference had done what was required of it-it had reviewed the operation of the Treaty and discussed how future progress might be made. Fears were expressed, however, that the failure to reach agreement on a final declaration represented a serious setback for international non-proliferation policies. Nigeria, Romania and Yugoslavia stated that the Conference had emphasized the loopholes, inequalities and unsatisfactory state of affairs between nuclear and non-nuclear parties to the Treaty. On the other hand, representatives from all regions affirmed their continued support for the Treaty and urged that work on the outstanding issues be continued.

#### Consideration by the General Assembly

No draft resolution concerning the Non-Proliferation Treaty or the Review Conference was put forward in the General Assembly at its regular 1980 session. However, in the First Committee, a number of countries referred to the Conference in their statements.

Mexico expressed particular concern about a recent resurgence of the illusory theory that limited nuclear war might be winnable, and therefore "thinkable," and emphasized that the non-nuclear-weapon States, in refusing to accept a purely academic final declaration at the Review Conference, had demonstrated that their 10 years of patience awaiting nuclear disarmament had been exhausted. Denmark, Japan, Portugal and the United States said that, despite the absence of a final declaration, there had been agreement on the fundamental soundness of the Treaty and the desirability of universal adherence, and there was virtually no criticism of its objectives.

Pointing to what they considered to be other positive aspects of the Conference, Australia, Finland, the Netherlands and Sweden noted the wide agreement on most of the issues relating to the application of safeguards and arrangements governing peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic said the Conference reaffirmed the exceptional importance of the Treaty, the necessity of strengthening its regime and the irreplaceable role of IAEA in the application of safeguards and in developing international co-operation for peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Hungary, Mongolia and Poland said it proved that there was general recognition of the need for universalization of the Treaty and further advancement of its effectiveness. The German Democratic Republic and Poland added that the Conference had confirmed that the Treaty's principal provisions- the object of which was to prevent the emergence of further nuclear-weapon States- had been observed and there had been no violation of the Treaty by any party.

While Austria considered that the overall record of the first 10 years of operation was a positive one, it pointed to the Treaty area in which implementation had been extremely disappointing: article VI, concerning disarmament. Australia said the Conference was a sound warning that the nuclear-weapon States would have to achieve nuclear arms limitation if the Treaty's objectives were to be maintained. The Netherlands and Japan added that enormous damage would be inflicted on the Treaty's credibility and durability if vertical proliferation (the further development and stockpiling) of nuclear weapons continued and if nuclear disarmament maintained such a snail's pace. Agreement in other areas was not enough to offset the failure to agree on action to promote nuclear disarmament under article VI, Ireland added.

Commenting on the terms of that article, Algeria, Bangladesh, Egypt, Ethiopia, Indone-

sia, Kenya, the Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Yugoslavia were in agreement that the nuclear powers had not fulfilled their obligations to negotiate in good faith in arresting vertical proliferation and reducing nuclear arms. Sweden cautioned against an interpretation of that article as stipulating an obligation only to start negotiations, then going on negotiating for years or decades without results.

Nigeria said the nuclear States' unwillingness to discharge the obligations they had assumed justified the criticisms that the Treaty was elitist and discriminatory. This failure damaged hopes for attracting more non-nuclear States to the Treaty, Ireland observed. The future of the Treaty itself could be placed in jeopardy unless those obligations were honoured, Bangladesh and Yugoslavia added.

Algeria, Bangladesh, Egypt, Pakistan, Romania, Sierra Leone and the United Republic of Tanzania drew attention to another element of concern raised at the Conference: the dissatisfaction of non-aligned and developing States parties aroused by restrictive measures, artificial barriers and monopolistic policies practised in the transfer of nuclear energy and technology for peaceful purposes.

Algeria and Sri Lanka warned of the defective-

ness of the Treaty in not preventing non-parties with the capacity to do so to pursue efforts to go nuclear. The United Republic of Tanzania said the Conference demonstrated that inherently discriminatory treaties could not be viable instruments for combating proliferation. Non-proliferation obligations should be shared equally, Sierra Leone contended.

China considered as just the demands that the super-powers cease vertical proliferation and extend effective security guarantees to non-nuclear States.

In a joint letter of 31 October addressed to the Secretary-General, the five Nordic States stated that the deliberations at the second Review Conference and other forums reconfirmed that non-proliferation policies did not and should not jeopardize the right of any state that accepted effective non-proliferation restraints to develop its programmes for peaceful, non-explosive uses of nuclear energy, and that international co-operation in that field would be served by dispelling fears of proliferation. The Nordic countries stressed the need for further steps to promote international confidence that additional States were not seeking to achieve nuclear explosive capability.

(For information on States that had concluded safeguards agreements with IAEA pursuant to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, see PART TWO, CHAPTER I.)

#### Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

##### Nuclear- weapon test ban

General Assembly- 35th session

First Committee, meetings 4-12, 14-28, 33-36, 43, 44.

Plenary meeting 94.

A/35/27. Report of Committee on Disarmament on work of its 1980 session, Geneva, 5 February-29 April (1st part) and 12 June-9 August (2nd part), Chapter III A.

A/35/257. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C. 1/35/L.20. Ecuador, Egypt, Ireland, Kenya, Mexico, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 26 November, meeting 44, by recorded vote of 95 to 1, with 35 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United

Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: United States

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, Viet Nam.

A/35/688. Report of First Committee, draft resolution A.

Resolution 35/145 A, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/688, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94, by recorded vote of 111 to 2, with 31 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay,

Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam.

The General Assembly,

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

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

Reiterating the assertion made in several previous resolutions that whatever may be the differences on the question of verification, there is no valid reason for delaying the conclusion of an agreement on a comprehensive test ban,

Recalling that since 1972 the Secretary-General has declared that all the technical and scientific aspects of the problem have been so fully explored that only a political decision is now necessary in order to achieve final agreement, that when the existing means of verification are taken into account, it is difficult to understand further delay in achieving agreement on an underground test ban, and that the potential risks of continuing underground nuclear-weapon tests would far outweigh any possible risks from ending such tests,

Recalling also that the Secretary-General, in his foreword to the report entitled "Comprehensive nuclear-test ban," has reiterated with special emphasis the opinion he expressed eight years ago and, after specifically referring to it, has added: "I still hold that belief. The problem can and should be solved now."

Noting that in the same report, which was prepared in compliance with General Assembly decision 34/422 of 11 December 1979, the experts have emphasized that non-nuclear-weapon States in general have come to regard the achievement of a comprehensive test ban as a litmus test of the determination of the nuclear-weapon States to halt the arms race, adding that verification of compliance no longer seems to be an obstacle to reaching agreement,

Taking into account that the three nuclear-weapon States which act as depositaries of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water undertook in that Treaty, almost twenty years ago, to seek the achievement of the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and that such an undertaking was explicitly reiterated in 1968 in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

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

2. Reaffirms its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear test explosions by all States for all time is a matter of the highest priority and constitutes a vital element for the success of efforts to prevent both vertical and horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons and a contribution to nuclear disarmament;

3. Urges all States that have not yet done so to adhere without further delay to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and, meanwhile, to refrain from testing in the environments covered by that Treaty;

4. Urges likewise all States members of the Committee on Disarmament:

(a) To support the creation by the Committee, upon initiation of its session to be held in 1981, of an ad hoc working group which should begin the multilateral negotiation of a treaty for the prohibition of all nuclear-weapon tests;

(b) To use their best endeavours in order that the Committee may transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session the multilaterally negotiated text of such a treaty;

5. Calls upon the States depositaries of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, by virtue of their special responsibilities under those two treaties and as a provisional measure until the new comprehensive test-ban treaty enters into force, to bring to a halt without delay all nuclear test explosions, either through a bilaterally agreed moratorium or through three unilateral moratoria;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons."

A/35/27, Appendix II (CD/139/Appendix II/Vol. II). List and texts of documents issued by Committee on Disarmament at its 1980 session (document CD/130).

A/C.1/35/L.23. Australia, Canada, Denmark, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway: draft resolution.

A/C.1/35/L.23/Rev.1. Australia, Canada, Denmark, Greece, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway: revised draft resolution, as further amended by 4 powers, A/C.1/135/L.47, approved by First Committee on 26 November, meeting 44. by recorded vote of 115 to 0, with 18 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Argentina, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, China, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Niger, Poland, Sri Lanka,<sup>a</sup> Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Viet Nam.

<sup>a</sup> Subsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

A/C.1/35/L.47. India, Nigeria, Sweden, Yugoslavia: amendments to 8-power revised draft resolution, A/C.1/35/L.23/Rev.1.

A/35/688. Report of First Committee, draft resolution B.

Resolution 35/145 B. as recommended by First Committee, A/35/688, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1980. meeting 94. by recorded vote of 129 to 0, with 16 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: Argentina, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, China, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Viet Nam.

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its conviction that it is in the interests of all people that nuclear-weapon testing by all States in all environments should cease, as this would be a major step towards ending the qualitative improvement, development and proliferation of nuclear weapons, a means of relieving the deep apprehension concerning the harmful consequences of radioactive contamination for the health of present and future generations and a measure of the utmost importance in bringing the nuclear arms race to an end,

Recalling that the parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons have already expressed in those treaties their determination to continue negotiations to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject, in particular resolution 32/78 of 12 December 1977, paragraph 51 of resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, resolution 33/60 of 14 December 1978, section IV of resolution 33/71 H of 14 December 1976 and resolution 34/73 of 11 December 1979,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on a comprehensive nuclear-test ban,

Taking note of the progress report on the trilateral negotiations, submitted to the Committee on Disarmament by the three negotiating nuclear-weapon States, on a treaty prohibiting nuclear test explosions in all environments and its protocol covering nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes,

Expressing regret that those negotiations have not moved as rapidly as had been expected,

Emphasizing the urgent need for all nuclear-weapon States to cease the testing of nuclear weapons,

Recognizing the indispensable role of the Committee on Disarmament in the negotiation of a comprehensive test-ban

treaty capable of attracting the widest possible international support and adherence,

Believing that the Committee on Disarmament should establish an ad hoc working group on a nuclear-test-ban treaty,

Recognizing the importance to a treaty prohibiting nuclear testing of the work being carried out under the auspices of the Committee on Disarmament on the development of a global seismic verification system,

Convinced that the conclusion of such a treaty would create a favourable international climate for the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, to be held in 1982.

1. Reiterates its grave concern that nuclear-weapon testing continues unabated against the express wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States:

2. Reaffirms its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear test explosions by all States for all time is a matter of the greatest urgency and priority:

3. Calls upon the three negotiating nuclear-weapon States to exert their best efforts to bring their negotiations to a successful conclusion in time for consideration during the next session of the Committee on Disarmament;

4. Expresses the conviction that such a treaty is a vital requirement to halt the nuclear arms race and the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to additional countries:

5. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to take the necessary steps, including the establishment of a working group, to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of the highest priority at the beginning of its session to be held in 1981;

6. Further requests the Committee on Disarmament to determine, in the context of its negotiations on such a treaty, the institutional and administrative steps necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network and effective verification system;

7. Urges all members of the Committee on Disarmament to co-operate with the Committee in fulfilling its mandate and, to this end, to support the creation of a working group on a comprehensive nuclear-test ban;

8. Calls upon the Committee on Disarmament to exert all efforts in order that a draft comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty may be submitted to the General Assembly no later than at its second special session devoted to disarmament, to be held in 1982;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item relating to the implementation of the present resolution.

Security guarantees to  
non-nuclear-weapon States

General Assembly- 35th session

First Committee, meetings 5-12, 14-17, 19-28, 36, 37, 40.

Plenary meeting 94.

A/35/27. Report of Committee on Disarmament on work of its 1980 session, Geneva, 5 February-29 April (1st part) and 12 June-9 August (2nd part), Chapter III C.

A/C.1/35/L.44. Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Mongolia, Nicaragua, USSR: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 24 November, meeting 40, by recorded vote of 100 to 2, with 30 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic

Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: Albania, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bhutan, Burma, Canada, Central African Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, Zaire.

A/35/696. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 35/154, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/696, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94, by recorded vote of 110 to 2, with 31 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Albania, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bhutan, Burma, Canada, Central African Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, Zaire.

The General Assembly,

Convinced of the need to take effective measures for the strengthening of the security of States and prompted by the desire shared by all nations to eliminate war and prevent nuclear conflagration,

Taking into account the principle of non-use of force or threat of force enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and reaffirmed in a number of United Nations declarations and resolutions,

Noting with satisfaction the desire of States in various regions to prevent nuclear weapons from being introduced into their territories, including through the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned,

and being anxious to contribute to the attainment of this objective,

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter,

Recognizing that effective measures to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can constitute a positive contribution to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

Mindful of the statements and considerations made by various States on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Recalling its resolutions 33/72 of 14 December 1978 and 34/84 and 34/85 of 11 December 1979,

Noting the consideration by the Committee on Disarmament in 1980 of the item entitled "Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" and the setting up of an ad hoc working group to continue the negotiations on this problem,

Recalling the drafts of an international convention submitted on this item to the Committee on Disarmament in 1979,

Taking note of the report of the Committee on Disarmament, including the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group,

Noting with satisfaction that the idea of a convention has received widespread international support,

Wishing to promote an early and successful completion of the negotiations on the elaboration of such a convention,

Noting further the examination by the Committee on Disarmament of the suggestion that, upon the recommendation of the General Assembly, the Security Council might consider the question of concrete measures to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons which, as an interim arrangement, should not be a substitute for the indispensable renewed efforts to reach agreement on a common approach acceptable to all which could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character,

1. Welcomes the conclusion of the Committee on Disarmament that there is continuing recognition of the urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

2. Notes with satisfaction that in the Committee on Disarmament there was no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention;

3. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to continue on a priority basis, during its session to be held in 1981, the negotiations on the question of strengthening the security guarantees of non-nuclear-weapon States;

4. Calls upon States participating in talks on the question of providing guarantees to non-nuclear States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons to make efforts for the speedy elaboration and conclusion of an international convention on this matter;

5. Calls upon all nuclear-weapon States to make solemn declarations, identical in substance, concerning the non-use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear States having no such weapons on their territories, as a first step towards the conclusion of such an international convention;

6. Recommends that the Security Council should examine declarations which may be made by nuclear States regarding the strengthening of security guarantees for non-nuclear States and, if all these declarations are found consistent with the above-mentioned objective, should adopt an appropriate resolution approving them;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons."

S/14330. Note, dated 16 January 1981, by Secretary-General.

General Assembly- 35th session  
First Committee, meetings 5-12, 14-17, 19-28, 30, 33, 37, 40.  
Plenary meeting 94.

A/C.1/35/L.5 and Rev.1. Guinea and Pakistan: draft resolution and revision, approved by First Committee on 24 November, meeting 40, by recorded vote of 114 to 0, with 24 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bhutan, Central African Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

A/35/697. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 35/155, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/697, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94, by recorded vote of 121 to 0, with 24 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao

Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bhutan, Central African Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need to allay the legitimate concern of the States of the world with regard to ensuring lasting security for their peoples,

Convinced that nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to mankind and to the survival of civilization,

Deeply concerned at the continuing escalation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, and the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Taking into account the principle of the non-use of force or threat of force enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned about any possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Recognizing that the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States need to be safeguarded against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the International community to develop effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter,

Recognizing that effective measures to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can constitute a positive contribution to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

Recalling its resolution 3261 G (XXIX) of 9 December 1974,

Further recalling its resolution 31/189 C of 21 December 1976,

Bearing in mind paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Document,

Recalling its resolution 33/72 of 14 December 1978,

Further recalling its resolution 34/85 of 11 December 1979,

We/coming the In-depth negotiations undertaken in the Committee on Disarmament and its Ad Hoc Working Group with a view to reaching agreement on consideration of the item entitled "Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,"

Noting the drafts of an international convention submitted under that item in the Committee on Disarmament in 1979,

Further noting the report of the Committee on Disarmament, including the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group.

Noting the decision of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979, as well as the relevant recommendations of the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Islamabad from 17 to 22 May 1980.



calling on the Committee on Disarmament to elaborate and reach an agreement on an international basis to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

Further noting the general support expressed in the Committee on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

1. Reaffirms the urgent need to reach agreement on effective International arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

2. Notes with satisfaction that in the Committee on Disarmament there is no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although there has been lack of progress in the Committee towards evolving a common approach acceptable to all;

3. Appeals to all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to demonstrate the political will necessary to reach agreement on a common approach which could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character;

4. Recommends that the Committee on Disarmament should actively continue negotiations with a view to reaching agreement and concluding effective international arrangements during its next session to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons."

General Assembly- 35th session  
Plenary meeting 94.

Decision 35/431, by which the General Assembly took note of the statement by the Rapporteur of the First Committee informing it that the Committee had submitted no report on this item, as orally proposed by Assembly President, adopted without vote by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94.

#### Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament

General Assembly- 35th session  
First Committee, meetings 4-12, 14-28, 31, 33-37.  
Plenary meeting 94.

A/C.1/35/L.12. Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 20 November, meeting 37, by recorded vote of 105 to 14, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan,

Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Ireland, Japan, Malawi, Morocco, New Zealand, Paraguay, Spain, Turkey, Zaire.

A/35/665/Add.1. Report of First Committee (part II) (on review of implementation of recommendations and decisions adopted by General Assembly at its 10th special session). draft resolution B.

Resolution 35/152 B, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/665/Add.1. adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94, by recorded vote of 118 to 18, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

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

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

Abstaining: Brazil, Ireland, Israel, Malawi, Morocco, Spain, Zaire.

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that nuclear weapons pose the most serious threat to mankind and its survival and that it is therefore essential to proceed with nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming also that all nuclear-weapon States, in particular those which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility for the fulfilment of the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament,

Stressing again that existing arsenals of nuclear weapons alone are more than sufficient to destroy all life on earth, and bearing in mind the devastating results which nuclear war would have on belligerents and non-belligerents alike,

Noting with alarm the increased risk of a nuclear catastrophe associated both with the intensification of the nuclear arms race and with the adoption of the new doctrine of limited

or partial use of nuclear weapons giving rise to illusions of the admissibility and acceptability of a nuclear conflict.

Stressing again that priority in disarmament negotiations should be given to nuclear weapons, and referring to paragraphs 49 and 54 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/71 H of 14 December 1978 and 34/83 J of 11 December 1979,

Noting with satisfaction that the Committee on Disarmament during its session held in 1980 considered the item of its agenda entitled "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament,"

Noting also the proposals and statements made in the Committee on Disarmament on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament,

Noting with regret that the Committee on Disarmament during its session held in 1980 did not have an opportunity to attempt to reconcile the different points of view as regards the approach, machinery and basis for multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament,

Convinced that the Committee on Disarmament is the most suitable forum for the preparation and conduct of the negotiations on nuclear disarmament,

1. Notes the decision of the Committee on Disarmament to resume intensive consideration, at its session to be held in 1981, of the item on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament;

2. Believes it necessary to intensify efforts with a view to initiating, as a matter of high priority, negotiations, with the participation of all nuclear-weapon States, on the question of the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

3. Calls upon the Committee on Disarmament, as a matter of priority and for the purpose of an early commencement of the negotiations on the substance of the problem, to undertake consultations in which to consider, inter alia, the establishment of an ad hoc working group on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and on nuclear disarmament with a clearly defined mandate;

4. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to report on the results of those negotiations to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

A/35/27, Appendix II (CD/I 39/Appendix II/Vol. I). List and texts of documents issued by Committee on Disarmament at its 1980 session (document CD/64).

A/C.1/35/L.21. Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 20 November, meeting 37, by recorded vote of 115 to 3, with 18 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab

Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: France, United Kingdom, United States

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

A/35/885/Add.1. Report of First Committee (part II), draft resolution C.

Resolution 35/152 C. as recommended by First Committee, A/35/665/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94, by recorded vote of 124 to 4, with 17 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: France, Israel, United Kingdom, United States

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

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it decided that effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war had the highest priority and that it was essential to halt and reverse the nuclear arms race in all its aspects in order to avert the danger of war involving nuclear weapons,

Recalling also that, at the same session, it was expressly recognized that the achievement of nuclear disarmament would require urgent negotiation of agreements at appropriate stages and with adequate measures of verification satisfactory to the States concerned, and the results that should be pursued in each one of those stages were defined,

Reiterating its conviction, as stated in its resolution 34/83 B of 11 December 1979, that the Committee on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating body, should become urgently and most directly involved in substantive negotiations on priority disarmament questions,

Bearing in mind the declaration formulated by twenty-one of the States members of the Committee on Disarmament, in the working paper of 27 February 1980, to the effect that working groups are the best available machinery for conduct of concrete negotiations within the committee.

Taking into account the positive conclusions derived from the performance of the four ad hoc working groups established by the Committee on Disarmament on 17 March 1980 to deal, respectively, with the items relating to chemical weapons, radiological weapons, "negative guarantees" and the comprehensive programme of disarmament,

1. Urges the Committee on Disarmament to establish, upon initiation of its session to be held in 1981, an ad hoc working group on the item which in its agenda for 1979 and 1980 was entitled "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament";

2. Considers that, in the light of the exchange of views held on this subject during the last two annual sessions of the Committee on Disarmament, it would be advisable that the working group begin its negotiations by addressing the question of the elaboration and clarification of the stages of nuclear disarmament envisaged in paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, including identification of the responsibilities of the nuclear-weapon States and the role of the non-nuclear-weapon States in the process of achieving nuclear disarmament.

Non-use of nuclear weapons  
and prevention of nuclear war

General Assembly- 35th session

First Committee, meetings 4-12, 14-28, 33-36, 39, 41.

Plenary meeting 94.

Comprehensive Study on Nuclear Weapons. Disarmament Study Series 1 (prepared and submitted to Secretary-General by Group of Experts on Comprehensive Study on Nuclear Weapons (A/35/392)). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.I.11.

A/C.1/35/L.22. Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bhutan, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nigeria, Peru, Qatar, Romania, Sri Lanka, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 21 November, meeting 39, by 101 votes to 19, with 15 abstentions.

A/35/665/Add.1. Report of First Committee (part II) (on review of implementation of recommendations and decisions adopted by General Assembly at its 10th special session), draft resolution D.

Resolution 35/152 D. as recommended by First Committee, A/35/665/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94, by recorded vote of 112 to 19, with 14 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

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

Abstaining: Austria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Malawi, Mongolia, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

Recalling its resolutions 1653(XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978 and 34/83 G of 11 December 1979,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, to which is annexed the Comprehensive Study on Nuclear Weapons, prepared with the assistance of a Group of Experts,

1. Declares once again that:

(a) The use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity;

(b) The use or threat of use of nuclear weapons should therefore be prohibited, pending nuclear disarmament;

2. Requests all States that have so far not submitted their proposals concerning the non-use of nuclear weapons, avoidance of nuclear war and related matters to do so, in order that the question of an international convention or some other agreement on the subject may be further considered at the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war."

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to Assembly resolutions 35/152 A and E-J.]

Prohibition of the production  
of fissionable material for weapons

General Assembly- 35th session

First Committee, meetings 4-12, 14-28, 37, 38, 43, 45.

Plenary meeting 94.

A/35/27. Report of Committee on Disarmament on work of its 1980 session, Geneva, 5 February-29 April (1st part) and 12 June-9 August (2nd part), Chapter III Band Appendix II (CD/139/Appendix II/vol. I) (document CD/90).

A/C.1/35/L.33. Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Romania, Singapore, Sweden, Uruguay: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 26 November, meeting 45, by recorded vote of 114 to 11, with 9 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland.

Israel. Italy. Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe. Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bhutan, Brazil, Cuba, France, India, Mozambique, United Kingdom.

A/35/699. Report of First Committee (on general and complete disarmament), draft resolution H.

Resolution 35/156 H. as recommended by First Committee, A/35/699, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94, by recorded vote of 125 to 11, with 8 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bhutan, Brazil, Cuba, France, India, United Kingdom.

<sup>a</sup> Subsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/91 H of 16 December 1978 and 34/87 D of 11 December 1979, in which it requested the Committee on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects," to consider urgently the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons

and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration,

Noting that the agenda for 1980 of the Committee on Disarmament included the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that its programme of work for both parts of its session held in 1980 contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament,"

Recalling the proposals and statements made in the Committee on Disarmament on these items,

Noting further that the report of the Committee on Disarmament contains a summary of the work of the Committee during 1980 on this subject and refers to the submission of the document entitled "The prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes,"

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

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

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

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to Assembly resolutions 35/156A-G and I-K.]

## Israeli nuclear armament

General Assembly- 35th session

First Committee, meetings 9, 11, 14-17, 22-27, 32-36, 38, 39.

Plenary meeting 94.

A/35/118 (S/13825). Letter of 26 February from Iraq (transmitting news clipping entitled "U. B. Doubts Israel Set Off A-Bomb" from The New York Times of 22 February).

A/35/419 (S/14129). Letter of 20 August from Pakistan (transmitting resolutions and final communique of 11th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Islamabad, 17-22 May).

A/35/458. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/542 and Corr.1. Note verbale of 14 October from Cuba (transmitting communique of extraordinary meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegations of non-aligned countries, New York, 2 and 3 October).

A/C.1/35/L.25. Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam. Yemen: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 21 November, meeting 39, by recorded vote of 96 to 6, with 34 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's

Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique. Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Denmark, Iceland, Israel, Netherlands, Norway, United States

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Burma, Canada, Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Nepal, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom.

A/35/700. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 35/157, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/700. adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1980. meeting 94, by recorded vote of 99 to 8, with 38 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Denmark, Iceland, Israel, Netherlands, Norway, United States

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Burma, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Nepal, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Reaffirming its resolution 33/71 A of 14 December 1978 on military and nuclear collaboration with Israel, and its resolution 34/89 of 11 December 1979 on Israeli nuclear armament,

1. Takes note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Group of Experts to Prepare a Study on Israeli Nuclear Armament;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts in this regard and to submit his report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament."

## Nuclear-free zones

### TREATY OF TLA TELLOLO

General Assembly- 35th session

First Committee, meetings 4, 5, 11, 12, 14-17, 20, 22, 23, 25-27, 33, 34, 37.

Plenary meeting 94.

A/C.1/35/L.29. Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 20 November, meeting 37, by recorded vote of 129 to 0, with 6 abstentions. as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Central African Republic, Cuba, France, Guyana, Malawi, United States.

A/35/686. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 35/143, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/686. adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1980. meeting 94, by recorded vote of 138 to 0, with 5 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta,

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

Against: None

Abstaining: Central African Republic, Cuba, France, Guyana, United States.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2286(XXII) of 5 December 1987, 3262(XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3473(XXX) of 11 December 1975, 32/76 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/58 of 14 December 1978 and 34/71 of 11 December 1979 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),

Taking into account that within the zone of application of that Treaty, to which twenty-two sovereign States are already parties, there are some territories which, in spite of not being sovereign political entities, are nevertheless in a position to receive the benefits deriving from the Treaty through its Additional Protocol I, to which the States that de jure or de facto are internationally responsible for those territories may become parties,

Recalling with satisfaction that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Kingdom of the Netherlands became parties to Additional Protocol I in 1969 and 1971, respectively,

1. Regrets that the signature of Additional Protocol I by the United States of America and by France, which the General Assembly duly noted with satisfaction and which took place on 26 May 1977 and 2 March 1979, respectively, has not yet been followed by the corresponding ratifications, notwithstanding the time already elapsed and the invitations that the Assembly has addressed to them and which it reiterates with special urgency in the present resolution;

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 35/143 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)."

#### DENUCLEARIZATION OF AFRICA

General Assembly- 35th session

First Committee, meetings 10-12, 14-17, 19, 20, 22-28, 34-39, 41.

Fifth Committee, meeting 55.

Plenary meeting 94.

South Africa's Plan end Capability in the Nuclear Field. Disarmament Study Series 2 (prepared and submitted to Secretary-General by Group of Experts on South Africa's Plan and Capability in the Nuclear Field (A/35/402 and Corr.1)). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.I.10.

A/35/542 and Corr.1. Note verbale of 14 October from Cuba (transmitting communique of extraordinary meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegations of non-aligned countries, New York, 2 and 3 October).

A/35/757. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A recommended by First Committee in A/35/689. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.1/35/L.30. Angola, Benin, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved by First Committee on 21 November, meeting 39, by recorded vote of 124 to 0, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

A/C.1/35/L.56, A/C.5/35/101, A/35/7/Add.26. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 28-power draft resolution, A/C.1/35/L.30. Statements by Secretary-General end report of ACABQ.

A/35/689. Report of First Committee, draft resolution A.

Resolution 35/146 A, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/689, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94, by recorded vote of 132 to 0, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo,

Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/76 B of 11 December 1979,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Alarmed by South Africa's increased sophistication in the nuclear field, including the advanced processing and enrichment of uranium as nuclear-weapon fuel and its advanced nuclear technology,

Alarmed also at the fact that South Africa's nuclear capability has been enhanced by the co-operation of certain Western States and Israel with the racist régime.

Taking note of the report of the Security Council Committee Established by Resolution 421(1977) concerning the Question of South Africa on ways and means of making the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa more effective,

Noting with concern that South Africa has persistently refused to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to conclude adequate and comprehensive safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency with a view to preventing the diversion of nuclear materials from peaceful uses to the manufacture of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices,

Recalling its decision taken at the tenth special session, devoted to disarmament, that the Security Council should take appropriate effective steps to prevent the frustration of the decision of the Organization of African Unity for the denuclearization of Africa,

Bearing in mind the persistent concern with which the international community regards South Africa's capability and plans in the nuclear field,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field, including the reported explosion of a nuclear device in the South Atlantic on 22 September 1979,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field;

2. Expresses its deep alarm that the report has established South Africa's capability to manufacture nuclear weapons;

3. Also expresses its deep concern that South Africa's nuclear capability is being developed to preserve white supremacy by intimidating neighbouring countries and black-mailing the entire continent of Africa;

4. Reaffirms that the racist régime's nuclear plans and capability constitute a very grave danger to international peace and security and, in particular, jeopardize the security of African States and increase the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons;

5. Requests the Security Council to prohibit all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field;

6. Calls upon all States, corporations, institutions or individuals to terminate forthwith such nuclear collaboration between them and the racist régime of South Africa;

7. Requests the Security Council to institute effective enforcement action against the racist régime of South Africa, so as to prevent it from endangering international peace and security through its acquisition of nuclear weapons;

8. Demands that South Africa submit all its nuclear installations to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the report on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field and to distribute it to Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations, so that the international community and public opinion may be fully aware of the danger inherent in the programme;

10. Further requests the Secretary-General to follow closely South Africa's activity in the nuclear field and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa."

A/C.1/35/L.31. Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved by First Committee on 21 November, meeting 39, by recorded vote of 123 to 2, with 10 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: France, United Kingdom

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United States.

A/35/689. Report of First Committee, draft resolution B.

Resolution 35/146 B, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/689, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94, by recorded vote of 133 to 0, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya,

Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

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

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Recalling its resolutions 1652(XVI) of 24 November 1961, 32/81 of 12 December 1977, 33/63 of 14 December 1978 and 34/76 A of 11 December 1979, in which it called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa, comprising the continental African States, Madagascar and other islands surrounding Africa, as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Recalling also that in its resolution 33/63 of 14 December 1978 it vigorously condemned any attempt by South Africa to introduce in any way whatsoever nuclear weapons into the continent and demanded that South Africa should forthwith refrain from conducting any nuclear explosion on the continent of Africa or elsewhere,

Reaffirming that the nuclear programme of the racist regime of South Africa constitutes a very grave danger to international peace and security and, in particular, jeopardizes the security of African States,

Noting with concern that South Africa has persistently refused to conclude adequate and comprehensive safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency with a view to preventing the diversion of nuclear materials from peaceful uses to the manufacture of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices,

Taking note of the report of the Security Council Committee Established by Resolution 421(1977) concerning the Question of South Africa on ways and means of making the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa more effective and, in particular, its recommendation that all forms of nuclear collaboration with South Africa should cease,

Having seriously examined the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field, including the reported detonation of a nuclear explosive device in the South Atlantic on 22 September 1979,

Gravely concerned that South Africa might have acquired nuclear weapons,

Expressing its indignation that certain Western countries and Israel have continued to collaborate with South Africa in the nuclear field despite the risk of proliferation of nuclear weapons which the South African nuclear programme poses,

Recalling its decision taken at the tenth special session, devoted to disarmament, that the Security Council should take appropriate effective steps to prevent the frustration of the decision of the Organization of African Unity for the denuclearization of Africa,

1. Strongly reiterates its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa, comprising the continental African States, Madagascar and other islands surrounding Africa, as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

2. Reaffirms that the nuclear programme of the racist regime of South Africa constitutes a very grave danger to international peace and security and, in particular, jeopardizes the security of African States and increases the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons;

3. Condemns any form of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist regime of South Africa since such collaboration frustrates, inter alia, the objective of the Declaration of the Organization of African Unity to keep Africa a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

4. Calls upon such States, corporations, institutions or individuals, therefore, to terminate forthwith such nuclear collaboration between them and the racist regime of South Africa;

5. Requests the Security Council, in keeping with the recommendation of its Committee Established by Resolution 421(1977) concerning the Question of South Africa, to prohibit all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist regime of South Africa in the nuclear field;

6. Demands that South Africa submit all its nuclear installations to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to the Organization of African Unity towards the realization of its solemn Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa."

S/14179. Report of Security Council Committee Established by Resolution 421(1977) of 9 December 1977 concerning the Question of South Africa on ways and means of making mandatory arms embargo against South Africa more effective.

S/14329. Note, dated 16 January 1981, by Secretary-General.

#### NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

General Assembly- 35th session

First Committee, meetings 14-17, 22-25, 27, 30-34, 36, 37. Plenary meeting 94.

A/35/419 (S/14129). Letter of 20 August from Pakistan (transmitting resolutions and final communique of 11th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Islamabad, 17-22 May).

A/C.1/35/8. Letter of 23 October from Israel. (Annex: Provisional draft resolution.)

A/C.1/35/L.6. Egypt: draft resolution, approved without vote by First Committee on 20 November, meeting 37.

A/C.1/35/L.B. Israel: draft resolution.

A/35/690. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 35/147, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/690, adopted without vote by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3263(XXIX) of 9 December 1974, in which it overwhelmingly commended the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recalling also its resolution 3474(XXX) of 11 December 1975, in which it recognized that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East enjoyed wide support in the region,

Bearing in mind its resolution 31/71 of 10 December 1976, in which it expressed the conviction that progress towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East would greatly enhance the cause of peace in the region and in the world,



Recalling its resolution 32/82 of 12 December 1977, in which it expressed the conviction that the development of nuclear capability would further complicate the situation and immensely damage the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East,

Guided by the recommendations in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly dealing with the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recalling also its resolutions 33/64 of 14 December 1978 and 34/77 of 11 December 1979,

Recognizing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security,

1. Urges all parties directly concerned seriously to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, as a means of promoting this objective, invites the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

2. Invites those countries, pending the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East and during the process of its establishment, to declare solemnly that they will refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices;

3. Calls upon those countries to refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party and to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

4. Further invites those countries, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East and during the process of its establishment, to declare their support for establishing such a zone in the region consistent with paragraphs 60 to 63, in particular paragraph 63 (d), of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council for consideration as appropriate;

5. Reaffirms again its recommendation to the nuclear-weapon States to refrain from any action contrary to the spirit and purpose of the present resolution and the objective of establishing in the region of the Middle East a nuclear-weapon-free zone under an effective system of safeguards and to extend their co-operation to the States of the region in their efforts to promote these objectives;

6. Renews its invitation to the Secretary-General to continue to explore the possibilities of making progress towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East."

#### Communications

A/35/351 (S/14073). Letter of 24 July from Iraq (transmitting message of same date from Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs).

A/35/537. Letter of 13 October from Israel. (Annex: Some informed opinions recently published about Iraq's nuclear programme.)

A/35/750. Letter of 10 December from Israel. (Annex: Some informed opinions published about Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's nuclear programme.)

A/36/60. Letter of 24 December from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

A/36/92. Letter of 3 February 1981 from Pakistan.

#### NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN SOUTH ASIA

##### General Assembly- 35th session

First Committee, meetings 9, 11, 14, 16, 17, 20, 22, 23, 25, 30, 34, 39.

Plenary meeting 94.

A/35/41 9 (S/14129). Letter of 20 August from Pakistan (transmitting resolutions and final communique of 11th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Islamabad, 17-22 May).

A/35/452. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.1/35/L.3. Niger and Pakistan: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 21 November, meeting 39, by recorded vote of 89 to 2, with 41 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Bhutan, India

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malawi, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Sao Tome and Principe, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

A/35/691. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 35/148, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/691, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94, by recorded vote of 96 to 3, with 44 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Bhutan, India, Mauritius

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malawi, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3285 B (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3476 B (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/73 of 10 December 1976, 32/83 of 12 December 1977, 33/65 of 14 December 1978 and 34/78 of 11 December 1979 concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Reiterating its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures that can contribute most effectively to the objectives of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament,

Believing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, as in other regions, will strengthen the security of the States of the region against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting the declarations issued at the highest level by Governments of South Asian States reaffirming their undertaking not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social advancement of their peoples,

Recalling that in the above-mentioned resolutions it called upon the States of the South Asian region and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as might be interested to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the mean time, from any action contrary to this objective,

Further recalling that, in its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX), 31/73 and 32/83, it requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting for the purpose of the consultations mentioned therein and to render such assistance as might be required to promote the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraphs 60 to 63 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly regarding the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, including in the region of South Asia,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

1. Reaffirms its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

2. Urges once again the States of South Asia and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as may be interested to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the mean time, from any action contrary to this objective;

3. Calls upon those nuclear-weapon States which have not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to extend the necessary co-operation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to render such assistance as may be required to promote the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia."

#### Non-stationing of nuclear weapons

General Assembly- 35th session

First Committee, meetings 4-12, 14-28, 31, 35, 37.

Plenary meeting 94.

A/35/145 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General (replies received from Governments).

A/C.1/35/L.13. Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 20 November, meeting 37, by 69 votes to 19, with 44 abstentions.

A/35/699. Report of First Committee (on general and complete disarmament), draft resolution C.

Resolution 35/156 C, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/699, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94, by recorded vote of 95 to 18, with 27 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

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

Abstaining: Algeria, Austria, Brazil, Burma, Central African Republic, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Ireland, Israel, Japan,<sup>a</sup> Morocco, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Sudan, Sweden, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

<sup>a</sup>Subsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote against.

The General Assembly,

Conscious that a nuclear war would have devastating consequences for the whole of mankind,

Recalling its resolution 33/91 F of 16 December 1978, in which it called upon all nuclear-weapon States to refrain from stationing nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present, and on all non-nuclear-weapon States which do not have nuclear weapons on their territories to refrain from any steps which would directly or indirectly result in the stationing of such weapons on their territories,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/87 C of 11 December 1979,

Bearing in mind the clearly expressed intention of many States to prevent the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territories,

Considering that the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present would constitute a step towards the larger objective of the subsequent complete withdrawal of nuclear weapons from the territories of other States, thus contributing to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons and leading eventually to the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

1. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to proceed without delay to talks with a view to elaborating an international agreement on the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on Disarmament all documents relating to the discussion of this question by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

3. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on the question to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present: report of the Committee on Disarmament."

#### Strategic arms limitation talks

General Assembly- 35th session

First Committee, meetings 4-12, 14-26, 36, 40, 41.

Plenary meeting 94.

A/35/42. Report of Disarmament Commission on work of its 1960 session, Headquarters, New York, 12 May-6 June, Chapter IV (para. 19).

A/C.1/35/L.45. Argentina, Indonesia, Mexico, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved without vote by First Committee on 24 November, meeting 41.

A/35/699. Report of First Committee, draft resolution K.

Resolution 35/156 K, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/699, adopted without vote by Assembly on 12 December 1960, meeting 94.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2602 A (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, 2932 B (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, 3184 A and C (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3261 C (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3464 C (XXX) of 12 December 1975, 31/169 A of 21 December 1976 and 32/67 G of 12 December 1977,

Reaffirming once again its resolution 33/91 C of 16 December 1978, in which it, inter alia:

(a) Reiterated its satisfaction at the solemn declarations made in 1977 by the heads of State of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, in which they stated that they were ready to endeavour to reach agreements which would permit starting the gradual reduction of existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons and moving towards their complete, total destruction, with a view to a world truly free of nuclear weapons.

(b) Recalled that one of the disarmament measures deserving the highest priority, included in the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, was the conclusion of the bilateral agreement known as SALT II, which should be followed promptly by further strategic arms limitation negotiations between the two parties, leading to agreed significant reductions of and qualitative limitations on strategic arms,

(c) Stressed that in the Programme of Action it was established that, in the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament, all nuclear-weapon States, in particular those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility,

Recalling that the SALT II agreement-which bears the official title of "Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms"-was finally signed on 18 June 1979, after six years of bilateral negotiations, and that its text, together with the texts of the Protocol to the Treaty and of the joint statement of principles and basic guidelines for subsequent negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms, both signed on the same date as the Treaty, and that of a joint communique, also issued on 18 June 1979, were reproduced as a document of the Committee on Disarmament,

Reaffirming that, as stated in its resolution 34/87 F of 11 December 1979, it shares the conviction expressed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in the joint statement that early agreement on the further limitation and further reduction of strategic arms would serve to strengthen international peace and security and to reduce the risk of outbreak of nuclear war,

Bearing in mind that in the same resolution it expressed its trust that the SALT II Treaty would enter into force at an early date, inasmuch as it constituted a vital element for the continuation and progress of the negotiations between the two States possessing the most important arsenals of nuclear weapons,

Recalling that, at its first special session devoted to disarmament, it proclaimed that existing arsenals of nuclear weapons alone were more than sufficient to destroy all life on earth, that the increase in weapons, especially nuclear weapons, far from helping to strengthen international security, on the contrary weakened it, and that the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race posed a threat to the very survival of mankind, for which reasons the General Assembly declared that all the peoples of the world had a vital interest in the sphere of disarmament,

Noting that the Disarmament Commission, at its session held in 1980, agreed, while examining the "Elements of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade," to include, among the concrete measures which should be given the highest priority, the ratification of the strategic arms limitation agreement (SALT II) and the commencement of negotiations for a SALT III agreement,

Noting also that in the debates of the Committee on Disarmament during its session held in 1980 the need for prompt ratification of the Treaty was constantly stressed,

Convinced that the signature in good faith of a treaty, especially if it is the culmination of prolonged and conscientious negotiations, carries with it the presumption that its ratification will not be unduly delayed,

1. Deplores that the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (SALT II) has not yet been ratified, notwithstanding that it was signed on 18 June 1979 and in spite of the many other reasons existing for such ratification as illustrated by those summarized in the preamble of the present resolution;

2. Urges the two signatory States not to delay any further the implementation of the procedure provided for in article XIX of the Treaty for its entry into force, taking particularly into account that not only their national interests but also the vital interests of all the peoples are at stake in this question;

3. Trusts that, pending the entry into force of the Treaty, the signatory States, in conformity with the provisions of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, will refrain from any act which would defeat the object and purpose of the Treaty;

4. Reiterates its satisfaction, already expressed in its resolution 34/87 F, at the agreement reached by both parties in the joint statement of principles and basic guidelines for subsequent negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms, signed the same day as the Treaty, to the effect of continuing to pursue negotiations, in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security, on measures for the further limitation and reduction in the number of strategic arms, as well as for their further qualitative limitation which should culminate in the SALT III treaty, and to the effect also of endeavouring in such negotiations to achieve, inter alia, the following objectives:

(a) Significant and substantial reductions in the numbers of strategic arms;

(b) Qualitative limitations on strategic offensive arms, including restrictions on the development, testing and deployment of new types of strategic offensive arms and on the modernization of existing strategic offensive arms;

5. Invites the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to keep the General Assembly appropriately informed of the results of their negotiations, in conformity with the provisions of paragraphs 27 and 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Strategic arms limitation talks."

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to Assembly resolutions 35/156 A-J.]

#### Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons

A/C.1/35/10. Letter of 31 October from Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden (transmitting memorandum

stating views on question of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons).

NPT/CONF.II/22/I and II. Final Document of 2nd Review Conference of Parties to Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Geneva, 11 August-7 September. Part I: Organization and work of Conference; Part II: Summary records.

### Questions relating to non-nuclear disarmament measures

A Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction was held in March 1980. One of three 1980 General Assembly resolutions on chemical and bacteriological weapons (resolutions 35/144 A-C) welcomed the final declaration of the Conference; another urged the Committee on Disarmament to give high priority to negotiations on a convention banning chemical weapons; and the third requested an investigation of reports of alleged use of chemical weapons.

The Committee on Disarmament was asked to continue negotiations on a treaty banning radiological weapons (resolution 35/156 G) and on a comprehensive agreement banning new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction and possible agreements on particular types (resolution 35/149).

The Assembly commended to all States the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, and the Convention's three Protocols banning specific weapons (resolution 35/153). These instruments were adopted on 10 October at a United Nations conference convened to draft the Convention.

By resolution 35/142 B, the Assembly asked Member States to report annually their military expenditures, using a reporting form drawn up by an Ad Hoc Panel on Military Budgeting, while another expert group was to help further refine the reporting instrument and examine related questions of comparability and verification of budget-reduction agreements. The Disarmament Commission also was asked to elaborate principles governing freezing and reducing military expenditures resolution 36/142 A).

For the first time, the draft resolution recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, which was undertaking preparatory work for a Conference on the Indian Ocean, was adopted without a vote (resolution 35/150).

Details of these decisions are given in this subchapter.

#### Chemical and bacteriological weapons

On 12 December 1980, the General Assembly adopted three resolutions (35/144 A-C) pertain-

ing to chemical and bacteriological weapons. By the first, it welcomed the results of the Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction,<sup>40</sup> held at Geneva from 3 to 21 March. By the second, it urged the Committee on Disarmament to give high priority to negotiations on a multilateral convention banning chemical weapons and, by the third, it requested an investigation of reports of recent alleged use of chemical weapons.

The Review Conference was the first convened under the terms of article XII of the 1971 Convention, which had entered into force on 25 March 1975; that article provided for a review of the operation of the instrument, taking into account any new scientific and technological developments.

Of the 81 States that had ratified the Convention (there were six accessions), 53 participated in the Conference:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Mexico, Mongolia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Eight of 37 signatory States also participated; they were Chile, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iraq, Morocco, the Netherlands and Sri Lanka.

The Conference elected as its President Oscar Vaerno (Norway) and confirmed Rosa Amada Segarra (Ecuador) as Secretary-General. Vice-Presidents were representatives of Argentina, Bulgaria, Canada, Ecuador, Ghana, Hungary, Italy, Kuwait, Nigeria, Pakistan, Spain, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. In addition to a Committee of the Whole, the Conference established Drafting and Credentials Committees.

<sup>40</sup>Sec Y.U.N., 1971, p. 19, text of Convention, annexed to resolution 2826(XXVI) of 16 December 1971.

The Conference adopted a Final Document by consensus on 21 March, which contained the text of the final declaration of the Conference, the report of the Committee of the Whole, and the summary records of both that Committee and the 12 plenary meetings.

By the final declaration, which commented on each of the Convention's 15 articles, the States parties reaffirmed their strong determination to exclude completely the possibility of bacteriological agents and toxins being used as weapons, their strong support for the Convention, their continued dedication to its principles and objectives, and their commitment to implement its provisions. They expressed the belief that article I, which defined the scope of the Convention, was sufficiently comprehensive to have covered recent scientific and technological developments. Noting the differing views on the adequacy of article V, which contained an undertaking to consult and co-operate with other States parties in solving problems concerning the aim of or in applying the Convention, the parties decided that the question should be considered further at an appropriate time; the flexibility of that article's provisions on consultations and co-operation enabled parties to use various procedures-including the right to request a consultative meeting at the expert level-to ensure that the Convention's provisions were implemented.

The parties reaffirmed their obligation to continue negotiations towards early agreement on complete, effective and adequately verifiable measures for banning and destroying chemical weapons. Articles permitting the lodging of a complaint with the Security Council for breach of obligations (article VI), assistance to a party which was a victim of a violation (article VII), amendments (article XI) or withdrawal (article XIII) had not been invoked since the Convention's entry into force.

By resolution 35/144 A, the Assembly welcomed the statements contained in the final declaration of the Review Conference and called on signatory States that had not ratified the Convention to do so without delay and those that had not signed it to consider doing so soon.

The text was approved without vote by the First Committee on 25 November; it was similarly adopted by the Assembly.

Norway, introducing the resolution on behalf of its 22 sponsors (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), said that the Convention, the first containing provisions regarding concrete disarmament measures, was one of the major agreements in the disarmament field and an important step towards a similar ban on chemical weapons.

By resolution 35/144 B, the Assembly expressed its regret that an agreement on the com-

plete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons had not been elaborated and urged the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations in 1981 on such a multilateral convention as a matter of high priority. The First Committee approved the text on 25 November without a vote; it was likewise adopted by the Assembly.

Poland introduced the resolution in the First Committee on behalf of 38 sponsors (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below). It stated that the complete and effective elimination of stocks of chemical weapons was one of the most crucial and pressing disarmament issues facing the international community. For its part, Poland understood the disappointment and impatience over what many considered to be an unsatisfactory rate of progress, but believed that the surest and shortest route towards the cherished goal led not so much through setting time-frames but rather through dedicated and constructive co-operation, goodwill and an open mind.

The USSR and many other Members attached great importance to the early conclusion of an international agreement completely banning chemical weapons. Nigeria, Senegal, the United Republic of Cameroon, and Viet Nam were among the many States that appealed for the early conclusion of a treaty prohibiting such weapons.

The United States noted that it was continuing bilateral negotiations on the question with the USSR and that it had given full support to the work of the Committee on Disarmament on the question. Hungary welcomed the reaffirmation of the commitment of those two States to pursue their negotiations. Venezuela, however, believed the bilateral negotiations to be a complementary process to multilateral negotiations in the Committee on Disarmament, which had a fundamental role to play in achieving a permanent chemical weapons ban.

Austria, Burma and China were among those expressing dissatisfaction with the slow rate of progress of the bilateral negotiations. China stated that, because of delaying tactics and obstruction by the super-powers, the working group set up by the Committee on Disarmament still had a very long way to go before a convention on chemical weapons could be concluded.

The Philippines called for a moratorium, pending an agreement on the banning of the production or deployment of chemical weapons and the destruction of existing stocks.

Italy believed that good progress towards such an agreement had been made in the Committee on Disarmament in 1980, a view that was shared by the nine members of the European Economic Community and voiced on their

behalf by Luxembourg. Nevertheless, Italy stated that it would be extremely dangerous to the credibility of that Committee and of the disarmament process if the Assembly's 1982 special session devoted to disarmament had to be told that a treaty on chemical weapons had not been concluded. Nigeria regretted that the resolution just adopted did not reflect a stronger sense of urgency towards that end.

Mongolia believed that the problem of banning chemical weapons was becoming more urgent in view of the reported intentions of certain Western countries to continue to improve this weapon of mass destruction and increase its production. The USSR charged that one country was openly discussing plans for building new plants to produce binary chemical weapons at a time when that country's representatives were participating in negotiations on their prohibition. Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR and the German Democratic Republic added that attempts to strengthen existing chemical warfare capabilities, especially through the introduction of new types of weapons, were unhelpful to the ongoing negotiations.

Austria stated that any strengthening of the chemical weapons capabilities of the superpowers would not only diminish the chances for the eventual conclusion of the treaty but might also lead to an erosion of the existing restraint with regard to their use.

Some Member States, including Australia, Austria, Canada, China, Italy, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the United Kingdom and Uruguay, expressed concern over reports of the possible use of chemical weapons in specific regional conflicts. Japan stated that reports suggesting the possibility that poisonous gas or other chemical weapons might have been used in Afghanistan, Democratic Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, if proved accurate, would be extremely regrettable challenges to the efforts towards the prohibition of chemical weapons. The United States said the international community could not ignore the persistent reports that chemical weapons had been used in those countries. It was of the view that an impartial investigation into those reports could most appropriately be launched under the auspices of the United Nations. The Netherlands and the United Kingdom said they would support any realistic, impartial and balanced undertaking to investigate the reports, which would moreover establish the precedent of verification of use.

France, Ghana, Singapore, Somalia and Zaire said their concern was to strengthen the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteri-

ological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, particularly by use of an inquiry procedure; machinery for investigating reports about activities prohibited under the Protocol was not provided for in that instrument. Without verification, Togo said, all international instruments were pointless. Sweden said it supported in principle every request of a Member State for clarification of the truth behind allegations of violations of the Protocol.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic challenged United States allegations that it had used chemical weapons. On the other hand, it stated, there was overwhelming proof that the United States had used such inhumane and murderous weapons intensively during its aggressive war against the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Democratic Kampuchea charged that the Vietnamese army of occupation had used chemical weapons and toxic gases in Kampuchea. Denying these charges, Viet Nam referred to an investigation made in mid-March by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), which had sent for laboratory analysis some specimens taken at the Khmer-Thai frontier from patients suspected of having been victims of poison gas; the results, Viet Nam declared, had shown that poison gas was not involved.

Afghanistan stated that the question of chemical weapons was of particular importance to it; during 1980, it had repeatedly been the victim of their use by bandit units. It stated that chemical grenades produced in the United States had been seized in Afghanistan early in 1980 and poisonous agents had been used in June against students. It categorically declared to be pure lies reports of the use of chemical weapons by Soviet troops stationed in Afghanistan, who were there at the request of the Afghan Government and in accordance with a treaty concluded with the USSR.

Noting reports alleging that chemical weapons had been used in recent wars and military operations and reports from certain States concerning the use of such weapons on their territories, the Assembly, by resolution 35/144 C, decided to carry out an impartial investigation to ascertain the facts regarding the alleged use of chemical weapons and to assess the extent of damage. The Secretary-General was requested to carry out the investigation with the assistance of qualified medical and technical experts, taking into account proposals advanced and information provided by the States in whose territories the use of chemical weapons had been reported. He was asked to report on the matter to the 1981 regular session.

The resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 78 to 17, with 36 abstentions. It was spon-

sored in the First Committee by Australia, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain and Turkey. Following considerable amendment and two revisions by the sponsors, the First Committee approved the text on 1 December by a roll-call vote of 62 to 17, with 32 abstentions.

New Zealand, introducing the text, stated that, since there were reports of the alleged use of chemical weapons, the sponsors believed that the international community had an obligation to ascertain the facts. The sponsors twice revised their draft, incorporating parts of amendments submitted by Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland and Viet Nam. Those seven States, as well as Hungary, again submitted amendments to the second revision.

The voting on the amendments proceeded according to a compromise formula of the Chairman, following proposals by Bulgaria and Viet Nam that the amendments be voted on separately, and by the Netherlands that they be voted on as a whole: the amendments pertaining to preambular paragraphs were voted on en bloc and those pertaining to the operative paragraphs in the same manner.

The Committee approved, as a unit, by a recorded vote of 34 to 25, with 58 abstentions, the following of the eight-power amendments pertaining to preambular paragraphs:

- an expression of belief that international law required full attention to reports of alleged use of chemical weapons and their harmful effects, as contained in the second revision, was expanded after amendment to specify both immediate and long-term effects to humans and to the environment of the victim countries; this final clause was also added to a paragraph referring to the need to ascertain the facts pertaining to the reports and determine the harmful effects of chemical weapons "to human beings and the environment of the victim countries," replacing a reference to the need to determine their harmful effects in the reported cases;

- a provision noting the difficulty of ascertaining, through generally available information, the facts relating to the alleged use of chemical weapons was replaced by one noting the statements of various international organizations, in particular ICRC, concerning reports from certain States concerning the use of such weapons on their territories; and

- two paragraphs were added-one to express grave concern over continued chemical weapons research and development programmes, especially binary and multicomponent weapons whose deployment could compromise efforts to ban

chemical weapons and trigger a chemical arms race, and another to urge all States to refrain from developing, producing and deploying new types of chemical, particularly binary and multi-component, munitions.

The eight-power amendments to operative paragraphs were rejected as a unit by a recorded vote of 30 in favour to 35 against, with 52 abstentions. These amendments sought to effect the following changes:

- paragraph 1, rather than calling on States parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol to reaffirm their determination strictly to observe all their obligations thereunder, would have called on them to observe strictly all provisions of the Protocol without any exceptions or exemptions;

- the investigation decided on in paragraph 4 would have been carried out with the consent of the countries concerned, and the assessment of the damage caused would have been that done to human beings and the environment;

- the request in paragraph 5 for the Secretary-General to conduct an investigation with the aid of medical and technical experts would have been reworded as a request to him to carry out the investigation on the basis of proposals advanced by States victims of the use of chemical weapons; and

- the call for State co-operation and information, in paragraph 7, would also have included a call in particular on States responsible for use of chemical weapons to contribute to the healing of the damage to human beings and the environment.

Regarding the amendments, New Zealand stated that the sponsors' difficulty with some of the preambular ones was that they were not related to use; others moved the emphasis away from the need for machinery to establish the facts. The amendments to the operative part would render it impossible to carry out an impartial investigation without the agreement of the country accused of using chemical weapons. Moreover, dropping all reference to medical and technical expert assistance would make it impossible for a fact-finding mission to be undertaken. The sponsors of the resolution, as well as Belgium, Guatemala, Ireland, the United Kingdom and the United States, observed that they had voted in favour of the final text despite their reservations with regard to some of the new preambular provisions, which had introduced extraneous issues.

Viet Nam, on the other hand, said the question of investigation affected sovereignty; that was why the consent of the countries concerned was indispensable. Opposing the text, Viet Nam deplored that the resolution said nothing about the use of toxic chemical products by the United States against Viet Nam and other countries in

Indo-China, the immediate and long-term consequences of which were extremely serious for human life and the environment of those countries. Instead, the United Nations was asked to carry out an inquiry on the basis of tendentious information, creating an extremely dangerous precedent. To the Laotian representative, the resolution was totally unacceptable, was based on unreliable information and ill concealed the sponsors' intention to intervene in the internal affairs of States.

Bulgaria said it was in favour of strengthening the Geneva Protocol, but considered that the resolution constituted an attempt to impose an ad Hoc verification mechanism onto the Protocol by means of an Assembly resolution, which would represent a de facto revision of that instrument by countries not party to it. The danger of setting such a precedent was also stressed by the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Madagascar and the Syrian Arab Republic. The German Democratic Republic and Madagascar, the latter abstaining, felt the initiative might endanger the independence of the Secretary-General; the Lao People's Democratic Republic felt it degraded his role in an inadmissible way.

The USSR said the resolution was the pursuit of a policy of doing damage to the 1925 Protocol and to the talks on banning chemical weapons, of giving the go-ahead for new types of chemical weapons, and for inflating anti-Soviet propaganda. Bulgaria, Cuba, Ethiopia and the German Democratic Republic also charged that it had a markedly political nature. Poland and the USSR stated that it lacked clarity regarding, among other things, a time-frame and an indication of what reports were to be investigated. The Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, and Yugoslavia felt the text was selective and unbalanced.

Sri Lanka, explaining its abstention, said the resolution had assumed a highly charged political complexion which detracted from whatever laudable objectives the sponsors might have had. Argentina said the necessary analysis of the initiative required more time and better world and political conditions than currently existed. Mexico added that its support for any text on verification would require that it be acceptable to all parties concerned.

Nigeria did not think the proposal susceptible of implementation, and Bangladesh thought more time should be allowed to enable all parties to try to arrive at a consensus. Also abstaining, the United Republic of Cameroon welcomed the idea of establishing inquiry machinery but regretted that certain States were not providing the necessary co-operation.

Algeria, Ethiopia and Guinea-Bissau observed

that they would not participate in the voting. The first two of these States said they considered the proposal contradictory, with an amended preamble and an unamended operative part. What Finland perceived as an internal contradiction in the text was given as its reason for abstaining.

Although there were some defects, China said, the text did call for an impartial international investigation of reports of chemical weapon use, which was a correct position; China would support it. Ghana also voted in favour, although it felt the resolution did not substantiate forcefully enough the authority of the 1925 Protocol and regretted that it did not touch upon the question of compensation.

See also pp. 303 and 320 for information concerning communications received by the Secretary-General during the year on the use of chemical weapons.)

#### Convention on banning radiological weapons

On 12 December 1980, the Assembly adopted, without a vote, resolution 35/156 G, thereby calling on the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to elaborating a treaty prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons and to report on the results to the Assembly in 1981. It also noted the recommendation of the Committee's Ad Hoc Working Group to set up at the 1981 session a further ad hoc working group to continue negotiations on such a treaty (see p. 27).

The text, sponsored by Hungary, was approved without vote by the First Committee on 21 November. Hungary, which had been Chairman of the Ad Hoc Working Group, regretted the failure of the Committee on Disarmament to elaborate a treaty text, but believed that the consideration of the main elements had been useful and further negotiations should be encouraged. Hungary accepted an Indian oral amendment to the first operative paragraph calling on the Committee to continue negotiations with a view to elaborating a treaty; as originally formulated, the Committee would have been called on to complete without delay the elaboration of a treaty.

The Netherlands, speaking on behalf of the nine member States of the European Community, also expressed regret that the Ad Hoc Working Group had not been able to make more progress; they hoped that work on a radiological weapons treaty could be pursued without allowing extraneous or inopportune considerations to delay its completion. India believed that the characteristics of this category of weapons should be clearly defined in an objective and positive manner. It



held that the definition of radiological weapons contained in the agreed joint proposal put forward in 1979 by the USSR and the United States<sup>4</sup> should be redrawn so that it did not have to resort to a nuclear-weapon exclusion clause which could, in effect, indirectly legitimize their use. Ghana held that the convention envisaged should include the prohibition of all types of weapons involving radiation. In Venezuela's view, the proposed convention should not refer to radiological weapons since, it said, there was no such specific type; rather it should refer to radioactive material for military purposes, radiological means of warfare or means of radiological warfare.

Indonesia noted that the Committee on Disarmament had recognized the need to avoid any loop-holes in a treaty on the issue; such an approach was intended not as a hindrance to the conclusion of a treaty but rather to promote clearly defined objectives. Pakistan felt that the substantive exchange of views in the Ad Hoc Working Group had helped to identify certain conceptual differences and problems.

The USSR did not see any reason why the work on the treaty could not be completed in the very near future. Bulgaria considered that the necessary prerequisites for its final conclusion were at hand and the Committee on Disarmament should avail itself of the opportunity without delay.

Finland and France hoped that negotiations could be completed in 1981. Similar views were expressed by the Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Nigeria, Somalia and the Ukrainian SSR. Kenya looked forward to a more concerted effort.

#### Banning new weapons of mass destruction

In its continuing efforts aimed at banning new types and new systems of weapons of mass destruction, the General Assembly, on 12 December 1980, adopted resolution 35/ 149. By the resolution, the Assembly requested again that the Committee on Disarmament continue negotiations, with the assistance of governmental experts, with a view to preparing a draft comprehensive agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of such weapons and systems. It also asked the Committee to draft possible agreements on particular types of such weapons. All States were again urged to refrain from any action which could adversely affect talks aimed at working out an agreement or agreements on the question.

The First Committee approved the text on 21 November by a recorded vote of 107 to 0, with 27 abstentions. The Assembly adopted it by a recorded vote of 117 to 0, with 26 abstentions.

The text, introduced by the Byelorussian SSR, was sponsored by 26 Members (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

Member States generally took the same approaches and positions as they had at previous Assembly sessions and in other bodies, especially in the Committee on Disarmament in 1980 (see p. 26). Eastern European States and some countries of the non-aligned movement continued to advocate the conclusion of a comprehensive treaty on the prohibition of new weapons of mass destruction. Western States reiterated their view that the conclusion of an all-encompassing treaty on the prohibition of all new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction would not lead to a realistic or verifiable solution of the problem. They advocated the conclusion of specific agreements prohibiting particular types of new weapons of mass destruction which might be identified.

While advocating a comprehensive ban on new weapons of mass destruction, the USSR stated that it was prepared at the same time to reach agreement on prohibiting individual new types of such weapons, first and foremost referring to neutron weapons. The German Democratic Republic held that it was urgently necessary to begin negotiations because the possibility could not be disregarded that in five or 10 years new types of weapons of mass destruction would be included in arsenals and thus another chance to safeguard peace and stability and to achieve disarmament would have been lost. The Byelorussian SSR, on behalf of the sponsors of the text, pointed out that they had taken into account the positions of the Western countries in that the resolution provided for the preparation of both a comprehensive agreement and possible agreements on individual types of such weapons.

Member States of the European Community, according to the Netherlands, considered that a comprehensive agreement could not adequately distinguish between peaceful research and that which might have military application. Its verification would require detailed international supervision of disparate civil research activities in many States, which was neither feasible nor realistic. However, the nine States recognized the need to continue discussions to identify potentially dangerous developments in science and technology so that early necessary controls could be introduced. The United Kingdom added that it did not believe that any purpose would be served by the Committee on Disarmament expending a great deal of time and effort in attempting to draft a generalized treaty,

which could only be vague in its application, unverifiable, and without sanctions.

Explaining its abstention, Portugal stated that the text made no reference to verification and was recommending the preparation of a comprehensive agreement on the question. In Portugal's view, the objectives of disarmament would be better served by specific measures relating to well-defined and clearly identified weapons or types of weapons. Japan and Spain held similar views.

#### United Nations Conference on Prohibiting or Restricting Use of Certain Conventional Weapons

The conclusion in October 1980 of the United Nations Conference on Prohibitions and Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects resulted in the adoption of a Convention banning such weapons. Three Protocols were also adopted on non-detectable fragments, on mines, booby traps and other devices, and on incendiary weapons. The General Assembly commended these instruments to all States when it adopted resolution 35/153 on 12 December.

#### Work of the Conference

The United Nations Conference on prohibiting or restricting use of certain excessively injurious or indiscriminate conventional weapons, which had first convened from 10 to 28 September 1979,<sup>42</sup> resumed its work on 15 September 1980 at Geneva. (For officers and participants, see APPENDIX III.)

Pursuant to an understanding reached at the first session, issues on which agreement had been reached in 1979 were not to be reopened. The Conference, therefore, at the opening meeting, requested its Working Group on a General Treaty and its Committee of the Whole to resume negotiations immediately on the remaining outstanding issues, and most of the work of the Conference in 1980 was conducted in those subsidiary bodies.

The Conference itself held four plenary meetings at its resumed session. On 10 October, it approved the reports of the Working Group, of the Committee of the Whole and of a Drafting Committee. On the same date, it unanimously adopted its final report to the Assembly to which was annexed the Final Act of the Conference together with the texts of the Convention and its three Protocols. The Conference recommended that the Assembly commend the instruments to States with a view to achieving the widest possible adherence.

In addition, the Conference took note of, but did not adopt, six draft resolutions before it and

a proposal-by Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan and the Netherlands- to set up a consultative committee of experts of States parties to the Convention to investigate, on request, problems which arose about compliance with the Convention or its Protocols.

The first of the six resolutions, by Belgium, Ireland and the Netherlands, sought to encourage incorporation, in regional agreements banning or restricting excessively injurious or indiscriminate conventional weapons, of invitations to extraregional States to accede to those instruments or observe their rules in conflicts. Cuba, Hungary, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and Viet Nam, by a text they sponsored, would have had the Conference recognize the need for additional international instruments to protect civilians and freedom fighters during wars against colonial domination and racist regimes; countries conducting such wars would be urged to apply the Hague Convention of 1907 and the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and their Additional Protocol I.

Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR would have had the Conference call for Governments to assist in convening a world disarmament conference, which could also consider the subject-matter of the current Conference. Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden sought to invite Governments to continue considering the question of the protection of combatants against incendiary weapons, a matter on which the Conference was unable to reach agreement, with a view to taking up the issue at a future conference convened under the Convention. Similarly, Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia sought, for a future conference agenda, continued consideration of other proposals put forward at the Conference but not fully discussed or on which agreement was not reached. A draft by the Netherlands would have called on non-parties to the Convention to apply it and its Protocols in any conflict in which they were engaged.

#### CONVENTION

The Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects consisted of a preamble and 11 articles.

It was to serve as the legal framework for the application of the three Protocols annexed to it, and it was based on such stated principles as the general principle of the protection of civilian

<sup>42</sup> Ibid., p. 70.

populations against the effects of hostilities, the principle of international law that the right to choose methods or means of warfare was not unlimited, and the principle that prohibited the employment of weapons and methods of warfare of a nature to cause superfluous injury, unnecessary suffering, or long-term and severe damage to the natural environment.

It referred to the possibility that the General Assembly and the Disarmament Commission might wish to discuss broadening the scope of the Convention and its Protocols, and that the Committee on Disarmament might decide to consider further measures to prohibit or restrict certain conventional weapons.

Article 1 included in the scope of the Convention the situations referred to in the 1949 Geneva Conventions for the protection of war victims, as well as their Additional Protocol I providing protection in conflicts involving national liberation movements. The relationship between the 1949 Conventions and their Protocol and this Convention and its Protocols, and the circumstances in which the various instruments applied to States parties to a conflict in which both parties and non-parties to the relevant instruments were involved, were set forth in article 7.

The review mechanism contained in the Convention (article 8) included arrangements for convening a conference of States parties to consider amendments to the Convention and its Protocols, or for the development of new rules for prohibition or restriction. The convening of such a conference would take place if requested by a majority that was not less than 18 States parties, or by any State party if no conference had been convened for 10 years.

Other provisions prevented the Convention and its Protocols from detracting from obligations under international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts (article 2), provided for ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, as well as optional expressions of consent to be bound by any of the Protocols (article 4), contained an undertaking by States parties to disseminate the texts of the instruments to their armed forces (article 6), set forth the terms and means of denunciation of the instruments (article 9), and designated the United Nations Secretary-General as Depositary and indicated his functions (article 10), one of which was to receive the six authentic texts-Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish (article 11). The Convention was to be opened for signature at New York on 10 April 1981 (article 3), and the instruments were to enter into force separately six months after deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval, acces-

sion or, in the case of each of the Protocols, notification of consent to be bound by it (article 5).

#### PROTOCOLS

The 26-word Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I) prohibited the use of non-detectable fragmentation weapons against both civilians and combatants. The weapons in question were those composed of substances such as wood, glass or plastics which in the human body escaped detection by X-rays, making extraction difficult and prolonging suffering and risk of infection.

The Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II), consisting of nine articles and a technical annex, applied to the devices mentioned in its title, but not to the use of anti-ship mines at sea or in inland waterways (article 1).

Article 2 defined mines and booby traps, as well as the term "other devices," which meant manually emplaced munitions and devices, actuated by remote control or automatically after a lapse of time, and designed to kill, injure or damage.

Article 3 set general restrictions on the use of mines, booby traps and other devices. It prohibited in all circumstances the directing of weapons, either in offence, defence or by way of reprisals, against civilians, or the indiscriminate use of such weapons. Indiscriminate use meant placement which was not on or directed against a military objective, whose means of delivery could not be directed at a specific military objective, or which might be expected to cause incidental loss of civilian life, injuries or damage to non-military objectives which would be excessive in relation to the anticipated military advantage.

Other provisions restricted the use of mines (other than remotely delivered mines), booby traps and other devices in populated areas (article 4), and of remotely delivered mines (article 5). The locations of the latter type were to be recorded or they were to contain a mechanism for rendering them harmless. Article 6 prohibited the use of booby traps in the form of apparently harmless portable objects or attached to or associated with internationally recognized protective emblems, the wounded or dead, grave sites, medical facilities or supplies, products for children, animals, food or drink, civilian kitchen equipment, religious objects, historic monuments, works of art or places which constituted a cultural or spiritual heritage, or any booby trap designed to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering.

The text contained guidelines for the recording and publication of the location of minefields, mines and booby traps (article 7) and for international co-operation in providing information on and assistance for the removal of such devices (article 9). Guidelines were also laid down for the protection of United Nations forces and missions from the effects of these devices (article 8).

A technical annex attached to Protocol II provided guidelines for recording the location of pre-planned minefields and of large-scale, pre-planned use of booby traps, by maps, diagrams or other records to indicate the extent of the affected area.

The Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III) was agreed after an attempt to develop rules for the protection of combatants was abandoned in the interest of a consensus. This was on the understanding that consideration of that question would be resumed during the follow-up to the Conference.

The two-article Protocol thus provided for the protection of civilians and civilian objects against incendiary weapons, as defined in the first article. Military objectives located within a concentration of civilians could not be the object of an air-delivered incendiary-weapons attack; such objectives which were clearly separated from civilian concentrations were excluded from these restrictions, provided that all feasible precautions were taken to limit the incendiary effects to the military objective and to avoid or minimize incidental civilian deaths, injury or damage. It prohibited making forests or other plant-cover the object of incendiary-weapons attack except when they concealed combatants or other military objectives or were themselves military objectives.

Consideration by the General Assembly

On 12 December 1980, the General Assembly adopted, without a vote, resolution 35/153, commending the Convention and the three Protocols to all States with a view to achieving the widest possible adherence to those instruments, and asking the Secretary-General to inform it from time to time of the state of adherence.

The resolution was approved by the First Committee on 20 November, also without a vote; the final, revised version of its draft listed 27 sponsors (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

Introducing the resolution in the First Committee, Nigeria observed that the Convention was a compromise agreement between those wishing to prohibit a wide range of weapons and those believing that only a few weapons had been sufficiently examined to enable a decision

to be taken. Nigeria called attention to the Convention's provisions for ensuring the continuation of further work in this rather wide field through additional protocols covering other weapons.

Countries from all regional and political groups considered that the Conference had been successful in advancing the humanitarian cause of giving protection to civilians in time of armed conflict. In the opinion of many of them, notably the German Democratic Republic, Indonesia, Nigeria, Poland, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka and the Sudan, it was proof that, with the political will of the participants, differences in approach on a number of important issues could be overcome and negotiations conducted even in complicated international circumstances.

China commended the efforts of the many small and medium-sized countries in achieving the results. Although encouraged, a number of Member States, including Algeria, Australia, Bangladesh, Denmark, Finland, France, India, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, pointed out that the Protocols adopted were nevertheless rather limited in scope and that on some categories of weapons agreement could not be reached at all.

Belgium and some other States expressed disappointment that it had not been possible to agree on setting up under the Convention a consultative committee of experts which, in the event of doubts about the observance of the agreements, would be able to initiate consultations and investigate the facts. The Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland and the United States stated that they intended to pursue this question further. The Netherlands, speaking on behalf of the nine member States of the European Community, also called on States to study further the question of an adequate mechanism to assure compliance with the instruments.

The instruments would not, in Albania's view, provide any additional guarantee that civilian defence would be strengthened since aggressors ignored such agreements when they chose to do so; Albania wondered how defenders against aggression could be asked not to use booby traps or mines against aggressors.

Reduction of military budgets

Ad Hoc Panel on Military Budgeting

The seven-member Ad Hoc Panel on Military Budgeting held three sessions in 1980: from 21 to 25 January, from 23 June to 3 July and from 25 to 29 August. It analysed and assessed replies on military expenditures from 14 Member States that participated in a practical test of a proposed

standard instrument for international reporting of military expenditures, in order to recommend ways to refine it further in the light of different budgeting and accounting systems.

The 14 States which, participating voluntarily in the test, reported their military outlays or budget-plan data using the Panel's sample reporting form as a guide were Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and the United States. Some reported data for a calendar year (1978, 1979 or 1980) and others for a fiscal year during that three-year period. India, the Philippines and the United Kingdom communicated their views on the test without participating in it.

The standardized form solicited and sought to present information submitted on the annual operating, procurement and construction, and research and development costs of all branches of a country's armed forces, including support and command costs, as well as expenditures for paramilitary forces, civil defence and military assistance. It allowed for presentation of the data on different levels of aggregation showing different degrees of detail. The Governments' replies were appended to the report, as was a synthesis into tables of the information in the replies, with the amounts converted into national currency units per United States dollar and per special drawing right. A revised and recommended standardized instrument was also appended. In addition, the report discussed the problems of comparability of costs presented in national currencies and of military purchases at different times, and touched on the problem of verification.

The Ad Hoc Panel, whose report was submitted to the regular 1980 General Assembly session by the Secretary-General, stated that the information received constituted a satisfactory basis for the Panel's assessment of the viability of the reporting instrument and for recommendations for refining and implementing it. Although further refinement in the light of experience was not excluded, the results of the test had shown that it represented a practical means for international reporting of military expenditures and provided a solid and practical basis for decisions to implement an international standardized reporting system. The Panel also underlined the close relationship between building confidence and increased openness in matters of military expenditures.

The Panel recommended that the Assembly should take steps towards early implementation of the reporting instrument in a general and regular system. Also, further steps should be

taken with a view to universal reporting by an ever-widening set of States, to disseminating information about the instrument, and to studying further the comparability of military budgets and the verification problems arising from any agreements on reducing expenditures. The Panel suggested the possible establishment of a special international body to collect and report regularly on military-expenditure data received from States.

#### Consideration by the General Assembly

Of two resolutions on the reduction of military budgets that the Assembly adopted on 12 December, resolution 35/142 B dealt with the report of the Ad Hoc Panel. By this resolution, the Assembly took note with appreciation of the Panel's report and requested the Secretary-General to publish and distribute it widely. It recommended that all Member States make use of the reporting instrument and report annually to the Secretary-General their military expenditures of the latest fiscal year for which data were available. The first such report should preferably be submitted by 30 April 1981. The Assembly asked the Secretary-General, with the assistance of experts, to refine the reporting instrument further and to examine and suggest solutions, in a report to be submitted to its special session on disarmament in 1982, to the question of comparing military expenditures and to problems of verification that would arise in connexion with reduction agreements.

This resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 113 to 0, with 21 abstentions, the text having been approved by the First Committee on 24 November by a recorded vote of 106 to 0, with 25 abstentions. Its sponsors were Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Romania and Sweden.

Introducing the text, Sweden said it was obvious that military overspending in the most powerful countries gave added stimulus to the international inflationary trends which threatened to wreck the financial stability of most national economies. The purpose of the resolution was to prepare the ground for real and substantial reductions of military expenditures, to be agreed upon in a convention.

By resolution 35/142 A, adopted without vote, the Assembly reiterated its appeal to all States, in particular the most heavily armed States, to exercise self-restraint in their military expenditure, pending the conclusion of agreements on the reduction of military expenditures, with a view to reallocating the funds thus saved to economic and social development, particularly

for the benefit of developing countries. The Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to continue considering the item, in particular to identify and elaborate on principles to govern State actions on freezing and reducing military expenditures for possible inclusion in a suitable document at an appropriate stage. The Commission's action was to be complementary to any other ongoing United Nations activity related to the question, as well as to any possible unilateral State initiatives.

The text was approved without vote by the First Committee on 20 November; it was sponsored by Austria, Indonesia, Ireland, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sweden, the United Republic of Cameroon, and Uruguay.

Romania, which introduced the text, orally added on behalf of the sponsors a preambular paragraph by which the Assembly reaffirmed that it was possible to achieve reductions in military budgets without affecting the military balance to the detriment of the national security of any State.

The debates in the Disarmament Commission, Romania said, had demonstrated deep concern about the economic and social costs of the arms race, particularly the human and material resources squandered, as well as the conviction that stockpiling armaments led to a continued weakening of international security. While favouring careful examination of the technical aspects of the question, Romania believed these matters must not be considered in isolation or regarded as pre-conditions for practical action.

India expressed regret that the concept of the maintenance of military balance had been introduced; reduction should clearly be on the basis of ensuring equal security for all States rather than maintaining a balance of power, a concept India considered untenable. Further, it was erroneous to suggest that all, or even most, States were equally responsible for rising military expenditure and that international guidelines applicable to all were suitable or even wise. Efforts for reduction must be concentrated on the five or six most heavily armed States.

The recommendation that States make use of the reporting instrument and report their military expenditures annually was the subject of several reservations or statements in explanation of vote. India did not think the instrument had been sufficiently examined or debated. Australia, Ghana and Yugoslavia said the action recommended could prove useful and effective only if all States participated. The United Kingdom added that the recommendation should have been directed principally to States from the regions that had not participated in the testing of the instrument. Guinea felt the provisions con-

cealed the real objective sought—reduction. Bolivia and Brazil held that the militarily significant States should be the first to use the reporting instrument; military-budget reduction was incumbent first and foremost on nuclear-weapon States which should reallocate savings to the economic and social development of the less developed countries. Egypt and Zaïre observed that because of the principle involved they would vote in favour, but believed the text was basically addressed to the nuclear-weapon and militarily significant powers.

Hungary said the decisive issue was one of political will, not a reporting system or its refinement; the resolution would not contribute to the solution of the question of reducing military budgets. Afghanistan held a similar position.

The Netherlands, speaking on behalf of the nine member States of the European Community, which supported both resolutions, confirmed their view that concrete measures for freezing or reducing military expenditures was one of the Community's foremost aims. The standardized reporting instrument, if refined and implemented on a regular and general basis by States belonging to different regions and representing different economic and budgetary systems, would strengthen international confidence by contributing to greater transparency in military matters. Ireland suggested trying to establish a voluntary maximum ceiling for defence expenditures, perhaps as a percentage of gross national product.

The USSR reiterated its established position favouring the reduction of military budgets of all countries, and expressed its readiness to enter into talks with militarily significant States on the amount military budgets ought to be reduced, either in percentages or in absolute terms. This approach was supported by Eastern European countries and Mongolia, among others. The USSR announced that its defence expenditures for 1981 had been reduced by an amount representing 5.7 per cent of its total budget. As to the resolutions, the USSR expressed a reservation with regard to a preambular paragraph in resolution 35/142 A recalling provisions of the Assembly's 1979 resolution on this subject,<sup>43</sup> and, referring to resolution 35/142 B, said it could not support a text that was restricted to the usual proposals about studies on budget comparability and accounting machinery and that diverted Member States from the attainment of practical agreements on the reduction of military budgets.

Among the many States expressing, during the debate, deep concern on the continuation of the arms race and stressing the need to limit and

<sup>43</sup> Ibid., p. 78, resolution 35/83 F of 11 December 1979.

reduce military outlays, Bangladesh, Burundi, Cyprus, Guinea, Iraq, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Nigeria, Qatar, Singapore, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Cameroon, and Zambia noted that world military expenditure, which had recently reached \$500 billion a year, was still increasing. This was about 6 per cent of the total world product, the Lao People's Democratic Republic added. Burundi also noted the growth of military expenditures from some \$120 billion in 1960 and \$200 billion in 1970. Angola stated that annual military activities throughout the world absorbed resources equivalent to about two thirds of the aggregate gross national product of the third-world countries. Sudan found it a matter of serious concern also that about 70 per cent of the resources of those countries went to armaments. Several States, including Albania, Bahrain and Papua New Guinea, drew attention to the fact that the United States and the USSR alone were responsible for over 50 per cent of the world military outlays. Papua New Guinea put this figure at 58 per cent, and, with their alliances, 80 per cent.

Numerous States, particularly those of the non-aligned movement, pointed to the disparity between world military expenditure and development aid. Pakistan stated that world security was as much threatened by the reckless diversion of resources towards the arms race as by the neglect of the fundamental needs of the underprivileged. India stressed that there was a moral link between the vast spending on armaments and low spending on measures to remove hunger and disease in the third world, while Somalia deplored the fact that this indicated the lop-sided and grim order of priorities which governed progress. Democratic Kampuchea, Guyana and Yugoslavia noted that assistance to developing countries amounted to only 5 per cent of the annual military expenditures. Not only was it a cause of world-wide inflation, Ecuador added, but of delays in needed investments in development.

The Bahamas suggested that, instead of asking for reduced military spending and giving the savings to development projects, Governments should be requested simply to allocate a percentage of their budgets to development aid. Pakistan said that a 1978 proposal by the Secretary-General that all States devote one tenth of 1 per cent of their military expenditure to research, education and information on disarmament should be widely recommended.

The Federal Republic of Germany considered it necessary to establish two registers in the United Nations: the first to record how much every industrialized country spent per capita on

armaments and on development assistance, and the second covering world-wide exports and imports of weapons.

#### Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

##### Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean

The General Assembly in December 1980 renewed the mandate of its Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean and asked it to continue preparatory work for a 1981 Conference on the Indian Ocean in implementation of the Assembly's 1971 Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.<sup>44</sup>

The newly enlarged Committee held 39 formal and several informal meetings between 4 February and 30 October 1980, and submitted a report on the year's work to the Assembly, containing a draft resolution it unanimously recommended for adoption.

The Committee had held a general exchange of views, followed by a more detailed consideration of Conference preparations, based on written replies to a request for members' views on the subject. The discussion was held within the framework of an informal list of topics which included geographical limits, foreign military presence, nuclear weapons, security, peaceful settlement of disputes, and use of the Indian Ocean by foreign vessels and aircraft. Progress was made in harmonizing differing approaches on these subjects, although a number of fundamental issues remained to be resolved.

On other issues, the Chairman informed the Committee that further consultations were necessary with respect to requests from Democratic Kampuchea (pending a decision on its candidacy for membership) and Viet Nam for participation as observers in the Committee's work. Also, the Committee recommended that, in view of the political nature of its work, summary records should be reinstated for 1981.

##### Consideration by the General Assembly

On 12 December, the Assembly adopted, as resolution 35/150, a draft resolution proposed by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean. By this resolution, the Assembly took note of the Committee's report and requested the Committee to continue its efforts for the necessary harmonization of views on the issues related to the convening of a Conference to achieve the objectives of the Declaration, and to complete preparations for the Conference, including the dates for its convening. To this end, it was to hold two

<sup>44</sup> See Y.U.N., 1971, p. 35, text of Declaration, contained in resolution 2832(XXVI) of 16 December 1971.

preparatory sessions in 1981, and its general mandate was renewed.

The resolution was adopted without vote; it was similarly approved by the First Committee on 25 November.

The United States said it was able to join the consensus this year for the first time. However, it wanted to make clear its interpretation of some of the resolution's provisions: that the reference to a 1981 Conference was a description of the content of the Assembly's 1979 resolution on this topic<sup>45</sup> and not a call to convene the Conference; that the Ad Hoc Committee was not specifically bound to set a date for the Conference; that the Committee would continue to take its decisions by consensus; that forces deployed in the Ocean in accordance with the United Nations Charter's purposes and principles did not undermine the intent of the zone of peace; and that it was recognized that the threat to regional security did not emanate solely from the presence of the great powers.

The point that the threat did not originate primarily from the presence of naval forces was also made by Luxembourg, speaking on behalf of the European Community. These nine States also understood a reference to "other recent relevant resolutions," in a preambular paragraph recalling a number of Assembly resolutions, as including resolution ES-6/2 of 14 January 1980 (see p. 301), calling for withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan. The nine States also recalled that they had abstained in the Assembly's 1971 resolution declaring the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace<sup>46</sup> and in its 1979 decision to convene a Conference during 1981.<sup>47</sup>

India recorded its understanding that the mandate of the Committee had not been changed, and observed that it was being diverted from that general mandate by the introduction of a series of extraneous issues.

The USSR considered that a preambular reference in the text to the danger posed by the military presence of the great powers in the area, "conceived in the context of their confrontation," did not correctly reflect the real situation and weakened the resolution—a view shared by the German Democratic Republic. The argument of equal responsibility, the USSR said, concealed the point that the open military build-up currently being pursued by the United States following its declaration of the region as a sphere of vital interest was the cause of heightened tension in the region. The USSR, expressing its willingness to resume the USSR/United States talks on limiting armaments and reducing military activity in the region, which had been broken off in 1978, reaffirmed its intention to co-operate with all interested States and take an active part in

the Ad Hoc Committee's efforts to convene a Conference during 1981 and to ensure practical results at that Conference, so that a zone of peace might be created in the region.

China recalled that it had proposed two preambular amendments in Committee to the Ad Hoc Committee's draft resolution— that there should be a reference to the Assembly's January resolution calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, and an expression of deep concern at the invasion and occupation of that country by Soviet troops. It expressed reservations in that they had not been reflected in the text.

Albania dissociated itself from the consensus in conformity with its stated position that the super-powers' rivalry remained an obstacle to improvement of the situation.

Introducing the Ad Hoc Committee's report, Sri Lanka, its Chairman, said it was significant that for the first time the Committee's membership, virtually doubled, had included all the permanent members of the Security Council and it had approved a compromise draft resolution by consensus. Against this progress, the Chairman added, it was sad to witness an increase in tension and unrest in the area, though that must not be allowed to diminish commitment to the final goal.

During the debate in the First Committee, various States reaffirmed their conviction that the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean would constitute a significant measure towards strengthening international peace and security. These included Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Burundi, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Oman and the Sudan.

India expressed the hope that, with the participation of the Security Council's permanent members, the Ad Hoc Committee could proceed expeditiously towards the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, as originally envisaged in 1971 by most of the non-aligned littoral and hinterland States. India stressed that in the long run such a development would be in the interest of the great powers themselves. Ethiopia emphasized that action taken to further the objectives of the 1971 Declaration would contribute substantially to the enhancement of the right to free and unimpeded use of the zone by vessels of all nations as well as strengthen regional peace.

Madagascar rejected what it called the veiled threats of those who maintained that it would

<sup>45</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 67, resolution 34/80 B of 11 December 1979.

<sup>46</sup> See footnote 44.

<sup>47</sup> See footnote 45.



not necessarily be to everyone's benefit for the major powers to withdraw from the region. Foreign forces were not currently preventing or halting conflicts and the risk of intervention was increased. Madagascar called for the elaboration of an international instrument with binding force, and Bangladesh felt the Ad Hoc Committee ought to be entrusted with initiating the drafting process. Afghanistan, the USSR, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Viet Nam expressed support for a proposal by the President of Madagascar, in a telegram to the Secretary-General dated 22 June 1980 transmitted to the Ad Hoc Committee, to hold a summit conference in 1981 or 1982 of all countries concerned about preserving peace and security in the Indian Ocean.

Somalia emphasized that the 1971 Declaration could best be implemented by the elimination from the region of hegemonic ambitions, colonial oppression and interventionist foreign mercenaries, which caused instability, continued tension and conflict.

Bahrain, Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia, among others, expressed concern at what they characterized as the expansion of the military presence of the great powers and the intensification of confrontation and rivalry among them in the region. Pakistan regretted that the recently deteriorating political climate in the area had cast serious doubts on the hope for an early realization of the zone-of-peace initiative.

Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic and the USSR placed the blame for the tense situation in the region on the expansion of United States military presence there, and Viet Nam also criticized that country's recent decision to create a so-called rapid deployment force. Mongolia and the USSR further blamed the United States for the interruption since 1978 of the bilateral (USSR/United States) talks on the limitation and reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean. The United States, on the other hand, said that the USSR build-up of naval forces in the Indian Ocean area in connexion with the Horn of Africa conflict, even while it was engaged in the force-limitation talks, had left the United States no choice but to suspend them.

China observed that for many years, in order to defend their independence, sovereignty and security, the countries of the region had been

calling for the establishment of a zone of peace. The super-powers' military expansion and quest for hegemony in the region had to be curbed, in order that the zonal States could work towards that objective. Those powers must be called upon to cease their threats, interference, subversion and aggression in that region, which included all its littoral and hinterland States, and to reduce and ultimately eliminate all forms of their military presence in the area.

Addressing themselves to the question of the Conference on the Indian Ocean scheduled for 1981, some States, such as Australia, China and the United Kingdom, held that unless there was an improvement in the political and security climate in the region, particularly in Afghanistan and in Iran and Iraq, and unless views on various fundamental issues were harmonized, the Conference would be a futile venture, probably leading to acrimonious exchanges and hardening of positions. Japan, the Netherlands (speaking on behalf of the European Community), the United Kingdom and the United States were among those which maintained that, because of the continuing existence of wide differences within the Ad Hoc Committee on substantive issues and because of the deteriorating security situation in the area, it would be premature to schedule a Conference. Australia said it was the task of the Committee at its next session to decide if the necessary conditions had been met and if a Conference could therefore be convened in 1981. The United Kingdom and the Netherlands felt that efforts should be directed in the first instance to clarifying fundamental issues. The Netherlands added that States could not be prevented from exercising their right to make arrangements for individual or collective self-defence. It and Japan underlined the importance of the principle of consensus in the Ad Hoc Committee.

Other countries, such as Ethiopia, India and Indonesia, affirmed the position that it was precisely the dangerous political and security climate in the area which underscored the need to convene the Conference without preconditions and within the stipulated time-frame. Some States also felt that a full harmonization of views was not a necessary condition for the convening of the Conference since that was the ultimate goal of the Conference itself. The United Republic of Tanzania expressed concern at efforts it said were being made by some nuclear-weapon States to perpetuate their presence in the area and to frustrate efforts to convene a Conference in 1981.

#### Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

Chemical and bacteriological weapons  
BWC/CONF.1/10. Final Document of Review Conference of Parties to Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production

and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, Geneva, 3-21 March. (Chapter II: Final declaration; Annex II: List of documents.)

General Assembly- 35th session

First Committee, meetings 5,7-12. 14-28,38,38-41,43-49.

Fifth Committee, meeting 55.

Plenary meeting 94.

A/35/27. Report of Committee on Disarmament on work of its 1980 session. Geneva, 5 February-29 April (1st part) and 12 June-9 August (2nd part), Chapter III D.

A/C.1/35/L.35. Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Guinea, Hungary, Ireland, Mongolia, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved without vote by First Committee on 25 November, meeting 43.

A/35/687. Report of First Committee, draft resolution A.

Resolution 35/144 A, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/687, adopted without vote by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2826(XXVI) of 16 December 1971, in which it commended the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, and expressed the hope for the widest possible adherence to that Convention,

Recalling that, in paragraph 73 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, it expressed the opinion that all States which have not yet done so should consider adhering to the convention,

Recalling that the States parties to the Convention met at Geneva from 3 to 21 March 1980 to review the operation of the Convention,

Noting with satisfaction that, at the time of the Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, eighty-one States had ratified the Convention, six States had acceded to the Convention and a further thirty-seven States had signed but had yet to ratify the Convention,

1. Welcomes the final declaration of the Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, in which the States parties to the Convention, inter alia:

(a) Reaffirmed their strong determination, for the sake of all mankind, to exclude completely the possibility of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins being used as weapons, their strong support for the Convention and their continued dedication to its principles and objectives and their commitment to implement effectively its provisions;

(b) Expressed the belief that article I had proved sufficiently comprehensive to have covered recent scientific and technological developments relevant to the Convention;

(c) Considered that the flexibility of the provisions concerning consultations and co-operation on any problems which might arise in relation to the objective, or in the application of the provisions, of the Convention enabled interested States parties to use various international procedures which would make it possible to ensure effectively and adequately the implementation of the provisions of the Convention, taking into account the concern expressed by the participants in the Conference to this effect-these procedures include, inter alia, the right of any State party subsequently to request that a consultative meeting open to all States parties be convened at the expert level-and, having noted the concerns and differing views expressed on the adequacy of article V, believed that this question should be further considered at an appropriate time;

(d) Reaffirmed the obligation assumed by the States parties to the Convention to continue negotiations in good faith towards the recognized objectives of an early agreement on complete, effective and adequately verifiable measures for

the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and for their destruction;

(e) Noted that during the first five years of the operation of the Convention the provisions of articles VI, VII, XI and XIII had not been invoked;

2. Calls upon all signatory States which have not ratified the Convention to do so without delay and upon those States which have not yet signed the Convention to consider doing so at an early date as a significant contribution to international confidence.

A/C.1/35/L.38. Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Honduras, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Mongolia, Netherlands, Niger, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, Uruguay, Viet Nam. Yemen: draft resolution, approved without vote by First Committee on 25 November, meeting 43.

A/35/687. Report of First Committee, draft resolution B.

Resolution 35/144 B, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/687, adopted without vote by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94.

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 2454 A (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2603 B (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, 2662(XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2827 A (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2933(XXVII) of 29 November 1972, 3077(XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3256(XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3485(XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/65 of 10 December 1976, 32/77 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/59A of 14 December 1978 and 34/72 of 11 December 1979, relating to the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and to their destruction,

Reaffirming also the necessity of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, and of the adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Disarmament, which embodies, inter alia, the report of its Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons,

Taking note of the joint report on progress in the bilateral negotiations on the prohibition of chemical weapons, submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to the Committee on Disarmament on 7 July 1980, which regrettably have not yet resulted in the elaboration of a joint initiative,

Considering it necessary that all efforts be exerted for the earliest successful conclusion of the negotiations on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction.

1. Notes with satisfaction the work of the Committee on Disarmament during its session held in 1980 regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons, in particular the work of its Ad Hoc Working Group on that question;

2. Expresses its regret that an agreement on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction has not yet been elaborated;

3. Urges the Committee on Disarmament to continue, as from the beginning of its session to be held in 1981, negotiations on such a multilateral convention as a matter of high priority, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives;

4. Request the Committee on Disarmament to report on the results of its negotiations to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

A/35/7/Add.26. Administrative and financial implications of, *inter alia*, 9-power revised draft resolution, A/C.1/35/L.43/Rev.2. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.1/35/L.43 and Rev.1. Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Netherlands. New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Turkey: draft resolution and revision.

A/C.1/35/L.43/Rev.2. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 8 powers and by Australia, as further amended by 8 powers, A/C.1/35/L.81 (paras. 1-5). approved by First Committee on 1 December, meeting 48, by roll-call vote of 62 to 17 with 32 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Fiji, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Zaire

Against: Afghanistan, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam

Abstaining: Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Congo, Cyprus, Ecuador, Finland, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

A/C.1/35/L.57. Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Viet Nam: amendments to 8-power revised draft resolution, A/C.1/35/L.43/Rev.1.

A/C.1/35/L.59. A/C.5/35/103, A/35/756. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution C recommended by First Committee in A/35/687. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.1/35/L.81. Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Viet Nam: amendments to 9-power revised draft resolution, A/C.1/35/L.43/Rev.2.

A/35/887. Report of First Committee, draft resolution C.

Resolution 35/144 C, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/687, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94, by recorded vote of 78 to 17, with 38 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia,

Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Afghanistan, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam

Abstaining: Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Congo, Cyprus, Ecuador, Finland, Grenada, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Lebanon, Madagascar, Maldives, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

<sup>a</sup> Subsequently advised the Secretariat that they had intended to abstain.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, which was signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925 and entered into force on 8 February 1928,

Noting that the States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction have reaffirmed their adherence to the principles and objectives of that Protocol and called upon all States to comply strictly with them,

Noting that the Protocol does not provide for the establishment of any machinery for investigating reports about activities prohibited under the Protocol,

Believing that the continued authority of the Protocol and relevant rules of customary international law require that full and proper attention be given to all reports regarding the alleged use of chemical weapons and to their harmful effects, both immediate and long-term, to humans and to the environment of the victim countries,

Noting reports alleging that chemical weapons have been used in recent wars and certain military operations in various regions of the world.

Noting recent reports from certain States concerning the use of chemical weapons on their territories,

Noting also the statements of various international organizations, in particular of the international Committee of the Red Cross, concerning these reports,

Expressing profound regret that certain States directly interested in the clarification of reports pertaining to the actual or alleged use of chemical weapons and which have submitted appropriate proposals or suggestions in that matter had not been given the opportunity to present their views in the Committee on Disarmament during its session held in 1980.

Concerned over the fact that a convention on the complete and effective prohibition of chemical weapons and on the destruction of their stockpiles which would fully preclude the danger of their use has not yet been concluded,

Grave/y concerned about the continued research and development programmes in the field of chemical weapons, especially the development of binary and multicomponent weapons whose field deployment could compromise the ongoing effort to prohibit the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and trigger a chemical arms race,

Urging all States to refrain from the development, production and deployment of new types of chemical munitions, in particular binary and multicomponent munitions,

Believing it necessary for all States, in particular militarily significant States, to refrain from any action which could impede multilateral negotiations on banning chemical weapons,

Convinced of the need to ascertain the facts pertaining to these reports and, in particular, to determine the harmful effects of the use of chemical weapons to human beings and the environment of the victim countries,

1. Calls upon all States parties to the 1925 Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare to reaffirm their determination strictly to observe all their obligations under the Protocol;

2. Calls upon all States which have not yet done so to accede to the Protocol;

3. Appeals to all States to comply with the principles and objectives of the Protocol;

4. Decides to carry out an impartial investigation to ascertain the facts pertaining to these reports regarding the alleged use of chemical weapons and to assess the extent of the damage caused by the use of such weapons;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to carry out such investigation, inter alia, taking into account proposals advanced by the States on whose territories the use of chemical weapons has been reported, with the assistance of qualified medical and technical experts who shall:

(a) Seek relevant information from all concerned Governments, international organisations and other sources necessary;

(b) Collect and examine evidence, including on-site with the consent of the countries concerned, to the extent relevant to the purposes of the investigation;

6. Invites the Governments of States where chemical weapons were used to provide the Secretary-General with all relevant information they may have in their possession;

7. Calls upon all States to co-operate in this investigation and to provide any relevant information they may have in their possession regarding such reports;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on this matter to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

<sup>a</sup> Subsequently referred to as the Group of Experts to Investigate Reports on the Alleged Use of Chemical Weapons.

## Convention on banning radiological weapons

General Assembly- 35th session

First Committee, meetings 4-12. 14-28,35,38,39.

Plenary meeting 94.

A/35/27. Report of Committee on Disarmament on work of its 1980 session. Geneva, 5 February-29 April (1st part) and 12 June-9 August (2nd part). Chapter iii E.

A/C.1/35/L.27. Hungary: draft resolution, as orally amended by India and sponsor, approved without vote by First Committee on 21 November, meeting 39.

A/35/699. Report of First Committee (on general and complete disarmament). draft resolution G.

Resolution 35/158 G, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/699, adopted without vote by Assembly on 12 December 1980. meeting 94.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the resolution of the Commission for Conventional Armaments of 12 August 1948, which defined weapons of mass destruction to include atomic explosive weapons, radioactive material weapons, lethal chemical and biological weapons and any weapons developed in the future which have characteristics comparable in destructive effect to those of the atomic bomb or the other weapons mentioned above,

Recalling its resolution 2602 C (XXIV) of 16 December 1969,

Recalling paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, in which it is stated that a convention should be concluded prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons,

Reaffirming its resolution 34/87 A of 11 December 1979 on the conclusion of such a convention,

Convinced that such a convention would serve to spare

mankind the potential dangers of the use of radiological weapons and thereby contribute to strengthening peace and averting the threat of war,

Expressing its satisfaction that negotiations on the conclusion of an international convention prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons have begun in the Committee on Disarmament,

Taking note of that part of the report of the Committee on Disarmament which deals with those negotiations, including the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group,

Noting with satisfaction the wide recognition of the need to reach agreement on the text of a treaty prohibiting radiological weapons,

1. Calls upon the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to elaborating a treaty prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons and to report on the results to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session:

2. Notes, in this connexion, the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Working Group, in the report adopted by the Committee on Disarmament, to set up at the beginning of its session to be held in 1981 a further ad hoc working group, under an appropriate mandate to be determined at that time, to continue negotiations on the elaboration of a treaty prohibiting radiological weapons;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on Disarmament all documents relating to the discussion by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session of the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons."

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to Assembly resolutions 35/156 A-F and H-K.]

## Banning new weapons of mass destruction

General Assembly- 35th session

First Committee, meetings 4-12. 14-28,31,32,34-38,38.

Plenary meeting 94.

A/35/27. Report of Committee on Disarmament on work of its 1980 session. Geneva, 5 February-29 April (1st part) and 12 June-9 August (2nd part). Chapter III E.

A/C.1/35/L.18. Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Romania, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 21 November, meeting 38, by recorded vote of 107 to 0, with 27 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singa-

pore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Central African Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

A/35/692. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 35/149, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/692, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94, by recorded vote of 117 to 0, with 26 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: None

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

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3479(XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/74 of 10 December 1976, 32/84 A of 12 December 1977, 33/66 B of 14 December 1976 and 34/79 of 11 December 1979 concerning the prohibition of new types of weapons of mass destruction,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraph 39 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, according to which qualitative and quantitative disarmament measures are both important for halting the arms race and efforts to that end must include negotiations on the limitation and cessation of the qualitative improvement of armaments, especially weapons of mass destruction, and the development of new means of warfare,

Recalling the decision contained in paragraph 77 of the Final Document to the effect that, in order to help prevent a qualitative arms race and so that scientific and technological achievements might ultimately be used solely for peaceful purposes, effective measures should be taken to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction based on new scientific principles and achievements, and

that efforts aiming at the prohibition of such new types and new systems of weapons of mass destruction should be appropriately pursued,

Expressing once again its firm belief, in the light of the decisions adopted at the tenth special session, in the importance of concluding an agreement or agreements to prevent the use of scientific and technological progress for the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Noting that, in the course of its session held in 1980, the Committee on Disarmament considered the item entitled "New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems, of such weapons; radiological weapons,"

Taking into consideration the part of the report of the Committee on Disarmament relating to this question,

1. Requests once again the Committee on Disarmament, in the light of its existing priorities, to continue negotiations, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, with a view to preparing a draft comprehensive agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons, and to draft possible agreements on particular types of such weapons;

2. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on the results achieved to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-sixth session;

3. Once again urges all States to refrain from any action which could adversely affect the talks aimed at working out an agreement or agreements to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this item by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament."

#### United Nations Conference on Prohibiting or Restricting Use of Certain Conventional Weapons

General Assembly- 35th session

First Committee, meetings 4, 5, 7-12, 14-25, 27, 28, 31, 33, 35-37.

Plenary meeting 94.

A/CONF.95/15 and Corr.2. Final report of United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, Geneva, 1st (10-26 September 1979) and 2nd (15 September-10 October 1980) sessions.

A/C.1/35/L.15. Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.1/35/L.15/Rev.1. Barbados, Belgium, Bulgaria, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire: revised draft resolution, approved without vote by First Committee on 20 November, meeting 37.

A/35/695. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 35/153, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/695, adopted without vote by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/152 of 19 December 1977, 33/70 of 14 December 1978 and 34/62 of 11 December 1979,

Reiterating its conviction that the suffering of civilian populations and of combatants could be significantly reduced if general agreement could be attained on the prohibition or restriction for humanitarian reasons of the use of specific conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects,

Reaffirming its belief that positive results as regards the non-use or restriction of use for humanitarian reasons of specific conventional weapons would serve, in addition, as encouragement in the broader field of disarmament,

Recalling that, by its resolutions 32/152 and 33/70, it decided to convene in 1979 the United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects and established the mandate of the Conference,

Further recalling that, by its resolution 34/82, it endorsed the recommendation of the Conference to hold another session in September/October 1980, with a view to completing negotiations in conformity with resolutions 32/152 and 33/70,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the Final Report of the United Nations Conference on Prohibitions and Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, held at Geneva from 10 to 28 September 1979 and from 15 September to 10 October 1980;

2. Welcomes the successful conclusion of the Conference, which resulted in the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the following instruments:

(a) Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects;

(b) Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I);

(c) Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II);

(d) Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III);

3. Takes note of article 3 of the Convention, which stipulates that the Convention shall be open for signature on 10 April 1961;

4. Commends the Convention and the three annexed Protocols to all States, with a view to achieving the widest possible adherence to these instruments;

5. Notes that, under article 8 of the Convention, conferences may be convened to consider amendments to the Convention or any of the annexed Protocols, to consider additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols, or to review the scope and operation of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to consider any proposal for amendments to the Convention or to the existing Protocols and any proposals for additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, as the Depositary of the Convention and its annexed Protocols, to inform the General Assembly from time to time of the state of adherence to the Convention and its three annexed Protocols;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects."

#### Reduction of military budgets

General Assembly- 35th session

First Committee, meetings 5. 7-12, 14-29, 31, 36, 37. 39, 40.

Fifth Committee, meeting 55.

Plenary meeting 94.

Reduction of Military Budgets. Practical Test of the Proposed Standard Instrument for international Reporting of Military Expenditures: Report of the Ad Hoc Panel on Military Budgeting. Disarmament Study Series 4 (A/35/479). U.N.P.SalesNo.: E.81.1.9.

A/35/7/Add.26. Administrative and financial implications of, *inferred alia*, 17-power draft resolution, A/C.1/35/L.10. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.1/35/L.10. Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Romania, Sweden: draft resolution, as orally corrected by sponsors, approved by First Committee on 24 November, meeting 40. by recorded vote of 106 to 0. with 25 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire  
Against: None

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam, Zambia.

A/C.1/35/L.51, A/C.5/35/109, A/35/755. Administrative and financial Implications of draft resolution B recommended by First Committee in A/35/685. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/35/685. Report of First Committee, draft resolution B.

Resolution 35/142 B. as recommended by First Committee, A/35/685, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94, by recorded vote of 113 to 0, with 21 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand,

Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Sao Tome and Principe, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provision of paragraph SO of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, according to which it should continue to consider what concrete steps should be taken to facilitate the reduction of military budgets, bearing in mind the relevant proposals and documents of the United Nations on this question,

Convinced that reductions of military expenditures could be carried out without affecting the military balance to the detriment of the national security of any country,

Recalling its resolution 33/67 of 14 December 1978, in which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of an ad hoc panel of experienced practitioners in the field of military budgeting:

(a) To carry out a practical test of the proposed reporting instrument with the voluntary co-operation of States from different regions and representing different budgeting and accounting systems,

(b) To assess the results of the practical tests,

(c) To develop recommendations for further refinement and implementation of the reporting instrument,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of resolution 33/67, containing recommended steps leading to the early implementation of the revised instrument in a general and regular system for the international reporting of military expenditures, ensuring an increasing participation with a view to universal reporting by an ever-widening set of States and at the same time recommending that a further study should be undertaken of the problems of comparing military expenditures among different States and in different years as well as the problems of verification that will arise in connexion with agreements on reduction of military expenditures,

Recognizing with satisfaction that a carefully elaborated reporting instrument has now become available for general and regular implementation, in the course of which it may be further refined, in particular through its testing by a widening set of States,

Emphasizing the value of such a reporting instrument, once fully implemented in its refined form, as a means to increase confidence between States by contributing to greater openness in military matters,

Convinced that the systematic reporting of military expenditures is an important first step in the move towards agreed and balanced reductions in military expenditures,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the above-mentioned report to be issued as a United Nations publication and widely distributed;

2. Recommends that all Member States should make use of the reporting instrument and report annually to the Secretary-General their military expenditures of the latest fiscal year for which data are available, presenting their first report preferably not later than 30 April 1961;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report on these matters to the General Assembly on an annual basis;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of an ad hoc group of qualified experts in the field of military budgets:

(a) To refine further the reporting instrument on the basis of future comments and suggestions received from States

during the general and regular implementation of the reporting instrument;

(b) To examine and suggest solutions to the question of comparing military expenditures among different States and between different years as well as to the problems of verification that will arise in connexion with agreements on reduction of military expenditures;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of paragraph 4 above to the General Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the group of experts with the necessary financial assistance and secretariat services;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets."

a Subsequently referred to as the Group of Experts on the Reduction of Military Budgets.

A/C.1/35/L.S. Austria, Indonesia, Ireland, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sweden, United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved without vote by First Committee on 20 November, meeting 37.

A/35/685. Report of First Committee, draft resolution A.

Resolution 35/142 A, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/685, adopted without vote by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94.

The General Assembly,

Expressing its deep concern about the ever-spiralling arms race and growing military expenditures, which constitute a heavy burden for the economies of all nations and have extremely harmful effects on world peace and security,

Deeply convinced that the common aspirations of mankind for peace, security and progress require the urgent cessation of the arms race, particularly of the nuclear arms race, and the reduction of military expenditures, as well as the adoption of effective measures leading towards general and complete disarmament,

Reaffirming the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly according to which gradual reduction of military budgets on a mutually agreed basis, for example, in absolute figures or in terms of percentage points, particularly by nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, would be a measure that would contribute to curbing the arms race and would increase the possibilities of reallocation of resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries,

Reaffirming that it is possible to achieve reductions in military budgets without affecting the military balance to the detriment of the national security of any State,

Recalling its resolution 34/83 F of 11 December 1979, in which it, inter alia, stipulated that, in the light of the above-mentioned provision of the Final Document, a new impetus should be given to endeavours to achieve agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain, in a balanced manner, military expenditures, including adequate measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned and, to this end, requested the Disarmament Commission to undertake during 1980 to examine and identify effective ways and means of achieving such agreements,

Having considered the report of the Disarmament Commission on the work accomplished during its session of 1980 in pursuance of resolution 34/83 F.

Noting a/so the recommendation of the Disarmament Commission concerning the elements of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, which provides that during the Decade renewed efforts should be made to reach agreement on the reduction of military expenditures

and the reallocation of resources from military purposes to economic and social development, especially for the benefit of developing countries,

Aware of the various proposals submitted by States and of the activities carried out so far within the framework of the United Nations in the field of the reduction of military budgets,

Recalling a/so paragraph 41 of the Final Document, which refers, inter alia, to the contribution of the unilateral measures to the attainment of the disarmament goals, and welcoming in this connexion such measures taken by States aimed at the freezing and the reduction of their military expenditures,

1. Reaffirms the urgent need to reinforce the endeavours of all States and international action in the area of the reduction of military budgets, with a view to reaching international agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain military expenditures;

2. Reiterates the appeal to all States, in particular the most heavily armed States, pending the conclusion of agreements on the reduction of military expenditures, to exercise self-restraint in their military expenditure with a view to re-allocating the funds thus saved to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of developing countries;

3. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue at its session to be held in 1981 the consideration of the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets," taking into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 34/83 F as well as those of the present resolution and, in particular, to identify and elaborate on the principles which should govern further actions of States in the field of the freezing and reduction of military expenditures, keeping in mind the possibility of embodying such principles into a suitable document at an appropriate stage;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to invite Member States to express their views and suggestions on the principles which should govern their actions in the field of the freezing and reduction of military expenditures and to prepare on this basis a report to be submitted to the Disarmament Commission at its session in 1961;

5. Considers that this action to be carried out by the Disarmament Commission should be regarded as complementary to any other ongoing activity within the framework of the United Nations related to the question of reduction of military budgets as well as to any possible unilateral initiatives which may be undertaken by States in this field;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets."

#### DECLARATION OF THE INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE

General Assembly- 35th session  
First Committee, meetings 5,7-12.14-20.22-28.32-36,40.42.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 52.  
Plenary meeting 94.

A/35/29. Report of Ad Hoc Committee on Indian Ocean.

A/35/29, Chapter III. Draft resolution, as recommended by Ad Hoc Committee for adoption by General Assembly, approved without vote by First Committee on 25 November, meeting 42.

A/35/542 and Corr.1. Note verbale of 14 October from Cuba (transmitting communique of extraordinary meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegations of non-aligned countries, New York, 2 and 3 October).

A/C.1/35/L.55, A/C.5/35/100, A/35/758. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by First Committee in A/35/693. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/35/693. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 35/150, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/693, adopted without vote by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832(XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolutions 2992(XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 3080(XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3259 A (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3468(XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/88 of 14 December 1976, 32/86 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/66 of 14 December 1978 and 34/80 A and B of 11 December 1979, and other recent relevant resolutions,

Bearing in mind, in particular, its decision at the thirty-fourth session in resolution 34/80 B to convene a Conference on the Indian Ocean during 1981 at Colombo,

Recalling further the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean,

We/coming the addition of new members of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, appointed pursuant to resolution 34/80 B and noting that the participation of these members has helped the work of the Committee,

Reaffirming its conviction that concrete action for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace would be a substantial contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Considering that the continued danger posed by the military presence of the great Powers in the Indian Ocean area, conceived in the context of their confrontation, gives greater urgency to the need to take practical steps towards the early achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace,

Considering also that all other foreign military presence in the area whenever it is contrary to the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations further gives greater urgency to the need to take practical steps towards the early achievement of the objectives of the Declaration,

Considering that the creation of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean requires the participation of and co-operation among the littoral and hinterland States, the permanent members of the Security Council and major maritime users, to ensure conditions of peace and security based on the purposes and principles of the Charter as well as the general principles of international law,

Considering also that the creation of a zone of peace requires co-operation among the regional States to ensure conditions of peace and security within the area, as envisaged in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the littoral and hinterland States,

Deeply concerned at recent ominous developments resulting in further deterioration of peace and stability in the region and their implications for international peace and security,

1. Takes note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean and the exchange of views in the Ad Hoc Committee which, inter alia, indicate that:

(a) Following the expansion of its membership, there has been a varied and useful exchange of views on important issues regarding the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, as contained in General Assembly resolution 2832(XXVI), and on other related matters;

(b) Progress has been made towards harmonizing differing approaches on these issues while a number of fundamental issues remain to be resolved;

2. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee in pursuance of the decision contained in resolution 34/80 B to convene a Conference on the Indian Ocean during 1981 at Colombo, and taking into consideration the exchange of views thereon:

(a) To continue its efforts for the necessary harmonization of views on the issues related to the convening of the Conference to achieve the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace as contained in resolution 2632(XXVI);

(b) To make every effort, in consideration of the political and security climate in the Indian Ocean area, particularly



recent developments, as well as the progress made in the harmonization of views referred to in subparagraph (a) above, to finalize, in accordance with its normal methods of work, all preparations for the Conference including the dates for its convening;

(c) To continue the preparatory work for the convening of the Conference and to hold two preparatory sessions in 1981 totalling six weeks;

(d) To submit to the Conference a full report on its preparatory work;

3. Requests the Conference on the Indian Ocean to submit its report to the General Assembly;

4. Renews the general mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee as defined in the relevant resolutions;

5. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a full report on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee, including the provision of summary records,

### Comprehensive approaches to disarmament

Considering it imperative to achieve genuine progress in disarmament negotiations, the General Assembly at its 1980 regular session urged intensification of efforts to conclude negotiations currently taking place both within and outside the United Nations framework (resolution 35/152 E). Permanent members of the Security Council and countries having military agreements with them were called on not to increase their armed forces and conventional armaments (resolution 35/152 G).

The Assembly recommended that, parallel to disarmament efforts, the main United Nations organs responsible for maintaining international peace and security consider developing ways of effectively applying the system of international security provided for in the Charter of the United Nations (resolution 35/156 J).

On 3 December, the Assembly adopted the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, a framework of goals and activities within which disarmament questions could be pursued during the coming 10 years (resolution 35/46). On the same date, it set up a Preparatory Committee for the Second Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, to prepare a draft agenda and examine other questions for consideration at the 1982 special session (resolution 35/47).

The mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference was renewed, and the Committee was asked to maintain contact with and report on the attitudes of States regarding the convening of such a conference (resolution 35/151).

A USSR draft resolution proposing measures to reduce the danger of war was not pressed to a vote. Details of these and other decisions and proposals are given in this subchapter.

#### Follow-up of the tenth special session

The General Assembly adopted 10 resolutions at its 1980 session under its agenda item on review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions it had adopted at its 1978 special session devoted to disarmament. One of these sought intensification of negotiations on disarmament, another a halt to increases in

armed forces and conventional armaments of Security Council permanent members and their military allies; both resolutions, discussed below, were intended to contribute towards implementing the Programme of Action set forth in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly.<sup>48</sup>

By resolution 35/152 E, adopted without vote on 12 December, the Assembly expressed its deep concern about the continued arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, and about constantly growing military budgets. The Assembly urgently called on all States, in particular nuclear-weapon and other major military powers, to take steps immediately leading to halting and reversing the arms race and to disarmament. It urged them to intensify efforts to conclude successfully the negotiations taking place in the Committee on Disarmament and other international forums or to proceed with negotiations on international agreements according to the priorities of the Programme of Action set forth in the Final Document of the tenth special session. In addition, the Assembly called on States to refrain from any actions which might have negative effects on the implementation of the special session's recommendations and decisions. It recommended that the Committee on Disarmament concentrate on the substantive and priority items on its agenda. States engaged in disarmament negotiations outside the United Nations framework were invited to keep the Assembly and the Committee informed of their results, and were called on to implement results thus far achieved so as to create favourable conditions for further progress.

The text, a revised version of which was adopted, listed 34 sponsors (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below); it was approved without vote by the First Committee on 24 November. Yugoslavia, which introduced it, said the resolution was actuated by the sponsors' profound belief that the decisions of the tenth special session had to be implemented. The resolution was the result of compromise and co-operation; the

<sup>48</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 42, Final Document, esp. section III, contained in resolution S-IO/Z of 30 June 1980.

sponsors had been able to incorporate in their text the aims of a separate proposal submitted earlier by the German Democratic Republic and Guinea. The two-power text was not pressed to a vote and its sponsors joined those of the compromise text. The German Democratic Republic observed that both drafts had been aimed at the same purpose: intensifying negotiations on disarmament.

Also on 12 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 35/152 G, by which it called on the permanent members of the Security Council and the countries which had military agreements with them to exercise restraint in both the nuclear and conventional fields and to resolve not to increase their armed forces and conventional armaments, effective from an agreed date, as a first step towards a subsequent reduction of their armed forces and conventional armaments. The Assembly invited international disarmament bodies to continue efforts aimed at curbing the arms race in accordance with its 1978 Programme of Action<sup>49</sup> and the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade (see section below).

The resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 104 to 19, with 17 abstentions. The text was approved by the First Committee on 25 November by a recorded vote of 89 to 19, with 23 abstentions. It was sponsored in revised form by Angola, Benin, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam.

The German Democratic Republic introduced the text, emphasizing the appeal for restraint in both nuclear and conventional fields and for a freeze in armed forces and conventional armaments; the sponsors considered this a first, practical measure towards reduction and one that, though limited, would give fresh impetus to disarmament efforts in all fields.

The Federal Republic of Germany explained its negative vote on the proposal on the grounds that it failed to fulfil its alleged purpose when judged against criteria for a reasonable measure capable of easing international tension and leading towards concrete, balanced and verifiable arms limitation and disarmament. Specifically, a preambular provision calling for the dissolution of existing military alliances seemed directed against the option of organizing defence in a common effort and implied that the mere existence of alliances was a threat to peace and security. This was not in line with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations<sup>50</sup> which guaranteed the right to self-defence, individually and collectively, nor with the Final Act of the 1975 Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

Sweden, which abstained, stated that it did not support prescribing for others what security arrangements they should choose and, while it advocated restraint in armaments, it doubted the value of sweeping declarations to promote practical disarmament agreements.

Democratic Kampuchea observed that it had not participated in the voting inasmuch as one of the sponsors, Viet Nam, was currently occupying Kampuchean territory and, it charged, was cynically involved in a military alliance camouflaged under a so-called treaty of friendship and co-operation.

The USSR said the issue of dissolving existing military alliances was of great importance in resolving the whole range of disarmament problems, since any expansion of military blocs would subvert the established military and strategic balance in the world. In Poland's view, the implementation of the Final Document in respect of an agreement on the limitation of conventional armed forces and armaments would stimulate progress in the nuclear field and go a long way towards releasing important human and material resources for development.

Other issues which the General Assembly examined under its agenda item on reviewing the implementation of the recommendations of the tenth special session, and on which it adopted resolutions in 1980, were: the continuation of the United Nations programme of fellowships on -disarmament (resolution 35/152 A, see p. 113) and of negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and on nuclear disarmament (resolutions 35/152 B and C, see p. 41); proposals on the non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war (resolution 35/152 D, see p. 42); requests that certain topics be included in the work of the Disarmament Commission and the Committee on Disarmament (resolutions 35/152 F and J, see pp. 33 and 28); continuation of the programme of research and studies on disarmament (resolution 35/152 H, see p. 113); and a study on organizing a World Disarmament Campaign (resolution 35/152 I, see p. 112). (For page references to texts of these resolutions, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

#### Disarmament and international security

By resolution 35/156 J of 12 December, the Assembly called on all States to proceed in a positive spirit towards measures under the United Nations Charter for a system of international security and order concurrently with efforts at effective disarmament measures. It recommended that the main United Nations organs

<sup>49</sup> Ibid

<sup>50</sup> For text of Article 51 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security should give early consideration to the requirements for halting the arms race and developing the modalities for the effective application of the system of international security provided for in the Charter. In addition, the Assembly requested the permanent members of the Security Council to facilitate the Council's work towards carrying out that essential responsibility. The Secretary-General was asked to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its regular 1981 session.

The resolution was adopted without a vote, having been similarly approved by the First Committee on 25 November. It was sponsored in its revised form by Argentina, the Bahamas, Cyprus, Ecuador, India, the Niger, Pakistan, Qatar, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia.

After revising their text, the sponsors then further orally amended it. Among other modifications, a preambular provision, referring to the purpose of the United Nations under Article 1 of the Charter, was changed to conform more closely to the wording of the first part of that Article.<sup>51</sup>

Introducing the resolution, Cyprus said that, since it was recognized that something had to be done to end the current state of international insecurity and anarchy, the place to turn for a substitute to the use of force was the Charter, whose purposes and principles were designed to promote world order and security through collective measures; this required a degree of co-operation among States which could not be achieved in the atmosphere of antagonism caused by the arms race. What was being asked was not a matter of political will; compliance with the Charter was mandatory for United Nations Members.

Bulgaria, speaking also on behalf of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, said those countries agreed with the basic idea of the resolution regarding the need for parallel efforts both in the field of disarmament and in that of security. However, they had serious doubts about the request for a report from the Secretary-General in 1981; it was for the Security Council itself, should it so desire, to submit reports to the Assembly on any problem.

By a separate decision related to this topic (resolution 35/156 E of 12 December), a group of experts studying the relationship between disarmament and international security was given additional time to complete its study (see p. 112).

#### Declaration of the Second Disarmament Decade

Having decided in 1979 to declare the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade,<sup>52</sup> the General Assembly on 3 December 1980 adopted, with-

out vote, the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade. The Declaration, whose elements had been prepared by the Disarmament Commission in May/June (see p. 31), was annexed to Assembly resolution 35/46. The First Committee had approved it by consensus on 25 November, after agreeing on the wording of some provisions for which the Commission had submitted alternative texts, and accepting some oral amendments by France.

The Declaration consisted of three main sections. A "General" section (section I) enumerated the objectives of the first Disarmament Decade (the 1970s) and briefly outlined the situation at the end of those 10 years, which had ended without the accomplishment of those objectives, although some limited agreements had been reached. In spite of the encouraging outcome of the 1978 special session on disarmament, the Declaration stated, the 1980s had started with ominous signs of deterioration in the international situation, a trend which had to be checked and reversed. Military expenditures by major military powers were reaching ever higher levels, involving greater diversion of resources that could have helped promote the well-being of all peoples.

Section II, on "Goals and principles," listed the aims and expectations of the Decade. Consistent with the overall objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, the goals of the Decade should include: halting and reversing the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race; concluding and implementing agreements on disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament; strengthening international peace and security; and making available a substantial part of the resources released by disarmament measures to attain the objectives of the Third United Nations Development Decade (the 1980s). Progress in disarmament should be accompanied by the strengthening of the peace-making and peace-keeping functions of the United Nations.

Section III of the Declaration set out in eight subsections the priorities and main areas on which attention should be focused. The Decade should witness renewed intensification of efforts to reach agreement and implement disarmament measures leading to discernible progress towards the ultimate goal. Special attention should be focused on certain identifiable elements in the Assembly's 1978 Programme of Action.<sup>53</sup> The comprehensive programme of disarmament should be elaborated with a view to its adoption at the 1982 special session.

<sup>51</sup> For text of Article 1 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

<sup>52</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 88, resolution 34/75 of 11 December 1979.

<sup>53</sup> See footnote 48.

The text of paragraph 12, left unagreed by the Disarmament Commission, was decided on. The Assembly thereby stated that all efforts should be exerted by the Committee on Disarmament urgently to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement, and to submit agreed texts where possible before the 1982 special session on: a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, treaties banning chemical and radiological weapons, and effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons. By paragraph 13, the Assembly stated that the same priority should be given to: ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America; signature and ratification of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (see p. 76); commencement of negotiations on a third strategic arms limitation treaty; agreement on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe; and confidence-building measures, including negotiations on confidence-building and disarmament measures in Europe and achievement of a more stable situation in that continent at a lower level of military potential.

Agreement was also reached on the wording of paragraph 14, which had also been left unagreed by the Disarmament Commission. Thus, other priority measures that should be pursued as rapidly as possible during the Decade included: agreements on halting the improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems and the production and means of delivery of nuclear weapons and fissionable material for weapons, and a phased programme to reduce nuclear-weapon stockpiles and their means of delivery; preventing new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction from emerging; further strategic arms limitation negotiations; nuclear non-proliferation; strengthening the Latin American nuclear-weapon-free zone and establishing others, as well as zones of peace; measures to secure the avoidance of the use of nuclear weapons, the prevention of nuclear war and related objectives, where possible through international agreement, bearing in mind various proposals designed to secure these objectives in accordance with provisions of the Final Document,<sup>54</sup> thereby ensuring that mankind's survival was not endangered; prohibiting military or other hostile use of environmental modification techniques; and limiting and reducing conventional weapons, armed forces and military expenditures.

During the Decade, efforts should be made to implement measures whereby disarmament

would contribute to economic and social development and the early realization of the new international economic order. Efforts should also be made to strengthen co-operation for promoting the transfer and use of nuclear technology for economic and social development, especially in the developing countries.

There existed, according to the Declaration, a direct relationship among disarmament, relaxation of international tension, respect for the right to self-determination and independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the peaceful settlement of disputes and strengthening international peace and security. All Governments, in particular the most advanced military powers, should therefore take steps to widen trust among nations and regions. This implied a commitment to avoid actions likely to increase tension.

To alert world opinion to the danger of war, particularly nuclear war, information organs and non-governmental organizations should undertake further information programmes on the danger of the arms race and on disarmament efforts and negotiations. The United Nations, in particular the Centre for Disarmament, should intensify and co-ordinate its programme of publications, audio-visual materials, co-operation with non-governmental organizations and relations with the media. It should also sponsor seminars in different regions to discuss disarmament.

On the Assembly's decision, studies on specific questions should be undertaken to prepare the ground for negotiations. The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research could also study disarmament problems.

The United Nations should play a central role in accomplishing the Decade's activities. The Declaration recalled that an important role could be played by bilateral and regional disarmament negotiations and that it had been agreed in 1978 that a world disarmament conference should be convened. The question of implementation of the Decade's activities should be included in the agenda of the 1982 special session and, through the Disarmament Commission, the Assembly would review and appraise progress in 1985.

A contact group convened by the Chairman of the First Committee evolved mutually acceptable language for the two paragraphs that had been left unagreed by the Disarmament Commission (see p. 31). The Committee also agreed to oral amendments by France to reflect decisions that had taken place since the Commission's session; i.e. reference was made to priority to be

<sup>54</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 43, Final Document, esp. paras. 57 and 58, contained in resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978.

given to the signature and ratification, rather than conclusion, of the agreement by the United Nations Conference on prohibiting or restricting the use of certain excessively injurious or indiscriminate conventional weapons, and the adjective "proposed" preceding a reference to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research was deleted. A USSR oral subamendment added reference to the establishing resolution for the Institute.

India introduced the draft resolution annexing the Declaration, drawing attention to the need for mobilizing world public opinion on behalf of peace and disarmament. India suggested that the Centre for Disarmament, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information, prepare a programme of information activities for 1981 and 1982, to be continued through the decade, focusing them on the 1982 special session.

Several representatives explained their positions before or after approval of the text. The USSR expressed satisfaction with and support of the document as a whole, convinced that its adoption by consensus would encourage States to make increased efforts in the disarmament field. France also expressed its support and welcomed the spirit of co-operation which enabled consensus to be reached.

Albania dissociated itself from the consensus. While in principle it had no objection to the declaration of another disarmament decade, reality had shown that, in the social and political conditions of today's world, disarmament remained a very distant goal. It believed this Declaration would yield an experience no better than that of the first.

The United States, noting that the Decade embraced some very ambitious goals, believed that certain points must be borne in mind, among them that adequate and effective measures of verification remained essential to meaningful arms control and disarmament, and arms control negotiations could not be conducted effectively against artificial and unrealistic deadlines.

During the debate, many countries, while expressing regret that the hopes attached to the first Disarmament Decade had been disappointed, were cautiously hopeful that the Second Decade, if approached realistically and with commitment, would yield concrete results.

The Netherlands, speaking on behalf of the nine member States of the European Community, reiterated the belief that approval of the new Disarmament Decade was an appropriate step to increase the awareness of public opinion of the question of disarmament and the problems associated with it. The 1980s offered an opportunity

to enhance the security and integrity of all States through a long-term process of concrete disarmament measures in different fields, providing an umbrella under which the comprehensive programme of disarmament could be implemented. Similar views were taken by several countries, including Austria, Chile and Portugal, which stated that the Declaration's guidelines and principles were of fundamental importance; the comprehensive programme, when incorporated with it, would serve as a valuable frame of reference for the next 10 years.

As had been the case during the first Disarmament Decade, representatives continued to stress the importance of the link between disarmament and development, especially since the Second Disarmament Decade and the Third United Nations Development Decade were being proclaimed simultaneously. Yugoslavia noted that the implementation of disarmament measures would undoubtedly release financial and human resources in both the developed and the developing countries, thus making possible a reallocation of resources for development needs. Bangladesh, Nigeria, Romania and the United Republic of Tanzania also referred to the timeliness of the dual proclamations, as well as the launching of the global round of economic negotiations, emphasizing that disarmament problems had to be approached in the context of their interdependence with the other major problems of contemporary life. Nigeria also stated that, contrary to the Assembly's hopes, the 1970s had turned out to be a decade for neither disarmament nor development. The new decade was an opportunity to elaborate result-oriented activities in the interrelated fields of disarmament and development.

Many representatives, among them those of Algeria, Morocco, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Togo and the United Republic of Tanzania, stressed the need once again for achieving measurable progress during the decade towards the goal of general and complete disarmament. Others, such as Austria and the United States, cautioned that, without losing sight of the ultimate goal, it was necessary to adopt a step-by-step programme of attainable measures covering both nuclear and conventional weapons, taking into account the close interrelationship of the many important issues.

Afghanistan, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia and Poland, among other countries, believed that the most urgent targets for the Second Disarmament Decade had to include the consolidation of detente and resolute measures to halt and reverse the impending new spiral of the arms race. Détente, however, in Algeria's opinion, must be universal and not

stop at the gates of the third world. Portugal, on the other hand, pointed out that, while it would not be excessive to devote a second decade to the problems of disarmament, it would be unrealistic to believe that its aims would be attained by fixing over-ambitious objectives which were not connected with the realities of international life; it would be far better to use the Second Disarmament Decade to publicize the dangers of the arms race so as to make world opinion aware of its possible consequences.

China, while basically endorsing the formulations contained in the Disarmament Commission's recommendations, noted what it considered to be certain inadequacies. First, the two countries with the largest arsenals and military budgets should have been explicitly called upon to be the first to reduce both their nuclear and conventional armaments. Second, nuclear and conventional disarmament should be given equal importance and carried out in conjunction with each other.

A number of countries mentioned specifically the second special session devoted to disarmament, scheduled for 1982, as being one of the highlights of the decade. Australia held that the only way substantive progress could be achieved during the coming period would be if the General Assembly, at its second special session, were to set itself realistic goals for which adequate preparation had been made. India expressed a similar view.

Two letters before the First Committee, addressed to the Secretary-General, concerned plans for the Second Disarmament Decade. They were from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the USSR and Czechoslovakia, dated 11 April and 8 June, respectively- the latter transmitted on 14 July. Each of them listed the issues on which those countries believed successful negotiations would give real content to the Second Decade; these covered a wide programme of measures for halting the arms race and achieving disarmament, and indicated the basic direction in which the two States felt efforts should be concentrated in coming years.

Second special session of the  
General Assembly devoted to disarmament

On 3 December 1980, by resolution 35/47, the General Assembly established a 78-member Preparatory Committee for the Second Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, to be appointed by the Assembly President on the basis of equitable geographic distribution. The Committee was to prepare a draft agenda for the 1982 session, examine relevant questions and submit its recommendations in 1981. Member

States were invited to submit their views on the agenda and other questions by 1 April 1981. The Committee was also requested to meet for a short organizational session before the end of the Assembly's current session to set the dates for its substantive sessions.

The resolution, sponsored by 42 Member States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), was adopted without vote, having been similarly approved by the First Committee on 26 November. The number of Preparatory Committee members and the date it was to meet for its organizational session were agreed following consultations with regional groups and the Bureau (officers) of the First Committee.

Introducing the proposal, Yugoslavia said the 54-member Preparatory Committee for the first special (1978) session had proved to be of inadequate size; moreover, the sponsors believed that interested countries in addition to the members should not be prevented from participating in the new Committee's work. Portugal, speaking as current Chairman of the group of Western European and other States at the United Nations, observed that the group would have preferred that the Preparatory Committee be constituted as a committee of the whole of the Assembly.

In a letter to the Assembly President, dated 11 November, Czechoslovakia, in its capacity as Chairman of the regional group of Eastern European States, placed on record that group's request for at least eight seats on the Committee.

Japan observed, when the text was approved, that it understood that the Preparatory Committee's recommendations, which were to include those in respect of the implementation of the decisions and recommendations adopted at the tenth special session in 1978, in no way implied that any attempt should be made to revise or re-draft the Final Document of that session at the second special session. France held a similar view. Nigeria, on the other hand, stated that events, by 1982, might well dictate the advisability of not regarding the Final Document-whose purpose was not to lay down a new Bible but to guide disarmament activities-as an *ex cathedra* document; the need for other approaches could not be ruled out.

Most States which spoke on the subject during the debate placed emphasis on the need for thoroughgoing preparations for the special session. Hungary and the Netherlands (on behalf of the European Community members) said the preparations should be built on the work of the 1978 special session and experience since that time.

Australia and Spain believed the session must set realistic goals. The United States added that its success would depend on the degree to which

superficial and impractical proposals were avoided and effective and verifiable arms-control measures were concentrated on. It cautioned that success would also be affected by the state of the international political climate in 1982.

Cuba, the USSR and Yugoslavia felt the task of the special session should be to review and promote the implementation of the decisions of the 1978 special session. Yugoslavia added that it must do more than merely reaffirm the 1978 Programme of Action; preparations should include consideration of what new content might be imparted to the session.

Lebanon suggested that heads of State be invited to take part in a summit meeting during the session so that disarmament questions could be given the priority they deserved.

The General Assembly also adopted two decisions concerning the Preparatory Committee. By decision 35/417 of 3 December, adopted without vote, it decided that the Preparatory Committee could be provided with summary records of its meetings as an exception to the general rule and in addition to the exceptions granted on 3 November by resolution 35/10 B (see. p. 1227). By decision 35/430 of 12 December, it agreed that the Committee would hold its second substantive session from 5 to 16 October 1981, even though the Assembly would be in session at the time, thereby waiving the provisions of the Assembly's general proscription against such meetings.<sup>55</sup> Decision 35/417 had been orally proposed by the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee Chairman and approved without objection on 1 December. Decision 35/430 had been sponsored in the plenary Assembly by Costa Rica, Cyprus, the German Democratic Republic, Nigeria, Portugal and the Sudan, and was adopted by consensus. It was introduced by Nigeria at the request of the Preparatory Committee after the Committee had held its organizational session.

The Preparatory Committee dealt with the organization of its work at three meetings on 4 and 5 December. It elected its Chairman, but deferred the election of its other officers until its May 1981 session. The Committee decided to be governed by the relevant rules of procedure of the Assembly, although it was understood that every effort should be made to ensure that decisions on matters of substance would be adopted by consensus. It agreed that representatives of non-member States could participate in its plenary meetings without the right to vote.

#### World disarmament conference

##### Report of the Ad Hoc Committee

The Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference held two sessions in 1980, con-

sisting of two meetings on 31 March and 1 April and three meetings between 16 and 20 June. At the final meeting, it unanimously adopted its report to the General Assembly, as drafted by a working group.

The Ad Hoc Committee stated in its report that it had maintained close contact, through its Chairman, with the representatives of the nuclear-weapon States, and set out the information gained from those contacts. The USSR continued to stress the need to convene a world disarmament conference, to make it possible to concentrate government attention and world public opinion on the solution of the question of how to halt the arms race and move forward to real disarmament. The four other nuclear powers maintained their reservations on the practicability or value of such a conference. China's position remained unchanged; it had previously observed that such a conference could only be acceptable if all nuclear-weapon powers, in particular the two major ones, undertook not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and to end all forms of military presence in other countries. While in the past France had favoured the idea in principle, it did not feel the current international situation was conducive to the necessary meaningful planning. The United Kingdom did not believe it useful to continue to consider the idea for the time being, and the United States felt it was premature to begin preparations inasmuch as there was insufficient political agreement on the issues to be addressed.

The Committee reiterated that the idea of a world disarmament conference had received wide support from United Nations Member States with varying degrees of emphasis and differences as to conditions and certain aspects related to the question of its convening, including those related to the deteriorating international situation. It was also evident that no consensus with respect to the convening of such a conference under current conditions had been reached among the nuclear-weapon States, whose participation was generally deemed essential. It suggested the Assembly might wish to decide that, after its 1982 special session, such a conference would take place, as soon as the necessary consensus was reached.

#### Consideration by the General Assembly

On 12 December, the General Assembly adopted, without vote, resolution 35/151 by which it renewed the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee and requested it to maintain close contact with nuclear-weapon and other States

<sup>55</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 440. decision 34/401 of 25 October 1979, esp. paras. 24 and 34.

in order to remain informed of their attitudes, and to consider and report on proposals and observations which might be made.

The resolution was approved by the First Committee on 24 November, also without vote, as sponsored by Burundi, Mongolia, Peru, Poland, Spain and Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka, the Ad Hoc Committee Chairman, introduced the text, as well as the Committee's report, on behalf of the sponsors, which, except for Mongolia, were Ad Hoc Committee officers.

Before approval of the text, the Netherlands, speaking on behalf of the nine European Community members, said the continuing absence of consensus among the nuclear-weapon States and the deterioration of the world situation had made it more difficult to solve the question of convening a world disarmament conference. They doubted that further meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee would lead to advancement of the idea before the conclusion of the Assembly's 1982 special session.

Albania dissociated itself from the consensus, believing the conference proposal to be an unnecessary and propagandistic exercise.

In the debate, a number of Eastern European States, including the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and the USSR, as well as Mongolia, emphasized the importance they attached to the convening of such a conference following the second special session. It should not merely lead to recommendations, but should adopt binding decisions to be fully implemented by all States without exception. The German Democratic Republic felt that such a conference could become a genuine highlight of the Second Disarmament Decade and the special session should devote particular attention to its preparation.

A number of developing countries, such as Afghanistan, Chile and Cuba, also expressed their support for a conference. Fiji believed that it would be an appropriate forum in which all peoples and nations should participate to make a concerted effort at reaching consensus on the means of achieving disarmament goals. It believed, however, that political will, and the participation of all the nuclear-weapon States, would be required to make such a conference effective. Guinea also favoured a conference but stressed that it should be motivated by serious considerations so that it might establish real goals, making it possible to enlist the support of the international community in general, and the nuclear-weapon States in particular, to work towards general and complete disarmament.

China held that a conference would be an unnecessary duplication of the second special session on disarmament and would risk undermining efforts to implement the decisions of the first

special session. China also expressed serious reservations concerning further consideration of the question.

Urgent measures for  
reducing the danger of war

As proposed by the USSR Minister for Foreign Affairs in a letter/explanatory memorandum of 23 September, an item entitled "Urgent measures for reducing the danger of war" was included in the 1980 agenda of the General Assembly. The USSR emphasized the worsening of the international situation, holding that a course was openly being pursued to achieve military and strategic superiority leading to an unfettered spiralling of the arms race.

Believing efforts to strengthen detente and prevent war should be multiplied, it proposed: (a) renunciation by States members of military alliances of the expansion of those alliances, dismantling of the military organizations of the two major blocs, and avoidance of the formation of new military-political groupings; (b) a halt to increases in armed forces and conventional weapons as a first step towards their reduction; (c) further action in the area of security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States, with the objective of the conclusion of an international convention on that question; and (d) a moratorium on nuclear-weapon tests for a certain period, in order to create more favourable conditions for conclusion of a treaty on a comprehensive test ban. In the USSR's view, implementation of those measures would have a restraining influence on the growing danger of war and contribute to an easing of tension.

The USSR submitted to the First Committee a draft resolution, previously annexed to its letter of 23 September, by which the Assembly would call on States belonging to military alliances not to expand existing military-political groupings, on other States not to join such groupings, and on all States not to form new ones or assign military functions to regional organizations that had no such functions. It would also call on States not to increase their armed forces and conventional armaments as from 1 January 1981, as a first step towards reduction, and on States participating in talks on providing guarantees to non-nuclear States to try to conclude speedily an international convention on this matter; as a first step, all nuclear-weapon States would be called on to make solemn declarations, identical in substance, concerning the non-use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear States having no such weapons on their territories. If found consistent with the final objective, the Security Council might adopt a resolution approving them. Stressing the need for speedy conclusion of an international treaty on the complete



and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests, the Assembly would call on all nuclear-weapon States not to conduct any nuclear explosions for one year from an agreed date.

A number of Eastern European States, including Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and the Ukrainian SSR, and others such as Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam, voiced support for the Soviet initiative.

Democratic Kampuchea, on the other hand, charged that treaties of friendship and co-operation which the USSR and its supporters signed with other countries were nothing but treaties of aggressive military alliances by another name, serving the Soviet strategy of world expansion; by the resolution, it was trying to maintain its supremacy in conventional weapons.

France and the Netherlands-the latter speaking on behalf of the European Community-said one of their objections was based on the Charter, particularly its provisions regarding the right of self-defence and the conditions in which that right might be exercised. Another objection

centred on an erroneous assumption that there was a link between the danger of war and the existence of military alliances. The United Kingdom and the United States did not think the text deserved support.

Sri Lanka said the interconnexion between the resolution's several aspects was recognized, but its current formulation limited the scope for its consideration.

The USSR decided not to press its proposal to a vote since its basic provisions were reflected in two related resolutions, one calling for restraint in both nuclear and conventional arms and forces (resolution 35/152 G; see section above on FOLLOW-UP OF THE TENTH SPECIAL SESSION) and the other for a convention on strengthening the security of non-nuclear-weapon States (resolution 35/154; see p. 39), and in view of the broad support expressed in the First Committee for a moratorium on nuclear explosions.

By decision 35/432 of 12 December, adopted without vote on an oral proposal by its President, the Assembly took note of a statement by the First Committee Rapporteur that the Committee had submitted no report on the item.

#### Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

##### Follow-up of the tenth special session

##### General Assembly- 35th session

First Committee, meetings 4, 7, 8, 14, 19, 22, 25, 29, 30, 33, 35, 36, 38-42.

Plenary meeting 94.

A/C.1/35/L.4. German Democratic Republic and Guinea: draft resolution.

A/C.1/35/L.32. Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mali, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Togo, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution.

A/C.1/35/L.32/Rev.1. Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire: revised draft resolution, approved without vote by First Committee on 24 November, meeting 41.

A/35/665/Add.1. Report of First Committee (part II), draft resolution E.

Resolution 35/152 E, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/665/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94.

##### The General Assembly,

Having reviewed the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted at the tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling its resolutions S-10/2 of 30 June 1978 and 34/183 C of 11 December 1979,

Bearing in mind that general and complete disarmament has been recognized as an imperative and most urgent task facing the international community and that all the peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations,

Considering it imperative to achieve genuine progress in all negotiations dealing with disarmament issues,

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

Noting with satisfaction that the tenth special session resulted in greater involvement by Member States in efforts aimed at halting the arms race and launching a process of genuine disarmament,

Expressing its satisfaction that some initial results in the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session have been achieved, primarily through a considerable revitalization of the multilateral disarmament machinery,

Deeply concerned, however, about the continuing arms race and, in particular, the nuclear arms race, which constitutes a growing threat to international peace and security,

Calling attention to the tasks set forth in the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, which demand intensified efforts to be taken in the Committee on Disarmament and other appropriate forums,

Stressing the need to promote the development, strengthening and intensification of international co-operation designed to achieve general and complete disarmament, as defined by the General Assembly at its tenth special session,

Noting with concern the lack of tangible progress with respect to the implementation of the measures expressed in the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

1. Expresses its deep concern about the continued arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, and about the constantly growing military budgets, which bear negative consequences and pose a growing threat to international peace and security as well as to the unhampered development of countries, particularly developing countries;

2. Urgently calls upon all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other major military Powers, immediately to take steps leading to effective halting and reversing of the arms race and to disarmament;

3. Urges those States also to intensify their efforts to bring to a successful end the negotiations which are currently

taking place in the Committee on Disarmament and other international forums or to proceed with negotiations on effective international agreements according to the priorities of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

4. Recommends that the Committee on Disarmament should concentrate on the substantive and priority items on its agenda with a view to achieving tangible results;

5. Expresses its conviction that one of the most important contributions for the preparation of the special session on disarmament to be held in 1982 will be to achieve tangible progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action;

6. Calls upon all States to refrain from any actions which have or may have negative effects on the implementation of the relevant recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session;

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

8. Also calls upon States engaged in disarmament negotiations or arms limitation negotiations outside the United Nations framework to implement the results achieved so as to create favourable conditions for further progress;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session of the General Assembly."

A/C.1/35/L.36. Angola, Benin, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam: draft resolution.

A/C.1/35/L.36/Rev.1, Angola, Benin, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Viet Nam: revised draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 25 November, meeting 42, by recorded vote of 89 to 19, with 23 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia

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

Abstaining: Austria, Burma, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Niger, Paraguay, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Zaire.

A/35/665/Add.1. Report of First Committee (part II), draft resolution G.

Resolution 35/152 G, as recommended by First Committee,

A/35/665/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94, by recorded vote of 104 to 19, with 17 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo,<sup>a</sup> Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire,<sup>a</sup> Zambia, Zimbabwe

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

Abstaining: Austria, Burma, Chile, Fiji, Greece,<sup>b</sup> Guatemala, Ireland, Malaysia, Morocco, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand.

<sup>a</sup> Subsequently advised the Secretariat that they had intended to abstain.

<sup>b</sup> Subsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote against.

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the declaration set forth in section II of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly that, unless its avenues are closed, the continued arms race means a growing threat to international peace and the security of mankind,

Profoundly concerned over the deterioration of the international situation,

Recalling the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document as well as the activities undertaken in pursuance of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade towards bringing about the cessation of the arms race and towards real disarmament,

Reaffirming that, while nuclear disarmament is a task of the first and highest priority, progress in the limitation and subsequent reduction of nuclear weapons would be facilitated by parallel political measures and international legal measures to strengthen the security of States,

Calling for the dissolution of existing military alliances and, as a first step, for refraining from actions conducive to expansion of existing military groupings,

Concerned over the fact that the current negotiations on arms limitation and on disarmament are being protracted and that some of them have been suspended or terminated,

1. Calls upon the States permanent members of the Security Council and the countries which have military agreements with them to exercise restraint in both the nuclear and conventional fields and to resolve not to increase their armed forces and conventional armaments, effective from an agreed date, as a first step towards a subsequent reduction of their armed forces and conventional armaments;

2. Invites the appropriate international bodies in the field of disarmament to continue, in accordance with the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, efforts aimed at achieving positive results in curbing

the arms race in accordance with the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document and the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to keep this question under constant review and to transmit all relevant documents of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly to appropriate International bodies.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to Assembly resolutions 35/152 A-D, F and H-J.]

#### Disarmament and international security

General Assembly- 35th session  
First Committee, meetings 2, 4-29, 36, 37, 40, 43.  
Plenary meeting 94.

A/C.1/35/L.41. Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Cyprus, Ecuador, India, Niger, Pakistan, Qatar, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.1/35/L.41/Rev.1. Argentina, Bahamas, Cyprus, Ecuador, India, Niger, Pakistan, Qatar, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, as further orally revised by sponsors, approved without vote by First Committee on 25 November, meeting 43.

A/35/699. Report of First Committee (on general and complete disarmament), draft resolution J.

Resolution 35/156 J, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/699, adopted without vote by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94.

The General Assembly,

Noting with concern that the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, continues unabated while efforts towards arms reduction or limitation have not yet produced concrete results,

Conscious of the grave danger of a nuclear conflagration resulting from the continued escalation of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and from recent ominous developments,

Considering that the lack of effective international security is a generating factor in the escalating arms race,

Recalling that, according to Article 1, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations, the primary purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security and, to that end, to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of peace,

Recognizing that compliance with the purposes and principles of the Charter would promote world order and security, so necessary in these demanding times,

Convinced that confidence in the effectiveness of the United Nations and the resulting climate of trust will facilitate co-operation between Member States on matters of common interest for peace and survival, irrespective of any differences in political or social systems,

Recalling that in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, it is stated that the arms race, particularly in its nuclear aspect, runs counter to efforts to achieve further relaxation of international tension, to establish international relations based on peaceful coexistence and trust between all States, and to develop broad international co-operation and understanding,

Recalling further that in the Final Document it is also stated that genuine and lasting peace can only be created through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces, by international agreement and mutual example, leading ultimately to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Considering that the objective of halting the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and proceeding to effective disarmament measures, compatible with national security,

could be effectively served through applying the collective security system provided for in the Charter, parallel to disarmament efforts,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 34/83 A of 11 December 1979 on disarmament and international security;

2. Calls upon all States to proceed in a positive spirit towards measures under the Charter of the United Nations for a system of international security and order concurrently with efforts at effective disarmament measures;

3. Recommends that the main organs of the United Nations responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security should give early consideration to the requirements for halting the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and developing the modalities for the effective application of the system of international security provided for in the Charter;

4. Requests the permanent members of the Security Council to facilitate the work of the Council towards carrying out this essential responsibility under the Charter;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to Assembly resolutions 35/156 A-I and K.]

#### Declaration of the Second Disarmament Decade

General Assembly- 35th session  
First Committee, meetings 4, 5, 7-28, 33, 36, 42.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 40.  
Plenary meeting 79.

A/35/7/Add.14. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution and Annex introduced by India, A/C.1/35/L.34. Report of ACABQ.

A/35/42. Report of Disarmament Commission on work of its 1980 session, Headquarters, New York, 12 May-6 June, Chapter III A (paras. 15 and 16).

A/35/42, Chapter IV (para. 19). Draft declaration of 1980s as Second Disarmament Decade, prepared and submitted by Disarmament Commission for adoption by General Assembly.

A/35/175. Letter of 11 April from USSR (transmitting letter of same date from Minister for Foreign Affairs).

A/35/335. Letter of 14 July from Czechoslovakia (transmitting letter of 8 June from Minister for Foreign Affairs).

A/35/542 and Corr.1. Note verbale of 14 October from Cuba (transmitting communique of extraordinary meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegations of non-aligned countries, New York, 2 and 3 October).

A/C.1/35/L.34. Draft resolution and Annex (draft declaration) prepared and text of Annex agreed upon following consultations among contact group convened by First Committee Chairman, as introduced by India and as orally amended by France (subamended by USSR), approved by consensus by First Committee on 25 November, meeting 42.

A/C.1/35/L.54, A/C.5/35/77, A/35/671. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution and Annex introduced by India, A/C.1/35/L.34. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/35/664 and Corr.1. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 35/46 and Annex, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/664 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 3 December 1980, meeting 79.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/75 of 11 December 1979, in which it decided to declare the decade of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade,

Having considered the elements of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade prepared by the Disarmament Commission,

Adopts the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution.

## ANNEX

Declaration of the 1980s  
as the Second Disarmament Decade

## I. General

1. In proclaiming the decade of the 1970s as the first United Nations Disarmament Decade, the General Assembly, in its resolution 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, enumerated its objectives as follows:

(a) All Governments should intensify without delay their concerted and concentrated efforts for effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament and the elimination of other weapons of mass destruction, and for a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control;

(b) Consideration should be given to channelling a substantial part of the resources freed by measures in the field of disarmament to promote the economic development of developing countries and, in particular, their scientific and technological progress.

2. Although these objectives were reiterated by the General Assembly in later sessions, the first Disarmament Decade ended without their accomplishment. While it is true that some limited agreements were reached, effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament have continued to elude man's grasp. Furthermore, no progress has been made in channelling for the purpose of economic and social development any amount of the enormous resources which are wasted on the unproductive arms race.

3. Through the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, contained in resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, which was adopted by consensus, the Assembly, after expressing its conviction that disarmament and arms limitation, particularly in the nuclear field, were essential for the prevention of the danger of nuclear war, for the strengthening of international peace and security and for the economic and social advancement of all peoples, laid down a Programme of Action enumerating the specific measures of disarmament which should be implemented over the next few years.

4. In spite of the positive and encouraging outcome of the special session devoted to disarmament, the decade of the 1980s has started with ominous signs of deterioration in the international situation. International peace and security are threatened by the use or threat of use of force against the sovereignty, national independence and territorial integrity of States, by military intervention and occupation, hegemonism, interference in the internal affairs of States, the denial of the right of self-determination of peoples and nations under colonial and alien domination, and by the further escalation of the arms race and efforts to achieve military superiority. It is clear that, if the emerging trend continues and meaningful efforts are not made to check and reverse this trend, international tensions will be further exacerbated and the danger of war will be greater than foreseen at the time of the special session on disarmament. In this connexion, it is pertinent to recall that in the Final Document the General Assembly emphasized that, on the one hand, the arms race in all its aspects runs counter to efforts to achieve further relaxation of international tension to establish a viable system of international peace and security and, on the other, that peace and security must be based on strict respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. It is ironic that, while intensive discussions are under way in various forums on global economic problems and on the depletion of resources available for coping with present international economic problems, military expenditures by major military Powers are reaching ever higher levels, involving the greater diversion of resources that could have helped to promote the well-being of all peoples.

5. The close relationship between disarmament and development was also underscored in the Final Document,

which stated that the resources released as a result of the implementation of disarmament measures should be devoted to the economic and social development of all nations and contribute to the bridging of the economic gap between developed and developing countries. It is, therefore, only appropriate that, simultaneously with the proclamation of the Third United Nations Development Decade and the launching of the global round of negotiations, the 1980s should be declared as the Second Disarmament Decade.

## II. Goals and principles

6. The goals of the Second Disarmament Decade should be conceived in the context of the ultimate objective of the efforts of States in the disarmament process, which is general and complete disarmament under effective international control, as elaborated in the Final Document.

7. Consistent with this overall objective, the goals of the Second Disarmament Decade should be the following:

(a) Halting and reversing the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race;

(b) Concluding and implementing effective agreements on disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, which will contribute significantly to the achievement of general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

(c) Developing on an equitable basis the limited results obtained in the field of disarmament in the 1970s in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document;

(d) Strengthening international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

(e) Making available a substantial part of the resources released by disarmament measures to promote the attainment of the objectives of the Third United Nations Development Decade and, in particular, the economic and social development of developing countries, so as to accelerate the progress towards the new international economic order.

8. The disarmament process and the activities during the Second Disarmament Decade should be in accordance with the fundamental principles enshrined in the Final Document and should be carried out in such a balanced and equitable manner as to ensure the right of each State to security through the adoption of appropriate measures, taking into account the importance of nuclear disarmament and conventional disarmament, the special responsibility of the States with the largest military arsenals, the specific requirements of regional situations and the necessity for adequate measures of verification. At each stage, the objective should be undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments and military forces.

9. Progress in disarmament should be accompanied by the strengthening of the peace-making and peace-keeping functions of the United Nations in accordance with the Charter.

## III. Activities

## A. General

10. The decade of the 1980s should witness renewed intensification by all Governments and the United Nations of their efforts to reach agreement and to implement effective measures that will lead to discernible progress towards the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control. In this connexion, special attention should be focused on certain identifiable elements in the Programme of Action as adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session which should, as a minimum, be accomplished during the Second Disarmament Decade both through negotiations in the multilateral negotiating forum, the Committee on Disarmament, and in other appropriate forums. Adequate methods and procedures of verification should be considered in the context of international disarmament negotiations.

## B. Comprehensive programme of disarmament

11. Having been recognized as an important element in an international disarmament strategy, the comprehensive programme of disarmament should be elaborated with the

utmost urgency. The Committee on Disarmament should expedite its work on the elaboration of the programme with a view to its adoption no later than at the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, scheduled for 1982.

#### C. Priorities

12. The accomplishment of those specific measures of disarmament which have been identified in the Final Document as worthy of priority negotiations by the multilateral negotiating organ would create a very favourable international climate for the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament. All efforts should be exerted, therefore, by the Committee on Disarmament urgently to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement, and to submit agreed texts where possible before the second special session devoted to disarmament on:

- (a) A comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;
- (b) A treaty on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and their destruction;
- (c) A treaty on the prohibition of the development, production and use of radiological weapons;
- (d) Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account all proposals and suggestions that have been made in this regard.

13. The same priority should be given to the following measures which are dealt with outside the Committee on Disarmament:

- (a) Ratification of the Treaty on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (SALT II) and commencement of negotiations for a SALT III agreement;
- (b) Ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco);
- (c) Signature and ratification of the agreement negotiated by the United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects;
- (d) Achievement of an agreement on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments and associated measures in central Europe;
- (e) Negotiations on effective confidence-building measures and disarmament measures in Europe among the States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, taking into account initiatives and proposals to this effect;
- (f) Achievement of a more stable situation in Europe at a lower level of military potential on the basis of approximate equality and parity by agreement on appropriate mutual reduction and limitation of armaments and armed forces in accordance with paragraph 82 of the Final Document, which would contribute to the Strengthening of security in Europe and constitute a significant step towards enhancing international peace and security.

14. Other priority measures that should be pursued as rapidly as possible during the Second Disarmament Decade include:

- (a) Significant progress towards the achievement of nuclear disarmament, which will require urgent negotiation of agreements at appropriate stages and with adequate measures of verification satisfactory to the States concerned for:
  - (i) Cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems;
  - (ii) Cessation of the production of all types of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, and of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;
  - (iii) A comprehensive, phased programme with agreed time-frames, whenever feasible, for progressive and balanced reduction of stockpiles of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, leading to their ultimate and complete elimination at the earliest possible time;
- (b) Prevention of the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons;

(c) Further strategic arms limitation negotiations between the two parties, leading to agreed significant reductions of, and qualitative limitations on, strategic arms. These should constitute an important step in the direction of nuclear disarmament and, ultimately, of the establishment of a world free of such weapons;

(d) Further steps to develop an international consensus to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 65 to 71 of the Final Document;

(e) Strengthening Of the existing nuclear-Weapon-free zone and the establishment of other nuclear-weapon-free zones in accordance with the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document;

(f) Establishment of zones of peace in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Final Document;

(g) Measures to secure the avoidance of the use of nuclear weapons, the prevention of nuclear war and related objectives, where possible through international agreement, bearing in mind various proposals designed to secure these objectives and in accordance with paragraphs 57 and 58 of the Final Document, and thereby to ensure that the survival of mankind is not endangered;

(h) Further steps to prohibit military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques;

(i) Multilateral regional and bilateral measures on the limitation and reduction of conventional weapons and armed forces, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Final Document;

(j) Reduction of military expenditures;

(k) Confidence-building measures, taking into account the particular conditions and requirements of different regions, with a view to strengthening the security of States.

#### D. Disarmament and development

15. Peace and development are indivisible. During the Second Disarmament Decade, utmost efforts should be made towards the implementation of the specific measures whereby disarmament will contribute effectively to economic and social development and thus facilitate the full and early realization of the new international economic order. To this end, renewed efforts should be made to reach agreement on the reduction of military expenditures and the reallocation of resources from military purposes to economic and social development, especially for the benefit of developing countries.

16. Efforts should also be made to strengthen international co-operation for the promotion of the transfer and utilization of nuclear technology for economic and social development, especially in the developing countries, taking into account the provisions of all relevant paragraphs of the Final Document, in particular to ensure the success of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, to be convened in principle by 1983, as decided upon in General Assembly resolution 34/63 of 29 November 1979, as well as other promotional activities in this field in the United Nations system, including those within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

#### E. Disarmament and international security

17. An essential condition for progress in the field of disarmament is the preservation and strengthening of international peace and security and the promotion of confidence among States. Nuclear weapons pose the greatest danger to mankind and to the survival of civilization. It is essential to halt and reverse the nuclear arms race in all its aspects in order to avert the danger of war involving nuclear weapons. The ultimate goal in this context is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. Significant progress in nuclear disarmament would be facilitated both by parallel political and international legal measures to strengthen the security of States and by progress in the limitation and reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments of the nuclear-weapon States and other States in the regions concerned.

18. All States Members of the United Nations have, in the

Final Document, reaffirmed their full commitment to the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and their obligation strictly to observe its principles as well as other relevant and generally accepted principles of international law relating to the maintenance of international peace and security. Disarmament, relaxation of international tension, respect for the right to self-determination and national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with the Charter and the strengthening of international peace and security are directly related to each other. Progress in any of these spheres has a beneficial effect on all of them; in turn, failure in one sphere has negative effects on others. In the decade of the 1980s, all Governments, in particular the most advanced military Powers, should therefore take such steps as will contribute to the widening of trust among nations of the world as well as in the various regions. This implies a commitment on the part of all States to avoid actions likely to increase tension or create new areas of threats to international peace and security and, in their relationship with the other countries, strictly to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, and the right of peoples under colonial or foreign domination to self-determination and national independence.

#### F. Public awareness

19. As stated in paragraph 15 of the Final Document, it is essential that not only Governments but also the peoples of the world recognize and understand the dangers in the present world armaments situation, so that world public opinion will be mobilized on behalf of peace and disarmament. This will be of great importance to the Strengthening of international peace and security, the just and peaceful resolution of disputes and conflicts and effective disarmament.

20. In the course of the decade of the 1980s, therefore, governmental and non-governmental information organs of Member States and those of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, as well as non-governmental organizations, should, as appropriate, undertake further programmes of information relating to the danger of the armaments race as well as to disarmament efforts and negotiations and their results, particularly by means of annual activities conducted in connexion with Disarmament Week. These actions should constitute a large-scale programme further to alert world opinion to the danger of war in general and of nuclear war in particular. In keeping with its central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament, the United Nations, in particular its Centre for Disarmament, should intensify and co-ordinate its programme of publications, audio-visual materials, co-operation with non-governmental organizations and relations with the media. Among its activities, the United Nations should also, in the course of the Second Disarmament Decade, sponsor seminars in the different regions of the world at which issues relating to world disarmament, in general, and to the particular region, especially, will be extensively discussed.

#### G. Studies

21. As part of the process of facilitating the consideration of issues in the field of disarmament, studies on specific questions should be undertaken on the decision of the General Assembly, when necessary for preparing the ground for negotiations or reaching agreement. Also, studies pursued under the auspices of the United Nations, in particular by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research established by Assembly resolution 34/83 M of 11 December 1979 within the framework of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, could bring a useful contribution to the knowledge and exploration of disarmament problems, especially in the long term.

#### H. Implementation, review and appraisal

22. In the accomplishment of the activities earmarked for the Second Disarmament Decade, all Governments, particularly the most advanced military Powers, should make an ef-

fective contribution. The United Nations should continue to play a central role. The Committee on Disarmament should fully discharge its responsibility as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating body. The General Assembly should, at its annual sessions and, in particular, at its second special session devoted to disarmament to be held in 1982, make an effective contribution to the pursuit of the goals of disarmament.

23. It is pertinent also to recall that paragraphs 121 and 122 of the Final Document stated:

(a) That bilateral and regional disarmament negotiations may also play an important role and could facilitate the negotiation of multilateral agreements in the field of disarmament;

(b) That at the earliest appropriate time, a world disarmament conference should be convened with universal participation and with adequate preparation.

24. In order to ensure a co-ordinated approach and to consider the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, this question should be included in the agenda of the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, envisaged for 1982.

25. In addition, the General Assembly will undertake at its fortieth session, in 1985, a review and appraisal, through the Disarmament Commission, of progress in the implementation of the measures identified in the present Declaration.

#### Second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

##### General Assembly- 35th session

First Committee, meetings 4, 8-17, 19, 21-25, 27-31, 33, 36, 39, 40, 43, 45.

Fifth Committee, meetings 40, 41.

Plenary meetings 79, 94.

A/35/7/Add.14. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 42-power draft resolution, A/C.1/35/L.7. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.1/35/13. Letter of 11 November from Czechoslovakia to President of General Assembly.

A/C.1/35/L.7. Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Venezuela, United Republic of Cameroon, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, as orally completed by First Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 26 November, meeting 45.

A/C.1/35/L.58, A/C.5/35/78, A/35/672. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by First Committee in A/35/665. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/35/665. Report of First Committee (part I) (on review of implementation of recommendations and decisions adopted by General Assembly at its 10th special session).

Resolution 35/47, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/665, adopted without vote by Assembly on 3 December 1980, meeting 79.

#### The General Assembly,

Recalling section III of its resolution 33/71 H of 14 December 1978, in which it decided to convene a second special session devoted to disarmament in 1982 and to set up, at its thirty-fifth session, a preparatory committee for the second special session,

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

Expressing its concern over the continuation of the arms

race, which aggravates international peace and security and also diverts vast resources urgently needed for economic and social development,

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

1. Decides to establish a Preparatory Committee for the Second Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament composed of Seventy-eight Member States appointed by the President of the General Assembly on the basis of equitable geographic distribution;

2. Requests the Preparatory Committee to prepare a draft agenda for the special session, to examine all relevant questions relating to that session and to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session its recommendations thereon, including those in respect of the implementation of the decisions and recommendations adopted by the Assembly at its tenth special session;

3. Invites all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the agenda and other relevant questions relating to the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament not later than 1 April 1981;

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

5. Requests the Preparatory Committee to meet for a short organizational session of not longer than one week before the end of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly in order, *inter alia*, to set the dates for its substantive sessions;

6. further requests the Preparatory Committee to submit its progress report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

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

A/35/672. Report of Fifth Committee, para. 5: recommendation (matter calling for action by General Assembly).

Decision 35/417, by which the General Assembly decided to revise the list of exceptions in paragraph 2 of its resolution 35/10 B of 3 November 1980, concerning the provision of summary records, and to add to that list the Preparatory Committee for the Second Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/672, adopted without vote by Assembly on 3 December 1980, meeting 79.

A/35/L.47 and Rev.1. Costa Rica, Cyprus, German Democratic Republic, Nigeria, Portugal, Sudan: draft decision and revision.

Decision 35/430, as proposed by 6 powers, A/35/L.47/Rev.1, adopted by consensus by Assembly.

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 12 December 1980, the General Assembly decided that, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 24 and 34 of its decision 34/401 of 25 October 1979 and paragraph 4 of its resolution 35/10 A of 3 November 1980, the second substantive session of the Preparatory Committee for the Second Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament should be held from 5 to 16 October 1981.

#### World disarmament conference

General Assembly- 35th session

First Committee, meetings 15, 19, 21, 23-25, 27, 35, 38, 40. Plenary meeting 94.

A/35/28. Report of Ad Hoc Committee on World Disarmament Conference on work of its 1st (31 March and 1 April) and 2nd (16-20 June) sessions in 1980, Headquarters, New York. (Chapter III: Conclusions and recommendations.)

A/C.1/35/L.24. Burundi, Mongolia, Peru, Poland, Spain, Sri Lanka: draft resolution, approved without vote by First Committee on 24 November, meeting 40.

A/35/694. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 35/151, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/694, adopted without vote by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2833(XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2930(XXVII) of 29 November 1972, 3183(XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3260(XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3469(XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/190 of 21 December 1976, 32/89 of 12 December 1977, 33/69 of 14 December 1978 and 34/81 of 11 December 1979,

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

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

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

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

Recalling that, in its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980 on the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, the General Assembly considered it pertinent also to recall that in paragraph 122 of the Final Document it had stated that at the earliest appropriate time a world disarmament conference should be convened with universal participation and with adequate preparation,

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

"Having regard for the important requirements of a world disarmament conference to be convened at the earliest appropriate time, with universal participation and with adequate preparation the General Assembly may wish to decide that, after its second special session devoted to disarmament, a world disarmament conference would take place as soon as the necessary consensus on its convening has been reached";

2. Renews the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee;

3. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to maintain close contact with the representatives of the States possessing nuclear weapons in order to remain currently informed of their attitudes, as well as with all other States, and to consider any possible relevant proposals and observations which might be made to the Committee, especially having in mind paragraph 122 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

4. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled 'World Disarmament Conference.'

#### Urgent measures for reducing the danger of war

General Assembly- 35th session  
General Committee, meeting 3.

First Committee, meetings 4-12, 14-17, 19-27, 35, 37, 40, 42. Plenary meetings 20, 94.

A/35/241. Letter of 23 September from Minister for Foreign Affairs of USSR (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled "Urgent measures for reducing the danger of war"). A/35/250/Add.1. Second report of General Committee, para. 1. A/C.1/35/L.1. USSR: draft resolution.

Decision 35/432, by which the General Assembly took note of the statement by the Rapporteur of the First Committee informing it that the Committee had submitted no report on this item, as orally proposed by Assembly President, adopted without vote by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94.

### General and complete disarmament

General and complete disarmament under effective international control continued to be recognized as the ultimate, ideal goal of the United Nations, the objective recognized in numerous resolutions as well as in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>56</sup> held in 1978 and devoted to disarmament. The agenda item on general and complete disarmament continued to provide a framework for the discussion of a variety of new initiatives as well as established concepts.

Under this item, the General Assembly adopted 11 resolutions in 1980. Five of them pertained to studies on disarmament: those completed during the year (on regional disarmament and on nuclear weapons-resolutions 35/156 D and F; see pp. 111 and 110); those in progress (on confidence-building measures and on the relationship between disarmament and international security-resolutions 35/156 B and E; see below and p. 112); or that to be undertaken (on the conventional arms race-resolution 35/156 A; see p. 110).

Four of the resolutions contained requests to the Committee on Disarmament to begin or continue work on specific subjects: an international agreement on the non-stationing of nuclear weapons where there currently were none (resolution 35/156 C-see p. 49), a treaty prohibiting radiological weapons (resolution 35/156 G-see p. 74), verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material (resolution 35/156 H-see p. 43) and a review of the Committee's membership (resolution 35/156 I-see p. 29).

By resolution 35/156 J (see p. 92), the Assembly recommended that consideration be given to developing methods to apply effectively the system of international security provided for in the Charter of the United Nations, and, by resolution 35/156 K (see p. 50), it urged ratification of the bilateral agreement known as *SALT II*, which had resulted from strategic arms limitation talks.

(Confidence-building measures are discussed in this subchapter; for page references to texts of the other resolutions mentioned above, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

General and complete disarmament was also the heading under which a number of communications were transmitted, including documents of conferences held outside the United Nations.

On 27 October, the German Democratic Republic transmitted the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Conference held at Berlin from 14 to 25 September: two of these dealt with strengthening détente and preserving the Indian Ocean and Gulf region as zones of peace. In a letter of 23 September to the Secretary-General, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR conveyed a Memorandum of the Soviet Union entitled "Peace, disarmament and international security guarantees." It recalled numerous proposals put forward by the USSR and other socialist countries towards halting the arms race, for disarmament, and to strengthen legal guarantees of international security.

In the debates in both the plenary Assembly and the First Committee, general concern was expressed about the dangerous continuation of the arms race; emphasis was placed on the urgent requirement that it be halted and measures of genuine disarmament implemented before it was too late. Virtually all speakers commented on a general deterioration in international relations.

Algeria noted that in earlier years general and complete disarmament had been the subject of specific negotiation but, since then, the world had been led more and more towards partial negotiations for limited measures to control armaments. Barbados, calling for implementation of strategies for general and complete disarmament, observed that human needs were denied to 800 million poor people in the third world while developed countries frittered away resources on the build-up of arms.

Some States emphasized the need for confidence-building, especially in the context of the 1975 Helsinki Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe which commenced its 1980 review session at Madrid, Spain, on 11 November, while the General Assembly was in session. Confidence-building measures, as the Federal Republic of Germany defined them, were measures to reduce mistrust and fear among nations and to diminish the danger of armed conflicts resulting from misunderstanding or misinterpretations of military activities, in the belief that openness, reliability and predict-

<sup>56</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 39, Final Document. contained in resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978.



ability in relations among States would contribute to the maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security. The Federal Republic of Germany supported a proposal by France for a conference on disarmament in Europe to continue the necessary process of confidence-building. The United Kingdom said it hoped the Madrid meeting would be able to agree on a mandate for such a follow-up conference.

Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic observed that the socialist countries of Eastern Europe considered it important that a decision be reached in Madrid to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, concentrating first on confidence-building measures and subsequently on the co-ordination of measures to reduce military confrontation in Europe. A comprehensive approach, in the Byelorussian SSR's view, in which material confidence-building measures were harnessed with political and legal contractual steps to reduce the danger of war and strengthen security guarantees, was the only reliable path towards international peace and security.

Canada, Cyprus, Greece, Japan, Pakistan and Peru were among the States that referred to the importance of confidence-building measures as a vital component of the process of disarmament negotiations. Without mutual trust and confidence, Portugal and Singapore observed, no progress in arms control and disarmament was possible.

Three replies, additional to 30 transmitted to the Assembly in 1979, were received during the year in response to Assembly invitations for Government views and experiences on confidence-building measures.<sup>57</sup> Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia supported measures formulated in the Final Act of the 1975 Helsinki Conference, which included prior notification of major military manoeuvres, limitation of their scope, and observer participation. Peru, the third respondent, discussed matters to be included or taken into account in a study of such measures currently being undertaken by a group of experts.

Some States stressed the importance of verification as one such measure, convinced that arms limitation and disarmament agreements based on an ability to verify effectively and adequately the implementation of agreements would increase confidence. This was among the provisions included in a draft resolution submitted to the First Committee by Australia, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan and Spain. By this draft, the Assembly would have requested the Committee on Disarmament to undertake as soon as possible

consideration of all aspects of verification with a view to determining effective verification methods and procedures acceptable to all parties concerned that were adequate and appropriate for the arms limitation and disarmament measures involved, taking into account their purposes, scope and nature.

Mexico submitted a number of amendments, among them the addition of a provision requesting that the Committee consider procedures for verification of the 1925 Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare. Another amendment would have added a request that the Committee, when negotiating specific disarmament measures to ensure the security of States at progressively lower levels of armaments, endeavour to consider at the same time such effective verification measures relating to those disarmament measures as were acceptable to all parties, in accordance with the Final Document of the 1978 special session.<sup>58</sup> Mexico explained that its amendments were intended to bring the resolution in line with the wording of the Final Document and with the approved work programme of the Committee on Disarmament, as well as to fill a gap left in the Geneva Protocol, which contained no verification procedures.

In view of the Mexican amendments, which Canada said would change the general, procedural resolution into a substantive one dealing with a specific issue, and because there was insufficient time for consultations, Canada withdrew the draft on the sponsors' behalf before it was formally introduced.

The question of verification, in the view of Belgium, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Philippines and the United Kingdom, was a central issue of any meaningful arms control agreement. Belgium and the Federal Republic noted its importance for generating confidence. The United Kingdom believed that arms control agreements without adequate verification provisions could be counter-productive—a source of uncertainty and therefore a possible source of tension.

India, while acknowledging the importance of verification procedures, cautioned that it was important to guard against the issue becoming a pretext for postponing the conclusion of agreements. Without underestimating the importance of verification, Romania felt that establishing a system of verification and solving technical problems should not be regarded as objectives in themselves, but ways to achieve the objective;

<sup>57</sup> Ibid., p. 108, resolution 33/91 B of 16 December 1978; and Y.U.N., 1979, p. 91, resolution 34/87 B of 11 December 1979.

<sup>58</sup> See footnote 56, esp. paras. 49 and 50.

all verification measures should be adequate and deemed satisfactory by all parties.

#### Study on confidence-building measures

The Group of Governmental Experts on Confidence-building Measures held two sessions in 1980, from 8 to 11 April at Geneva and from 29 July to 1 August in New York. The 14-member Group discussed the scope and contents of the study it was carrying out pursuant to a 1979 Assembly resolution,<sup>59</sup> and the programme and methodology of its work. It agreed on a provisional outline, to contain substantive chapters covering general considerations, the concept of confidence-building measures, their evolution, principles, regional, interregional and global approaches and methods of implementation, types of measures, the role of the United Nations, and conclusions and recommendations. The outline constituted the main component of the Group's 1980 progress report, submitted to the Assembly by the Secretary-General.

By resolution 35/156 B, the Assembly took note of the report with satisfaction and requested

the Secretary-General to continue the work and submit the full study at the 1981 session.

The text had 32 sponsors (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below); it was approved by the First Committee without vote on 20 November and similarly adopted by the Assembly on 12 December.

Introducing the resolution, the Federal Republic of Germany said there was general agreement in the Group that regional conditions demanded a flexible approach; where in one region military measures were paramount, in other regions, where the danger of armed conflict was less pronounced, other confidence-building measures might be of equal importance. Canada and Zaire noted also that military confidence was not the only kind; political, economic and social confidence were needed in some parts of the world even more, although Canada noted that experience to date had been almost exclusively in the military field and the study's outline strongly pointed in that direction.

<sup>59</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 91, resolution 34/87 B of 11 December 1979.

#### Documentary references and text of resolution

General Assembly- 35th session  
First Committee, meetings 4-28, 30, 31, 33, 36-38, 41, 43, 44.  
Plenary meeting 94.

A/35/397. Report of Secretary-General (replies received from Governments).

A/35/482. Letter of 23 September from Minister for Foreign Affairs of USSR (transmitting memorandum entitled "Peace, disarmament and international security guarantees").

A/35/570. Letter of 27 October from German Democratic Republic (transmitting resolutions adopted by 67th Inter-parliamentary Conference, Berlin, 14-25 September).

A/C.1/35/L.39. Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy, Japan, Spain: draft resolution.

A/C.1/35/L.52. Mexico: amendments to 8-power draft & solution, A/C.1/35/L.39.

A/35/665/Add.1. Report of First Committee (part II) (on review of implementation of recommendations and decisions adopted by General Assembly at its 10th special session). paras. 14-16.

A/35/422. Report of Secretary-General. (Annex: Report of Group of Governmental Experts on Confidence-building Measures.)

A/C.1/35/L.11. Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mauritius, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay,

Zaire: draft resolution, approved without vote by First Committee on 20 November, meeting 37.

A/35/699. Report of First Committee, draft resolution B.

Resolution 35/156 B, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/699, adopted without vote by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94.

The General Assembly,  
Recalling its resolutions 33/91 B of 16 December 1978 and 34/87 B of 11 December 1979 on confidence-building measures,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on a comprehensive study on confidence-building measures, to which is annexed the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Confidence-building Measures;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the work in this regard and to submit the study to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Confidence-building measures."

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to Assembly resolutions 35/156 A and C-K.]

#### Other documents

Disarmament: A Periodic Review by the United Nations. Vol. III, No. 1, May 1980. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.IX.4; No. 2, July 1980. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.IX.5; No. 3, November 1980. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.IX.1.

#### Studies, information and training

Three disarmament studies were completed during 1980 and the General Assembly adopted resolutions asking that they be widely distribut-

ed: a study on a comprehensive nuclear-test ban (resolution 35/145 B), a study on regional disarmament (resolution 35/156 D) and a compre-

hensive study on nuclear weapons (resolution 35/156 F). The Assembly approved in principle the undertaking of a study on the conventional arms race (resolution 35/156 A), and requested a study on organizing and financing a World Disarmament Campaign (resolution 35/152I). This last was one of four topics selected during the year by the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies as subjects for possible study, the others being zones of peace, verification, and a halt to production and delivery of nuclear weapons and materials.

The Assembly asked that a 1977 study on the economic and social consequences of the arms race be updated (resolution 35/141), extended the deadline for a study on the relationship between disarmament and international security (resolution 35/156 E), and received progress reports on two other ongoing studies: on confidence-building measures (resolution 35/156 B) and on Israeli nuclear armament (resolution 35/157).

In the field of education and training relating to disarmament, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research was established in October, an event of which the Assembly took note in resolution 35/152 H. Also in October, the annual Disarmament Week was observed at the United Nations and in various countries. In December, the Assembly decided to continue its programme of fellowships on disarmament (resolution 35/152A), which completed its second year in 1980.

Details of these activities are given below.

#### United Nations studies on disarmament

##### Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies

The Secretary-General submitted a report to the General Assembly in November on the work of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies at its two 1980 sessions: its fourth, held from 30 April to 9 May; and its fifth, held from 2 to 15 October. The Board had examined detailed proposals from its members on topics for possible study, including the approaches to be taken and the manner in which the studies were to be carried out.

The Board had reported to the Secretary-General that, although it had not been able to make a unanimous recommendation on studies to be carried out, there was broad agreement that four studies from among those discussed should be undertaken. They dealt with: (1) the conduct and financing of a world-wide disarmament campaign; (2) the question of zones of peace and co-operation; (3) the verification problem; and (4) the cessation of the production of all types of nuclear weapons and means of deliv-

ery and of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes.

The Advisory Board had also discussed proposals for studies on the consequences of military uses of science and technology on free access for States to science and technology for peaceful purposes, further banning military and other hostile uses of environmental modification techniques, further measures to prevent an arms race on the sea-bed and in outer space, and the denuclearization of Africa. These proposals were to be further considered. A proposal for a study on military presence in the Indian Ocean was withdrawn on the understanding that it might be revived at a later date.

#### Studies on specific subjects

##### COMPREHENSIVE STUDY ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS

In September, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Assembly the comprehensive study on nuclear weapons which the Assembly had requested in 1978.<sup>60</sup> It had been prepared with the assistance of 12 experts who had held five sessions in New York and Geneva in 1979 and 1980, under the chairmanship of Anders I. Thunborg (Sweden).

Using published information, the study described the enormous arsenals of nuclear weapons possessed by the nuclear powers, the intense technological development taking place in war-head design, weapon and delivery systems and counter-measures, and the destructive power and after-effects of explosions of nuclear weapons of various sizes and yield. Also covered were the deterrence and other nuclear doctrines of the nuclear-weapon States, the impact of the spread of nuclear weapons on international relations and the efforts towards nuclear disarmament made in the United Nations and elsewhere.

The study concluded that nuclear weapons, of which there were currently an estimated 40,000 to 50,000, representing more than three tons of TNT for each person on earth, were the most serious threat to international security. In many cases, technology dictated policy rather than served it, and ways must be sought for controlling its contribution to the arms race. While in a nuclear war the nuclear-weapon States themselves might suffer the heaviest casualties and the most damage, all nations would feel massive effects, either directly, through radioactive fallout, or by a breakdown in the world's economy and food supply.

In the view of the experts, mutual deterrence through a balance of terror was an unsafe and a

<sup>60</sup>See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 119, resolution 33/91 D of 16 December 1978.

morally and politically unacceptable philosophy. The possibility of human or technical accident made it impossible to offer a blanket guarantee of the stability of the deterrence balance and no one should be permitted to issue calming declarations to this effect. It was inadmissible that the prospect of the annihilation of civilization was used to promote the security of some States. Moreover, a world system of nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States carried within it the seed of nuclear-weapon proliferation.

Among the experts' suggestions was that the international community should be empowered, perhaps through the establishment of institutional machinery, to verify compliance with disarmament measures, and it must press for speedier and more substantive results of the strategic arms limitation talks. The creation of further nuclear-weapon-free zones should be encouraged. Other matters that required the attention of the world community were restraining and reversing the deployment of theatre nuclear forces in Europe, and stronger efforts to curb vertical proliferation (the further development and stockpiling of weapons) as well as horizontal proliferation (their further spread).

The United Nations should be used for all the purposes and stages of disarmament that were relevant—from negotiation to agreement, implementation, verification and ratification where necessary—and it should seek the more active involvement of its Members. In addition, the United Nations must become more active in involving non-governmental organizations and individuals in the disarmament effort; a strong public opinion could, in time, help to create the political will among all States to renounce the system of nuclear deterrence in favour of a different system accepted by all, based on the principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

On 12 December, by resolution 35/156 F, the Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report as a highly significant statement on current nuclear arsenals and expressed the hope that all States would consider its conclusions carefully. It recommended that the Committee on Disarmament should take the report and its conclusions into account in its deliberations. It asked that the study be published in as many languages as practicable and recommended wide Government and organizational distribution.

The resolution was adopted by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 126 to 0, with 19 abstentions. The text was approved by the First Committee on 21 November by 116 votes to 0, with 20 abstentions. Its sponsors were Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Costa

Rica, Ghana, India, Ireland, Mexico, Pakistan, Romania, Sweden, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

Explaining its abstention, the USSR doubted that the study would bring any nearer a practical solution of the question of nuclear disarmament. In their negotiations, States were unlikely to take the study's provisions, which were controversial, as a basis of their positions. This reaffirmed the USSR's view that independent studies should be carried out only where they were genuinely justified.

#### STUDY ON A COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST BAN

In May 1980, the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly the study on the question of a comprehensive nuclear-test ban which the Assembly had requested in 1979.<sup>61</sup> The study, prepared by four consultant experts, had been submitted to the Committee on Disarmament in April (see p. 21). The Assembly on 12 December took note of the report with appreciation when it adopted resolution 35/145 B, concerning the prohibition of all nuclear test explosions for all time (see p. 36).

#### STUDY ON CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS

By resolution 35/156A of 12 December, the Assembly approved, in principle, the carrying out of a study on all aspects of the conventional arms race and on disarmament relating to conventional weapons and armed forces. It was to be undertaken by the Secretary-General with the assistance of a group of experts appointed by him on a balanced geographical basis. The Assembly agreed that the Disarmament Commission should work out in 1981 the general approach to the study, its structure and scope, and asked the Commission to convey its conclusions to the Secretary-General as the guidelines for the study. He was to submit a progress report on the study to the Assembly's 1982 special session devoted to disarmament, and a final report in 1983.

The resolution was adopted by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 101 to 14, with 27 abstentions. The text, sponsored by Denmark and the Philippines, was approved by the First Committee on 28 November by a recorded vote of 79 to 14, with 24 abstentions.

In introducing the text, which the sponsors subsequently revised, Denmark stated that the proposal was not intended to interfere with efforts to obtain progress in nuclear disarmament, nor to deprive countries of their rights to protect their own security and to self-defence. However, since more than 80 per cent of the \$500 billion in total military expenditures was being spent on

<sup>61</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 98, decision 34/422 of 11 December 1979.

conventional weaponry, Denmark felt it was time to reassess thoroughly the general problem of the conventional aspects of the arms race. Support for the initiative was expressed by Italy, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela.

India said it could not subscribe to the concept of a conventional arms race in which all or a majority of countries were engaged; the major concern was the five or six States that had the largest and growing arsenals. Brazil and India noted that the text referred to support in the Disarmament Commission for recommending such a study, but neglected to mention that strong objections and reservations had been made. India said the text prejudged the Commission's decision. These States and others, such as Egypt and the USSR, doubted that the study was worth the necessary diversion of attention and resources from the priority issues of the Commission.

#### STUDY ON REGIONAL DISARMAMENT

The study of a Group of Governmental Experts on Regional Disarmament was submitted to the Assembly in 1980 by the Secretary-General pursuant to an Assembly request of 16 December 1978.<sup>62</sup> The nine experts, appointed by the Secretary-General, had met during two sessions in 1979 at Geneva, and in 1980 from 14 to 25 April in New York and from 28 July to 8 August at Geneva.

The report surveyed past and current regional disarmament efforts, e.g. treaties, conferences, and efforts to establish zones of peace and nuclear-weapon-free zones. It discussed the objectives and importance of a regional approach to disarmament and the concept of a "region," examining the link between regional disarmament measures and general and complete disarmament. It also discussed the basic conditions and guidelines governing the regional approach, considering the security requirements of States, generally accepted principles relating to disarmament efforts, and the link between regional and global measures. Finally, the report outlined conceivable disarmament measures that might lend themselves to a regional approach-measures States might take to promote disarmament in their regions. These included both disarmament measures and others, such as those aimed at relaxing international tension, building confidence, preventing the use of force and mobilizing public opinion, as well as disarmament studies.

The Group concluded that, given the political will, there was a vast and largely unexplored potential for progress in disarmament if the global approach was supplemented with determined efforts at the regional level. Progress in

disarmament, both nuclear and conventional, and avoidance of a deterioration of global political and security conditions would greatly facilitate agreement on effective regional measures. Equally, progress in regional disarmament, the equitable solution of problems and disputes at the regional level and measures to build confidence among a region's States could promote disarmament and the relaxation of tension at the global level or in other regions.

Regional measures contributing to halting and reversing the nuclear arms race and to nuclear disarmament assumed particular importance given the threat posed by nuclear weapons, although conventional weapons should receive due emphasis.

The Group believed that a potentially useful approach would be for regional States to agree on long-term, overall disarmament objectives, in the framework of which specific, practical steps could be inserted, applicable to the region as a whole or to particular situations in subregions. There might be a need for strengthening or creating mechanisms, institutions or arrangements for development, discussion and negotiation. It was important that governmental and educational institutions and public opinion in general be encouraged to contribute to sustained efforts in the process.

United Nations bodies could provide valuable advice, assistance and guarantees and promote public opinion for the entire process. General Assembly resolutions could be of great value in promoting specific measures and securing the support of extraregional States.

By resolution 35/156 D, the Assembly commended the study and its conclusions to the attention of all States. It was to be issued as a sales publication for wide distribution as well as transmitted to the Committee on Disarmament and the Disarmament Commission. The Assembly invited all Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their views on the study and its conclusions for the Assembly's information at its 1981 regular session.

The text was adopted by the Assembly on 12 December, having been approved by the First Committee on 20 November, in both instances without vote. Its sponsors were Argentina, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

India explained that its participation in the consensus was not to be interpreted as a change in its position on regional disarmament: such

<sup>62</sup>See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 120, resolution 33/91 E.

questions could not be divorced from the overall process of achieving general and complete disarmament on a global scale. Partial measures were of limited value and could distract from priority issues.

#### STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

The Secretary-General reported to the Assembly at its 1980 session that he had received a letter dated 3 September from the Chairman of the Group of Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and International Security requesting more time in which to complete the Group's work. The Group had not been able to complete the study with which it was charged in time for submission to the 1980 session, as the Assembly had requested in 1978.<sup>63</sup> It had accepted as the basis for its work a consolidated, 500-paragraph draft study prepared by the Secretariat; however, the vast area to be covered and a number of substantial conceptual differences had made it clear that more time would be required to find common ground on all aspects of the question.

The Group held sessions during the year in New York (28 April to 9 May and 8 to 19 December) and at Vienna (28 July to 8 August).

The Assembly, by resolution 35/156 E, took note of the Secretary-General's report and asked him to continue the study and to submit the final report in 1981.

The resolution, sponsored in the First Committee by Bangladesh, Cyprus, Denmark, Liberia, Peru, the Philippines, Qatar and Zaire, was approved by that Committee on 24 November and adopted by the Assembly on 12 December in both bodies without a vote. (See also p. 92.)

#### STUDY ON CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES

The Group of Governmental Experts on Confidence-building Measures, at two sessions during the year, approved a provisional outline for the study it was preparing on the subject. By resolution 35/156 B of 12 December, the Assembly took note of a progress report the Secretary-General had submitted on the Group's work, and asked him to continue the work and submit the study in 1981. (For details, see p. 108.)

#### STUDY ON ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

The five-member Group of Experts to Prepare a Study on Israeli Nuclear Armament, meeting in New York in July/August 1980, discussed the principal elements to be incorporated in its study.

In adopting resolution 35/157 on 12 December, the Assembly took note of a report of the

Secretary-General on the Group's progress and asked him to pursue his efforts and to submit his report to the Assembly in 1981. (For details, see p. 43.)

#### STUDY ON A WORLD DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN

Having examined the proposal for a study on the conduct and financing of a world-wide disarmament campaign, contained in the report on the work of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies (see subsection above), the Assembly on 12 December requested the Secretary-General to carry out, with the assistance of a small group of experts, a study on the organization and financing of a World Disarmament Campaign under United Nations auspices. As far as circumstances permitted, the group's members were to be drawn from the Secretariat.

The Assembly took this action in adopting resolution 35/152 I by a recorded vote of 128 to 0, with 17 abstentions. The First Committee approved the text on 25 November by a recorded vote of 125 to 0, with 12 abstentions, following which the United States said it had abstained because it believed the study was neither necessary nor even desirable.

In introducing the text, Mexico stated on behalf of the sponsors—the Congo, India, Mexico, the Niger, Nigeria, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela and Yugoslavia—that, in order to carry out a campaign of a permanent character as an effective tool for mobilizing world public opinion on behalf of disarmament, it would be necessary to define some basic rules to ensure co-ordination and to establish an acceptable method for financing such a campaign.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE ARMS RACE

A request that the Secretary-General update a 1977 study on the Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures<sup>64</sup> was the subject of an Assembly resolution of 12 December 1980. To assist him, he was to appoint a group of consultant experts, and Governments, non-governmental and international organizations and institutions were invited to co-operate. The Assembly was to consider this subject again in 1985.

Resolution 35/141, containing this request, was adopted without vote; it had been similarly approved by the First Committee on 25 November, where the text was sponsored by 25 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

In introducing the proposal, Romania stated that the report in question, first drafted in 1971

<sup>63</sup> Ibid., p. 119, resolution 33/91 I of 16 December 1978.

<sup>64</sup> See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 57.

and updated in 1977, had provided useful information and ideas on the most complex phenomenon of armaments and had assisted Governments in the process of debating and negotiating disarmament questions. Another updating of the report was justified because the arms race had undergone important qualitative and quantitative developments since 1977.

Despite their participation in the consensus, several States expressed reservations. Australia, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States expressed concern at the high cost of the project. The Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States felt there might be some duplication of other ongoing exercises, such as the studies on disarmament and development and on the reduction of military budgets.

#### Information and training

##### Programme of fellowships on disarmament

The Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly in October 1980 on the implementation of the programme of fellowships on disarmament, initiated in 1978.<sup>65</sup> Twenty fellowships were awarded in 1980, mostly to foreign service officials, to nationals of Bolivia, Burma, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Hungary, Malawi, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

The programme for the year included lectures and seminars on disarmament issues that were the subject of deliberations and negotiations. It also included attending meetings of disarmament bodies, visiting the Federal Republic of Germany and Sweden to study their policies and activities in arms control and disarmament, and writing papers and reports. The first part of the programme was at Geneva from 30 June to 22 August, followed by a one-week course at the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna from 25 to 29 August. Thereafter, the fellows continued their training at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 11 September to 28 November.

The Secretary-General concluded that the experiences of the programme's second year reaffirmed the conclusions drawn in 1979; the high quality of the candidates evidenced the importance attached to the programme and it was fulfilling its aim.

By resolution 35/152 A, adopted without a vote on 12 December 1980, the Assembly decided to continue the programme, asked the Secretary-General to make arrangements for

1981, and commended him for the diligence with which it had been conducted thus far.

On 20 November, the text, with 24 sponsors (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), was approved by the First Committee, also without a vote.

#### United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research was established at Geneva with effect from 1 October 1980, within the framework of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR). This was an interim arrangement until the 1982 special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, at which time the matter was to be reviewed.

This action, taken in consequence of deliberations and consultations during the year, was reported to the Assembly by the Secretary-General in November. Following discussions at a special meeting on 19 and 20 February, UNITAR'S Board of Trustees had, on 8 April, decided to establish the Institute and set up an advisory council. Subsequently, the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies had discussed the Institute, giving particular attention to its mandate and to the composition of its advisory council, currently the subject of consultations.

The Secretary-General observed that the Institute was given a simple, pragmatic mandate to carry out research to assist negotiations on disarmament and arms limitation, stimulate initiatives for new negotiations and provide a general insight into the problems involved.

The Assembly, by resolution 35/152 H, approved the Secretary-General's report and welcomed the establishment of the Institute.

Introduced by France on behalf of 39 sponsors (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), the text was approved by the First Committee on 25 November and by the Assembly on 12 December - in both cases without a vote.

#### World Disarmament Campaign

By resolution 35/152 I of 12 December, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to carry out, with the assistance of a small group of experts, a study on the organization and financing of a World Disarmament Campaign under United Nations auspices (for details, see p. 112).

#### Disarmament Week (24-30 October)

The Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly's regular 1980 session information received from 21 States and two specialized

<sup>65</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 46, Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, esp. para. 108, contained in resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978.

agencies (the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) on their activities undertaken to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week. Beginning 24 October, this was a week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament. Barbados, Belgium, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Suriname, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Kingdom- and the United States had responded to the Assembly's 1979 invitation to Governments for information.<sup>66</sup> They listed national programmes and activities such as radio and television broadcasts, press articles and statements, pamphlets, declarations, posters, letters, newsletters and other publications, exhibits, conferences, seminars, and public meetings, lectures and discussion groups. Some, such as

Egypt, the German Democratic Republic and Poland, mentioned the use they had made of elements of the model programme for Disarmament Week set forth by the Secretary-General in 1979.<sup>67</sup>

Disarmament Week was observed at the United Nations at a special meeting of the First Committee on 24 October-United Nations Day-where statements were made on behalf of the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly and by representatives of the various regional groups. In addition, the Commonwealth Secretary-General addressed a special meeting of non-governmental organizations and delegations. The dangers of the arms race, its economic and social consequences and the importance of mobilizing public opinion in support of disarmament were emphasized.

<sup>66</sup> See U.Y.N., 1979, p. 102, resolution 34/83 I of 11 December 1979.

<sup>67</sup> Ibid, p. 97.

#### Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

##### United Nations studies on disarmament

ADVISORY BOARD ON DISARMAMENT STUDIES  
A/35/575. Report of Secretary-General.

##### STUDIES ON SPECIFIC SUBJECTS

##### Comprehensive study on nuclear weapons

General Assembly- 35th session  
First Committee, meetings 4-12, 14-28,33,34,36,39.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 55.  
Plenary meeting 94.

Comprehensive Study on Nuclear Weapons. Disarmament Study Series 1 (prepared and submitted to Secretary-General by Group of Experts on Comprehensive Study on Nuclear Weapons (A/35/392)). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81 .I.11.  
A/C.1/35/L.26. Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Ghana, India, Ireland, Mexico, Pakistan, Romania, Sweden, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 21 November, meeting 39, by 116 votes to 0, with 20 abstentions.  
A/C.1/35/L.56, A/C.5/35/101, A/35/7/Add.26. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 15-power draft resolution, A/C.1/35/L.26. Statements by Secretary-General and report of ACABQ.  
A/35/699. Report of First Committee (on general and complete disarmament). draft resolution F.

Resolution 35/156 F, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/699, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94, by recorded vote of 126 to 0, with 19 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia,

Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:None

Abstaining: Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Poland, Portugal, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

##### The General Assembly,

Recalling the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, in which it was stated that nuclear weapons posed the greatest danger to mankind and to the survival of civilization,

Recalling also its resolution 33/91 D of 16 December 1978, in which the Secretary-General was requested to carry out a comprehensive study on nuclear weapons,

Noting that the report of the Secretary-General, to which is annexed the report of the Group of Experts on a Comprehensive Study on Nuclear Weapons, has been completed and is available.

Considering that in its report the Disarmament Commission recommended that, in the course of the decade of the 1980s, governmental and non-governmental information organs of Member States and those of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, as well as non-governmental organizations, should, as appropriate, undertake further programmes of in-



formation relating to the danger of the armaments race as well as to disarmament efforts and negotiations.

Convinced that the wide dissemination of the report would contribute to a better understanding of the threat presented by nuclear weapons as well as of the need for progress in the various negotiations aiming at the prevention of both horizontal and vertical proliferation of nuclear weapons and the achievement of nuclear disarmament,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General as a highly significant statement on present nuclear arsenals, the trends in their technological development and the effects of their use, as well as on the various doctrines of deterrence and the security implications of the continued quantitative and qualitative development of nuclear-weapon systems and also as a reminder of the need for efforts to increase the political will necessary for effective disarmament measures, inter alia, through the promotion of public awareness of the need for disarmament;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the experts who assisted him for the prompt and effective manner in which the report was prepared;

3. Notes the conclusions of the report and expresses the hope that all States will consider them carefully;

4. Recommends that the Committee on Disarmament should take the report and its conclusions into account in its efforts towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control, in particular in the field of nuclear disarmament;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange for the reproduction of the entire report as a United Nations publication and, making full use of all the facilities of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to publicize the report in as many languages as is considered desirable and practicable;

6. Recommends to all Governments the wide distribution of the report and its publication in their respective languages, as appropriate, so as to acquaint public opinion with its contents;

7. Invites regional Intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and national and international non-governmental organizations, to use all the facilities available to them to make the report widely known.

#### Study on conventional weapons

General Assembly- 35th session

First Committee, meetings 4-12, 14-28, 31, 34, 37, 46, 47.

Fifth Committee, meeting 55.

Plenary meeting 94.

A/35/7/Add.26. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, P-power revised draft resolution, A/C.1/35/L.2/Rev.1. Report of ACABQ.

A/35/42. Report of Disarmament Commission on work of its 1980 session, Headquarters, New York, 12 May-6 June, Chapter IV (para. 20).

A/35/760 and Corr.1. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution A recommended by First Committee in A/35/699. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.1/35/L.2. Denmark: draft resolution.

A/C.1/35/L.2/Rev.1. Denmark and Philippines: revised draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 28 November, meeting 47, by recorded vote of 79 to 14, with 24 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauri-

tania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Afghanistan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam

Abstaining: Algeria, Bahrain, Bhutan, Cape Verde, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Oman, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

A/C.1/35/L.60, A/C.5/35/106. Administrative and financial implications of P-power revised draft resolution, A/C.1/35/L.2/Rev.1. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/35/699. Report of First Committee (on general and complete disarmament), draft resolution A.

Resolution 35/156 A, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/699, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1980. meeting 94, by recorded vote of 101 to 14, with 27 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Afghanistan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam

Abstaining: Algeria, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Oman, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the continuing arms race, including the conventional arms race, and the alarming increase in expenditures on armaments,

Recognizing the right of all States to protect their security, Reaffirming the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament, regarding priorities in the disarmament negotiations,

Recalling the recommendations in paragraphs 81 and 85 of the Final Document,

Noting that at the session of the Disarmament Commission held from 12 May to 6 June 1980, there was wide support in favour of recommending to the General Assembly at its thirty-

fifth session that it should approve, in principle, a proposal for a study on all aspects of the conventional arms race and on disarmament relating to conventional weapons and armed forces, to be undertaken after the general approach to the study, its structure and scope had been fully discussed and agreed upon,

1. Approves, in principle, the carrying out of a study on all aspects of the conventional arms race and on disarmament relating to conventional weapons and armed forces, to be undertaken by the Secretary-General with the assistance of a group of qualified experts appointed by him on a balanced geographical basis;

2. Agrees that the Disarmament Commission, at its forthcoming substantive session, should work out the general approach to the study, its structure and scope;

3. Requests the Disarmament Commission to convey to the Secretary-General the conclusions of its deliberations, which should constitute the guidelines for the study;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the study on all aspects of the conventional arms race and on disarmament relating to conventional weapons and armed forces to the General Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament, and a final report at its thirty-eighth session.

#### Study on regional disarmament

General Assembly- 35th session

First Committee, meetings 4-12, 14-28,31-33,36,37.

Fifth Committee, meeting 55.

Plenary meeting 94.

Study on A/ Aspects of Regional Disarmament. Disarmament Study Series 3 (prepared and submitted to Secretary-General by Group of Governmental Experts on Regional Disarmament (A/35/416)). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.BI.IX.2.

A/C.1/35/L.17. Argentina, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Spain, Sweden: draft resolution.

A/C.1/35/L.17/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 16 powers and by France, Qatar and United Kingdom, approved without vote by First Committee on 20 November, meeting 37.

A/C.1/35/L.56, A/C.5/35/101, A/35/7/Add.26, A/35/760 and Corr.1. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution D recommended by First Committee in A/35/699. Statements by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/35/699. Report of First Committee (on general and complete disarmament). draft resolution D.

Resolution 35/156 D, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/699, adopted without vote by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/91 E of 16 December 1978, in which it decided to undertake a systematic study of all the aspects of regional disarmament and requested the Secretary-General to carry out the study with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General to which is annexed the study prepared by the Group of Governmental Experts on Regional Disarmament,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General and the study annexed thereto;

2. Commends the study and its conclusions to the attention of all States;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the above-mentioned report to be issued as a United Nations publication and widely distributed;

4. Invites all Member States to inform the Secretary-

General, at the latest by 1 June 1981, of their views regarding the study and its conclusions;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, for its information, the replies of Member States;

6. Decides to transmit the study to the Disarmament Commission;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the study to the Committee on Disarmament;

8. Expresses the hope that the study will encourage Governments to take initiatives and to consult within the different regions with a view to agreeing upon appropriate measures of regional disarmament.

#### Study on the relationship between disarmament and International security

General Assembly- 35th session

First Committee, meetings 4-12,14-28,33,34,36,40.

Fifth Committee, meeting 55.

Plenary meeting 94.

A/35/7/Add.26. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 8-power draft resolution, A/C.1/35/L.19. Report of ACABQ.

A/35/486. Report of Secretary-General. (Annex: Letter of 3 September from Chairman of Group of Experts on Relationship between Disarmament and International Security.)

A/35/760 and Corr.1. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution E recommended by First Committee in A/35/699. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.1/35/L.19. Bangladesh, Cyprus, Denmark, Liberia, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Zaire: draft resolution, approved without vote by First Committee on 24 November, meeting 40.

A/C.1/35/L.50, A/C.5/35/102. Administrative and financial implications of 8-power draft resolution, A/C.1/35/L.19. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/35/699. Report of First Committee (on general and complete disarmament). draft resolution E.

Resolution 35/156 E, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/699, adopted without vote by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/87 C of 12 December 1977, in which it requested the Secretary-General to initiate a study on the interrelationship between disarmament and international security,

Recalling also its resolutions S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/91 I of 16 December 1978 and 34/83 A of 11 December 1979,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General to which is annexed a letter from the Chairman of the Group of Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and International Security, Informing the Secretary-General that, owing to the vast area to be covered and the complexity and sensitivity of the issues involved, the Group would need more time to complete its work;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the study and to submit the final report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to Assembly resolutions 35/156 B, C and G-K.1

#### Study on a World Disarmament Campaign

General Assembly- 35th session

First Committee, meetings 4-12,14-28,36,40,43.

Fifth Committee, meeting 55.

Plenary meeting 94.

A/35/7/Add.26. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 10-power draft resolution, A/C.1/35/L.46. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.1/35/L.46. Congo, India, Mexico, Niger, Nigeria, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 25 November, meeting 43, by recorded vote of 125 to 0, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ivory Coast, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

A/C.1/35/L.53, A/C.5135104, A/35/759. Administrative and financial Implications of draft resolution I recommended by First Committee in A/35/665/Add.1. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/35/665/Add.1. Report of First Committee (part II) (on review of implementation of recommendations and decisions adopted by General Assembly at its 10th special session). draft resolution I.

Resolution 35/152 I, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/665/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94, by recorded vote of 128 to 0, with 17 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Maita, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Prin-

cipe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Colombia, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Togo,<sup>a</sup> Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

<sup>a</sup>Subsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

The General Assembly,

Recalling that at its tenth special session it stressed the importance of mobilizing public opinion on behalf of disarmament,

Taking into account that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, it recommended to that end the adoption of several concrete measures intended to intensify and broaden the dissemination of information about the arms race and the efforts to halt and reverse it as well as to promote programmes of study and education concerning disarmament,

Bearing in mind that for the realization of a world disarmament campaign of a permanent character it will be necessary, on the one hand, to define some basic rules which, without detriment to the necessary flexibility, will ensure a minimum of co-ordination and, on the other hand, to establish a practical and generally acceptable system for the financing of such a campaign,

Having examined the relevant section of the report of the Secretary-General on the fourth and fifth sessions of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to carry out, with the assistance of a small group of experts, for whose composition, in so far as circumstances permit, preference should be given to members of the Secretariat, a study on the organization and financing of a World Disarmament Campaign under the auspices of the United Nations;

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "World Disarmament Campaign."

#### **Economic and social consequences of the arms race**

General Assembly- 35th session

First Committee, meetings 4-12, 14-28, 31, 33, 36-39, 43.

Fifth Committee, meeting 55.

Plenary meeting 94.

A/35/7/Add.26. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 25-power draft resolution, A/C.1/35/L.16. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.1/35/L.16. Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Colombia, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Ireland, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution, approved without vote by First Committee on 25 November, meeting 43.

A/C.1/35/L.49 and Rev.1, A/C.5/35/105, A/35/754. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by First Committee in A/35/684. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/35/684. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 35/141, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/684, adopted without vote by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security."

Deeply concerned that the arms race, particularly in nuclear armaments and military expenditures, has continued to increase at an alarming speed, absorbing enormous material and human resources, which represents a heavy burden for the peoples of all countries and constitutes a grave danger for world peace and security.

Convinced that, disarmament being a matter of universal concern, there is a pressing need for all Governments and peoples to be informed about and be aware of the problems created by the armaments race and of the need for disarmament, and that the United Nations has a central role in this connexion,

Noting that, since the preparation of the updated report of the Secretary-General entitled Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures, new developments have taken place in the fields covered by the report that are of particular relevance in the present economic and political conditions of the world,

Recalling its decision, as reaffirmed in its resolution 32/75 of 12 December 1977, to keep the item under constant review,

Recalling further paragraph 93 (c) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, which provides that the Secretary-General shall periodically submit reports to the Assembly on the economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to bring up to date, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts<sup>a</sup> appointed by him, the report entitled Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures, covering the basic topics of that report, and to transmit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session;

2. Invites all Governments to extend to the Secretary-General their support and full co-operation to ensure that the study will be carried out in the most effective way;

3. Calls upon non-governmental organizations and international institutions and organizations to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the preparation of the report;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security."

<sup>a</sup> Subsequently referred to as the Group of Experts on the Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures.

#### Information and training

##### PROGRAMME OF FELLOWSHIPS ON DISARMAMENT

General Assembly- 35th session

First Committee, meetings 4-12, 14-28, 31, 33, 36, 37.

Plenary meeting 94.

A/35/521. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.1/35/L.14. Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Sierra Leone, Sweden, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution, approved without vote by First Committee on 20 November, meeting 37.

A/35/665/Add.1. Report of First Committee (part II) (on review of implementation of recommendations and decisions adopted by General Assembly at its 10th special session), draft resolution A.

Resolution 35/152 A, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/665/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision, taken at the tenth special session, to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament,

Recalling also its resolution 34/83 D of 11 December 1979, in which it requested the Secretary-General to make adequate arrangements relating to the programme for 1980 in accordance with the guidelines approved by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session,

Expressing its satisfaction that Governments, particularly those of developing countries, have continued to manifest serious interest in the programme,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament for 1980,

1. Decides to continue the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to make adequate arrangements relating to the programme for 1981 in accordance with the guidelines approved by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the programme;

4. Commends the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme has been conducted;

5. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States that have invited the fellows to their capitals to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby complementing usefully the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme, as well as providing additional information sources and practical knowledge for the fellows.

##### UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR DISARMAMENT RESEARCH

General Assembly- 35th session

First Committee, meetings 4-12, 14-26, 36, 37, 40, 41, 43.

Plenary meeting 94.

A/35/574. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.1/35/L.42. Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kuwait, Mexico, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by First Committee on 25 November, meeting 43.

A/35/665/Add.1. Report of First Committee (part II) (on review and implementation of recommendations and decisions adopted by General Assembly at its 10th special session), draft resolution H.

Resolution 35/152 H, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/665/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the recommendations concerning the establishment of an International Institute for Disarmament Research contained in its resolution 34/83 M of 11 December 1979,

Taking into account the decisions taken by the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research at its special meeting in February 1980.

Bearing in mind the work of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies at its meetings held in 1980.

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General on the programme of research and studies on disarmament;

2. Welcomes the establishment at Geneva of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research within the framework of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research

as an interim arrangement for the period until the second and special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to Assembly resolutions 35/152 B-G and J.1

DISARMAMENT WEEK (24-30 OCTOBER)

General Assembly- 35th session  
First Committee, meeting 13.

A/35/147. Report of Secretary-General.

## Chapter II

# Peaceful uses of outer space

Questions relating to the legal as well as the scientific and technical aspects of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space continued to be discussed during 1980 in the General Assembly, in its Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (Outer Space Committee) and in that Committee's two sub-committees.

With the conclusion in 1979 of the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, the Legal Sub-Committee returned to the long-standing items on its agenda, continuing its efforts to reach agreement on the legal implications of remote sensing from space of the earth's environment and resources, and on principles to govern the use of artificial satellites for direct television broadcasts receivable in homes and institutions. Although in the discussion of the second of those two items special attention was given to the principle of consultation and agreement between States, basic differences remained as in earlier sessions and no substantial progress was made. Extensive discussion continued on the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and questions relating to the geostationary orbit.

The Sub-Committee was unable to reach agreement on the appropriateness of supplementing international law with provisions relating to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space. The General Assembly subsequently decided to include in the Sub-Committee's 1981 agenda an item under which to consider the possibility of supplementing the norms of international law in this area.

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee gave priority to remote sensing, the United Nations programme on space applications and

co-ordination of space activities within the United Nations system, and the use of nuclear power sources in outer space. It also considered questions concerning space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space, and the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit. Its Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space reaffirmed at its 1980 session its belief that nuclear power sources could be used safely in space, provided that all necessary safety requirements were met.

The Sub-Committee also met in its capacity as Advisory Committee to the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE-82) and recommended acceptance of Austria's invitation to host the Conference at Vienna in August 1982.

The Outer Space Committee held its twenty-third session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 23 June to 3 July 1980, preceded by sessions of its two sub-committees. Its report was examined by the General Assembly, mainly in the Special Political Committee.

Based on the Outer Space Committee's recommendations, the General Assembly on 3 November adopted three resolutions on outer space affairs. By resolution 35/14, it endorsed the Committee's report and future work programme; by resolution 35/15, it adopted preparatory arrangements for UNISPACE-82; and by resolution 35/16, it enlarged the Committee.

United Nations Member States continued to supply information in 1980 on the launching of objects into orbit or farther into space.

Details of these actions are set out in the following subchapters.

## Legal aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space

During 1980, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Legal Sub-Committee continued work on the following pri-

ority items: elaboration of principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting; and legal implica-

tions of remote sensing of the earth by satellites from space, with the aim of formulating draft principles. Discussion also continued on two other items: definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities, bearing in mind questions relating to the geostationary orbit; and review of existing international law relevant to outer space activities with a view to determining the appropriateness of supplementing such law with provisions relating to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space.

The Committee was informed that requests to participate in its work had been received from Cuba (by a letter of 23 June to the Committee Chairman) and Democratic Kampuchea (by a letter of 20 June to the Secretary-General). The Committee decided that any Member State of the United Nations which desired to attend its twenty-third session might do so.

The Legal Sub-Committee held its nineteenth session at Geneva from 10 March to 3 April. At its June/July session, the Outer Space Committee considered the report of the Sub-Committee and recommended that it continue its work. However, no decision was reached on the Sub-Committee's future consideration of the item on supplemental legal texts on the use of nuclear power sources in outer space.

With the adoption of resolution 35/14 without vote on 3 November, the General Assembly endorsed the report of the Outer Space Committee and adopted several provisions setting priorities for the work of the Legal Sub-Committee in 1981. The Assembly asked the Sub-Committee to continue giving priority to detailed consideration of its two current priority items, and continue to consider definition/delimitation matters. It decided to include in the Sub-Committee's next agenda an item entitled "Consideration of the possibility of supplementing the norms of international law relevant to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space."

By the same resolution, the Assembly invited States which had not become parties to the international treaties governing the uses of outer space to consider doing so. It asked the Outer Space Committee to consider and submit a report in 1981 on new projects in outer space activities, containing its views on which subjects should be studied in the future.

Other provisions of this resolution dealt with scientific and technical aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space, preparations for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, training and co-operation (see following subchapter).

The text of resolution 35/14, introduced by Austria, was proposed by 40 Member States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) following dis-

cussion of the Outer Space Committee's report in the Special Political Committee, where the draft of the resolution was approved without objection on 29 October.

#### Direct-broadcast satellites

On 10 March 1980, the Legal Sub-Committee re-established its Working Group on direct television broadcast satellites. The Group, which met between 11 March and 2 April, held 14 meetings and a number of informal consultations.

In addition to the texts of draft principles governing the use of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting as they appeared at the conclusion of the 1979 session, including a text submitted by Canada and Sweden,<sup>1</sup> the Group considered working papers submitted to it and the Sub-Committee in 1979, a 1977 paper by the United Kingdom concerning the World Administrative Radio Conference,<sup>2</sup> and 1980 papers by the United Kingdom, on consultation and arrangements between States, and by Colombia, on agreements between States.

Since the feeling that the Canadian/Swedish set of principles might serve as an acceptable basic text was not shared by all, the Working Group began discussion of the draft principles as they appeared at the conclusion of the Group's discussions in 1979.

Some members felt that a preambular recognition that direct television broadcasting by satellites based on respect for the sovereign rights of States and non-interference in their internal affairs should be contained in the text of the principles. In the view of others, however, broadcasting should be based on recognition of the right to freedom of expression, including the right to seek, receive and impart information and ideas, regardless of frontiers.

The Group felt that the following provision could be included: "Special consideration should be given to the needs of developing countries in the use of direct television broadcasting satellites for the purpose of accelerating their national development."

No agreement was reached on the principles of the duty and right to consult, peaceful settlement of disputes, copyright and neighbouring rights, and notification to the United Nations, or on whether the principles on programme content and unlawful/inadmissible broadcasts should be retained. Some members considered that the principle on duty and right to consult should be reconsidered in order to avoid inconsistencies and redundancies with the principle on consultation and agreements between States.

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 105.

<sup>2</sup>See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 69.

As to the principle of the applicability of international law, some members stated that direct television broadcasting by satellite constituted a use of outer space which was subject to a special regime. Others held that international law, particularly International Telecommunication Union (ITU) instruments, would govern such broadcasting.

Members expressing support for the Canadian/Swedish text on State responsibility recalled that the text had already been agreed on in a preliminary manner by the Working Group at previous sessions; it indicated that States should bear international responsibility for activities in this field carried out by them or under their jurisdiction; when carried out by an intergovernmental organization, responsibility should be borne by the organization and the participating State. Others considered the principle unnecessary in view of article VI of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (Outer Space Treaty)<sup>3</sup> as well as of ITU regulations. According to some speakers, the text as currently formulated would make a State responsible for certain activities of private entities—a responsibility going beyond existing international law and contrary to national legislation in a number of countries. Some agreed with a Netherlands proposal that a State's international responsibility be qualified by the phrase "in accordance with the applicable rules of international law."

Others expressed the view that the principle on State responsibility should go beyond the scope of article VI of the Outer Space Treaty, considering that States should, in certain circumstances, be subject to international obligations. The view was also expressed that activities permissible in one State could be hazardous in another; such situations required solution at the international level. Inclusion of a reference to international law in general was suggested as a compromise solution.

On the principle of consultation and agreements between States, some members viewed the Canadian/Swedish text as an acceptable compromise formulation balancing the interests of broadcasting and receiving States. Thus, by the principle's first paragraph, a direct television broadcasting service directed at a foreign State, which was to be set up only if not inconsistent with ITU instruments, was to be based on agreements between the broadcasting and receiving States to facilitate information dissemination. By the second and third paragraphs, a State proposing to establish such a service would notify and promptly enter into negotiations with that State if requested, although agreements would not be

required in case of signal overspill within ITU-established limits.

Some States observed that any direct broadcasting service would be legally impossible except under ITU regulations. The United Kingdom proposed in a working paper the reformulation of the first paragraph to indicate that such a service was to be established only in accordance with relevant ITU instruments.

It was also suggested that ITU regulations might not cover all aspects and that what might seem technically impossible currently might not be impossible in the future.

Some members were of the opinion that the first paragraph would derogate from the principle of free flow of information—a fundamental human right embodied in numerous constitutions, national legislation and international instruments. The view was also expressed that the principle on consultation and agreements between States was not an infringement of and was compatible with the free flow of information.

A Colombian proposal would reformulate the second paragraph of the principle to state that any State intending to make direct television broadcasts by satellite which might be received in all or part of a foreign State was to conclude the appropriate arrangements and/or agreements with the receiving State.

On 2 April, the Legal Sub-Committee took note with appreciation of the report and work of the Working Group. The texts of the principles remained as they were at the end of the 1979 session.

The Outer Space Committee at its June/July session took note of the work of the Legal Sub-Committee: a principle-by-principle reading of the draft principles had been conducted but agreement on further formulations could not be reached. The Committee recommended that the Sub-Committee continue, as a matter of priority, its efforts to complete the principles.

In adopting resolution 35/14 (see above), the Assembly noted the Sub-Committee's continued efforts to elaborate the draft principles and endorsed the Outer Space Committee's recommendation for continued priority consideration.

During discussion of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space in the Assembly's Special Political Committee, Brazil, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Ecuador, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Mexico, Mongolia, the Niger, Pakistan, the Philippines, Romania, Tunisia, Turkey, the USSR, Uruguay and Venezuela stated that the principles of sovereignty and non-

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1966, p. 41, text of Treaty, annexed to resolution 2222(XXI) of 19 December 1966.

interference in the internal affairs of States must be taken as the basis for regulations in the field of direct television broadcasting by satellites. In the view of most of those States, the idea of prior consultations and agreements offered the best solution by preserving national identity and cultural heritage and promoting international co-operation and understanding.

Argentina, Kenya, the Upper Volta and Yugoslavia, while emphasizing the importance of the freedom of information, believed that this freedom should be regulated and not used to undermine the sovereignty of States or to spread political propaganda.

Some Members, including Italy, the Netherlands and the United States, were of the view that the free flow of information should constitute the basis of direct television broadcasting by satellite. The Netherlands and the United States stated that this principle was embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights<sup>4</sup> and had been reaffirmed in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights<sup>5</sup> and recent pronouncements of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other bodies.

Bulgaria and Yugoslavia linked direct television broadcasting satellites with the foundation of the new world information and communication order. Greece, while endorsing the importance of respect for State sovereignty in the case of satellite broadcasting and supporting the principle of free flow of information, suggested that, in order to prevent abuses of the freedom of expression, the Legal Sub-Committee should examine the possibility of defining the type of information to be broadcast.

Chile was of the view that, in the establishment of a direct television broadcasting satellite service, the legitimate rights of the receiving State, the interests of the broadcasting State and the fundamental principles of freedom of information ought to be reconciled. Canada, Nigeria and Sweden expressed the hope that the Canadian/Swedish text might open the way for a compromise solution on satellite use. France considered that attention must be paid to the concern of the receiving States, although it hoped for a flexible regime for such broadcasting in the elaboration of which existing ITU provisions would be of help.

China believed that the question of direct television broadcasting affected the interests of every country and urgently required a just solution.

#### Remote sensing

The Legal Sub-Committee on 10 March 1980 re-established its Working Group to consider further the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space. The Working Group,

which met between 19 March and 2 April, held 12 meetings and a number of informal consultations. The Group had before it the texts of the draft principles as they had appeared at the conclusion of the 1979 session, working papers submitted at that session, and the report of the Outer Space Committee's Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee on its recently concluded 1980 session, which had also considered the subject of remote sensing of the earth by satellite (seep. 129).

The Working Group agreed that for the time being it would leave aside those principles on which tentative agreement had already been reached and would concentrate on the remaining principles, identified below, with the understanding that any others could be referred to by any member.

As to principle I, defining terms, the Group agreed to use existing definitions of "primary data" and "analysed information" without considering them as final.

On the basis of discussions in an informal drafting group, the Group adopted a new text of principle VIII relating to prompt dissemination of information on natural disasters identified by means of remote sensing. The Group retained a footnote to the new text indicating that the meaning of the term "natural disaster" was subject to further discussion; it was felt that a hastily formulated definition could result in an unduly broad or narrow application of the principle to sudden events.

Having reviewed the text of principle IX on the use by States of remote-sensing data or information in a manner compatible with rights and interests of other States, the Group decided to retain it, pending a final decision at a later stage.

No consensus was reached as to the retention or deletion of principle XI concerning international responsibility of States for remote-sensing activities. On the basis of discussions in the Group and informal consultations, the Chairman proposed new language for principle XII, which dealt with non-discriminatory access to data by a sensed State. The Group substituted, with certain changes, the language proposed by the Chairman for the former text, although much of the text remained in square brackets, indicating lack of consensus. Footnotes indicated that the question of from which States access to and provision of data should be obtained needed further consideration and that the principle was subject to review in the light of discussion on access by third States.

<sup>4</sup>See Y.U.N., 1948-49, p. 535, text of Declaration, contained in resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948.

<sup>5</sup>See Y.U.N., 1966, p. 423, text of Covenant, annexed to resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966.



The Group was unable to reach agreement on the text of principle XIII, to require that prior notification be given to States whose territory was to be sensed. Some members favoured advance notice since, in their view, remote sensing touched on the question of sovereignty of States; others doubted the desirability of such a principle, referring to technical and practical difficulties in implementing it.

No agreement was reached on whether the text of principle XV, requiring the approval of the sensed State for dissemination of information on its natural resources, should be retained or deleted.

In principle XVII regarding the settlement of disputes, the Group decided that the word "procedures"—mentioned in an unagreed formulation whereby, if a mutually acceptable solution could not be found by consultations among the parties to a dispute, other mutually agreed upon procedures for peaceful settlement should or must be sought—should carry both the adjectives "existing" and "established" on the understanding that both adjectives could be deleted. A footnote to this principle indicated that the principle was subject to review in the light of the full set of agreed principles and a decision on their legal nature.

On 2 April, the Legal Sub-Committee took note with appreciation of the report and work of the Working Group.

At its June/July session, the Outer Space Committee noted that the Legal Sub-Committee had carried out a principle-by-principle reading of the text as formulated to date and that a number of issues remained to be agreed upon. It recommended that the Sub-Committee continue to give detailed priority consideration to the subject, with the aim of formulating draft principles. In adopting resolution 35/14 (see above), the General Assembly endorsed the Committee's recommendation.

During the debate on the peaceful uses of outer space in the Special Political Committee, Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Iraq, Kenya, Nigeria, the Philippines and others spoke of the concerns of sensed States with regard to sovereignty over their natural resources, information on those resources and respect for their territorial integrity—concerns shared by Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Romania. Ecuador, Greece, Kenya, Turkey and Venezuela stated that prior consent for sensing should be obtained from States to be sensed and, together with Cuba, Mexico, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, the Upper Volta, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, emphasized the importance of priority access by sensed States to information pertaining to their territories and natural resources.

Cuba, Mexico, Mongolia, the Philippines, Tunisia, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the Upper Volta and Uruguay considered that certain data should not be disseminated to third parties without the approval of the sensed State. In this regard, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR felt that photographs with high spatial resolution (a measure of the amount of detail visible in a photograph taken from space) of better than 50 metres should only be circulated with the consent of the sensed State. Brazil and Venezuela stressed that the sensed State should have control over the acquisition and dissemination of data and information concerning its territory.

Others, including Italy, Sweden and the United States, supported the idea of free dissemination of remote-sensing data, believing that it would promote the use of remote-sensing technology and benefit all States. Canada considered that the lack of agreed technical definitions made the drafting of principles by the Legal Sub-Committee more difficult. In the view of France, if a consensus on the right of sensed States to have access to data was reached, then means must be found to enable every country to benefit from such data.

Kenya, Mexico and Nigeria called for strengthening the co-ordinating role of the United Nations in the field of remote sensing. Argentina, Chile, Egypt, Tunisia and Yugoslavia favoured the establishment of an international body under United Nations auspices to direct and operate remote-sensing activities.

#### Other matters

Definition and/or delimitation of outer space and questions relating to the geostationary orbit

Discussions continued at the 1980 session of the Legal Sub-Committee on the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities, bearing in mind questions relating to the geostationary orbit.

The Sub-Committee, which considered this subject from 26 to 28 March, noted that the subject of the physical nature, technical attributes and use of the geostationary orbit had been on the agenda of the recently concluded session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee (see p. 132).

Some members of the Legal Sub-Committee viewed definition and/or delimitation of outer space as a necessity. They stated that the legal regime applicable to outer space differed in important respects, particularly on matters relating to State sovereignty, from the legal regime applicable to airspace; thus it was necessary to establish the boundary between airspace and outer space so that the areas of application of the two

legal regimes were defined. They considered a conventional boundary, established by a multilateral international convention, to be necessary. Some members expressed support for the proposal made by the USSR in its 1979 working paper<sup>6</sup> to establish a boundary at an altitude not higher than 100-110 kilometres above sea-level. They considered a mesospace or intermediate zone between airspace and outer space unnecessary. The view was expressed that a boundary could at a later date be lowered by multilateral agreement, if that should be required in the light of technological advances. The view was also expressed that the establishment of a conventional boundary should be supplemented by functional definitions of the terms "space flight" and "space object." Some members that considered a boundary necessary said that a definition and/or delimitation of outer space should also contain provisions on the sui generis, or unique, character of the geostationary orbit.

Others stated that such a definition and/or delimitation was not currently necessary. In their view, the absence of a definition had not hitherto given rise to practical difficulties and there was no scientific or technical justification for the designation of a particular altitude as the boundary between airspace and outer space. They noted that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee had not identified any problem that would be solved by such a designation and referred to a 1976 study of the Committee on Space Research of the International Council of Scientific Unions on minimum altitudes of artificial earth satellites. That study noted that past estimates of the lowest altitude at which a satellite could survive had been too high; the perigee of a satellite had already been lower than 100 kilometres. They considered that an arbitrary definition and/or delimitation of outer space could lead to complications because of the inability of most countries to observe and control a designated boundary and could impede further developments in space science and technology.

It was the opinion of some members that a functional approach to the question was preferable to the establishment of a conventional boundary which might prove inappropriate in light of technical advances.

On another question, some members observed that the geostationary orbit, due to its physical characteristics and technical attributes, was a limited natural resource of a sui generis character. In that connexion, some members considered that equatorial States exercised sovereign rights over those segments of the orbit above their territories, stressing that the geostationary orbit

should also be taken into account in a definition and/or delimitation of outer space.

The view was expressed that an equitable legal régime ought to be established to ensure that the geostationary orbit was utilized for the benefit of all and particularly the developing countries.

Some members felt that the geostationary orbit was an integral part of and inseparable from outer space and was thus not subject to claims of sovereign or preferential rights. Some of these members were of the opinion that the question of equitable access to the geostationary orbit in the light of the needs of all countries was a matter to be provided for through international machinery such as ITU.

Reference was made to a resolution of the 1979 World Administrative Radio Conference of ITU<sup>7</sup> which stated that attention should be given to relevant technical aspects concerning the special geographical situation of particular countries. In some members' view, this referred to polar and certain tropical and desert countries where geographical and climatic conditions affected signals from satellites, and was not meant to give any preferential rights to equatorial countries, as had been expressed in reservations by some countries at the Conference. On the other hand, the view was also expressed that the resolution had sought to provide for the special interests of equatorial States.

At its mid-year session, the Outer Space Committee in its report to the General Assembly noted that a variety of views had been expressed in the Legal Sub-Committee on the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and the geostationary orbit. The same divergencies held in the Outer Space Committee, with some members supporting the concept of establishing a lower limit of outer space and others having reservations on the need for such a boundary and the criteria by which it might be determined. The Committee endorsed a request by the Sub-Committee that a study on the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit continue to be brought up to date. Again, the divergent views on this orbit stated in the Sub-Committee were also evident in statements in the Outer Space Committee: some equatorial States claimed sovereign rights over the segment of the geostationary orbit above their territories; some felt there was a need to establish a special regime to govern its use; and others considered it inseparable from outer space and therefore not subject to claims of sovereign preferential right.

The Assembly, in adopting resolution 35/14

<sup>6</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979,p. 108.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid., p. 1307.

on international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space (see above), endorsed the Outer Space Committee's recommendation that the Legal Sub-Committee continue in 1981 to consider matters relating to the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities, as well as the geostationary orbit.

In the Special Political Committee, Ecuador, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Mongolia and the USSR restated their belief that a definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities should be established. The USSR proposal to establish the lower limit at 100-110 kilometres above sea-level was supported by Hungary and Mongolia, among others.

Sweden and the United States were not convinced that it was currently useful to establish a delimitation between airspace and outer space; hasty decisions were to be avoided. Australia supported this view, reiterating its position that close consideration must be given to the scientific, legal and political factors involved to determine whether it was necessary to define the outer limits of the atmosphere. Iraq considered that objective, functional criteria should provide the basis for the definition of space activity; such a definition could then supplement the criteria used in the delimitation of outer space. In the view of Yugoslavia, agreement on the definition of outer space would solve the currently unresolved problem of the upper limit of the sovereignty of States in the space above their territories.

Austria stated that it was prepared to join any consensus that might develop on definition/delimitation. Uruguay favoured the principle of free transit in outer space and on the moon and other celestial bodies and believed in the international character of those areas.

Colombia, Ecuador, Indonesia and Kenya reiterated their position according to which the geostationary orbit was a limited natural resource and was subject to the sovereignty of the subjacent States. Colombia and Mexico said that the orbit was not a matter that had been satisfactorily regulated in the 1967 Outer Space Treaty.<sup>8</sup>

Australia, Egypt, Hungary, Iraq, Italy, the Philippines, Uruguay and Venezuela, while recognizing the unique character of the geostationary orbit, were of the view that it should be subject to rational management. Uruguay suggested that an international authority be created for this purpose. Egypt and Turkey, emphasizing that the geostationary orbit should be used for the benefit of all States, also felt that a special regime to govern it should be established. Austria and Uruguay stressed the necessity of

optimal use of the orbit and equitable access to it for all countries.

#### Use of nuclear power sources in outer space

The Legal Sub-Committee, at meetings on 28 March and 1 April, discussed the question of reviewing existing international law on outer space activities to determine whether it should be supplemented with provisions on the use of nuclear power sources in outer space.

The Sub-Committee had before it the report of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee which had considered technical aspects and safety measures relating to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space in January/February (see p. 132). Replies of Governments to an invitation by the Outer Space Committee for their views on existing international law relevant to outer space activities were before the Legal Sub-Committee, together with a Canadian working paper entitled "Use of nuclear power sources in outer space" containing possible elements of a legal regime covering four areas where Canada considered further international rules were necessary: information concerning the use of nuclear power sources; notification prior to re-entry; assistance to States in emergency situations; and radiation exposure levels.

Some Sub-Committee members expressed the view that international law relevant to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space—namely, the general principle that a State should not engage in activities harmful to other States, and certain provisions in the five international space treaties (see section below) such as article IX of the 1967 Outer Space Treaty—were inadequate and needed to be supplemented. They observed that, in every other area but outer space, international codes and standards had been elaborated on the use of nuclear power, with a view to ensuring adequate containment of nuclear material under normal operating conditions and also in case of accidents.

These members also expressed support for the Canadian working paper. They thought there should be specific requirements relating to information concerning the use of nuclear power sources in outer space. Some of them felt that, before launching space objects carrying nuclear power sources, launching States should be required to provide the international community with specific information on such objects, with assurances that nuclear power sources would be used safely and that radioactive material would be properly handled in the event of malfunction during placement in orbit.

They also considered that specific require-

<sup>8</sup> See footnote 3.

ments were necessary regarding the question of notification prior to re-entry. Some of them considered that the launching State, before the re-entry of its space object with nuclear power sources aboard, should be required to notify, as soon as possible, the Secretary-General and/or States likely to be affected, so States could prepare for search and recovery operations and protect their populations.

On the question of emergency assistance to States, those members felt that article 5 (requiring the launching State to assist, if requested, in recovering space objects on another State's territory) of the 1968 Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (Assistance Agreement),<sup>9</sup> article VI (concerning giving assistance to States parties in identifying a space object that caused damage or might be hazardous or deleterious) of the 1975 Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (Registration Convention),<sup>10</sup> and article XXI (on aid to States that suffered damage by a space object which presented a large-scale danger to human life and to the functioning of vital centres) of the 1972 Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (Liability Convention)<sup>11</sup> needed to be developed further. Some considered that provisions ought to be elaborated, taking account of the special needs of developing countries, on monitoring and tracking assistance, providing information enabling precautionary measures to be taken, and assistance after re-entry. Because in their view outer space law did not contain provisions on protecting humans against exposure to excessive radiation from use of nuclear power sources in outer space, they believed that the standards for radiation protection recommended by the International Commission on Radiological Protection should constitute the basis for developing necessary provisions.

Some members felt attention should be given to the question of liability for damage arising from the use of nuclear power sources in outer space, in addition to the four areas covered by the Canadian paper.

Other members expressed the view that existing norms and principles of modern international law were quite adequate to regulate all aspects of the use of such sources; accordingly there was no need for additional legal provisions. They pointed out that, in accordance with the 1967 Outer Space Treaty, the use of nuclear power sources in outer space was not only legitimate but also desirable. That Treaty, as well as article IV (listing the information to be furnished by each State of registry concerning its space objects) of the Registration Convention, adequately dealt

with the normal functioning of outer space objects with nuclear power sources. In this connexion, they emphasized that a space object with a nuclear power source, when it functioned normally, did not differ in any manner from any other space object.

Those members expressed the view that article 5 of the 1968 Assistance Agreement and article VI of the 1975 Registration Convention adequately ensured the interests of States with regard to timely and effective liquidation of possible harmful consequences that might occur as a result of an accident involving a nuclear power source. They also recalled the Assembly's 1978 resolution,<sup>12</sup> by which launching States were asked to inform States concerned if a space object with a nuclear power source on board was malfunctioning and there was risk of re-entry of radioactive materials to the earth.

They also considered that the 1972 Liability Convention adequately regulated all questions of liability and compensation for damage that might be caused by the use of nuclear power sources in outer space. Specific accidents, they felt, should be dealt with separately, taking into account the particular circumstances in each case, since it was impossible to envisage all accidents that could happen and therefore impossible to provide for remedies of a general nature.

Still other members had not yet reached any final conclusions on the adequacy of existing international law applicable to the matter, favouring further close examination of the question. Some members, agreeing that existing international law was inadequate and further international regulations should be established, believed the questions raised in Canada's working paper should be discussed, provided that due consideration was given to the technical problems involved.

Following its discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that its parent Committee consider what arrangements should be made for the Sub-Committee's discussion of the question in 1981.

At its 1980 session, the Outer Space Committee, noting the Legal Sub-Committee's request, held an exchange of views on that aspect.

Some Committee members, such as Austria and Italy, were of the view that the question should be given high priority at the Sub-Committee's next session. The Netherlands and Sweden felt that a working group should be

<sup>9</sup> See Y.U.N., 1967, p. 34, text of Agreement, annexed to resolution 2345(XXII) of 19 December 1967.

<sup>10</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 63, text of Convention, annexed to resolution 3235(XXIX) of 12 November 1974.

<sup>11</sup> See Y.U.N., 1971, p. 52, text of Convention, annexed to resolution 2777(XXVI) of 29 November 1971.

<sup>12</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 141, resolution 33/16 of 10 November 1978.

established to consider it. Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Indonesia, Mexico, Sweden and the United Kingdom believed there was a need to elaborate new legal provisions governing the use of nuclear power sources in outer space. Mexico also felt that the title of the item should be amended to reflect more accurately the current stage of consideration, beyond review of existing standards and norms.

Others considered such moves premature, at least until the deliberations of the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee were completed. Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary felt there was no real need to supplement existing law with special provisions on this subject. Mongolia, Poland and the USSR also generally considered that existing international legal norms were adequate to regulate nuclear power sources in space. Australia, Austria, Canada, Sweden and the United States were of the opinion that the Legal Sub-Committee should continue its work in this area, taking into account the results of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee's work and co-ordinating their efforts.

Japan and others felt that the drafting of provisions on certain aspects of the use of nuclear power sources in outer space could usefully begin before the completion of the work of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee's Working Group.

The Committee could not reach agreement with respect to the treatment of the item in the Legal Sub-Committee. Some members expressed their intention to request the General Assembly to consider what arrangements should be made for the discussion of this item in that Sub-Committee. According to others, future discussion of the item by the Assembly might be based on any agreed conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Legal Sub-Committee on the basis of conclusions and recommendations of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee.

By its resolution 35/14 of 3 November (see above), the Assembly noted that the Legal Sub-Committee had reviewed existing international law relevant to outer space activities with a view to determining the appropriateness of supplementing such law with provisions relating to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space. The Assembly decided to include in the agenda of the Sub-Committee's 1981 session an item entitled "Consideration of the possibility of supplementing the norms of international law relevant to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space," and to establish in connexion with the item a working group of the Legal Sub-Committee.

The discussion of outer space items in the Special Political Committee was marked by general

support for the view that the safety of people and of the environment should be ensured. Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Turkey and others, including States that had addressed the item in the Outer Space Committee, were of the opinion that existing international law was not adequate in the case of the use of nuclear power sources in outer space and should be supplemented. Most of those countries supported the ideas contained in the Canadian working paper. They were also in favour of establishing a working group of the Legal Sub-Committee to elaborate provisions governing the use of such sources in space. Mexico, the Philippines and the United States supported continued consideration of the issue by both sub-committees and the establishment of international safety standards and procedures in that area. Egypt reiterated a proposal to consider the establishment of an adequate global tracking system for use in emergencies, together with a programme to train specialized teams, especially from developing countries, for such emergencies. China believed that the key to solving this and other outer space problems was to arrive at an overall arrangement that would take into account the interests of all sides and would be in conformity with the principles governing outer space activities already established by the Outer Space Committee.

Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia and the USSR were of the opinion that contemporary international law provided adequate regulation for the use of nuclear power sources in space and did not need to be supplemented.

#### International space treaties

By resolution 35/14 (see above), the General Assembly invited States that were not parties to the international treaties governing the uses of outer space to consider adhering to them.

As at 31 December 1980, the Assembly had commended to States five such treaties: the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies;<sup>13</sup> the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space;<sup>14</sup> the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects;<sup>15</sup> the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space;<sup>16</sup> and the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>13</sup> See footnote 3.

<sup>14</sup> See footnote 9.

<sup>15</sup> See footnote 11.

<sup>16</sup> See footnote 10.

<sup>17</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 111. text of Agreement, annexed to resolution 34/68 of 5 December 1979.

## Documentary references and text of resolution

## International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space

General Assembly- 35th session  
Special Political Committee, meetings 14-19.  
Plenary meeting 50.

A/35/20. Report of Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on work of its 23rd session, Headquarters, New York, 23 June-3 July.

A/35/46. Report of Preparatory Committee for 2nd United Nations Conference on Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on work of its 2nd session, Headquarters, New York, 24 June-3 July.

A/SPC/35/L.10 and Corr.1. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved without objection by Special Political Committee on 29 October, meeting 19.

A/35/582. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 35/14, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/35/582, adopted without vote by Assembly on 3 November 1980, meeting 50.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/66 of 5 December 1979,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its twenty-third session,

Reaffirming the common interest of mankind in furthering the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and in continuing efforts to extend to all States the benefits derived therefrom, as well as the importance of international co-operation in this field, for which the United Nations should continue to provide a focal point,

We/coming the successful completion of the recent outer space mission carried out jointly for the first time by cosmonauts from Cuba, Hungary, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam, within the framework of the "Inter-cosmos" programme,

Reaffirming the importance of international co-operation in developing the rule of law in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space,

1. Endorses the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

2. Invites States which have not yet become parties to the international treaties governing the uses of outer space to give consideration to ratifying or acceding to those treaties;

3. Takes note with appreciation of the detailed recommendations on the preparation and organization of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space submitted by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in its capacity as Preparatory Committee for the Conference;

4. Notes that the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its nineteenth session:

(a) Continued its efforts to formulate draft principles relating to the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space;

(b) Continued its efforts to elaborate draft principles governing the uses by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting;

(c) Continued its discussion of matters relating to the defini-

tion and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities, bearing in mind, inter alia, questions relating to the geostationary orbit;

(d) Reviewed existing international law relevant to outer space activities with a view to determining the appropriateness of supplementing such law with provisions relating to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space;

5. Endorses the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Legal Sub-Committee at its twentieth session should:

(a) Continue on a priority basis:

(i) Its detailed consideration of the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space, with the aim of formulating draft principles relating to remote sensing;

(ii) Its efforts to complete the elaboration of draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting;

(b) Continue to consider matters relating to the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities, bearing in mind, inter alia, questions relating to the geostationary orbit;

6. Decides:

(a) In pursuance of the consideration of the relevant item on the agenda of the Legal Sub-Committee at its nineteenth session, to include in the agenda of its twentieth session an item entitled "Consideration of the possibility of supplementing the norms of international law relevant to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space;"

(b) To establish in connexion with this item a working group of the Legal Sub-Committee;

7. Notes that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its seventeenth session:

(a) Continued its consideration of questions relating to remote sensing of the earth by satellites;

(b) Continued its consideration of the United Nations programme on space applications and the co-ordination of space activities within the United Nations system;

(c) Continued its examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit;

(d) Continued its consideration of technical aspects of and safety measures relating to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space and adopted the report of the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space;

(e) Considered questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space;

(f) Achieved further progress, in its capacity as advisory body to the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, in its detailed consideration of questions relating to the preparation and organization of the Conference;

8. Endorses the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee at its eighteenth session should:

(a) Consider the following priority items:

(i) Questions relating to the United Nations programme on space applications and the co-ordination of space activities within the United Nations system;

(ii) Questions relating to remote sensing of the earth by satellites;

(iii) Preparations for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

(iv) Use of nuclear power sources in outer space;

(b) Consider the following items:

(i) Questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space;

(ii) Physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit;

9. Endorses the United Nations programme on space applications for 1981 proposed to the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee by the expert on space applications;

10. Requests the expert on space applications to include in his report to the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee at its eighteenth session a list of activities which could be undertaken within the United Nations space application programme, further to assist Member States in their efforts to share the benefits of applications of space technology for development;

11. Expresses its appreciation to all Governments as well as specialized agencies and other international organizations which acted as hosts to, offered fellowships for, or otherwise assisted in the holding of, international training seminars and workshops on space applications, particularly for the benefit of developing countries;

12. Requests the specialized agencies to continue their co-operation with the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and to provide it with progress reports on their work relating to the peaceful uses of outer space;

13. Requests the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue its work, in accordance with the present resolution and previous resolutions of the General Assembly, to consider, as appropriate, new projects in outer space activities and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, including its views on which subjects should be studied in the future.

## Scientific and technical aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space

As in previous years, consideration of various scientific and technical aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space continued during 1980 in the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, its Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and the General Assembly.

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee met from 28 January to 13 February, giving priority to items dealing with remote sensing of the earth by satellites, the United Nations programme on space applications and the co-ordination of space activities within the United Nations system, and the use of nuclear power sources in outer space. It also examined questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space, and the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit.

The Outer Space Committee, which met from 23 June to 3 July, examined the report of the Sub-Committee and in general endorsed its recommendations.

In a comprehensive resolution—35/14—on these and other aspects of outer space, the Assembly noted that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee had continued its consideration of the above-mentioned questions, endorsed the United Nations programme on space applications for 1981 and asked the Outer Space Committee to consider new projects in outer space activities.

Resolution 35/14 also dealt with various legal aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space, which were considered by the Outer Space Committee's Legal Sub-Committee (see preceding sub-chapter).

By resolution 35/15, the Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE-82) and decided to accept Austria's invitation to host the Conference at Vienna in August 1982. The Assembly also indicated the States and other participants to be invited to take part in the Conference, and

invited submission of national papers by 15 June 1981 and promotion of public awareness of the Conference.

Details of these and other decisions are described below.

### Remote sensing

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee continued consideration of the current pre-operational/experimental phase of remote sensing of the earth by satellite as well as possible future operational satellite remote-sensing systems.

In examining the various aspects of remote-sensing data, the Sub-Committee had before it, as it had requested in 1979,<sup>18</sup> a document containing the views of members of the Outer Space Committee and international organizations defining the terms "Coarse," "medium" and "fine" as used to characterize the spatial resolution (a measure of the amount of detail visible in a photograph taken from space) for remote-sensing imaging systems. Governments which replied generally considered that the terms could not be given precise quantitative definitions; these concepts, which should only be used in a relative sense, might require different definitions depending on their applications. Another document the Sub-Committee had requested reported on the concept of effective resolution element as an approach to a definition of resolution; it discussed two concepts—"effective radiometric resolution element" and "spatial effective resolution element"—but did not provide finalized definitions. A paper prepared by the United Kingdom on the definition of spatial resolution in imaging radar systems noted that a number of definitions existed for that purpose, related to the particular applications of the data. The relation between spatial and radar radiometric resolution was emphasized.

The Sub-Committee requested the International Society for Photogrammetry to review the above concepts and to inform it in 1981 of more precise definitions, if any.

<sup>18</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979,p. 115.

Differing opinions were expressed regarding the practicability and utility of classifying primary (unanalysed) remote-sensing data. The Sub-Committee again was not able to agree on specific recommendations concerning the need for such a classification or the manner in which it might be made. Differing opinions were also expressed regarding the dissemination of primary data. Some States believed that such data should be freely disseminated; thus nations that could not afford their own system would not be placed at a disadvantage. Other points of difference were whether and when dissemination should be subject to the permission of the sensed State and what might be an appropriate limit of photographic resolution for dissemination without such consent.

The Sub-Committee reiterated the view that there was no scientific or technical basis for a sensed State not having timely and non-discriminatory access to data of its territory.

The Sub-Committee again discussed the possible co-ordinating role of the United Nations in remote sensing through the establishment of a panel of experts; however, it was not currently in a position to recommend establishment of such a panel. Expressed but not agreed upon were views that: the Sub-Committee rather than a panel should continue to be the focal point of technical and scientific aspects of remote sensing; the panel's tasks could better be undertaken through direct bilateral and multilateral co-operation; application of remote-sensing techniques to different areas of resource management required different methodologies and approaches and a panel would not be able to address itself to such a wide range of activities; a Secretariat officer might be nominated to keep the Sub-Committee informed of co-ordination activities taking place outside the United Nations framework; the Working Group on Remote Sensing might be reconvened within the Sub-Committee; and an international body with remote-sensing satellites might be established under United Nations auspices to provide data.

The Sub-Committee, which also had before it a list of applications of remote sensing, prepared by the Secretariat, recommended that States should be requested to assist in the compilation of a detailed catalogue on the uses of remote sensing, to be prepared by the Secretariat; such a catalogue, containing also examples of resource management, problems and possible solutions, of applied remote-sensing techniques, of other information sources, and of benefits of remote sensing, would be useful in preparations for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (see section below).

Aware of the need to provide assistance to developing countries and recognizing the necessity of regional co-operation, the Sub-Committee encouraged the establishment of new and the strengthening of existing regional remote-sensing centres, with a view to creating an indigenous capacity within these countries. It urged the United Nations, through its space applications programme and the remote-sensing centres of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Natural Resources and Energy Division (NRED) of the United Nations Secretariat's Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, and other interested agencies to continue co-operation with those centres, which were encouraged to give high priority to remote-sensing activities in agriculture and non-agricultural resources.

The Outer Space Committee, at its June/July session, considered and endorsed the views of the Sub-Committee that the International Society for Photogrammetry review definitions of resolution elements for remote-sensing imaging systems and that States provide the Secretariat with the necessary assistance in updating the remote-sensing catalogue. It recommended the continued strengthening of the newly established FAO Centre of Remote Sensing Applications, particularly in education and training, encouraged the remote-sensing centre of NRED to continue its work, and welcomed a World Meteorological Organization (WMO) proposal to provide in 1981 a progress report on the Global Atmospheric Research Programme summarizing the results of this effort. The Committee expressed its appreciation that the remote-sensing centre in Cairo, Egypt, was prepared to offer its services and facilities, within the framework of African co-operation, as a regional training and user-assistance centre for training in remote-sensing techniques, environmental studies and engineering, and other studies and projects in African countries. The Committee noted the importance of providing adequate training facilities in all aspects of remote sensing.

When the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/14 on 3 November (see p. 120), it endorsed the Outer Space Committee's recommendation that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee should consider as a priority topic in 1981 questions relating to remote sensing of the earth by satellites.

Space applications programme and  
co-ordination of outer space activities

Reviewing his report outlining the United Nations programme on space applications, the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee com-



mended the work of the United Nations expert on space applications and expressed its appreciation to Governments and organizations that had hosted or provided assistance during 1979 to the four United Nations-sponsored training courses and seminars on practical applications of space technology.<sup>19</sup> It also expressed its gratitude to Italy and the Netherlands for having offered fellowships in 1979, and noted with appreciation Belgian and Italian offers to renew sponsorship of training fellowships.

The 1980 programme contained the following training courses or seminars: a regional training seminar on satellite remote-sensing applications for agriculture, rangeland and hydrology (Ouagadougou, Upper Volta, 9-23 January); a United Nations/FAO seminar on remote-sensing benefits for national development (San José, Costa Rica, 20-22 April, in co-operation with the Environmental Research Institute of Michigan (United States)); the United Nations/FAO fifth international training course on applications of remote sensing to water resources and hydrology (Rome, 19 May-16 June, in co-operation with Italy); a United Nations seminar on applications to land-use planning (Tokyo, Japan, 15-20 September); a United Nations/FAO regional training seminar on applications for land resources (Athens, Greece, 7-17 October); and a United Nations training seminar on applications in geology and hydrology (Baku, USSR, 17-29 November).

The Outer Space Committee endorsed the United Nations programme on space applications for 1981 outlined by the expert on space applications in his report-which also gave information on United Nations-sponsored seminars and training courses in 1979 and 1980 and evaluated the 1977 programme-and commended the expert's work in carrying out the programme. The Committee requested him to include in his 1981 report a list of activities that could be undertaken within the programme to assist Member States further in their efforts to share the benefits of applications of space technology for development.

The Committee expressed appreciation for governmental, and organizational assistance for training courses and seminars, and to Austria, Belgium, India and Italy for fellowship offers for advanced study and training in space applications; it hoped such offers would be increased.

The General Assembly, in adopting resolution 35/14 (see p. 120), endorsed the Outer Space Committee's recommendation that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee consider as a priority item questions relating to the programme on space applications and co-ordination of space activities in the United Nations system. It en-

dorsed the space applications programme for 1981 proposed by the expert, reiterating the Committee's request that he include a list of further activities of assistance in this field that might be undertaken. The Assembly also expressed its appreciation to Governments and organizations which had hosted, offered fellowships for or assisted in holding training seminars and workshops.

The Sub-Committee also considered the co-ordination of activities of the organizations within the United Nations system in the area of practical applications of space technology. It noted a subject-oriented report by the Secretary-General on future activities of the organizations and on progress achieved in furthering consultation on and co-ordination of outer space activities among United Nations-related organizations. It also noted that the interagency Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) had recognized the need for further consultation on activities and programmes particularly as related to the preparations for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

Another study, submitted by the Secretariat, concentrated on two aspects of a comprehensive study the Sub-Committee had requested on the current and potential benefits of space science and technology to Member States, particularly the developing countries: a general survey of such benefits and an explanation of how the United Nations system was attempting to meet requests for aid in space applications.

The Sub-Committee noted the conclusion in the study that the system had sufficient expertise and flexibility to play an effective role in assistance in realizing benefits from outer space activities. The Sub-Committee concluded that, before an assessment could be made of the benefits to be derived from co-ordination of space science activities, it would be necessary to survey in more detail and through interagency consultations the various space science programmes that already existed.

As agreed at an ACC-convened interagency meeting on outer space activities held at Geneva from 26 to 28 September 1979, a second interagency meeting was held there from 8 to 10 September 1980 to discuss the preparation of background papers for the Conference, assigned to interested organizations, as well as contributions to the Secretary-General's integrated report on assistance being extended to developing countries on practical applications of space technology.

The Outer Space Committee noted with ap-

<sup>19</sup> Ibid, p. 116.

preciation the reports and participation in its work of representatives of United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and other international organizations.

The General Assembly, in adopting resolution 35/14, asked the specialized agencies to continue their co-operation with the Committee and provide it with progress reports on their work relating to the peaceful uses of outer space.

#### Use of nuclear power sources in outer space

The expert Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space, established by the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, continued its work at its second session at Headquarters, New York, from 28 January to 12 February 1980. It discussed safety problems involved in the use of nuclear power sources in outer space, implementation of recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection for populations and the environment in the context of space vehicles using nuclear power sources, an evaluation of existing methods in understanding orbital mechanics to determine if improvements might be made in predicting re-entry phenomena, and a definition of technical considerations regarding a format for notification.

The Group reaffirmed its conclusion that nuclear power sources could be used safely in space provided that all necessary safety requirements were met, and agreed that study should continue on the subject areas it had been discussing, based on studies that had been or might be submitted to it. The Group recommended that it should meet during the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee's next session to continue its consideration of the question, and further requested the Secretariat to circulate to Member States before that session the studies already submitted plus any new material.

The Outer Space Committee noted the conclusions of the Working Group and endorsed the recommendation that it should meet during the Sub-Committee's 1981 session and the request that the Secretariat should ensure the advance distribution of material to Member States.

The General Assembly, in adopting resolution 35/14 (see p. 120), endorsed the Committee's recommendation that the Sub-Committee consider as a priority item in 1981 the use of nuclear power sources in outer space.

(For information on the legal aspects of the use of nuclear power sources in outer space, see p. 125.)

#### Space transportation systems

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee in 1980 considered space transportation systems

on the basis of: a Secretariat report on the international implications of new space transportation systems, summarizing existing systems and those under development, surveying current and future requirements for such systems and discussing issues that might arise as a consequence of their development; a report containing the views of Member States on space transportation systems; and a bibliography of literature on activities that might be undertaken using space platforms.

Recognizing that the progress being made in the various programmes was providing the international community with a much wider choice in such systems, the Sub-Committee decided to continue consideration of this item. This decision was endorsed by the Outer Space Committee, and by the General Assembly when it adopted resolution 35/14 (see p. 120).

#### Geostationary orbit

A study prepared for the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, with the assistance of the Committee on Space Research of the International Council of Scientific Unions, examined the dynamics of space objects. It focused on satellite orbit stability and factors affecting it, such as gravity, air drag and lunisolar disturbances, and on methods of removing inactive satellites from their orbits, including the efficiency and economy of each of the methods. A second document contained the views of Member States on the most efficient and economical means of using the geostationary orbit. These papers were used in the Sub-Committee's continued examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit. A comprehensive study on the topic was under preparation.

Some members reaffirmed their view that planning was a principal way to assure effective use of the geostationary orbit; a promising way to avoid saturation of the orbit would be the use of geosynchronous orbits with small inclinations and quasi-stationary orbits. Other suggestions included the establishment of criteria of compatibility of geostationary-orbit satellite networks, better onboard- and ground-antennae directional equipment, and application of interference-resistant methods of transmission from geostationary satellites. Other members doubted the possibility of reaching the best possible use of the geostationary orbit by planning and asked that the Sub-Committee's work not duplicate studies being conducted by the International Telecommunication Union. Other views concerned claims of sovereignty by equatorial countries over segments of the geostationary orbit (see also p. 124).

As in the Sub-Committee, widely divergent views were expressed in the Outer Space Committee on the subject. The Committee endorsed the Sub-Committee's request that the study on the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit continue to be updated as required.

By resolution 35/14 (see p. 120), the General Assembly endorsed the Committee's recommendation that the Sub-Committee consider the item again at its 1981 session.

### **Preparations for the Second United Nations Outer Space Conference**

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, acting as Advisory Committee to the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space scheduled to be held in 1982, met during the Sub-Committee's January/February 1980 session. The Advisory Committee stressed the primary importance of national papers to be submitted by Member States to serve as the basis for Conference discussion of the agenda items and to provide an input to the final report. To assist States in preparing national papers before the end of June 1981, the Committee requested that the Secretariat commission the preparation of background papers as soon as possible. Recommending that Member States consider sending officials to regional seminars organized in 1980-1981 in the context of preparations for the Conference, the Advisory Committee was of the view that papers commissioned by the seminars in this regard should also be considered in elaborating the final report.

The Advisory Committee requested the Secretariat to prepare a more detailed report on the publicity aspects of the Conference, including financial implications. The Secretariat was also requested to outline in a document for the Preparatory Committee general rules concerning the convening of United Nations meetings and conferences, including their financial implications.

The Preparatory Committee for the Conference, which held its second session during the Outer Space Committee's June/July session, established a working group to assist it. It endorsed the Advisory Committee's recommendations and recommended that the Conference be held at Vienna from 9 to 21 August 1982.

The Preparatory Committee expressed its approval of the arrangements made for the preparation of background papers and decided to invite Member States to propose additional experts to join the international teams preparing them. The Committee also welcomed the decision of the Executive Committee of WMO to prepare two additional technical background papers.

The Preparatory Committee enumerated, and recommended that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to invite to the Conference, various categories of participants.

Among the recommended public information activities for the Conference were issuance of a special United Nations stamp, holding an international essay contest, organization of a worldwide poster contest, exhibits, updating the United Nations publication *Space Activities and Resources*, and providing mass-media material for promoting public awareness of the Conference.

The Preparatory Committee recommended that the Secretary-General appoint senior members of the Conference secretariat in consultation with United Nations Member States.

The recommendations and views of the Preparatory Committee were endorsed by the General Assembly at its 1980 regular session.

The Assembly's adoption without vote of resolution 35/15 on 3 November followed deliberations in the Special Political Committee on the Preparatory Committee's report. The Special Political Committee on 29 October approved the resolution without objection; it was introduced by Austria on behalf of 40 sponsoring Member States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below). The Assembly thereby endorsed the recommendations in the Preparatory Committee's report, including those pertaining to who should receive invitations to participate. In addition to all States, these included Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and national liberation movements recognized in its region by the Organization of African Unity. Member States were invited to submit national papers by 15 June 1981 and to promote public awareness of the Conference through the mass media and by issuing special commemorative stamps. The Assembly also decided to accept Austria's offer to host the Conference at Vienna from 9 to 21 August 1982.

During the discussion, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Japan, Kenya, Poland, the Upper Volta and Venezuela expressed support for the Conference and discussed some of its aims: the peaceful use of space technology; the possible future direction of space activities; and the role to be played by the United Nations in the exploration and use of outer space. Austria, China, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Indonesia, Pakistan, Romania, Turkey and the United States expressed the hope that the Conference would provide a forum for agreement on how to make the benefits of space technology available to all, and in particular to the developing countries.

The Federal Republic of Germany, speaking

after approval of the resolution, also on behalf of Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States, reaffirmed the reservations of those Governments concerning the participa-

tion of the Council for Namibia in the Conference. Similarly, Israel recorded its objections to the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

#### Documentary references and text of resolution

##### Preparations for the Second United Nations Outer Space Conference

General Assembly- 35th session  
Special Political Committee, meetings 14-19  
Plenary meeting 50.

A/35/46. Report of Preparatory Committee for 2nd United Nations Conference on Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on work of its 2nd session, Headquarters, New York, 24 June-3 July. (Annex: List of documents before Committee.)

A/SPC/35/L.11. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved without objection by Special Political Committee on 29 October, meeting 19.

A/35/582. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 35/15, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/35/582, adopted without vote by Assembly on 3 November 1980, meeting 50.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/16 of 10 November 1978, in which It decided to convene a second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and to designate the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, and the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee to serve as the Advisory Committee to the Preparatory Committee,

Recalling also its resolution 34/67 of 5 December 1979, in which It endorsed the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space concerning:

- (a) The provisional agenda of the Conference,
  - (b) The preparation and organization of the Conference, including the secretariat, bureau and form of the Conference,
  - (c) The ceiling for the cost of the Conference,
- Having considered the report of the Preparatory Committee,

1. Endorses the recommendations contained in the report

of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

2. Decides to accept the offer of the Government of Austria to be host to the Conference at Vienna from 9 to 21 August 1982;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to invite:

- (a) All States to participate in the Conference;
- (b) Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, to participate in the Conference;
- (c) Representatives of organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under its auspices in the capacity of observers to participate in the Conference in that capacity, in accordance with Assembly resolutions 3237(XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976;

- (d) Representatives of the national liberation movements recognized in its region by the Organization of African Unity to participate as observers, in accordance with Assembly resolution 3280(XXIX) of 10 December 1974;

- (e) The specialized agencies and the international Atomic Energy Agency, as well as interested organs of the United Nations, to be represented at the Conference;

- (f) Interested intergovernmental organizations to be represented by observers at the Conference;

- (g) Directly concerned non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to be represented by observers at the Conference;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to make, within the ceiling of expenditure established for the Conference, the necessary organizational, administrative and publicity arrangements as set out in the report of the Preparatory Committee;

5. Invites Member States to submit national papers for the Conference not later than 15 June 1981;

6. Invites Member States actively to promote, to the extent possible, public awareness of the Conference by distributing relevant information through their national radio and television networks, as well as through the efficient use of other mass media;

7. Welcomes the decision of the United Nations Postal Administration to issue a special stamp commemorating the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space;

8. Invites Member States to issue special national stamps of a commemorative nature;

9. Requests the Preparatory Committee and its Advisory Committee to continue the preparatory work for the Conference.

## Enlargement of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

By resolution 35/16, adopted without a vote on 3 November 1980, the General Assembly enlarged the membership of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space from 47 to 48 and then decided to expand it to a maximum of 53.

In letters of 9 and 10 October to the Assembly President, China and Viet Nam, respectively, requested membership in the Outer Space Committee.

In the Special Political Committee, Austria sponsored a two-part resolution to enlarge the Outer Space Committee, which the Assembly adopted as resolution 35/16. By section I, the Assembly took note of China's request and accordingly increased the Committee's membership from 47 to 48. By section II, the Assembly noted the interest expressed by other States in becoming members, decided to expand the member-

ship to a maximum of 53, and requested the Assembly President, after consultation with the regional groups, to appoint the new members.

Before approving the text of the resolution as a whole without objection on 29 October, the Special Political Committee voted separately on section II, approving it by a recorded vote of 113 to 1 (United States), with 1 abstention (Tunisia).

In a note verbale of 5 November, the United States explained that, had a separate vote been

taken on section II of the resolution in the plenary Assembly, it would again have voted against it, while joining the consensus on the resolution as a whole. It was the view of the United States that the expansion of the Committee would detract from its ability to carry out its work and that any consideration of expanding its membership should have been thoroughly discussed within the Committee itself before a final decision was made.

#### Documentary references and text of resolution

General Assembly- 35th session  
Special Political Committee, meetings 17-19  
Plenary meetings 50.99.

A/35/61 1. Note verbale of 5 November from United States to President of General Assembly.

A/35/791. Appointment of members of Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. Note, dated 12 January 1981, by Secretary-General.

A/SPC/35/4. Letter of 9 October from China to President of General Assembly.

A/SPC/35/5. Letter of 10 October from Viet Nam to President of General Assembly.

A/SPC/35/L.12. Austria: draft resolution. approved without objection by Special Political Committee on 29 October, meeting 19.

A/35/582. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 35/16 as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/35/582, adopted without vote by Assembly on 3 November 1980, meeting 50.

The General Assembly,

Noting that the advance of science and technology has enhanced the knowledge of, and interest in, the peaceful uses

of outer space and international co-operation in this important field, to the benefit of mankind and to the advantage of all States, whatever their level of economic and scientific development,

Aware of the need to ensure that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space carries out its work in the most effective way,

#### I

1. Takes note of the request of a Member State for admission to membership in the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

2. Decides, accordingly, to increase the membership of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space from forty-seven to forty-eight;

#### II

1. Takes note of the fact that other States have expressed interest in becoming members of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

1. Decides to expand the membership of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space from forty-eight to a maximum of fifty-three;

3. Requests the President of the General Assembly, after consultation with the regional groups, to appoint no more than five new members of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

## Registration of space launchings

In 1980, United Nations Member States and international governmental agencies launching objects into orbit around the earth or farther into space continued to supply to the United Nations information on their launchings, in accordance with a 1961 General Assembly resolution<sup>20</sup> and the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space.<sup>21</sup> The Convention, which came into force on 15 September 1976, had 27 States parties as at 31 December 1980.

Sixteen notifications were received and distributed as documents of the Committee on the

Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. They covered objects launched during the last part of 1979, as well as during 1980.

India and the European Space Agency each submitted information on one launching. The USSR reported on the launching of 117 objects and the United States on the launching of 16 spacecraft.

<sup>20</sup>See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 35, resolution 1721 B (XVI) of 20 December 1961.

<sup>21</sup>See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 63, text of Convention, annexed to resolution 3235 (XXIX) of 12 November 1974.

#### Documentary references

A/AC.105/INF.385. information furnished in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1721 B (XVI) of 20 December 1961 by States launching objects into orbit or beyond (India).

ST/SG/SER.E/29-43. information furnished in conformity with Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (USSR, United States, European Space Agency).

## Chapter III

## Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea

The 1980 session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, its ninth, ended in August with the issuance of an informal text of a draft convention on the law of the sea. The draft convention, covering most human uses of the oceans, incorporated the results of negotiations at the ninth and previous sessions.

The Conference recorded substantial agreement on all but one of the "hard-core" issues

which were identified as standing in the way of a convention. But it did not reach the goal it had set itself in August 1979<sup>1</sup>—approval of a convention by the end of 1980. The new timetable approved at the close of the ninth session envisaged a concluding session in 1981, at Caracas, Venezuela, for the purpose of signing the convention.

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 122.

## Ninth session of the Conference

The ninth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea was held during 1980 in two parts: from 3 March to 4 April at United Nations Headquarters, New York, and from 28 July to 29 August at Geneva.

Previous sessions had been held every year since 1973, as follows: first session, New York, December 1973; second session, Caracas, Venezuela, June/August 1974; third session, Geneva, March/May 1975; fourth session, New York, March/May 1976; fifth session, New York, August/September 1976; sixth session, New York, May/July 1977; seventh session, Geneva, March/May, and New York, August/September 1978; and eighth session, Geneva, March/April, and New York, July/August 1979.<sup>2</sup>

The mandate of the Conference, assigned to it by the General Assembly in 1973, was to draw up a convention dealing with all matters relating to the law of the sea.<sup>3</sup> The decision to convene the Conference was taken by the Assembly in 1970.<sup>4</sup>

A total of 155 States and the United Nations Council for Namibia participated in the ninth session: 152 attended the first part and 143 the resumed session. Zimbabwe, as a member of a specialized agency, began participating in the Conference at the resumed session. Two territories, 10 specialized agencies or United Nations-related bodies and 13 intergovernmental organizations participated as observers. (For participating States and officers, see APPENDIXIII.)

In addition, 31 non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council participated as observers, as did four national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity or the League of Arab States: the Palestine Libera-

tion Organization and the South West Africa People's Organization at both parts of the session, the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania at the first part and the African National Congress (South Africa) at the resumed session.

The only changes made during 1980 in the officers of the Conference and membership of its committees were that Ireland replaced Belgium as a Vice-President and Thailand replaced Bangladesh as a member of the Drafting Committee.

## Organization of work

As at previous sessions, the work of the Conference in 1980 was largely carried on in informal meetings and was based on negotiating texts issued by the Conference's collegium, consisting of its President and the Chairmen of its three main committees. The results of these meetings were then reported to the Conference at formal meetings.

For the first part of the 1980 session, work was based on a revised informal composite negotiating text issued in April 1979.<sup>5</sup> Following a month of informal negotiations, the officers concerned reported on the results, after which the Conference held two days of public meetings in April to enable delegations to comment on proposed changes in the text. A second revision of the negotiating text was issued at the end of the first part of the session and formed the basis for work at the resumed session. After four more

<sup>2</sup> For accounts of these sessions, see Y.U.N., 1973, p. 44; 1974, p. 71; 1975, p. 116; 1976, pp. 73 and 82; 1977, p. 84; 1978, p. 143; and 1979, D. 121.

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 43, resolution 3067(XXVIII) of 16 November 1973.

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1970, p. 81, resolution 2750 C (XXV) of 17 December 1970.

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 126.

weeks of negotiations, on which the President and committee Chairmen again reported, a general debate was held in plenary meetings at the end of August, followed by the issuance of the "Draft convention on the law of the sea (informal text)."

The work at the first part of the session was carried out mainly in: the Working Group of 21, concerned with the international sea-bed area; Negotiating Groups 6 and 7, dealing with a definition of the continental shelf and with delimitation of maritime boundaries, respectively; the Third Committee, on marine scientific research; and informal plenary meetings on dispute settlement, general provisions of the convention and a proposed Preparatory Commission (see p. 140). During the resumed session, sea-bed matters were again dealt with by the Working Group, while negotiations on other outstanding issues were conducted in ad hoc groups, as the mandates of the seven negotiating groups established by the Conference in 1978<sup>6</sup> expired at the end of the first part of the 1980 session.

The Working Group of 21 was chaired by the Chairman of the First Committee, who also co-ordinated the negotiations on issues involving the Assembly (the supreme organ) and the Council (the executive organ) of the proposed International Sea-Bed Authority. Frank X. J. C. Njenga (Kenya), Chairman of Negotiating Group 1, co-ordinated for the first part of the session the negotiations on matters relating to the sea-bed exploration and exploitation system. Tommy T. B. Koh (Singapore), Chairman of Negotiating Group 2, co-ordinated those concerning financial arrangements for the future system. Harry Wuensche (German Democratic Republic) continued consultations with the Group of Legal Experts on the Settlement of Disputes relating to First Committee matters (those pertaining to the sea-bed); for the resumed session, he carried out consultations on exploration and exploitation. Satya N. Nandan (Fiji) continued consultations on production policy.

#### Participation of Namibia

On 6 March 1980, the Conference decided that Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for the territory, would participate in the Conference in accordance with a 1979 resolution by which the General Assembly had decided to grant Namibia full membership in the Conference.<sup>7</sup> The decision was taken on the recommendation of the Conference's General Committee, made the previous day, following a request by the Council President. In taking this decision, placed before it by the President of the Conference, the Conference also deleted rule 62

of its rules of procedure, which had provided that the Council might designate representatives to participate as observers in the Conference without the right to vote.

In Committee, the United States, speaking also on behalf of Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom, reaffirmed the reservations they had made in explanation of vote when the Assembly adopted its resolution.

#### First Committee and its Working Group of 21

The Working Group of 21 continued to be composed of 10 representatives from the "Group of 77" developing States, two from the Eastern European group and nine from Western European and other developed States. Its co-ordinators reported to the First Committee on 1 April and 22 August on the results of negotiations on sea-bed issues, dealt with in part XI of the negotiating text.

On the system of exploitation, the Chairman of Negotiating Group 1 suggested some changes relating to the transfer of technology to the International Sea-Bed Authority and developing countries from State-operated entities and private firms holding mining contracts with the Authority. He said the changes aimed at making the contractors' undertakings binding and more precise while setting realistic limitations to them.

He also proposed a new procedure for a future review of the entire system for exploiting the deep sea-bed that would enable a Review Conference to modify the initial system by a two-thirds majority of the States parties in the event no agreement on changes had been reached within five years after the review commenced. This procedure replaced a suggestion he had made in 1979<sup>8</sup> for the possible imposition of a moratorium on new mining contracts if the Review Conference failed to reach agreement.

On sea-bed production policy, Mr. Nandan, reporting on the results of discussions, suggested a revised formula by which the Authority would determine how much nickel and other sea-bed minerals could be produced each year. He said his proposals were acceptable to a substantial majority of the participants in the discussions, including land-based producer and consumer countries.

On financial arrangements, the Chairman of Negotiating Group 2 reported substantial support for proposals covering the financing of the Enterprise- the mining arm of the Authority- and a tax system for private and public miners

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N. 1978, p. 145.

<sup>7</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1098, resolution 34/92 C of 12 December 1979.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid, p. 122.

under contract to the Authority. He suggested that the amount of capital needed for the first mine site of the Enterprise be determined by the Preparatory Commission, so that prospective participants would know in advance how much money they would have to commit. He also suggested that the Enterprise be exempted from paying taxes to the Authority during its first 10 years of operation. He redrafted the Statute of the Enterprise, adding a phrase providing for its operational autonomy and a requirement that it operate on sound commercial principles.

The Chairman of the Group of Legal Experts on the Settlement of Disputes reported agreement on the role of commercial arbitration in settling disputes over sea-bed mining contracts.

The Chairman of Negotiating Group 3, on organs of the Authority, carried out consultations on the required majorities for decision-making in the future Council. He reported that further negotiations were needed.

The second report of the co-ordinators, in August, set out new proposals on outstanding issues relating to future exploitation of the deep sea-bed.

A new voting scheme was proposed for decision-making in the Council. Different majorities would be needed for different categories of decisions: a simple majority for procedural matters, a two-thirds or three-fourths majority for most questions of substance and consensus on the most sensitive matters. Rules, regulations and procedures for sea-bed mining could be adopted or changed only by consensus. A special conciliation committee would be set up where necessary to promote consensus.

Developing States which were potential land-based producers of minerals found on the sea-bed would be entitled to representation on the 36-member Council, among six developing countries with "special interests" which would be given seats.

Endorsement by the Council's Legal and Technical Commission would suffice to assure Council approval of any plan of work submitted by a sea-bed operator, unless the Council decided by consensus to reject the plan. The Commission would calculate an annual production ceiling for the sea-bed as a whole and, once plans of work were approved, issue production authorizations to individual miners. If producers sought authorizations in excess of the ceiling, the Council would select among applicants to determine how much each could produce.

The Authority would be obliged to study measures of economic adjustment assistance, including co-operation with specialized agencies and other international organizations, to help devel-

oping countries whose export earnings or economies were likely to be seriously affected by sea-bed mining.

All contracts with sea-bed miners approved by the Authority up to 10 years after the start of commercial production by the Enterprise would carry provisions obliging the contractor to transfer technology to the Enterprise. Under the previous text, this obligation would have been limited to contracts approved before the Enterprise began commercial operation. Another proposal would strengthen the provision on the transfer of technology owned by a "third party." sea-bed miners would be obliged to acquire, as long as there was no substantial cost to them, the legal right to transfer to the Authority any technology they had bought or leased from others for use in their sea-bed operations.

Payments by States for the initial mining project to be carried out by the Enterprise would be staggered so that the funds would be made available as needed, rather than all at once.

Minor changes were proposed in the production control scheme and the procedure for future review of the sea-bed system after 15 years.

Commenting on the report in the First Committee, the Chairman of the Group of 77 did not object to the incorporation of the proposals in the new revision of the negotiating text, but some members, including Chile, Kenya, the Philippines, Trinidad and Tobago, Zambia and Zimbabwe, expressed reservations on some aspects, including the production control formula and the voting scheme. China regarded the voting scheme as unsatisfactory and the tax rates for sea-bed miners as too low.

A number of industrialized countries, including Australia, Canada, France, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States, welcomed the progress achieved but expressed reservations, particularly on the tax scheme. Small and medium-sized industrialized countries, including Austria, Finland, Israel, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey, called for improvement of their representation on the Council, but the United States opposed this view.

Mongolia, Poland and the USSR found the proposals imperfect but an acceptable compromise.

On the proposal of Romania, the Committee requested the Secretariat to prepare a study on how much money each State would have to contribute to the administration of the Authority and the Enterprise.

The Conference, on a proposal of the Philippines at a plenary meeting on 29 August, requested the Secretariat to conduct a study analysing the effects of the new clause in the sea-bed production control formula introduced in the April



revision of the negotiating text, designed to protect the interests of land-based mineral producers and mineral-consuming countries (see p. 142). The Conference, without objection, approved the proposal, which was supported by Burundi, Canada, Indonesia, Nigeria and Zaire, as amended by the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom.

#### Second Committee and Negotiating Groups 6 and 7

The Second Committee and the two negotiating groups dealing with Second Committee matters met informally during the first part of the 1980 session. At the resumed session, the Second Committee held one informal meeting. The Committee's mandate covered ocean areas other than the deep sea-bed.

The Committee Chairman, who was also Chairman of Negotiating Group 6, concerned with a definition of the continental shelf, submitted a report to the Conference dated 29 March. He proposed an addition to the definition worked out in 1979<sup>9</sup> that would limit the breadth of the shelf to 350 nautical miles when its outer limit extended to an oceanic ridge. He also proposed a new annex to the negotiating text, setting out the mandate of a Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf. No agreement was reached on the main outstanding issue relating to the shelf—a proposal to have coastal States share with the international community part of the revenue they derived from exploiting non-living resources in areas of the shelf more than 200 miles from shore.

The Chairman also reported widespread understanding in favour of a proposal by Sri Lanka to allow an exceptional method of delimitation to meet the special circumstances of that country's broad continental shelf. The understanding would be incorporated in the Conference's Final Act.

No agreement was reached on the delimitation of the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf between States with opposite or adjacent coasts, and on the settlement of delimitation disputes. The Chairman of Negotiating Group 7, Eero J. Manner (Finland), in a report of 24 March issued at the conclusion of the Group's work, suggested a formula to the effect that delimitation in such cases would be effected by agreement in conformity with international law. Such an agreement, the text added, would be in accordance with equitable principles, employing the median or equidistance line, where appropriate, and taking account of all circumstances prevailing in the area concerned. Mr. Manner also proposed that delimitation disputes be settled by compulsory conciliation, a procedure that

States parties would be bound to follow but whose outcome they would not be obliged to accept.

The Manner formula mentioned both criteria favoured by the two opposing sides on the issue—delimitation in accordance with equitable principles and the use of a line equidistant between the two coasts. Discussions began on 13 August in a 22-member informal body called Consultations on Delimitation, composed of equal numbers from each side of the issue.

The Second Committee agreed on revised provisions for the protection of marine mammals and the extension of the right of hot pursuit to chases begun in archipelagic waters, as well as the addition of southern bluefin tuna to the list of highly migratory species entitled to protection.

#### Third Committee

The conduct of marine scientific research, particularly in the 200-mile exclusive economic zone and on the continental shelf, was the only Third Committee issue which had remained outstanding. The Committee held one formal meeting on 4 March 1980 to organize its work and continued discussion of the subject in informal meetings.

The results were reported to the Conference on 28 March by the Committee's Chairman, who suggested a text which he said had widespread support. The revised articles would in principle allow foreign vessels to conduct scientific research in the exclusive economic zone and on the continental shelf, but would also allow the coastal State to withhold consent to such research in areas of its continental shelf which it planned to explore or exploit itself. A foreign researcher would be given a second chance to comply with its obligations towards the coastal State before that State could call a permanent halt to the research on the ground that the researcher had violated those obligations. Another clause provided for compulsory conciliation in disputes where a coastal State was charged with not living up to its obligations under the convention in regard to foreign research.

Another revised article spelled out the rights of land-locked and geographically disadvantaged States with regard to marine scientific research in the exclusive economic zones or on the continental shelves of neighbouring coastal States.

During the resumed session, the Third Committee, on 20 August, approved recommendations by its Chairman for drafting changes in a number of articles. In a report to the Conference dated 25 August, the Chairman noted that the

<sup>9</sup> Ibid, p. 127.

Committee had previously completed substantive negotiations on all parts of the convention entrusted to it, dealing with the marine environment, technology and research. However, at the Committee's meeting of 20 August, several countries, including Brazil, Egypt, India, Spain, and Trinidad and Tobago, wanted negotiations to be continued on some articles, particularly article 263 dealing with the responsibility and liability of States with regard to marine scientific research.

#### Drafting Committee

The Drafting Committee and its six language groups met informally during both parts of the 1980 session, and also held an intersessional meeting at United Nations Headquarters from 9 to 27 June. The language groups continued to study lists of recurring words and expressions, and engaged in improving the translations of the negotiating text, in preparation for an article-by-article review by the Committee.

The Chairman submitted three reports during the year, one for each of its series of meetings. The reports contained the Committee's recommendations for modifications to the text.

#### Informal plenary meetings

The Conference held a number of informal plenary meetings on the following issues: the preamble to the convention, dispute settlement, the Preparatory Commission, final clauses and general provisions.

During informal meetings at the first part of the session, the Conference agreed on the text of a preamble, setting out principles on which the convention was to be based. In a report to the Conference dated 29 March, in which he presented the agreed text, the President said it had seemed from the discussion that the preamble should be brief, non-controversial and non-polemical.

On dispute settlement, the President reported on 29 March that agreement had been reached on the one outstanding issue: the appointment of members of a conciliation commission. According to a text by the President, which was accepted at an informal plenary meeting on 24 March, only one of the two conciliators chosen by each side might be its national unless the parties agreed otherwise.

In a report dated 23 August, the President said the Conference, at informal plenary meetings, had responded favourably to a proposal to restructure the dispute settlement part of the negotiating text (part XV), grouping in one section all provisions for compulsory resort to conciliation. In addition, it had accepted his proposal to call the new court to be established under

the convention the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea.

The President presented on 14 March an informal draft resolution for the establishment of a Preparatory Commission, which would make arrangements for convening the first sessions of the Assembly and the Council of the Sea-Bed Authority and the Tribunal. The Commission would be empowered to prepare and adopt draft rules of procedure and draft financial regulations for the Assembly and the Council, and would be composed of all States that had signed, ratified or acceded to the convention. It would meet as soon as possible after the lapse of 60 days following the opening of the convention for signature, provided that by that time it had been signed, ratified, acceded to or otherwise accepted by at least 50 States; if the number of States fell short of 50 at that point, the Commission could not be convened until 30 days after the fiftieth signature. Funds would be lent by the United Nations and repaid by the Authority. The United Nations would provide secretariat services.

Reporting to the Conference on 1 April, the President said there had been agreement during the informal meetings on the establishment of a Commission, though a few countries would have preferred its functions to be limited to preparations for the Authority. Regarding its composition, some countries felt that, to ensure broad and representative membership, it should consist of States which had signed the Conference's Final Act rather than being restricted to those which had signed or ratified the convention. While some countries wanted the Commission to take all decisions by consensus, others doubted the need for that as the Commission was only supposed to make recommendations. Concerning the preparation of rules, regulations and procedures of the Authority, some countries strongly felt that they should have provisional effect until the Authority decided otherwise, while others considered that such provisional effect would contravene the powers and functions of the Authority.

The Conference did not deal with the Preparatory Commission proposal at its resumed session.

Several proposals to insert general provisions in the convention, encompassing matters beyond the purview of any main committee, were considered at informal plenary meetings during both parts of the 1980 session. The initial discussions were inconclusive, according to reports by the President of 29 March and 1 April, though there had been broad acceptance of a proposal by Mexico and the United States intended to prevent any State from abusing its rights under the convention. An informal proposal on the peaceful uses of the seas, submitted by

Costa Rica and others, had also received wide support.

On 22 August, the President reported acceptance by the informal plenary meetings of a package of three proposals, concerning good faith and abuse of rights, peaceful uses of the seas, and disclosure of information. Also in August, the informal plenary meetings accepted articles on protection of archaeological and historical objects recovered from the sea-bed, prohibition of amendments to the principle that sea-bed resources were the common heritage of mankind, and responsibility for damage (see p. 145 for a summary of these articles). Consultations were inconclusive on an article proposed by Turkey, stating that the general provisions of the convention were to be applied with due regard to the special characteristics of the region concerned.

The Group of Legal Experts on Final Clauses, established in July 1979,<sup>10</sup> continued its work in informal meetings on certain controversial issues concerning the legal effect of the convention, namely, ratification, amendments, status of annexes, reservations and exceptions, relation to other conventions, denunciation and entry into force. Most of these clauses were accepted at informal plenary meetings during the resumed session, according to a report by the President dated 23 August. One of them provided for the convention to enter into force after ratification or accession by 60 States. (For a summary of these articles, see p. 145.)

#### Second revision of the negotiating text

After reviewing the reports submitted to the Conference and the debate on them in April, the collegium decided to include in the second revision of the informal composite negotiating text all proposals submitted by the Chairmen of the three main committees as well as the text suggested by the Chairman of Negotiating Group 7 (on delimitation of maritime boundaries) and the texts of the preamble and on dispute settlement proposed by the President as a result of negotiations at informal plenary meetings. A memorandum by the President, accompanying the text, stated that the Second Committee Chairman had expressed reservations about the inclusion of the text on delimitation.

The second revised text consisted of the preamble, 16 parts containing 303 articles, a transitional provision (on territories) and eight annexes.

The eight-paragraph preamble, which had not been in previous texts, mentioned the historic significance of the convention, cited the need for a new and generally acceptable convention, and stressed that the problems of ocean space were closely interrelated. It referred to the desirability

of establishing a new legal order for the oceans which would contribute to a just international economic order, and voiced the desire to develop the principles of the 1970 General Assembly Declaration of Principles Governing the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor, and the Subsoil Thereof, beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction that the sea-bed and its resources were the common heritage of mankind." It expressed the belief that the convention would contribute to the strengthening of peace and security, and affirmed that matters not regulated by the convention would continue to be governed by general international law.

Part I, on the use of terms, remained unchanged. The only change in part II, on the territorial sea and contiguous zone, was in article 25, on the rights of protection of the coastal State. A coastal State could suspend temporarily in specified areas of its territorial sea the innocent passage of foreign ships if this was essential to its security, including weapons exercises. There were no changes in part III, on straits used for international navigation, or part IV, on archipelagic States.

In part V, on the exclusive economic zone, articles 65 and 74 were changed. Article 65, on marine mammals, would explicitly permit coastal States and international organizations to impose stricter rules of exploitation than the convention itself provided, and encourage States to work through international organizations for the conservation, management and study of cetaceans. Article 74 dealt with the delimitation of the zone between States with opposite or adjacent coasts. Delimitation would be effected by agreement in conformity with international law and in accordance with equitable principles, employing the median or equidistance line, where appropriate, and taking account of all circumstances in the area. Pending agreement, the States concerned should make every effort to enter into provisional arrangements of a practical nature and not to jeopardize or hamper the reaching of a final agreement.

In part VI, dealing with the continental shelf, there were changes in articles 76 and 83. The definition of the continental shelf in article 76 was the same as in the previous text, except for the addition of a sentence excluding from the shelf the deep ocean floor with its ocean ridges, and a paragraph limiting the shelf to 350 nautical miles from the coastal baselines where the outer limit was on a submarine ridge. The limits established by the coastal State, taking into account recommendations by the projected Commission

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 125.

<sup>11</sup> See Y.U.N., 1970, p. 78. text of Declaration, contained in resolution 2749(XXV) of 17 December 1970.

on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, would be final and binding. A new annex II defined the powers, functions and mode of operation of this 21-member Commission. Article 83, on the delimitation of the continental shelf between States with opposite or adjacent coasts, had the same changes as article 74.

In part VII, on the high seas, the only change was in article 111, on the right of hot pursuit. That right was extended to chases begun in archipelagic waters. Parts VIII, IX and X, on the régime of islands, on enclosed or semi-enclosed seas, and on the right of access of land-locked States to and from the sea and freedom of transit, respectively, remained unchanged.

In part XI, on the international sea-bed Area, there were a number of changes. In article 151, concerning production policies, a new clause placed a floor under the application of the existing formula, according to which sea-bed producers would be guaranteed a 60 per cent share in the growth of world nickel consumption. The effect of the new clause was to specify that, in calculating the sea-bed share, an annual consumption increase of at least 3 per cent would be assumed, thereby guaranteeing a larger market for sea-bed producers even at times of sluggish growth in demand. At the same time, to protect land-based producers from a declining share of the market, the increase for sea-bed producers would be limited to 100 per cent of the actual consumption increase. Several other changes affecting the operation of production control were made in this article.

Article 155 called for the convening of a Review Conference 15 years after the start of the first commercial production from the sea-bed. The Conference would be given five years to evaluate the mining system and its benefits. If it failed to agree, it would have another year to adopt amendments to the system by a two-thirds vote. The amendments would enter into force for all States parties 30 days after two thirds of them ratified, acceded to or accepted the amendments.

A new paragraph in article 157, on the nature and fundamental principles of the International Sea-Bed Authority, stated that the Authority would have the powers and functions conferred on it by the convention as well as incidental powers needed to perform those powers and functions. A revised article 158, on the organs of the Authority, would require each organ to avoid taking any action which might derogate from or impede the exercise of powers and functions conferred on another organ. Article 160, on the powers and functions of the Assembly, described it as the Authority's supreme organ and gave it the power to decide which organ should

deal with any question not specifically entrusted by the convention to any organ. A footnote was added to article 161, on the composition, procedure and voting of the Authority's Council, stating that productive negotiations had commenced on the subject of decision-making. The Legal and Technical Commission, the subject of article 165, was to have additional powers for the protection of the marine environment.

Changes were made in article 188, which provided for the submission of sea-bed disputes to a special chamber of the Law of the Sea Tribunal or an ad hoc chamber of the Tribunal's Sea-Bed Disputes Chamber or to binding arbitration. Contract disputes were to be submitted to binding commercial arbitration unless agreed otherwise by the parties. A commercial arbitral tribunal would not be competent to interpret the convention; questions of interpretation would have to be referred to the Sea-Bed Disputes Chamber.

There were a number of changes in annex III, on the basic conditions of prospecting, exploration and exploitation. Regarding technology transfer, the revised text stated that every contract with the Authority authorizing an operator to explore or exploit the deep sea-bed would spell out the operator's obligations to transfer technology, including the commitment to make available to the Authority, on fair and reasonable commercial terms and conditions, the technology he was legally entitled to transfer. In the case of technology owned by a third party, the operator would have to obtain a written assurance from the owner that it would be made available to the Enterprise on request, and he would have to take all feasible measures to acquire the legal right to transfer it to the Enterprise. The operator would also be obliged to transfer technology to developing countries mining the deep sea-bed, but only when the Enterprise had not requested or received technology from him. If the Enterprise could not obtain the technology it needed to begin operations, the Council or Assembly could convene a meeting of States to take steps to ensure that the technology was made available. The technology transfer obligations could be invoked until 10 years after the Enterprise had begun commercial production. Technology was defined in the annex as the equipment and know-how needed for a viable system.

Other changes in this annex included: tighter limitations to ensure against monopolization of sea-bed mining by a particular country; additional criteria to guide the Authority in deciding whether to grant priority to a particular applicant for a mine site; and giving the Authority power to impose penalties, including fines and contract suspension or termination, in cases of contract violation.

The Statute of the Enterprise, set out in annex IV, also contained numerous changes. The Enterprise was to operate on sound commercial principles and enjoy autonomy in the conduct of its operations. Its Governing Board was to take decisions by an absolute majority of eight of its 15 members, who would be paid by the Enterprise. The Board's powers and functions would include the development of plans of work and programmes for the Enterprise's mining activities, the submission of work plans to the Council, approval of the results of negotiations on the acquisition of technology, establishment of terms and conditions for joint arrangements with outside entities, budget approval and borrowing. The Director-General of the Enterprise would be directly responsible to the Board and subject to rules and regulations approved by it.

The Enterprise would be exempted from paying income taxes to the Authority during its first 10 years of commercial production. The amount of funds needed for its first mining operation would be recommended by the Preparatory Commission. In the event that the Enterprise did not obtain all the funds it needed from the States which initially adhered to the convention, they could be asked to contribute supplementary amounts until more States came in, at which time the extra payments and loans would be refunded. The schedule of repayment to States would be adopted by the Assembly on recommendation of the Council and advice from the Governing Board. The funds made available to the Enterprise would be in freely usable or convertible currencies. The Enterprise would negotiate with host countries for immunity from national taxation.

Part XII, on protection and preservation of the marine environment, remained unchanged, but several changes were made in part XIII, dealing with marine scientific research.

A new paragraph in article 242, on promotion of international co-operation, would require a State to enable other States to obtain information necessary to prevent and control damage to the health and safety of persons and the environment.

Article 246, on the conduct of marine scientific research in the exclusive economic zone and on the continental shelf, contained a new provision on research in the outer shelf (beyond 200 miles from shore): a coastal State would not be able to withhold consent to such research except in areas which it had designated for exploitation or exploration. Regarding research projects under the auspices of or undertaken by an international organization, article 247 provided that the coastal State should be deemed to have authorized such a project if it had approved it when the organization decided to undertake it or if the State was willing to participate in the project. Article

253 dealt with suspension or cessation of research activities: a coastal State could require the suspension of a project on grounds specified in the article, but once those conditions had been met it would have to lift the suspension order and allow research to continue; if the researcher did not comply within a reasonable time, the coastal State could require cessation.

Revised article 254, on the rights of neighbouring land-locked and geographically disadvantaged States, would require a researcher to notify the coastal State of any notice of a proposed research project given to such a neighbouring State. An expert appointed by a land-locked or geographically disadvantaged State could participate in a research project if the coastal State did not object to the expert appointed.

There were no changes in part XIV, on the development and transfer of marine technology.

In part XV, on dispute settlement, two articles were revised. Article 296, which set out limitations on the applicability of the convention's compulsory settlement section, listed two types of disputes over marine research which the coastal State would not be obliged to submit to binding third-party settlement: disputes involving the right or discretion of coastal States to withhold consent for research in their exclusive economic zone and on their continental shelf, and disputes over a decision by the coastal State to order suspension or cessation of research. If in such matters a researching State alleged that the coastal State was not acting in accordance with the convention, the dispute would have to go to conciliation, but the conciliation commission could not call into question the discretionary right of the coastal State to bar certain types of research in the economic zone or on the continental shelf, or to exclude foreigners from resource-related research in designated areas of the outer shelf.

In article 298, allowing optional exceptions to binding dispute-settlement procedures, a new paragraph would require States involved in a dispute over sea boundaries to submit it to conciliation. If the parties were then unable to negotiate an agreement on the basis of the conciliation commission's report, they would be obliged, by mutual consent, to submit the question to other binding procedures.

Annex V, on conciliation, was revised to provide that only one of the two conciliators chosen by each side to sit on a conciliation commission might be its national, unless otherwise agreed.

Draft convention on the  
law of the sea (informal text)

At the end of the resumed session in August 1980, the collegium prepared a draft convention

(informal text) which contained a preamble, 17 parts consisting of 320 articles, a transitional provision and eight annexes. Compared to the second revision of the negotiating text (described in the preceding section), the only changes appeared in: part XI, on the international sea-bed Area, and related annexes; part XV, on dispute settlement (rearranged); part XVI, new to the text and containing general provisions; and part XVII, final clauses.

Article 150 in part XI added two guidelines for policies relating to sea-bed activities: development of the common heritage for the benefit of mankind as a whole, and conditions of market access for sea-bed minerals no more favourable than those applied to imports from other sources.

A reference to other measures of economic adjustment assistance, as an alternative to compensation, was added to a paragraph in article 151, on production policies, requiring the Assembly to assist land-based developing country producers harmed as a result of sea-bed production. The Assembly would also, on request, study the problems of States likely to be most seriously affected.

Under the review procedure provided for in article 155, amendments to the sea-bed part of the convention adopted at a future Review Conference would enter into force one year after two thirds of the States parties had ratified, acceded to or accepted them.

In article 161, on the composition, procedure and voting of the Council, one change was made in the list of interest groups to be represented: potential land-based producers of the types of minerals to be derived from the sea-bed were mentioned as part of the developing country representation on the 36-member Council.

The article spelled out a new voting formula, the key element of which was the extensive use of a consensus procedure. Consensus-defined as the absence of any formal objection-would be required for adoption of the rules, regulations and procedures for sea-bed mining, as well as for recommendations to the Assembly on rules for the distribution of economic benefits to States, decisions on protection of mineral-producing developing countries against adverse economic effects of sea-bed mining, and the adoption of amendments to the sea-bed part of the convention. A conciliation commission could be set up to promote consensus. Other substantive matters would be decided either by two-thirds or three-fourths majorities, depending on the nature of the issue, and procedural questions would be decided by a simple majority of members present and voting.

Article 162, on the Council's powers and functions, included a revised procedure for the ap-

proval of sea-bed miners' plans of work. Such a plan, once it was endorsed by the Council's Legal and Technical Commission, would be deemed to have been approved by the Council unless the Council disapproved it by consensus of all members other than the State sponsoring the applicant. A plan disapproved by the commission could be approved by a three-fourths vote of the Council. Under another paragraph, the Council (by a three-fourths majority) would make a selection among applicants for production authorizations when the total of what all producers wanted to mine exceeded the annual production ceiling.

Under article 163, on organs of the Council, the decision-making procedures of the Legal and Technical Commission and the Economic Planning Commission would be established by the rules, regulations and procedures of the Authority. Their members, 15 for each commission, would be elected for five-year terms from among persons nominated by States parties on the basis of competence and integrity. The members would be prohibited from having any financial interest in sea-bed activities and from disclosing industrial secrets they learned while working for the Authority. Under article 165, the Legal and Technical Commission was given the additional task of calculating the production ceiling for all sea-bed mining and issuing production authorizations to individual mining entities within that ceiling.

Article 183, on the Authority's immunities from national taxation, was revised to specify that the immunities would extend only to transactions within the scope of its official activities and not to taxes which were no more than charges for services. Goods exempt from tax could not be resold except as agreed with the State concerned. States would not be permitted to tax the pay of persons working for the Authority who were not their nationals.

In annex III, on basic conditions of prospecting, exploration and exploitation, most of the changes concerned technology transfer. A new provision would give a sea-bed contractor 45 days to revise his offer in a case where a commercial arbitration body found that he had not complied with the requirement that he make technology available to the Authority on fair and reasonable terms and conditions. Where the technology sought by the Enterprise was owned by a third party, the contractor would be bound to acquire, whenever he could do so without substantial cost to himself, a legally binding and enforceable right to transfer it to the Enterprise.

According to another addition in this annex, the selection of applicants for production authorizations would be made so as to avoid discrimination against any State or system.

The Statute of the Enterprise, contained in annex IV, included several changes in regard to the financing of that organ's first mining operation. The amount of funds needed for that purpose, and the criteria and factors for adjusting that amount, would be included by the Preparatory Commission in the Authority's draft rules, regulations and procedures. The Assembly, at its first session, would adopt by consensus measures to deal with any shortfall that might result if the contributions of States parties to the convention were less than the Enterprise needed. The interest-free loans to be made to the Enterprise by all States parties would take the form of irrevocable non-negotiable non-interest-bearing promissory notes which the Enterprise would cash as needed, in accordance with a schedule to be drawn up by its Governing Board.

Part XV, on dispute settlement, was rearranged into three sections, dealing respectively with voluntary procedures, compulsory procedures entailing binding decisions, and limitations and optional exceptions. In the last section were grouped all procedures involving compulsory resort to conciliation. The body previously referred to as the Law of the Sea Tribunal was named the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. A new section in annex V, on conciliation, detailed the procedural aspects of this form of settlement.

The new part XVI contained general provisions concerning the application or interpretation of the convention as a whole or relating to matters going beyond the scope of other parts. Under article 300, States would be required to discharge their obligations in good faith and not to abuse their rights, jurisdictions and freedoms under the convention. Article 301 would oblige States parties to refrain from any threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State. Article 302 would exempt States from having to supply information if disclosure would harm their essential security interests. By article 303, States would have the duty to protect archaeological and historical objects found at sea; a coastal State could treat their removal from the contiguous zone (up to 24 miles from shore) as a violation of its regulations. Article 304 stated that the convention's provisions on responsibility and liability for damage were without prejudice to the application of existing rules and the development of new ones.

Part XVII set out the convention's final clauses, most of them appearing in the text for the first time. The convention would be open for signature for 24 months after its adoption (article 305). It would enter into force 12 months after the sixtieth State had adhered to it (article 308).

No reservations or exceptions could be made to the convention unless expressly permitted by other articles (article 309). A State would not be precluded from making declarations or statements that did not purport to alter the legal effect of the convention (article 310). The new convention would prevail, for the States adhering to it, over the 1958 Geneva Conventions on the law of the sea,<sup>12</sup> and no amendments could be made to the basic principle that the sea-bed and its resources were the common heritage of mankind (article 311).

Under articles 312 to 316, amendments to the convention could be made as follows: for sea-bed matters, amendments would have to be approved by the Assembly and the Council, followed by acceptance by three-fourths of the States parties; for the other parts of the convention, amendments would have to be approved by a conference and accepted by two thirds or by 60 of the States parties, whichever number was greater. In the case of non-controversial amendments, a simplified procedure without convening a conference would be applied if no State objected.

A State could cease to be a party to the convention by denouncing it, with effect from one year after its notification reached the Secretary-General (article 317). The Secretary-General would act as depositary of the convention, and also report on issues of a general nature that had arisen with respect to it (article 319).

#### Discussion in plenary meetings

The Conference met on 2 and 3 April for a general discussion on proposed changes to the first revision of the negotiating text. Most of the 91 speakers favoured the preparation of a revised text on the basis of the proposals made by the President and the Chairmen of the main committees and negotiating groups, although some countries expressed reservations and stressed the need for further negotiation.

Following the incorporation of these changes into the second revision of the text, the Conference held a general debate from 25 to 27 August at which 120 delegations expressed their views on the new text and on the results of the latest negotiations. Again the text was generally endorsed but a number of individual difficulties were placed on record.

A summary of the positions expressed at these two debates follows.

Sea-bed. A number of countries endorsed as a whole the changes affecting sea-bed exploration and exploitation made in the second revision. Among those taking this position were Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Brazil, Bulgaria, the Bye-

<sup>12</sup> See Y.U.N., 1958. p. 377.

Iorussian SSR, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Malawi, Mongolia, New Zealand, the Niger, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Swaziland, Tonga, Turkey, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay and Viet Nam. Similar broad support by countries from all regions was voiced in August for the changes that were later introduced into the informal draft convention, though Uganda, as Chairman of the Group of 77, said that Group's acceptance did not preclude individual countries from voicing reservations on specific parts of the package.

Members of the Group of 77 called for strengthened provisions to ensure the transfer of technology to the International Sea-Bed Authority on reasonable commercial terms. The Group proposed in April that the text retain a provision prohibiting sea-bed contractors from using a particular item of technology unless they had obtained a written assurance from the supplier that he would also make it available to the Authority.

India urged that specific sanctions be envisaged against third-party owners who did not comply with their obligations towards the Authority. Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Philippines and Tunisia also favoured provisions to ensure that contractors did not evade their obligations.

Speaking of the proposals that were eventually incorporated into the second revised text, Algeria and the United Republic of Tanzania said they undermined the concept of technology transfer by requiring the Enterprise to buy it on the open market and by restricting the definition of the kinds of technology covered. Iran believed they offered no guarantee that technology transfer would take place and failed to provide adequate penalties in the event of failure to respect obligations. Venezuela also doubted the effectiveness of the guarantee to transfer.

Many developing countries, including Algeria, the Congo, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, the Libyan Arab -Jamahiriya, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mozambique, Oman, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and Zaire, asked that mineral-processing technology be explicitly included in the transfer provisions, and most of these also suggested that transport and marketing technology be covered as well.

Commenting on the 10-year period during

which the technology transfer obligations would remain in effect after the Enterprise began commercial production, Angola, the Ivory Coast, Mozambique, Pakistan and Sierra Leone asked for removal of the time-limit. Swaziland was not convinced that there should be a limit, while Kenya suggested that it be extended to 25 years. In Jamaica's view, the obligations should continue during the first decade after each contractor (rather than the Enterprise) began commercial operations. On the other hand, the Netherlands wondered whether any extension of the period might not upset the balance of the negotiated package.

Among the industrialized countries, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and the United States objected to the provision requiring contractors to transfer technology to developing countries, and the United Kingdom voiced reservations on the same clause. Japan also found difficulty in endorsing the provision on transfer of technology owned by a third party, stating that it would discourage private enterprise from participating in sea-bed mining. Italy asked for further negotiations on technology transfer. The Netherlands could accept the obligation of technology transfer but urged that the language be kept flexible to accommodate differing national laws. Sweden and Switzerland found the proposals generally acceptable, though Switzerland had difficulties about the transfer to developing countries.

Industrialized countries expressed concern about arrangements for financing the sea-bed system, including the Enterprise. Austria, Belgium, the German Democratic Republic, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden and the USSR wanted some advance indication of how much they would have to pay to establish and operate the Enterprise's first sea-bed mine site. Czechoslovakia urged that a limit be placed on amounts required from individual States, while Italy wanted the total sum to be fixed. Poland believed the financial burden placed on States should be proportionate to the benefits they would derive from sea-bed exploitation. Spain feared that an undue financial burden would be imposed on medium-sized industrialized States which would not immediately benefit from sea-bed mining. Switzerland voiced concern that some States might delay ratifying the convention because of the provision making the original parties responsible for covering any shortfall caused by the failure of others to adhere. Several States welcomed the changes in the financial provisions proposed in August and later incorporated into the informal text.

Some developing countries, such as Nigeria, questioned whether the financial arrangements



for the Enterprise were adequate. Bhutan and Nepal thought the least developed countries should be exempt from making financial contributions, and Tonga said a way must be found to alleviate the financial burden on small States. The Ivory Coast and Mauritius thought that the funds to be loaned and guaranteed by all States should not be restricted to the Enterprise's first project. Sri Lanka regretted that the negotiators had not agreed to exempt the Enterprise from all taxes, though it welcomed changes in the text tending to enhance the Enterprise's financial independence. Trinidad and Tobago suggested that all States, whether participants or not, had a duty to contribute to the Enterprise because they were all entitled to share in the benefits. Viet Nam would have preferred the Enterprise's first mine site to be underwritten mainly by sea-bed contractors.

Belgium, Italy, Japan and the Netherlands were critical of the tax rates to be paid to the Authority by sea-bed contractors; Belgium thought they were so high as to eliminate any prospect of profitability and jeopardize investment prospects. The Federal Republic of Germany proposed that the rates be halved for contractors starting commercial production before the year 2000. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on the other hand, said the Enterprise should be able to change the rates if it felt they were not commensurate with the immense profits of contractors.

Mauritius and Morocco urged changes in the text to guarantee the autonomy of the Enterprise.

Differing views about sea-bed production policies continued to be expressed by large consuming and investing countries, which stressed the need to maximize opportunities for the development of sea-bed resources, and by land-based mineral producers, which feared that their own economies would suffer if sea-bed miners gained too large a share of the market.

Several industrialized countries expressed dissatisfaction with proposed limitations on sea-bed mining. Belgium, for example, thought many countries might be reluctant to ratify the convention if there could only be about a dozen sea-bed mine sites, particularly as the financial contributions to be required of Governments were so high. The Federal Republic of Germany expressed concern that, by limiting the number of mine sites, production control could render meaningless the convention's guarantees of assured access to sea-bed minerals. Opposing any production limitation, Italy said it wanted to discourage any proposal that might prejudice not only the interests of the industrialized countries but those of the consumer countries in particular,

including most of the developing countries. The Netherlands considered that any limitation system should last only until world-wide arrangements were made between producers and consumers, and should afford reasonable opportunities for producing sea-bed minerals. Concern about restrictions on sea-bed production was also voiced in April by the United States, but it said in August that the latest formula, though far from ideal, was balanced and the issue should be regarded as closed.

Other countries viewed more positively the revised production-policy text that had emerged from the negotiations. Cuba accepted it but hoped the provisions to protect developing land-based producers would be strengthened. Denmark and Sweden viewed it as the maximum restriction on sea-bed production that could be accepted. Indonesia, concerned that land-based producers not be harmed by sea-bed production, noted that the negotiations seemed to have produced a basis for consensus. Norway regarded the text as a major contribution but said the production ceiling might need further study. Eastern European countries generally supported the new text as a basis of compromise; the German Democratic Republic and Hungary also stressed the need to protect the interests of commodity exporters.

On the other hand, Angola thought the formula should be refined to meet the interests of land-based producing States and potential producers, taking due account of possible catastrophic effects on the economies of certain developing countries. Concern about the effects of the formula on such producers was also voiced by Burundi, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Malaysia, Mali, Papua New Guinea and the United Republic of Tanzania. Swaziland suggested study of a possible provision for consultations between interested parties and for remedial measures when a developing land-based producer country was adversely affected. Hungary, Liberia, the Republic of Korea, Senegal and Yugoslavia stressed the need to balance the requirements of land-based producers on the one hand and of developing country consumers and sea-bed miners on the other. Lesotho urged that negotiations on the subject continue.

The Group of 77 proposed certain changes in the production-control formula that would have had the effect of reducing the production guarantee to sea-bed miners and ensuring a larger share for land-based producers during periods of low market demand. Zaire urged the Conference to go even further in that direction, arguing that the proposed formula would not prevent sea-bed producers from dominating the market, would restrict land-based production and prevent the

emergence of new producers because no one would risk huge sums to enter a glutted market. Zambia warned that the formula would create a catastrophic situation for developing land-based producers dependent on mining by forcing them to cut back on production during periods of low market growth. Zimbabwe proposed that sea-bed production not be permitted to exceed an amount that would cause land-based production to drop below its latest five-year average. Canada, the Ivory Coast and the Philippines thought that the figures in the production-guarantee clause should have been omitted from the revised text because there had not been agreement on them. However, Japan considered that the production guarantee for sea-bed miners in the existing text was insufficient to attract contractors, especially at the initial stage.

Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Colombia and Zimbabwe pressed for an anti-subsidy clause to ensure that sea-bed miners would not obtain an unfair economic advantage.

Strengthening the proposed compensation scheme for affected land-based producers was supported by Angola, Chile, the Ivory Coast, Malawi, Morocco, Zaire and Zambia. Mauritius welcomed the provision for compensation but said it must not become a first charge on the revenues of the Authority, which must be fairly distributed among all States. Nigeria regarded the promise of compensation as illusory, and the Philippines said the idea was practically negated by the fact that consensus in the Council would be required to implement it.

Bhutan feared that a clause added during the August negotiations, specifying that the benefits derived from the deep sea-bed be shared on a non-discriminatory basis, would prevent the least developed countries from receiving the special consideration they deserved.

Referring to a provision whereby a sea-bed operator's plan of work would be deemed to have been approved unless it was challenged in the Council after acceptance by the Legal and Technical Commission, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States favoured better safeguards to ensure the Commission's impartiality and to protect the rights of applicants for contracts. On the other hand, Algeria and Indonesia regretted that this provision would make approval of work plans almost automatic, whereas under the earlier text they would not have been approved if it meant surpassing the production limitation in effect; Algeria said the provision opened the way for more intensive exploitation of the sea-bed in a manner seriously detrimental to land-based producers.

Eastern European countries asked that the

provision to prevent monopoly control be extended to the part of the sea-bed reserved to the Enterprise and to developing countries, particularly in cases where firms from developed countries participated in joint ventures. France pressed for what it described as a truly effective anti-monopoly clause.

Regarding decision-making in the Council of the Authority, many developing countries expressed willingness to accept the compromise voting scheme worked out in August, but some regarded it as unsatisfactory because of its emphasis on decision by consensus, which they feared would paralyse the Council by subjecting it to a veto. Among those voicing concern about the effects of the consensus rule were Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Cape Verde, the Congo, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana, Indonesia, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, the Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zaire. Mali voiced concern because of the number of matters to be decided by a three-fourths majority. New Zealand described the voting scheme and the formula for composition of the Council as complex and cumbersome.

On the other hand, Fiji viewed the decision-making scheme as offering the only possible compromise, and said the consensus procedure was deeply rooted in many third world cultures where people were encouraged to take account of one another's views and interests. Jamaica described the formula as an assertion of the will of the international community to liberate itself from domination by the powerful. The Republic of Korea welcomed the breakthrough achieved on this point but thought safeguards were needed to ensure that the consensus method was not used to paralyse the Council.

A number of speakers suggested specific changes in the formula requiring different majorities for different types of decisions. Thus, China and Kenya thought that a number of questions should be resolved by a two-thirds rather than a three-fourths majority, though China said it would not object to the August formula if most countries accepted it. Colombia, Indonesia, Kuwait and Zimbabwe did not want the consensus rule to apply to action the Council might take to protect land-based producers from being harmed by sea-bed production. Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Nations Council for Namibia took the same position in regard to Council decisions on the distribution to States and peoples of benefits from sea-bed production; Kuwait noted that the recognition of liberation movements

was involved in this issue. Canada was concerned that a three-fourths majority would be required before the Council could act to protect environmentally sensitive areas. Pakistan, Somalia, and Trinidad and Tobago thought that decisions as to which voting majority would be required in specific cases should be made by a simple majority.

Eastern European countries and Mongolia, emphasizing the need to take account of the interests of all political and social systems represented in the Council, took the position in April that the best compromise lay in the earlier negotiating text, which provided for decisions by a three-fourths majority. As an alternative, they favoured a system originally suggested by Mongolia in the First Committee by which decisions on substantive questions would require a two-thirds vote of all members participating in a given session and would be valid only if negative votes were not cast by a simple majority in any two out of the five interest groups making up the Council or by the whole of a geographical group. This suggestion was supported by Cuba and Viet Nam, the latter adding that the voting system must be one that would prevent a small group of Western developed States from imposing their will on the Council by a sort of collective veto. However, when the new proposal on voting was made at the resumed session, the Eastern European countries supported it.

Speaking in April before the compromise formula was presented, the United States stressed the need of giving adequate protection to the real economic interests at stake in sea-bed mining. Speaking in August after the new formula emerged, Austria said it might paralyse the Council and did not seem to have been designed as an instrument of executive and managerial efficiency. France welcomed it as offering a safeguard rather than a privilege for the interests of the industrialized countries.

Austria, Greece, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland suggested that the Council be slightly enlarged to accommodate the smaller and medium-sized industrialized States. They feared that such States would be excluded from membership for excessive periods because they did not qualify under any of the special interest categories that would determine the composition of the Council under the existing text. Others favouring some formula to accommodate such States were Belgium, Finland, Honduras,

Norway, Senegal, and Turkey, though Norway added that this must be done in a way that did not call into question the agreed decision-making procedures. New Zealand thought it unfair that developed States which were not major mineral producers would be inadequately represented on

the Council, since most of them would be substantial contributors to the Authority and the Enterprise. Greece urged better representation for States with special maritime interests, while Morocco and Portugal suggested that countries supplying the labour force for maritime activities should be represented.

The Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Japan, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and the United States opposed efforts to revise the compromise reached in August on the composition of the Council and its voting system. The Netherlands and the United Kingdom feared that any change in the Council's size would upset the voting scheme.

Argentina, Colombia and Guatemala expressed the view that the special interests of potential land-based mineral producers must be represented—a point which was endorsed by Honduras in August after it was added to the second revision of the negotiating text. Senegal urged that "potential producer" be defined. The Republic of Korea felt that the interests of developing consumer countries heavily dependent on mineral imports had not been given sufficient importance.

Algeria, Angola, Egypt, Madagascar, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and the United Republic of Tanzania were concerned that the Council's powers might outweigh those of the Assembly. Kenya suggested that the Assembly be given the right to discuss any matter on which a negative decision by the Council might paralyse implementation of the convention.

With regard to the procedure for review of the sea-bed mining system 15 years after the start of commercial production, a number of industrialized countries, including the Federal Republic of Germany, welcomed the abandonment of the provision in previous texts that would have permitted a moratorium on new sea-bed mining contracts if agreement on changes in the system had not been reached within five years after the start of a Review Conference. However, they said they could not accept the latest proposal to permit the sea-bed part of the convention to be amended by two thirds of the States parties.

Several developing countries described the new review formula as acceptable, but others, including Algeria, Bahrain, the Congo, Guyana, India, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia, favoured retention of the moratorium proposal. Angola and Guyana thought the review provision needed further work to ensure respect for sea-bed resources as a common heritage.

Referring to the question of preparatory investments prior to the entry into force of the convention, the United States said in August that the convention must contain arrangements to facilitate the incorporation of existing sea-bed exploration activities into the treaty regime and to prepare for an early start of the Enterprise.

Territorial sea. Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cape Verde, China, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Iran, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malta, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates and Uruguay supported a proposal that the innocent passage of foreign warships through the territorial sea should be subject to prior authorization by or notification to the coastal State. The Republic of Korea proposed an alternative text providing only for prior notification. Egypt and the United Arab Emirates said coastal State authorization should also be required for the passage of nuclear-powered ships or vessels carrying dangerous goods. Finland and Sweden said coastal States already had the right to require prior notification of the passage of warships.

The Federal Republic of Germany said that innocent passage by all ships was a fundamental right. The United Kingdom and the United States opposed the proposal for prior authorization or notification and, along with Nigeria, urged retention of the existing text, giving all vessels the right of innocent passage. Australia, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Hungary, Mongolia and the Ukrainian SSR also opposed revision of the existing text.

In the view of the United Republic of Tanzania, the definition of innocent passage did not strike the right balance between the interests of coastal and other States.

Albania said each coastal State had the right to define its territorial waters up to a reasonable width, taking account of individual conditions and the interests of others. Ecuador maintained that States should be able to extend their territorial sea to 200 miles, as Ecuador had done. Somalia, which had also proclaimed a 200-mile territorial sea, said the convention should protect such acquired rights, either by allowing reservations or by incorporating a safeguard clause.

The Federal Republic of Germany said the right laid down in the negotiating text to extend the limit to 12 miles should not be exercised to the detriment of other States and was dependent on acceptance of passage through straits used for

international navigation. Turkey stated that the right to a 12-mile territorial sea should not be exercised unilaterally in semi-enclosed seas without taking account of the rights of others.

Three countries objected to a provision in the negotiating text to the effect that, when two States disagreed on where to draw the line between overlapping territorial seas, they could not go beyond the midway point unless historic title or other special circumstances dictated otherwise. Argentina called the provision unacceptable unless agreement could be reached on delimitation of the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf. Venezuela said the provision should be brought into line with the delimitation clauses covering those other maritime zones. In Romania's view, the basic principles in such cases should be equality and agreement between the States concerned.

Peru and a number of other countries seeking changes in the text concerning the territorial sea and other zones of national jurisdiction objected during the August debate that other delegations appeared unwilling to negotiate on outstanding matters within the purview of the Second Committee. Others, however, including Colombia, Cuba, Indonesia and Eastern European countries, said they would oppose any attempt to reopen negotiations on already agreed issues.

Straits used for international navigation. The articles on this topic were generally endorsed in the discussion. However, Albania said there could be no automatic right of free passage through a strait leading to an enclosed or semi-enclosed sea. A provision permitting innocent passage from the open sea through a strait leading to the territorial sea of another State was opposed by Kuwait on the ground that States might have to suspend passage of hostile ships menacing their territorial integrity and independence.

Iran opposed the provision permitting overflight of straits by foreign aircraft. Morocco and Spain asked that the criteria for the passage of aircraft and vessels be made more precise, and that the obligations assumed by user States be accompanied by adequate provisions concerning responsibility. In Oman's view, a number of States bordering straits had not received equitable treatment. The United Republic of Tanzania considered that the provisions on straits were discriminatory and put undue emphasis on super-power military use.

Archipelagic States. The Philippines regretted that recognition of archipelagic waters had been made conditional on requiring the archipelagic State to designate sea lanes through those waters for the passage of foreign vessels, and to accept the right of overflight of those lanes—a right not enjoyed over the territorial sea.

Exclusive economic zone. Bahrain, Iraq and Poland urged that the text be revised to accommodate the need of geographically disadvantaged States to fish in neighbouring maritime areas. Bahrain and Mali did not want to see such States confined to "surplus" fish stocks. Romania suggested an amendment to give them access to the fisheries of neighbouring regions if their own region was poor in living resources; this suggestion was supported by Albania, Cape Verde, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominica, Poland, Tonga, Turkey and Zaire, though Zaire said it needed improvement.

Urging that geographically disadvantaged States be granted more equitable participation in the fisheries of neighbouring States' zones, Nepal said that decisions on the distribution of the zone's resources should be taken by an international organization, not unilaterally, while Bhutan said coastal States should take the recommendations of such organizations into account. Lesotho thought that the nationals of a land-locked State should have the same status as those of coastal States or should be given preferential treatment.

Malawi felt that provisions favourable to coastal States should be reconsidered. Mongolia said it would have liked to see improvements that took account of the rights of land-locked and geographically disadvantaged States. The Niger opposed any attempt to reopen debate with the aim of further diminishing the modest rights granted to those States.

Speaking of the provision giving developing land-locked States the right to share in fishing resources within their region, even when the coastal State approached the point where it could harvest the whole of the catch itself, Austria and Switzerland said the text should not draw a distinction between developed and developing land-locked States.

Kuwait and Spain thought the text did not safeguard the interests of States whose nationals had traditionally fished in areas previously considered to be high seas. Zaire interpreted the term "States with special geographical characteristics" to cover States that had traditionally fished in waters which would, under the convention, become another State's economic zone.

Taking a different view, Pakistan said it did not recognize any other State's right to resources in the zone and voiced strong reservations on the articles pertaining to this matter. Ecuador suggested changes to ensure that no decisions on the management of highly migratory species in the zone were taken without coastal State consent. The United Republic of Tanzania thought the provisions on the zone impinged too much on the rights of coastal States.

A number of countries, among them Australia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, France, the German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Hungary, the Ivory Coast, New Zealand, Peru, the Philippines, Turkey, the USSR, the United Kingdom, Uruguay and Viet Nam, were in favour of the proposed addition to the text on protection of marine mammals (see p. 141), originally submitted by the United States. Japan said it could accept the new wording on the understanding that each stock of such mammals would be dealt with individually, when appropriate, through consultations among the States concerned, taking account of such factors as population and harvesting levels. Denmark expressed its understanding that the assistance of international organizations would be required when necessary in respect of individual stocks.

Argentina urged support for an informal proposal to strengthen the article on the settlement of disputes over the management of fish stocks that straddled neighbouring economic zones and the high seas; it argued that the existing text would not achieve the objective of conserving a resource threatened by the predatory activities of large fishing fleets. Guatemala, Guyana, Kenya, Morocco, Somalia and Turkey were among those supporting this proposal, and Cape Verde said that conservation provisions for such stocks should be strengthened to prevent uncontrolled and selfish depletion.

A revised version of the Argentine proposal, sponsored also by Canada, was endorsed by Costa Rica, Guyana, Morocco, Portugal and Uruguay. Chile called for further negotiations on the basis of this proposal, while Ecuador urged that the article be amended to ensure that regulations applicable beyond the 200-mile limit were brought into line with those of the coastal States concerned.

However, Hungary, Italy (speaking for the European Economic Community (EEC) nations), Somalia, the USSR and Zaire opposed any changes in the articles on fisheries. Japan opposed any restriction on freedom of the high seas and believed that any conservation arrangement for stocks within and beyond the economic zone should be based on voluntary agreement among those concerned.

Brazil said the convention should stipulate that the area beyond the territorial sea must not be used in a manner detrimental to a coastal State's security, and that military exercises in the economic zone required authorization by the coastal State. The United Kingdom called for improvements in the article on removal of off-shore structures in the zone. Uruguay asked for negotiations on responsibility for damage caused in the zone by warships or other non-commercial

government vessels as a result of non-observance of coastal State laws and regulations—a point which the text did not cover.

Nepal, supported by Austria, Bhutan, Lesotho, Mali, the Niger, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Swaziland, Uganda, Zaire and Zambia, urged inclusion in the revised negotiating text of its 1978 proposal for a common heritage fund, which would redistribute to developing countries a share of the mineral revenues derived by coastal States from their economic zone and continental shelf.<sup>13</sup> Swaziland said the fund would be a real move in the direction of the new international economic order. Uganda declared that, if the Conference did not affirm that the economic zone was not within the exclusive jurisdiction of coastal States, about 10 such States, most of them developed, would gain the most; the needs of the land-locked and geographically disadvantaged States, which numbered at least 67, should be taken into account.

**Continental shelf** A number of countries agreed with the formula on the limits of the continental shelf, presented on 29 March by the Chairman of Negotiating Group 6 (see p. 139). These included Ireland and the USSR, authors of two earlier proposals to define the outer limits of the shelf, though the USSR said it was not fully satisfied with the new provision excluding oceanic ridges. Also in favour were Australia, Brazil, the Byelorussian SSR, Costa Rica, Denmark, the German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Iceland, Italy, Mauritius, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela. China considered the new formula reasonable but suggested an amendment to allow flexibility in view of the great variations in geography and geology. Cuba and Viet Nam also accepted the formula but reiterated their preference for criteria based on distance from shore rather than depth. Nigeria, which had favoured making the shelf coterminous with the exclusive economic zone, said it could accept as a compromise the principles underlying the new text.

Argentina accepted the definition as part of a package but regarded the addition of the clause on oceanic ridges as a further sacrifice of the legitimate interests of coastal States and a restriction on their sovereign rights over the shelf. Mongolia supported what it described as a major concession to the broad-margin States in the hope that they would accommodate the interests of the land-locked and geographically disadvantaged States.

The United Arab Emirates, speaking for the Arab group, which had previously proposed a 200-mile limit, considered that the new definition made the text even more obscure and al-

lowed coastal States to extend their shelves arbitrarily. The group was willing to extend the outer limit beyond 200 miles, but felt that distance rather than depth must be the sole criterion. Austria, Liberia, Nepal, Romania, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland and Thailand voiced concern that the definition would extend the jurisdiction of coastal States and thereby reduce the international area of the sea-bed. Dissatisfaction or reservations were also expressed by China, Malta, Yugoslavia and Zaire; the last three favoured a 200-mile limit. Algeria, Bhutan, Mali, Singapore and Swaziland objected that the text allowed for uncertainty in its application. Bangladesh stated that the shelf should be coextensive with the exclusive economic zone and requested special consideration for its own situation because of the peculiar nature of its seaboard.

The new clause on oceanic ridges was criticized by Bahrain, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany and Poland on the ground that it was vague or unnecessary, and by Switzerland, which regarded it as unacceptable if it meant that States could claim certain undersea areas that were not theirs under existing international law. Denmark also objected to a provision permitting States to lay pipelines across the shelf of another State.

Most States welcomed the proposal to establish a Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, but differing views were expressed on whether the Commission's actions should be taken as definitive. Brazil, France and Venezuela thought the Commission should make non-binding recommendations. The United Kingdom opposed a change in wording, made in the April revision, according to which the final limits established by a coastal State would have to be on the basis of the Commission's recommendations rather than taking them into account, as the previous text had stated. In Uruguay's view, the new language would alter the legal status of the recommendations. Austria, on the other hand, felt there should be a closer link between the recommendations and the final definition of limits.

Singapore questioned the proposal to elect the Commission's members on the basis of geographical distribution, stating that this could give an edge to broad-margin States and those sympathetic to their views. Austria, Bhutan and Mongolia urged that the interests of land-locked and geographically disadvantaged States be represented.

Bhutan, Czechoslovakia and Singapore suggested that the expenses of the members be met

<sup>13</sup>See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 151.

by the coastal States concerned or by the Sea-Bed Authority, Singapore added rather than by the State which nominated them. Mali feared that the provision to make the nominating States pay members' expenses would bar developing countries, particularly land-locked ones, from participating in the Commission. Uruguay thought the financial provisions would not safeguard the Commission's autonomy.

The United Kingdom said it was ready to make a contribution under the scheme outlined in the negotiating text whereby coastal States would share with the international community part of the revenue they derived from exploiting the shelf in areas beyond 200 miles, but it regarded the maximum rate of 7 per cent proposed in the text as so high that it would inhibit operations. Canada stated that any revenue-sharing must benefit the developing countries and not burden coastal States. The United States described as inequitable a provision exempting developing countries which were net importers of a mineral produced on their shelf from a revenue-sharing contribution in respect of that mineral.

Austria, Bahrain, Jamaica, Lesotho, Morocco and the Syrian Arab Republic called for increased payments under this scheme so as to benefit countries adversely affected by extension of the shelf beyond 200 miles. Ethiopia, Singapore and Swaziland also thought the proposed rates of contribution were low. Democratic Yemen and the Sudan asked that the formula be reconsidered in the light of the needs of developing countries, and Bhutan and Switzerland also found the text unsatisfactory. Iraq, on behalf of the Arab group, said that peoples who had not yet attained full independence should be able to share in the benefits. Yugoslavia stated that the proposed extension of the shelf could be justified only if the international community benefited substantially from exploitation of the outer shelf.

Boundary delimitation. Delimitation of the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf between States with adjacent or opposite coasts remained the only unresolved "hard-core" issue. Most speakers continued to favour either "equitable principles" or the median line as the main criterion.

Accepting the new text proposed by the Chairman of Negotiating Group 7 (see p. 139) as a better basis for consensus were Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen (with reservations on dispute settlement), Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Greece, Guyana, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Malta, Nigeria, Oman, Peru, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR,

the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia, although Chile and Spain considered that the criteria in the formula were incomplete and required clarification. Most of these countries had supported the median line approach, and Kuwait, Peru, Spain and the Sudan reiterated such support. Indonesia said the new formula did not adequately reflect the equidistance principle.

Among those favouring a reference to equitable principles and objecting to the new formula were Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, China, Democratic Kampuchea, Dominica, France, Iraq, Ireland, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Venezuela and Viet Nam. They sought instead to retain the original language, which called for delimitation by agreement in accordance with equitable principles, employing, where appropriate, the median and equidistance line, and taking account of all relevant circumstances. Venezuela stressed that agreement between the States concerned in a delimitation dispute was the best means of reaching equitable solutions; if the text did not take sufficient account of the vital interests involved, a number of States would be unable to ratify the convention.

Iran doubted whether the reference in the new text to international law would suffice without further clarification, and the Republic of Korea also regarded the reference as ambiguous. Thailand considered all the proposed texts to be acceptable, since delimitation was subject to the agreement of the parties to employ suitable criteria. Viet Nam agreed that the formula should refer to international law, on the clear understanding that that law was based on equity.

The German Democratic Republic, Iran, Pakistan and Poland endorsed the Negotiating Group Chairman's proposal for dispute settlement by compulsory resort to conciliation. Nigeria and Somalia said they could accept compulsory conciliation but not binding adjudication. Mozambique and the USSR opposed the compulsory arbitration procedure called for in the previous negotiating text, stating that settlement could be reached only by negotiation or other methods agreed by the parties. Cuba also opposed any procedure for binding settlement involving third parties, while the Ukrainian SSR and Viet Nam expressed preference for direct negotiation on the basis of mutual respect for independence and sovereignty.

The Netherlands advocated a compulsory dispute-settlement procedure strengthened by a

clause enabling each party to request a final and binding determination by an international tribunal. Greece and the United Arab Emirates warned that the failure to provide for a binding procedure could delay the settlement of disputes. Bangladesh, Chile, Guyana and Spain also favoured a binding third-party procedure.

Argentina, on the other hand, regarded the compulsory conciliation provision as unacceptable, since direct negotiation was the most suitable means of settling delimitation disputes. Opposition to binding procedures was also voiced by Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia and Kenya.

Several delegations endorsed the provision in the new text that would encourage States involved in a delimitation dispute to make provisional arrangements of a practical nature and not to jeopardize final agreement during the interim. Iran thought this could be improved by adding a statement that exploration and exploitation should not be interrupted during the interim period, and the Republic of Korea also considered that it would be wrong to leave valuable resources unexploited simply because one party refused to negotiate. Greece regarded the provision as ineffective because it was no more than an expression of wishes. The United States hoped the provision would be amended to take account of the legitimate interests of third States, as well as States directly involved, pending agreement on a boundary.

Pakistan believed that no activity should be carried out in the disputed area by either party pending final settlement. Romania said the parties should not take any unilateral measures which might hamper attainment of a final solution.

High seas. The USSR and some other Eastern European States urged approval of a proposal providing that sunken ships and aircraft, as well as equipment and cargoes on board, could be salvaged only by the flag State or with its consent. The United Republic of Tanzania said the provisions on the high seas failed to put the right emphasis on international co-operation.

Islands. Referring to a provision that would give habitable islands the same maritime zones as land territory, Algeria said that recognition of the right of islands to an economic zone must be accompanied by measures to safeguard the rights of other affected States. Ireland called for a review of the provision to reflect the clauses on delimitation of the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf. Turkey regarded the article on islands as out of harmony with international law, while Cyprus opposed attempts to change the text.

The United Kingdom, stating that it objected to any arbitrary distinction between parts of a

coastal State's territory, voiced reservations to the provision that uninhabitable rocks could have no exclusive economic zone or continental shelf of their own. Iran opposed in principle any distinction between areas that were above water at high tide. Venezuela also opposed this provision. Dominica urged its retention, however, stating that to give rocks an economic zone would create a disturbing precedent that could only be based on political factors.

Ecuador called for a special provision to preserve the natural wealth of the Galapagos islands, in line with the treatment accorded by the convention to the waters surrounding archipelagic States. Greece believed that mixed archipelagos should have been covered by the provisions on archipelagic States.

Enclosed or semi-enclosed seas. Iraq and Turkey urged improvement of a provision designed to encourage co-operation among States bordering enclosed or semi-enclosed seas; Iraq added that the provision should take into account freedom of passage in all sea lanes leading to straits. Ethiopia could not accept any interpretation of the text purporting to impose strict legal obligations on the States concerned. Iran welcomed the idea of voluntary co-operation among States bordering such seas, adding that any obligation imposed in that respect could have harmful consequences. Kuwait stressed the importance of co-operation among such States and said the text should remain as it stood. Cyprus favoured its deletion.

Access of land-locked States to the sea. The Federal Republic of Germany maintained that freedom of transit for land-locked States through the territory of a neighbouring coastal State should not infringe the sovereignty of the latter; in the absence of agreement, the national law of the coastal State regulated the transit of persons and goods. Iran was ready to recognize freedom of transit, as long as the land-locked State granted the same right on its territory to the neighbouring coastal State. Pakistan could not accept the article, on the ground that it did not comply with the transit State's sovereignty over its territory.

Among land-locked States, Lesotho said that aircraft, pipelines and gaslines should be included among the means of transport covered by the freedom of transit provisions. Lesotho, Swaziland and Uganda considered that the ships of land-locked States should enjoy most-favoured-nation status in ports of the access State. In Zambia's view, the right of access should be set out clearly instead of being subject to bilateral agreement or other requirements that would negate the right. Malawi also called for improvements in this part of the text.



Marine environment. Most speakers regarded the provisions on protection of the marine environment as acceptable. France described them as relatively satisfactory but felt that the provision authorizing monetary penalties for foreign vessels guilty of pollution seemed to be a regression from existing international law, which acknowledged the right of coastal States to impose prison sentences for such offences.

Iran refused to agree to any provision limiting the coastal State's right to safeguard ecologically vulnerable parts of its exclusive economic zone, and was not satisfied with purely monetary penalties against coastal pollution from large tankers passing outside the territorial sea. Spain criticized the text for not making it clear that States bordering straits used for international navigation could take emergency measures when an accident occurred in the strait. The United Republic of Tanzania thought that the powers granted to coastal States were weak and encumbered by too many exceptions in favour of flag States, and that the provisions for safeguards against inappropriate enforcement measures seemed to protect shipping interests instead of the environment.

Marine scientific research. Speaking in April about the latest set of suggested changes in the articles on this topic, China and others said the revised articles on marine scientific research in the exclusive economic zone weakened the position of coastal States in favour of researching States—a view shared by the United Republic of Tanzania in the August debate. Ecuador and Pakistan wanted the text to state unambiguously that no research in the zone could be undertaken without the prior express consent of the coastal State. Egypt called for restoration of the guarantees for coastal States contained in the previous text. In Greece's view, the text should not be interpreted as obliging coastal States to grant consent for research when their vital interests were at stake. Guatemala expressed reservations on a number of articles.

Austria, on the other hand, said the new text would endow coastal States with ill-defined discretionary powers to regulate marine research, while Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and Sweden expressed regret at what they saw as restrictions on research. The United States, though describing the package as the best that could be achieved, said it offered far less protection for research than the United States and the scientific community considered desirable.

Differing views were expressed about a revised article on research on the outer continental shelf (beyond 200 miles from shore), limiting the discretion of coastal States to withhold consent to foreign research while giving them an unchal-

lengeable right to prohibit such research in certain areas when resources were involved. Researching States, including the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and Sweden, did not object to this provision but stressed the need to lighten restrictions on such research. Several coastal States with broad continental shelves, including Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines and Uruguay, emphasized the sovereign rights of coastal States over the shelf; most of them indicated that they would not oppose the revised text, but Brazil said it would continue to oppose attempts to undermine the rights of coastal States by applying different rules for research on the outer shelf. Guyana, Kenya and Malaysia voiced dissatisfaction with the new text, while Mauritius, Mongolia, the Republic of Korea and Senegal indicated support.

Egypt and Somalia expressed concern over the effect on coastal States' rights of a clause giving a research vessel a reasonable period of time to comply with the coastal State's wishes before that State could call a halt to the research.

With regard to a revised article on the research rights of land-locked and geographically disadvantaged States, Peru and other coastal States objected to the word "rights," and Peru, Spain and Venezuela thought the article should refer to States with special geographical characteristics, as defined in an article on the exclusive economic zone with reference to the fishing rights of such States. On the other hand, Poland, Singapore and the Sudan opposed such a change in terminology.

Angola expressed strong reservations on this article because of the need to safeguard the rights of coastal States, and Senegal said more negotiations were needed. Among the land-locked and geographically disadvantaged States, the German Democratic Republic and Switzerland felt that the revised article took less account of their interests than the earlier version. Mali thought it should be improved, while Hungary did not want to see it weakened.

Concerning a provision giving a neighbouring land-locked or geographically disadvantaged State the right to appoint an expert to participate in a foreign research project in a coastal State's exclusive economic zone provided that the coastal State did not object to the person appointed, Austria stated its understanding that the right to object did not give a coastal State the right to exclude the appointing State from participating. Singapore understood that the coastal State would not be entitled to exercise capriciously its right to object to an appointment.

The Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Japan expressed their preference for mandatory

dispute-settlement procedures in regard to disputes over foreign research; the first two voiced concern at a clause in the revised text which excluded certain types of disputes from the requirement that they be submitted to conciliation. On the other hand, Ecuador said it would be unacceptable to make disputes over foreign research subject to compulsory settlement, and El Salvador would not go beyond compulsory conciliation. Pakistan and Uruguay wanted to limit or exclude the possibility that a coastal State's discretion over certain types of foreign research could be challenged, and Brazil did not think the text adequately reflected the sovereign rights of coastal States over the continental shelf. Venezuela, while reserving its position on the article, felt that the compulsory conciliation provision improved prospects for consensus.

Bahrain viewed as superfluous a change that had the effect of preventing a coastal State from using the absence of diplomatic relations as a reason for withholding consent to research by another State.

Honduras said the text should be more specific on the obligation to co-operate in the publication and dissemination of information resulting from research.

Most of the critical comments about the provisions on research were made during the April debate. By August, most speakers who referred to the topic said they were pleased that the substantive negotiations were completed.

Dispute settlement. Chile said the dispute-settlement provisions were ineffective and included a series of exceptions that would make them practically inoperative. In the same vein, Malta viewed the provisions as the most serious failure of the Conference; there was no point in agreeing on elaborate regulations which could not be enforced. Bangladesh and Cyprus favoured binding adjudication of disputes, while Finland expressed preference for compulsory settlement procedures and regretted that the text allowed so many exceptions to that principle. The United Arab Emirates thought that every party should have a right to use compulsory settlement procedures if conciliation failed or if one of the parties refused conciliation.

Taking a different view, Albania and Ethiopia stressed the need for mutual consent before disputes could be submitted to compulsory settlement. Cuba said it was willing to endorse compulsory conciliation but not procedures that would impose binding settlements, unless the parties agreed to such a course. In France's view, the dispute-settlement system constituted a balance which it would be dangerous to question. Mexico stated that compulsory conciliation was the maximum concession it could make in re-

spect of specific types of disputes. Compulsory conciliation was also endorsed by Malaysia.

Bahrain considered that the settlement of disputes over the sharing of living resources in the exclusive economic zone and the delimitation of sea boundaries should be compulsory. Zambia thought it unsatisfactory that a coastal State would have no obligation to submit to compulsory settlement of disputes over its economic zone.

General provisions. Most speakers who referred to the matter welcomed the fact that agreement had finally been reached on protection of archaeological objects and objects of historical value. The Republic of Korea said the new provision should not prejudice the rights of coastal States to such objects found on the continental shelf. Turkey stated that the clause was unrealistic because it was linked to the contiguous zone instead of the continental shelf.

Jamaica said there was danger of abuse in regard to the provision that a State was not obliged, in fulfilling its obligations under the convention, to supply information if disclosure would be contrary to essential security interests.

Final clauses. On the matter of reservations to the convention, Bhutan and Greece felt they should not be allowed at all. Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Iceland and Mongolia thought they should not be permitted unless specifically authorized with respect to a particular article. Argentina, Bahrain, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Nicaragua, the Republic of Korea, Senegal, Spain and the United Kingdom thought the no-reservations clause should be conditional on adoption of the convention by consensus, though Argentina added that reservations might be permitted on certain unsettled questions.

However, Albania, Bangladesh, China, Democratic Kampuchea, Ecuador, El Salvador, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Portugal, Romania, the Syrian Arab Republic and Venezuela argued that States should be permitted to enter reservations to provisions they could not accept, especially on matters of vital national interest. Somalia would not renounce the right to enter reservations until such time as a satisfactory package was achieved. Tonga believed it unlikely that the convention would attract the number of ratifications it deserved without a provision for reservations. Trinidad and Tobago felt that reservations should be permitted as long as they were not inconsistent with the convention's basic purposes.

The United Kingdom did not believe the convention should enter into force until a well-balanced Council of the Sea-Bed Authority, reflecting the various interests, could be constituted from the States which had adhered to the

convention. Chile and Senegal, on the other hand, were of the view that the convention should take effect once the requisite number of ratifications were received. Commenting on the provision requiring 60 ratifications to bring the convention into force, Fiji thought that number undesirable if the new legal régime was to take effect as soon as possible.

In the view of Hungary and the German Democratic Republic, amendments to the convention should require a three-fourths rather than a two-thirds majority for approval.

The EEC member States, as well as Senegal, supported a proposal to enable intergovernmental organizations such as EEC to become parties to the convention. Colombia said such organizations should be permitted to adhere as long as they did not prejudice the purpose of the convention and they gained no special advantages for themselves or their members. The Ukrainian SSR, however, thought that no international organization should become a party, though it might enjoy rights under the convention if its member States had given it responsibility for matters covered by the convention.

Members of the Arab group, as well as Cape Verde, Malta, Nicaragua, the Niger, Sierra Leone, Zaire and the United Nations Council for Namibia, said that national liberation movements recognized by the United Nations should be able to adhere to the convention. Fiji, New Zealand and Tonga urged the same possibility for self-governing States, notably certain islands in the Pacific Ocean, which were not fully independent.

Referring to a provision according to which the convention would not alter the rights and obligations of States under other agreements compatible with it, Costa Rica said it could not accept the idea that the 1958 Geneva Conventions on the law of the sea<sup>14</sup> should apply in respect of States which did not adhere to the new convention, even though the legal régime which currently governed the seas formed part of customary international law and was already binding on all States.

Preparatory Commission. Chile opposed the provisional application of rules and regulations for sea-bed activities to be drawn up by the Preparatory Commission. Ecuador said the Commission should have only recommendatory powers, while Egypt and Liberia said it should not act in place of the Authority. On the other hand, the United States insisted that the rules, regulations and procedures drafted by the Commission should be applied provisionally, pending action by the Authority.

#### Unilateral sea-bed legislation

Uganda, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 at the opening meeting of the Conference's

resumed session on 28 July, protested that national legislation recently enacted by the United States, concerning exploration and exploitation of the deep sea-bed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, was contrary to international law. That position was supported by the Chairmen of the African, Asian, Eastern European and Latin American groups as well as by Canada, China, Cuba, India, Iraq, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Peru (also on behalf of Chile, Colombia and Ecuador), Sierra Leone, the Syrian Arab Republic, the USSR, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe. A number of other countries endorsed this view during the August general debate.

The United States replied that its legislation placed a moratorium on commercial mining until 1 January 1988, allowing time for the convention to come into force, and that sea-bed mining beyond areas of national jurisdiction remained a freedom of the high seas until regulated by an international agreement. This view was supported by France, the Federal Republic of Germany (which noted that it had also adopted a law to regulate activities by its nationals on the sea-bed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction), Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom; they stated that national legislation on the matter was not contrary to international law.

By a letter of 29 August to the Conference President, Uganda submitted a document outlining the legal position of the Group of 77 on this issue. This document reiterated the views expressed at the Conference on the Group's behalf and concluded that the Group's member States were free to resort to the competent courts against States responsible for unilateral legislation.

#### Sites of the Authority and Tribunal

The Conference agreed on 4 April 1980 to add a footnote to the article that was to specify the site of the International Sea-Bed Authority, stating that at an appropriate time the Conference should have the opportunity to express its preference among the three countries-Fiji, Jamaica and Malta-which had offered their candidacy. This would be done by vote unless the Conference decided otherwise, the note added.

As a consequence of this decision, proposed orally by the President, the Conference did not take up a revised proposal submitted in March by Greece (for the group of Western European and other States), the Philippines (for the Asian group) and the United Arab Emirates (for the Arab group) that the three candidates be put on an equal footing until the Conference had decided the question.

<sup>14</sup> See footnote 12.

During the general debate on 25 August, the Federal Republic of Germany offered Hamburg as the site of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. Portugal reaffirmed its offer to serve as host country for the Tribunal.

#### Programme of work for 1981

On 29 August 1980, the Conference approved a programme of work for its tenth (1981) session, as recommended by the General Committee. Three weeks of private negotiations at the start of the session would be devoted to unresolved issues. At the same time, the three main committees and the plenary Conference would examine recommendations for changes in the negotiating text made by the Drafting Committee. At the

end of the third week, the Conference would decide on the status to be given to the text. If it proved impossible to avoid submission of formal amendments, a time-limit would be established for their presentation.

The Conference's tenth session would be preceded by a session of its Drafting Committee in New York.

The Conference decided, subject to General Assembly approval (see following subchapter), to hold the session at United Nations Headquarters, with Geneva as the alternative if adequate facilities were not available in New York.

The approved timetable envisaged a concluding session at Caracas in 1981, its date to be determined, for, the purpose of signing the convention.

#### Documentary references

Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea: Rules of Procedure (adopted at its 20th meeting on 27 June 1974 and amended at its 40th, 52nd and 122nd meetings on 12 July 1974, 17 March 1975 and 6 March 1980 respectively) (A/CONF.62/30/Rev.3). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.1.5.

Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. Official Records, Vol. XIII: Summary Records of Meetings, Ninth Session, New York, 3 March-4 April 1980 (Plenary

meetings 121-129; General Committee, meetings 51-53; First Committee, meetings 47 and 48; Third Committee, meeting 44) and Documents. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.V.5; Vol. XIV: Summary Records of Meetings. Resumed Ninth Session, Geneva, 28 July-29 August 1980 (Plenary meetings 130-141; General Committee, meetings 54-58; First Committee, meeting 49; Third Committee, meetings 45 and 46) and Documents. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.82.V.2.

## Decisions of the General Assembly

By a letter dated 29 September 1980, the President of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea informed the President of the General Assembly of the decisions and recommendations adopted by the Conference on 29 August with respect to its work programme for 1981. He also requested that the Secretary-General prepare a study identifying the future functions of the Secretary-General under the convention and the needs of countries, especially developing ones, for information, advice and assistance under the new legal regime. In addition, he suggested that a special effort be made to promote the widest possible public awareness of the Conference's achievements.

These recommendations were the subject of a draft resolution submitted by Bulgaria, Honduras, India, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Singapore, Thailand, Tunisia and the United Republic of Tanzania. Following the death on 4 December of H. Shirley Amerasinghe (Sri Lanka), President of the Conference, the draft resolution was revised by its sponsors to include a paragraph paying tribute to him. Maldives introduced an amendment by which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it in 1981 on the question of awarding a memorial fellowship or scholarship in the field of the law of the sea and related matters, in recognition

of Mr. Amerasinghe's contribution to the work of the Conference.

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted without vote on 10 December as resolution 35/116. By this text, the Assembly, after paying tribute to Mr. Amerasinghe, approved the convening of the Conference's 1981 session in New York, with Geneva as an alternative, and recommended that facilities be provided for informal consultations among delegations just prior to the session. It also approved a Drafting Committee session in New York, preceding the Conference. It requested a study by the Secretary-General of his future functions under the draft convention and of the needs of countries for information, advice and assistance, and suggested that special efforts be made to promote public awareness of the Conference's achievements. Finally, it authorized arrangements to be made for a final session of the Conference at Caracas, should the Conference decide, in consultation with the Government of Venezuela, to hold the final session prior to the Assembly's 1981 regular session.

In an explanation of position, Trinidad and Tobago said it would have abstained if there had been a separate vote on the study request, as the matter had not been considered by the Conference. Zaire joined in the consensus, though it had reservations on parts of the draft convention.

## Documentary references and text of resolution

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meeting 49.  
Plenary meeting 89.

A/35/419 (S/14129). Letter of 20 August from Pakistan (transmitting resolutions and final communiqué of 11th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Islamabad. 17-22 May).

A/35/500. Letter of 29 September from President of Third United Nations Conference on Law of Sea to President of General Assembly.

A/35/L.30. Bulgaria, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Singapore, Thailand, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution.

A/35/L.30/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Bulgaria. Honduras, India, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Singapore, Thailand, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania: revised draft resolution.

A/35/L.44. Maldives: amendment to 11-power revised draft resolution, A/35/L.30/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1.

A/C.5/35/86, A/35/7/Add.22, A/35/718. Administrative and financial implications of Q-power draft resolution, A/35/L.30. Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

Resolution 35/116, as proposed by 11 powers, A/35/L.30/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. and as amended by Maldives, A/35/L.44, adopted without vote by Assembly on 10 December 1960, meeting 69.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3067 (XXVIII) of 16 November 1973, 3334 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3463 (XXX) of 12 December 1975, 31/63 of 10 December 1976, 32/194 of 20 December 1977, 33/17 of 10 November 1976 and 34/20 of 9 November 1979,

Taking note of the letter dated 29 September 1980 from the President of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea to the President of the General Assembly informing the latter that the Conference had decided to recommend to the Assembly that provision should be made for the Conference to hold its tenth session from 9 March to 17 or 24 April 1961 at United Nations Headquarters in New York, that the Drafting Committee of the Conference should be enabled to meet in New York from 12 January to 27 February 1961 and that the Group of Seventy-seven should be given facilities to meet prior to the tenth session, from 4 to 6 March 1981,

Considering the suggestions contained in the aforementioned letter regarding the need for the Conference to examine the institutional implications of the Convention and any

other decisions that the Conference may adopt and for the United Nations to make a special effort with regard to public information,

1. Expresses its deep sense of loss at the sad news of the death of Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe. President of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, and wishes to place on record its great appreciation both of his remarkable personal qualities as a diplomat and leader and of his unique contribution to the work of the Conference;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the question of awarding a memorial fellowship or scholarship in the field of the law of the sea and related matters, in recognition of the unique contribution made by Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe to the work of the Conference;

3. Approves the convening of the tenth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea in New York<sup>a</sup> for the period from 9 March to 17 or 24 April 1961;

4. Approves also the convening of the Drafting Committee of the Conference in New York from 12 January to 27 February 1981;

5. Recommends that the Secretary-General should provide the necessary facilities for informal consultations from 4 to 6 March 1961 to delegations participating in the Conference, in particular to the members of the Group of Seventy-seven;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Secretary-General of the Conference, to prepare and submit to the Conference at its tenth session, for such consideration as it deems appropriate, a study identifying:

(a) The future functions of the Secretary-General under the draft Convention;

(b) The needs of countries, especially developing countries, for information, advice and assistance under the new legal regime;

7. Suggests to the Secretary-General that special efforts be made, particularly in connexion with the adoption of the Convention, to promote the widest possible public awareness of the achievements of the Conference;

8. Authorizes the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements in accordance with section I, paragraph 5, of General Assembly resolution 31/140 of 17 December 1978, pursuant to the invitation extended by the Government of Venezuela for the holding of the final session of the Conference in Caracas, should the Conference decide, in consultation with that Government, to hold the final session prior to the thirty-sixth session of the Assembly.

<sup>a</sup> Geneva was considered as an alternative site if adequate facilities could not be provided in New York.

## Chapter IV

## Questions concerning the uses of atomic energy

## Effects of atomic radiation

The United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation held its twenty-ninth session at Vienna from 1 to 12 September 1980, during the course of which the twenty-fifth

anniversary of its establishment by the General Assembly was celebrated. At the session, an address by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) high-

lighted the Committee's role in fulfilling its mandate with scientific authority and independence of judgement, and the Committee discussed, on the basis of drafts prepared by the Secretariat, scientific documents on which a comprehensive report was to be based. This report was to have been submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth (1981) session,<sup>1</sup> but the Committee decided, in view of the amount of work involved, to submit the report and scientific annexes in 1982.

These annexes reviewed available information on: models for assessment of radiation doses; natural radiation exposures, including technologically enhanced sources; doses from radon and thoron; doses due to environmental contamination by nuclear explosions; and doses from nuclear power production, from medical uses of radiation and from occupational exposure. The Committee also discussed the genetic and somatic effects of radiation, particularly short- and long-term non-neoplastic consequences of localized exposures and life-shortening effects on experimental animals and man. The Committee also considered current models of tumour induction by radiation and their influence on risk estimates in man at low doses and dose rates, and preliminary data on the action of radiation in combination with other physical, chemical and biological agents. The Committee further reviewed a series of criteria documents on environmental behaviour and dosimetry of various radio-nuclides, being prepared at the request of UNEP, and announced its intention to continue scientific review and assessment on behalf of the General Assembly, particularly with regard to the criteria documents.

The Committee reiterated a request to agencies and Member States for further data about

doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation, which would help in the preparation of the major report to the Assembly.

The Assembly, at its thirty-fifth (1980) session, referred the Scientific Committee's report to the Special Political Committee for consideration. On 14 October, the Special Political Committee approved without vote a resolution on the effects of atomic radiation, introduced by Poland on behalf of 26 sponsoring nations (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

On 3 November, in adopting the text-also without vote-as resolution 35/12, the General Assembly took note of the Scientific Committee's report, commended it for its valuable contribution to wider knowledge of atomic radiation and for fulfilling its mandate, and endorsed its intention to continue scientific review and assessment on the Assembly's behalf. The Assembly requested the Committee to continue its work and co-ordinating activities in order to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources, noted with satisfaction the continued, growing co-operation between the Committee and UNEP and requested UNEP to continue providing support for the Committee's work and for dissemination of its findings to the Assembly, the scientific community and the public. After expressing appreciation for assistance rendered to the Committee by Member States, specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations and inviting them to increase co-operation in this field, the Assembly endorsed the Committee's renewed request for further data to assist it in preparing its major report to the Assembly.

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N.. 1979. p. 132, resolution 34/12 of 9 November 1979.

#### Documentary references and text of resolution

General Assembly- 35th session  
Special Political Committee, meetings 4, 5.  
Plenary meeting 50.

A/35/451. Report of United Nations Scientific Committee on Effects of Atomic Radiation.

A/SPC/35/L.2. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Indonesia, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Sweden, USSR, United States, Uruguay: draft resolution, approved without vote by Special Political Committee on 14 October, meeting 5.

A/35/555. Report of Special Political Committee.

Resolution 35/12, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/35/555, adopted without vote by Assembly on 3 November 1980, meeting 50.

The General Assembly,  
Recalling Its resolution 913(X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee

on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, Including resolution 34/12 of 9 November 1979, by which it, Inter alia, requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation.

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects present and future generations, resulting from the levels of radiation to which man is exposed,

Conscious of the continued need for examining and compiling information about atomic and ionizing radiation as well as for analysing its effects on man and his environment,

Noting that, in view of the amount of work involved in completing the forthcoming substantive report and of the desirability that some of the documents under review should undergo further consideration, the Scientific Committee decided to submit the report with scientific annexes to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, rather than at its thirty-sixth session as originally planned,

1. Commends the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for the valuable contribu-

tion it has been making in the course of the past twenty-five years, since its inception, to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation, and for fulfilling its original mandate with scientific authority and independence of judgement;

2. Notes with satisfaction the continued and growing scientific co-operation between the Scientific Committee and the United Nations Environment Programme;

3. Requests the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important co-ordinating activities, to increase knowledge of the doses, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources;

4. Endorses the Scientific Committee's intention to continue its activity of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the General Assembly;

5. Requests the United Nations Environment Programme

to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the Scientific Committee's work and for the dissemination of its findings to the General Assembly, the scientific community and the public;

6. Expresses its appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations, and invites them to increase their co-operation in this field;

7. Endorses the Scientific Committee's renewed request that Member States and the United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned should provide further relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation, which would greatly help the Committee in the preparation of its next major report to the General Assembly.

## Annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for 1979<sup>2</sup> was formally presented to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth (1980) session by the Director-General of IAEA on 6 November.

Examining the prospects for nuclear power, the Director-General said that Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States had significant nuclear power programmes and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe had also embarked on programmes of major size. However, not more than 10 developing countries would be operating nuclear power plants by 1990, and at the most this would increase to 20 by the turn of the century. Orders for new plants were still declining, the Director-General added, despite overwhelming agreement on the need for nuclear energy in view of the environmental consequences of burning large quantities of coal and oil. Current stagnation in the nuclear industry had also led to a decline in availability of professional manpower, he said.

By disseminating information, by expanding its work to ensure the highest standards of reactor safety, by its contribution to non-proliferation and by helping to stabilize and clarify the world-wide nuclear supply system, IAEA was helping Governments to decide their form of energy production, the Director-General continued.

At the October 1980 IAEA International Conference on Current Nuclear Power Plant Safety Issues held at Stockholm, Sweden, the general view was that safety-regulated operating experiences and abnormal occurrences should be discussed at periodic international meetings.

Referring to technical assistance, he said that IAEA's resources and the needs of developing member States continued to widen. Applications of nuclear science and technology in agriculture, health and industry were proving of great value

in assisting developing countries which were severely affected by rising energy costs.

The Director-General said that the second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons<sup>3</sup> had been held at Geneva in August/September (see p. 51) and, since the first Review Conference in 1975, a number of States had become parties to the Treaty and a considerable number of safeguards agreements had been concluded with non-nuclear-weapon States. There had also been substantial progress in implementing safeguards agreements and in organizing the first safeguards field offices. There had been significant improvements in safeguards techniques, implementation, instrumentation and procedures, he continued. Also being studied were: the possibility of introducing a system of international plutonium storage to effect safeguards measures foreseen in IAEA's statute; and the potential for international management of spent fuel and its accumulation problems.

He further reported that an international Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, opened for signature on 3 March 1980, had been signed by 26 Member States and that all five nuclear-weapon States had adhered to Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, a fact welcomed by the Assembly on 11 December 1979.<sup>4</sup>

The International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation was completed in February 1980, he said, and might lead to better understanding among supplier and consumer countries with regard to proliferation and assurance of supply.

Referring to non-nuclear-weapon States op-

<sup>2</sup> For an account of IAEA activities in 1979, see Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1239.

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, p. 17, text of Treaty, annexed to resolution 2373(XVII) of 12 June 1968.

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 62, resolution 34/74.

erating or constructing unsafeguarded nuclear facilities, the Director-General said that a comprehensive test-ban treaty would be a major step towards making the non-proliferation regime universally acceptable.

The Director-General reported that IAEA had established a Committee on Assurances of Supply to consider how nuclear material, equipment, technology and fuel cycle services could be assured on a more predictable and long-term basis, thereby lessening the risk that some countries might establish their own facilities.

On 6 November, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/17 by which it took note of the report of IAEA and the Director-General's statement, and noted with satisfaction that IAEA was strengthening technical assistance to developing countries, that financing of that assistance was being studied and that IAEA assistance was playing a significant role in the introduction of nuclear power as well as in the application of nuclear science and technology, particularly in agriculture, medicine and industry in the developing countries. The Assembly further noted with satisfaction that IAEA studies to establish an international system of plutonium storage and management of spent fuel were progressing and that IAEA's Committee on Assurances of Supply had held its first session in September and would reconvene in March 1981.

The Assembly commended IAEA for efforts to ensure safe and secure use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, noting with satisfaction the improvement of its safeguards system and welcoming the conclusion that in 1979 nuclear material under its safeguards remained in peaceful nuclear activities or was otherwise adequately accounted for. The Assembly urged all States to ratify the new Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and support IAEA's endeavours in furthering the peaceful uses of nuclear power, improving safeguards and promoting safety. The Assembly noted with appreciation IAEA's expansion and strengthening of its nuclear safety programmes and enhancement of its ability to deal with emergencies, as well as the discussions at the Stockholm Conference in October.

The Assembly further noted that its 1978 recommendation that IAEA consider increasing representation of the areas of Africa and of the Middle East and South Asia on its Board of Governors<sup>5</sup> had been considered by IAEA at the 1979 and 1980 sessions of its General Conference, and expressed hope that the matter would soon be concluded.

Resolution 35/17, sponsored by Canada, Egypt and Poland, was adopted without vote.

During the Assembly's discussion of the IAEA

report, India said that the new guidelines for administration of technical assistance were discriminatory and contrary to IAEA's statute; such assistance should be free of restrictive and preferential preconditions. An imbalance between regulatory and promotional activities was reflected in the relative expenditure on safeguards and on promotional programmes. India added that the next annual report should include information on all unsafeguarded nuclear facilities in nuclear as well as in non-nuclear States and that the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material had ignored material stockpiled for military use.

Bulgaria, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and the USSR also expressed concern that the number of non-nuclear-weapon States operating unsafeguarded facilities had not decreased, a concern shared by Luxembourg speaking on behalf of the nine member States of the European Community.

Pakistan considered that IAEA's safeguards, though adequate in scope, were not applied uniformly and said that technical assistance levels should be increased substantially if the Agency was to fulfil its objectives.

Romania also felt that technical assistance activities should be intensified in the near future; it did not subscribe to the tendency to direct IAEA activities towards its monitoring function at the cost of providing technical assistance to further peaceful applications of nuclear power. Czechoslovakia was in favour of technical assistance going as a matter of priority to parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the least economically developed.

Egypt did not agree with IAEA's method of raising funds for technical assistance by voluntary contributions, which did not allow for proper planning. Nigeria and Zambia felt that this assistance should be funded by IAEA's regular budget and stressed the need to correct the imbalance in representation on the IAEA Board of Governors, a view shared by Egypt and Pakistan.

Yugoslavia said that the multiplicity and diversity of IAEA safeguards should be eliminated.

The General Assembly had before it a report of the Secretary-General on peaceful use of nuclear energy for economic and social development, submitted in response to a 1979 request that he urge all States to communicate their views on the agenda, date and duration of the International Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, which the Assembly had decided to convene in principle by 1983.<sup>6</sup> As at 30

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 157, resolution 33/3 of 2 November 1978.

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 135, resolution 34/63 of 29 November 1979.



October 1980, the Secretary-General had received replies- reproduced in the report-from 25 States.

Views on the beginning date for the Conference varied from between the end of the Assembly's 1982 special session, to be devoted to disarmament, and its 1982 regular session (Qatar, Ukrainian SSR, USSR) to the first half of 1983 (Argentina, Cuba, Iraq) or at least during that year (Czechoslovakia, Hungary). The German Democratic Republic suggested any time when neither the Assembly nor the IAEA General Conference were in session; Madagascar, as soon as possible; and Japan, after other scheduled 1983 conferences on the subject. India felt the date should be considered at the Assembly's 1981 regular session.

Proposals on its duration varied between one week (Ecuador), three weeks (Argentina) or as the agenda required (Iraq, Sudan). Among suggested agenda items mentioned were: promotion of international co-operation (Argentina, Cuba, Italy, Japan, Poland, Portugal); transfer of material, equipment, technology and know-how (Argentina, Iraq, Madagascar, Portugal, Romania); safeguards and legal and regulatory matters (Argentina, Iraq, Portugal); the role of international organizations (Argentina, Iraq); peaceful nuclear energy applications (Italy, Portugal); supply of fuel cycle services (Iraq, Poland); technical aid (Romania, Sudan); measures to facilitate access (Romania); training and a financing system (Madagascar); infrastructure problems and information diffusion systems (Portugal); strengthening non-proliferation (USSR); progress made in the area (Ecuador); and amendment of IAEA'S statute (Sudan). Oman suggested appointment of a preparatory committee to prepare the agenda and settle other questions.

Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Japan, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR

stressed the importance of IAEA'S role in preparations.

Denmark, France, Haiti, Luxembourg, the United Kingdom and the United States were not currently in a position to transmit their views; several of them felt suggestions should await availability of additional information on the work of forthcoming conferences in this field.

On 5 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/112 by which it decided to convene in 1983 the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, and to take account of the results of the work of the Committee on Assurances of Supply. It established and requested a 70-member Preparatory Committee, and other interested Member States participating on an equal footing, to hold an organizational session at Vienna during the second half of 1981 and to report to the Assembly's 1981 regular session.

The Assembly invited all States which had not done so to communicate to the Secretary-General by 30 June 1981 their views on the Conference's opening date, duration, venue and agenda.

Resolution 35/112, sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia, was adopted without vote.

Introducing the draft, Yugoslavia stressed the need for early commencement of preparations for the Conference, owing to the complex nature of the technical and scientific problems with which it was to deal.

After adoption of the text, the Netherlands said that, although the resolution had been adopted by consensus, underlying differences of opinion should be recognized in preparing for the Conference. Finland regretted that the resolution did not contain explicit reference to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

#### Documentary references and texts of resolutions

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meeting 45.  
Plenary meetings 52,53,84,99.

A/35/365. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting 24th report of IAEA, The Annual Report for 1979).

A/35/542 and Corr.1. Note verbale of 14 October from Cuba (transmitting communique of extraordinary meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegations of non-aligned countries, New York, 2 and 3 October).

A/35/L.10. Canada, Egypt, Poland: draft resolution.

Resolution 35/17. as proposed by 3 powers, A/35/L.10, adopted without vote by Assembly on 6 November 1960, meeting 53.

The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1979,

Taking note of the statement of the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 6 November 1960, which provides additional information on developments in the Agency's activities during 1960,

Bearing in mind the urgent need to develop all sources of energy, with a view to helping both developing and industrialized countries to mitigate the effects of the energy crisis, and conscious of the fact that nuclear energy remains the main readily available alternative to fossil fuel for the generation of electric power in the coming decades,

Recognizing the importance of enhancing the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the promotion of the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

Considering that the International Atomic Energy Agency

will be called upon to play an increasingly important role in making the benefits of nuclear power available to all nations, in particular the developing countries,

Conscious of the continuing need to protect mankind from the perils resulting from the misuse of nuclear energy and noting with appreciation in this connexion the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and other international treaties, conventions and agreements designed to achieve similar objectives,

Appreciating the assistance given by the International Atomic Energy Agency to the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation completed in February 1960,

Noting the excellent safety record of nuclear power generation, but aware of the need to pay continuing attention to the questions of nuclear safety and waste management,

Bearing in mind the special needs of developing countries for technical assistance by the International Atomic Energy Agency in order to benefit effectively from the application of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes as well as from the contribution of nuclear energy to their economic development, and the need to assure a satisfactory and effective source of financing to implement adequate and effective technical assistance programmes,

Conscious of the importance of developing ways and means in which supplies of nuclear material, equipment and technology and fuel cycle services could be assured on a more predictable and long-term basis, in accordance with mutually acceptable considerations of non-proliferation, and of the importance of the role and responsibilities of the International Atomic Energy Agency in this regard,

1. Takes note of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

2. Notes with satisfaction that:

(a) The International Atomic Energy Agency is continuously making efforts to strengthen its activities in the field of technical assistance to the developing countries;

(b) Assistance provided by the International Atomic Energy Agency is playing a significant role in the introduction of nuclear power as well as in the application of nuclear science and technology, particularly in the fields of agriculture, medicine and industry in the developing countries;

(c) All possible effective means to assure the financing of technical assistance are being studied;

3. Commends the International Atomic Energy Agency for its continuing efforts to ensure the safe and secure use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes throughout the world, notes with satisfaction the steady improvement of the Agency's safeguards system and welcomes the conclusion that in 1979 nuclear material under Agency safeguards remained in peaceful nuclear activities or was otherwise adequately accounted for;

4. Notes with appreciation the steps taken by the International Atomic Energy Agency to expand and strengthen its programmes in nuclear safety and enhance its ability to deal with emergencies as well as the useful discussions at the International Conference on Current Nuclear Power Plant Safety Issues, held at Stockholm from 20 to 24 October 1960;

5. Urges all States to support the endeavours of the International Atomic Energy Agency, pursuant to its statute, in furthering the peaceful uses of nuclear power, improving the effectiveness of safeguards and promoting nuclear safety;

6. Notes with satisfaction that:

(a) There is continuing progress in the studies by the International Atomic Energy Agency aimed at establishing a system of international storage of plutonium and the international management of spent fuel;

(b) The Committee on Assurances of Supply, open to all States members of the International Atomic Energy Agency, established by the Board of Governors of the Agency in June 1960, held its first session in September and will reconvene at the beginning of March 1981;

7. Urges all States that have not already done so to ratify the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Ma-

terial, which was opened for signature on 3 March 1980;

8. Notes that the recommendation contained in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 33/3 of 2 November 1978 was duly considered at the twenty-third and twenty-fourth regular sessions of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency and expresses the hope that the matter will be brought to an early conclusion;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency the records of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency's activities.

A/35/487 and Add.1. Peaceful use of nuclear energy for economic and social development. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/L.11. Algeria, Argentina, Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/35/L.11/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 10 powers and by Austria, Belgium, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Romania, Turkey.

A/C.5/35/56, A/35/711. Administrative and financial implications of 17-power revised draft resolution, A/35/L.11/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 35/112, as proposed by 17 powers, A/35/L.11/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 84.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1979,

Reaffirming the principles and provisions of its resolution 32/50 of 6 December 1977 on the peaceful use of nuclear energy for economic and social development,

Recalling the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling also its decision, as contained in its resolution 34/63 of 29 November 1979, to convene an international conference for the promotion of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, in principle by 1983,

Recalling the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency set out in resolution 34/63,

We/coming the establishment, by the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency, of the Committee on Assurances of Supply:

Expressing the conviction that progress in the work of the Committee on Assurances of Supply will greatly contribute to the success of the aforementioned conference,

Recognizing the need for the timely initiation of preparations for the conference,

1. Decides to convene in 1983 the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy;

2. Decides in this regard to take account of the results of the work of the Committee on Assurances of Supply;

3. further decides to establish a Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, composed of seventy Member States and, on an equal footing, other Member States which may express their interest in participating in the work of the Committee, and requests the President of the General Assembly to appoint the members of the Committee, in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical representation, not later than 1 July 1981;

4. Requests the Preparatory Committee to hold, at Vienna, an organizational session not exceeding one week in length during the second half of 1981, primarily for the purpose of preparing its programme of work, and to submit its

report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session:

5. invites the International Atomic Energy Agency to fulfil its appropriate role within the scope of its responsibilities at all stages of preparation of the Conference, and during the Conference itself, by contributing to the discussion of relevant issues, by providing technical data and documentation as needed, particularly in relation to the progress of the work of the Committee on Assurances of Supply, and by participating in the secretariat of the Conference;

6. invites all States which have not yet done so to communicate to the Secretary-General, not later than 30 June 1981, their views on the opening date, duration, venue and agenda

of the Conference and on other matters relevant to its preparation and organisation;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Preparatory Committee and to the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency all the communications received from Member States and, in consultation with the Director-General, to assist the Committee by providing it with all necessary facilities for its work;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session, under the item "Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency," a subitem entitled "United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation In the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy."

## Chapter v

# Strengthening of international security

## Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The thirty-fifth (1980) session of the General Assembly marked the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.<sup>1</sup> A report of the Secretary-General on review of the implementation of the Declaration was submitted to the Assembly in connexion with the annual examination of the subject. The Assembly adopted two resolutions under this agenda item. By resolution 35/158, the Assembly urged States to implement the Declaration's principles and provisions consistently, and urged specific actions to be taken in this regard. By resolution 35/159, it requested continued work on a declaration on the inadmissibility of intervention and interference in the internal affairs of States.

During the year, the Secretary-General received a number of communications from Member States on various aspects of strengthening international security, many of them addressed to specific disputes or problems.

### Communications

At the request of Member States, a number of communications were circulated during 1980 in connexion with the topic of strengthening or maintaining international security, as official documents of the Security Council and/or the General Assembly.

Several communications were from Democratic Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam and referred to the situation in Kampuchea, to relations between China and Viet Nam or to other aspects of the situation in South-East Asia (see p. 320).

A note verbale of 24 January annexed a Declaration adopted on 18 December 1979 by the National Assembly of Bulgaria, expressing grave concern over a decision taken that month by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization with regard to the deployment of new United States medium-range nuclear missiles in some Western European countries. Another note, of 5 August 1980, requested circulation of a speech by the President of the State Council of Bulgaria delivered on 8 July at an International Meeting and Dialogue on Detente, and, by a letter of 21 October, Bulgaria transmitted the text of an Appeal of the World Parliament of Peoples for Peace, held in September at Sofia. A statement of 21 November by the Great People's Khural of Mongolia, transmitted on 26 November, associated that Government with the Sofia forum's call on parliaments and parliamentarians of the world to intensify the struggle against the danger of war, for deepening detente and for strengthening the foundations of international peace and security, and expressed support for several USSR disarmament proposals.

An appeal of the Grand National Assembly of Romania was circulated by a letter of 2 April. It was addressed to all parliaments and peoples of the countries that had participated in the 1975 Helsinki (Finland) Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, asking them to co-operate in preparing for and securing the success of the Madrid (Spain) follow-up meeting, which

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1970, p. 105, text of Declaration, contained in resolution 2734(XXV) of 16 December 1970.

was to convene on 11 November 1980. Similar objectives were set forth in a Declaration/ Appeal of that Assembly, the State Council and the Government of Romania, adopted on 1 August and transmitted on 15 August. It was addressed to all supreme bodies, heads of State or Government and peoples of all participating countries in the Helsinki Conference on the occasion of its fifth anniversary.

By a letter of 25 February, Poland transmitted a resolution of the Polish United Workers' Party on the preservation of peace, halting the arms race, and the continuation of the policy of detente. On 12 May, it forwarded an appeal to the peoples of Europe for peace and disarmament by Communist and Workers' Parties, which had held a meeting in April in Paris.

Several communications transmitted joint declarations and communiques issued following official visits. The German Democratic Republic requested circulation on 26 March of a joint declaration signed by the Chairman of the Central Committee of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea and President of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and by the President of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, following an official visit of friendship by the former to the German Democratic Republic from 17 to 21 March. The treaty of friendship and co-operation signed by those officials on 18 March was denounced in a statement of 25 March by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, transmitted on 7 April. Following an official visit from 17 to 21 November by the same People's Revolutionary Council official to Czechoslovakia, the final communique adopted at the conclusion of the visit was transmitted on 24 November by Czechoslovakia.

On 23 April, a joint letter from the German Democratic Republic and Nicaragua attached an excerpt from a joint communique released on the occasion of a visit from 27 March to 2 April of a delegation of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua and the National Executive of the Sandinist Front for National Liberation to the German Democratic Republic. A statement of 16 October by Afghanistan and the USSR was transmitted by a joint letter of 30 October, following a visit to the USSR by the General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of Afghanistan.

The statement and the declaration adopted at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the States parties to the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance

(Warsaw Treaty), held at Warsaw on 14 and 15 May, was transmitted by Poland on 16 May. On 8 July, Mongolia transmitted a Government statement issued on 20 May welcoming and supporting the results of the Warsaw Treaty meeting. On 23 October, Poland asked for circulation of the communique of the meeting of the Committee of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty, held at Warsaw on 19 and 20 October. The USSR, on 17 December, transmitted the text of a document adopted on 5 December at a meeting in Moscow of leading figures from the States members of the Warsaw Treaty.

Transmitted for circulation by a note verbale of 14 October from Cuba was the communique of an extraordinary meeting on 2 and 3 October of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegations of the non-aligned countries to the General Assembly. at its 1980 regular session, who had agreed on the Assembly's agenda items to which they should give priority.

A series of communications from Ethiopia and Somalia concerned the situation in the Horn of Africa. By a note verbale of 13 June, Somalia transmitted resolutions on assistance to refugees in Somalia and on foreign intervention in the region, adopted by the eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers Meeting, held at Islamabad, Pakistan, from 17 to 21 May. Ethiopia, in a letter of 8 September, charged that Somalia had manipulated a forum at which Ethiopia was not represented and its actions constituted interference in the internal affairs of Ethiopia. Ethiopia also annexed to a letter of 9 August a communication from its Minister for Foreign Affairs on developments which he said had seriously undermined peace and stability in the region, charging that Somalia had carried out provocative activities by infiltrating thousands of its troops into Ethiopia for sabotage, subversion and aggression. In a letter of 21 August, Somalia rejected the Foreign Minister's allegations of Somali military involvement in what it said was the liberation struggle being waged by the Western Somali Liberation Front, and counter-charged that Ethiopia had continually violated Somalia's territorial integrity by aerial attacks.

Ethiopia transmitted on 2 September the text of a resolution of the ministerial meeting of the Ethiopia-Somalia Good Offices Committee of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), held at Lagos, Nigeria, from 18 to 20 August. The Committee recommended taking the needed measures to normalize relations between the two countries, starting with the restoration of diplomatic relations, and recommended application of OAU principles of respect for territorial integrity, non-interference, peaceful settlement, opposi-

tion to subversion and inviolability of inherited frontiers. Referring to that resolution in a letter of 8 September, Somalia claimed that Ethiopia's action in circulating the text was highly irregular and unprincipled; the proceedings were preliminary and should be kept confidential until consultations were completed. In a response dated 15 October, Ethiopia said Somalia's protests were unwarranted; it was aware of no rule prohibiting circulation of recommendations of resolutions of OAU subsidiary organs. Moreover, Ethiopia charged that the Committee's efforts had not been successful because of Somalia's rejection of the OAU principles. Somalia on 24 November 1980 and 27 January 1981 repeated its charges of breach of good offices procedure and its stand on the status of the Good Offices Committee: it was not composed of foreign ministers—those who had met in August to hear representations—but of eight heads of State, who had not met, and therefore its work was not concluded. Somalia also expressed support for the OAU principles, as well as for the principle of the right of colonized peoples to self-determination and independence. In its view, the question of the Somalia-Ethiopia border dispute, under negotiation in 1964 at the time of adoption of the OAU principle of respect for boundaries existing at the time of decolonization, was excluded from the scope of the resolution containing the principle, inasmuch as the parties to the dispute had agreed to settle it through negotiation, mediation and arbitration. Ethiopia responded in a letter of 31 December 1980 that Somalia's interpretation was incorrect and the principle did in fact apply to Somalia.

A letter of 3 September from the Foreign Minister of Ethiopia, forwarded on 8 September, called attention to what he termed the grave danger posed to Ethiopia's existence as an independent State by the conclusion of a military base agreement between Somalia and the United States. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Somalia, in a reply of 7 October, asserted that the letter misrepresented the agreement as a military-base agreement; no agreement by Somalia would permit foreign military bases to come into being there.

#### Report of the Secretary-General

At the request of the General Assembly, contained in a resolution of 14 December 1979,<sup>2</sup> the Secretary-General enlisted the help of a group of governmental experts from the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, Peru, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia to prepare an analytical report on the extent of the implementation of the provisions of the Declara-

tion on the Strengthening of International Security and on actions which the Assembly should take to secure full compliance with those provisions. The group held 17 meetings between 25 March and 15 September 1980, adopting its report unanimously.

The group's report, annexed to a report of the Secretary-General on implementation of the Declaration, reviewed follow-up resolutions to the Declaration and assessed the degree of SUCCESS achieved in implementing its provisions. Included in the group's recommendations for action to secure compliance with the Declaration were: strict adherence in international relations to commitments under the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration; expediting the work of and co-operating with the Assembly's special committees currently examining enhancement of the principle of non-use of force, the Charter and the role of the Organization, and peace-keeping operations; adoption of declarations on the inadmissibility of intervention in internal affairs and on the peaceful settlement of disputes; maximum efforts to implement the Programme of Action of the Assembly's 1978 special session on disarmament;<sup>3</sup> early commencement of global economic negotiations; acceleration of decolonization, including aid to liberation movements and elimination of apartheid, promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; greater use of the United Nations potential to consolidate peace and security and develop co-operation; possibly setting time-frames for the implementation of resolutions; enhancement of the effectiveness of the Security Council; wider co-operation between the United Nations and regional organizations; and wider publicity to major resolutions.

The Secretary-General also forwarded comments on proposed action to implement the Declaration received from Bangladesh, Benin, the Byelorussian SSR, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Jordan, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Yugoslavia. Some of these replies also contained views on ways of assuring greater respect for the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States.

#### Decisions of the General Assembly

The implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security was reviewed by the General Assembly's First Committee at four meetings from 1 to 3 December

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 143, resolution 34/100.

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 42, Programme of Action in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, contained in resolution S-IO/Z of 30 June 1978.

1980, concurrently with discussion of a draft declaration on the inadmissibility of intervention and interference in the internal affairs of States.

The debate centred mainly on discussion of the analytical report of the Secretary-General, presented by the Bahamas, whose representative was the Chairman of the group of governmental experts. He noted that it was the first time since the adoption of the Declaration 10 years previously that an objective assessment had been made of how well it had been implemented.

Representatives who spoke generally assessed the current international situation and explained the positions of their countries on a wide range of problems related to peace and security throughout the world. Most speakers expressed support for the Declaration which, as was stressed by Ethiopia, ever since its adoption had served as an important programme of action and a code of conduct for inter-State relations. Yugoslavia said it supplemented the United Nations Charter and brought it up to date, stressing rights and duties arising therefrom and dealing directly with State conduct which endangered security and peace. Similarly, Hungary and the USSR pointed out that the past decade had proved that that historic document had had a positive impact on international life and had contributed, in the spirit of the purposes and principles of the United Nations, to the preservation of world peace. These States as well as Bulgaria and the Byelorussian SSR also reviewed recent events and trends that they considered were set-backs in current world relations, making it particularly timely to review the implementation of the Declaration to determine future action required to strengthen international security and the process of detente.

Egypt considered that the implementation of the Declaration and respect for its provisions formed the main axis around which international relations should be reordered, and Romania and the Ukrainian SSR believed that its basic principles had not become irrelevant but needed to be implemented.

A number of States stressed the usefulness of the Assembly's annual debate on the subject. That debate had made it possible, in the view of the USSR on whose initiative the Declaration had been adopted, to focus the attention of all States on the performance of the principal task of the United Nations—ensuring universal peace and the development of mutually advantageous international co-operation among States with different social systems. On the other hand, the Netherlands, which spoke on behalf of the nine members of the European Community, and the United States doubted the contribution

which this procedure could make to the achievement of the goals established in the Declaration. The problem lay, in the view of the United States, in failure to make use of existing machinery and observe existing rules.

Ghana said that, since some States preferred not to speak on the item, the one-sided yearly debates detracted from the purpose of the exchange of views and deprived the Committee of an opportunity to make a balanced and objective assessment of areas of international relations requiring urgent attention.

While not denying the Declaration's positive effects, Qatar and several other States nevertheless noted with regret that certain of its principles had been totally ignored. Cuba pointed to what it said were continued flagrant violations, particularly with reference to interference in the internal affairs of States. China expressed the view that the people of the world could not but regret and be disappointed at the development of the actual situation in connexion with the implementation of the Declaration; basic norms of international relations were repeatedly and grossly violated. Bangladesh said the, main stumbling-block to full implementation was lack of consensus and political will. Iran considered that States could not depend on international organs to defend their independence and territorial integrity.

Various representatives made specific proposals for further implementation of the Declaration. Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Romania and Yugoslavia were among those which considered it necessary to overcome the stagnation in the negotiations on disarmament. Referring to the Madrid meeting, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia and Mongolia, among others, attached particular importance to its adoption of a decision to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. Cyprus emphasized that the only way to expect nations to desist from engaging in a competition in weapons was to provide international security. In Poland's view, the only way to consolidate peace and security was through constructive dialogue, detente, a halt to the arms race, and disarmament. Poland felt that keeping all channels open at a time of crisis was the first step towards reducing tensions. Cyprus, Egypt, Malta, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia and others believed that careful consideration should be given to the possibility of further enhancement of the authority and enforcement capacity of the Security Council.

In the view of Cuba, the creation of a new international economic order was one of the imperative necessities of the times, without which it was impossible to conceive of strengthening in-

ternational security. Bangladesh, Qatar and others held a similar view. Ecuador deprecated coercive economic pressure as endangering good relations. Madagascar stressed that whatever was done in support of the cause of peace and international security would be futile unless everyone contributed. In Viet Nam's opinion, measures to ensure respect for the Declaration's provisions could be extremely diverse; the main thing was to try to ensure its implementation, and first and foremost to ensure unity among all anti-imperialistic and anti-hegemonic forces in the common struggle for peace, justice and social progress.

Having in mind the actions suggested in the report of the Secretary-General, Bangladesh, on behalf also of the Bahamas, Ecuador, Egypt, Peru, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia, later joined by Zaire, introduced a resolution on implementation of the Declaration. The First Committee approved it on 3 December by 83 votes to 0, with 22 abstentions.

Before the Committee's recommended text was adopted by the plenary Assembly, however, the resolution's original eight sponsors submitted an amendment to add a paragraph by which the Assembly would reaffirm its 1978 decision, taken at the tenth special session devoted to disarmament, by which it had called on the Security Council to take measures to prevent non-fulfilment of the objectives of the denuclearization of Africa,<sup>4</sup> and would note with alarm that South Africa's nuclear capability posed a serious danger to international peace and the security of African States.

On 12 December, the Assembly adopted the amendment by a recorded vote of 119 to 0, with 25 abstentions. It then adopted the amended text, as resolution 35/158, by a recorded vote of 120 to 0, with 24 abstentions.

Expressing deep concern at situations, policies and elements of the current international state of affairs which it listed as the main obstacles to the strengthening of international peace and security, the Assembly noted that, increasingly, the Security Council had not been able to act in accordance with its mandate and that the decade-long process of relaxation of international tensions remained limited and had encountered a serious set-back.

The Assembly strongly condemned any violation of the Charter and urged States to abide by their Charter commitments and to implement consistently the Declaration's principles and provisions. It commended all efforts to consolidate political and legal foundations for strengthening international peace and security and peaceful coexistence of States. Support for any intervention or interference in the internal or external af-

fairs of States should be rejected, according to the Assembly. States were also invited to refuse recognition of situations brought about by the threat or use of force against any Member State. The Assembly urged all States, particularly the permanent members of the Security Council, to prevent further erosion or disruption of detente and to refrain from any act which might aggravate the international situation, impede the resolution of crises or the elimination of focal points of tension, or hamper the implementation of the decisions on halting and reversing the arms race taken at the Assembly's 1978 special session. The Assembly then reaffirmed its 1978 decision calling on the Security Council to take measures to prevent non-fulfilment of the objectives of the denuclearization of Africa and noted the danger to African States of South Africa's nuclear capability.

Expressing its satisfaction that the process of decolonization was nearing its end, the Assembly reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial or racist regimes, foreign domination and alien occupation to achieve self-determination and independence. It urged increased support for them and their liberation movements and speedy completion of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.<sup>5</sup> The Assembly reaffirmed the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace,<sup>6</sup> expressed the hope that the current Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe would further strengthen the security and co-operation of European States and urged all States to co-operate in efforts to transform the Mediterranean region into a zone of peace and co-operation. The Assembly considered that progress towards establishing a new international economic order had become a central element of a peaceful and secure world.

It also considered that the deterioration of the international situation required an effective Security Council. To that end, it emphasized the urgent need to examine all existing mechanisms in order to enhance the Council's authority and enforcement capacity, in accordance with the Charter, and the possibility of holding periodic Council meetings at the ministerial or higher governmental level in specific cases to consider and review outstanding problems and crises or actions, enabling the Council to play a more active role in preventing potential conflicts.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., p. 43, para. 63 (c).

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 49, text of Declaration, contained in resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960.

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N., 1971 p. 35, text of Declaration, contained in resolution 2832(XXVI) of 16 December 1971.

Finally, the Assembly urged implementation of all unimplemented provisions of the Declaration, particularly those relating to the strengthening of the capacity of the Security Council to exercise its responsibilities, and asked the Council to report in 1981 on the steps taken to implement the above provisions on enhancing its effectiveness.

The Netherlands, giving the reasons for reservations of the members of the European Community- which it said nevertheless remained committed to implementation of the Declaration-mentioned their concern about selective presentation of certain aspects of the Declaration which risked weakening it. The use of the term "non-intervention" alone in several cases would have been preferred to the notion of "non-interference." The Community members could not subscribe to reaffirmation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, as they had abstained on that 1971 Declaration. A particular reservation by France pertained to assessment of the Security Council's role and functions. The European Community also could not subscribe to certain criticisms of the functioning of the Council, and, with Austria and Sweden which also abstained in the vote, regretted that a reference to human rights violations had not been included in the resolution as one of the actions detrimental to international security. Moreover, the provision concerning the Madrid meeting did not sufficiently reflect the carefully balanced nature of the process of the European Conference. The Community said questions concerning the Mediterranean should be left to the appropriate regional frameworks. Finland and Greece also considered that regional arrangements could only be arrived at freely among the States of the region concerned, with undiminished security for all.

Greece and the European Community saw a contradiction between the satisfaction, expressed in the preamble, that the vast majority of Member States had adhered and actively contributed to the implementation of the Declaration and the subsequent expression of profound disturbance at the escalation of acts in violation of the Charter and the principles and provisions embodied in the Declaration.

The United States took exception to what it considered to be an unclear preambular reference to the struggle for the division of the world into spheres of influence and domination, listed as among the main obstacles to strengthening international peace and security. In addition, it felt it was misleading to suggest that it was primarily within the power of the permanent members of the Security Council alone to affect the course of the international situation.

Observing that it had not participated in the vote, Albania said it considered that peace and security had been seriously breached and constantly threatened in the past 10 years, that detente did not exist, that the super-powers would not heed appeals made in the resolution, and that their obstructionism would prevent strengthening the effectiveness of the Security Council.

The representative of Guyana, who was the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the First Committee on the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States, set up to elaborate such a declaration, presented to the Committee an oral report on the Group's work. General statements on a working document had been made at two meetings on 5 and 6 November; discussions were continuing, but it was not possible for the Group to complete its work at the current session.

Pakistan expressed a reservation with regard to the Chairman's report, considering that the informal paper on which the Group was basing its work was inadequate, especially in dealing with the elimination of military interventions, and could not serve as a basis for future work. Senegal also considered that the document had no status pending its endorsement by the non-aligned group of States.

Czechoslovakia, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, Malta, Romania and the USSR supported in their statements the work being done on the declaration. Yugoslavia said it was a matter to which non-aligned countries accorded high priority.

Algeria, Benin, the Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Guyana, Kuwait, Madagascar, Yugoslavia and Zambia, later joined by Qatar, sponsored in the First Committee a resolution on non-interference in the internal affairs of States. The Committee did not take action on it, however, at the request of the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom, which noted that the text had not been available for examination for the required period. The sponsors and the Committee agreed to an Irish suggestion that the text be included in the Committee's report and--an identical resolution might be submitted directly to the plenary Assembly.

Guyana thus reintroduced the resolution in the Assembly on 12 December, on behalf of the original 12 sponsors. The same day, the Assembly adopted it, as resolution 35/159, by a recorded vote of 120 to 0, with 25 abstentions.

The Assembly thereby reaffirmed that a declaration on non-interference in the internal affairs of States would be an important contribution to



the further elaboration of the principles for strengthening equitable co-operation and friendly relations among States. Taking note of the report of the Chairman of the First Committee's Ad Hoc Working Group on this question, it requested the Group to continue its negotiations at the 1981 session, with a view to completing the elaboration of the declaration.

Luxembourg, on behalf of the nine member States of the European Community and Greece, which abstained, said that they continued to have serious reservations on having a draft declaration

on non-interference discussed by the First Committee, which they felt was not alone qualified to consider questions which impinged so widely upon the competences of other committees, in particular the Sixth (Legal) Committee. Turkey also abstained, cautioning against an exclusive political treatment of principles of international law. This view was shared by the United States, which also feared that the practical effect of adopting a declaration on non-interference would be to undermine the principles of the United Nations Charter.

#### Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

##### Communications

- A/35/76. Note verbale of 24 January from Bulgaria (transmitting Declaration adopted by National Assembly. 16 December 1979).
- A/35/116. Letter of 25 February from Poland (transmitting resolution adopted by 8th Congress of Polish United Workers' Party, Warsaw, February).
- A/35/156. Letter of 26 March from German Democratic Republic (transmitting joint declaration of 21 March by "People's Republic of Kampuchea" and German Democratic Republic).
- A/35/164. Letter of 2 April from Romania (transmitting appeal from Grand National Assembly to all parliaments and peoples of countries participating in Helsinki All-European Conference).
- A/35/168 (S/13877). Letter of 7 April from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 25 March by spokesman for Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- A/35/205. Letter of 23 April from German Democratic Republic and Nicaragua (transmitting excerpt from joint communiqué issued during visit of official delegation of Government of National Reconstruction of Republic of Nicaragua and National Executive of Sandinist Front for National Liberation, 27 March-2 April).
- A/35/229. Letter of 12 May from Poland (transmitting appeal from Communist and Workers' Parties, issued at Paris. 29 April).
- A/35/237 (S/13948). Letter of 16 May from Poland (transmitting statement and declaration adopted by States parties to Warsaw Treaty at meeting of Political Consultative Committee, Warsaw, 14 and 15 May).
- A/35/292. Note verbale of 13 June from Somalia (transmitting two resolutions, on assistance to refugees in Somalia and on foreign intervention in Horn of Africa, adopted by 11th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers Meeting, Islamabad, Pakistan, 17-21 May).
- A/35/327. Letter of 8 July from Mongolia (transmitting statement of 20 May).
- A/35/382. Note verbale of 5 August from Bulgaria (transmitting speech by President of State Council delivered at International Meeting and Dialogue on Détente, Sofia, 8 July).
- A/35/386. Letter of 9 August from Ethiopia (transmitting communication from Minister for Foreign Affairs).
- A/35/400. Letter of 15 August from Romania (transmitting Declaration/Appeal adopted by Grand National Assembly, State Council and Government, Bucharest, 1 August).
- A/35/407. Letter of 21 August from Somalia.
- A/35/427. Letter of 2 September from Ethiopia (transmitting resolution adopted at ministerial meeting of Ethiopia-Somalia Good Offices Committee, Lagos, Nigeria, 18-20 August).
- A/35/433. Letter of 8 September from Ethiopia (transmitting letter of 3 September from Minister for Foreign Affairs).
- A/35/436. Letter of 8 September from Somalia.
- A/35/441. Letter of 8 September from Ethiopia.

- A/35/542 and Corr.1. Note verbale of 14 October from Cuba (transmitting communiqué of extraordinary meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegations of non-aligned countries, New York, 2 and 3 October).
- A/35/558 (S/14231). Letter of 23 October from Poland (transmitting communiqué of meeting of Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States parties to Warsaw Treaty, Warsaw, 19 and 20 October).
- A/35/785 (S/14301). Letter of 17 December from USSR (transmitting document adopted at meeting of Party and State figures from States members of Warsaw Treaty, Moscow, 5 December).
- A/36/65. Letter of 31 December from Ethiopia.
- A/36/83. Letter of 27 January 1961 from Somalia.
- A/C.1/35/4. Letter of 7 October from Minister for Foreign Affairs of Somalia.
- A/C.1/35/6. Letter of 15 October from Ethiopia.
- A/C.1/35/7. Letter of 21 October from Bulgaria (transmitting Appeal of World Parliament of Peoples for Peace, Sofia, September).
- A/C.1/35/9. Letter of 30 October from Afghanistan and USSR (transmitting joint statement signed at Moscow, 16 October).
- A/C.1/35/12. Letter of 24 November from Somalia.
- A/C.1/35/14. Letter of 24 November from Czechoslovakia (transmitting final communiqué & adopted at conclusion of official visit, from 17 to 21 November, by delegation of National United Front for Salvation of Kampuchea and President of People's Revolutionary Council of "People's Republic of Kampuchea").
- A/C.1/35/15. Letter of 26 November from Mongolia (transmitting statement of 21 November).

##### Report of the Secretary-General

- A/35/505 and Add.1-3. Report of Secretary-General.

##### Decisions of the General Assembly

##### General Assembly- 35th session

- First Committee, meetings 49-52.
- Plenary meeting 94.

- A/35/L.48. Bahamas, Bangladesh, Ecuador, Egypt, Peru, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia: amendment to draft resolution recommended by First Committee in A/35/701.
- A/C.1/35/L.48. Bahamas, Bangladesh, Ecuador, Egypt, Peru, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.
- A/C.1/35/L.48/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 8 powers and by Zaire, approved by First Committee on 3 December, meeting 52, by 83 votes to 0, with 22 abstentions.
- A/35/701. Report of First Committee.

- Resolution 35/158, as recommended by First Committee, A/35/701, and as amended by 8 powers, A/35/L.48.

adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94, by recorded vote of 120 to 0, with 24 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: None

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

The General Assembly,

Having considered the Item entitled "Review of the Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" and the report of the Secretary-General prepared with the assistance of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security,

Taking note of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and the important role it has played in consolidating peace and security and promoting co-operation among States on the basis of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting with satisfaction that the vast majority of Member States has adhered and actively contributed to the implementation of the provisions and principles of the Declaration,

Profoundly disturbed by the escalation of acts of violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles and provisions embodied in the Declaration by recourse to the threat or use of force, military intervention, interference and occupation, resulting in breaches of the peace and threats to international peace and security,

Deeply concerned at the continued existence of crises and focal points of tension, the emergence of new conflicts among States endangering international peace and security, the continuation and escalation of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and the further increase of military expenditure, the pursuance of the policy of rivalry, the confrontation and struggle for the division of the world into spheres of influence and domination, the continuance of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism in all its manifestations and apartheid, the further aggravation of the international economic situation and the widening of the gap between the developed and the developing countries, which remain the main obstacles to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Noting that, increasingly, the Security Council has not been able to act in accordance with its mandate under the Charter and that in several instances the General Assembly

has been called upon in special and emergency special sessions to consider critical international problems affecting or threatening international peace and security,

Noting with deep concern that the process of relaxation of international tensions, which has evolved during the decade since the adoption of the Declaration, has remained limited, both in scope and in its geographical application, and has encountered a serious set-back,

1. Solemnly reaffirms, on the occasion of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations and the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, the universal and unconditional validity of purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations as the basis of relations among States, irrespective of their size, geographical location, level of development or their political, economic, social or ideological systems, as a basic way to ensure international peace and security;

2. Strongly condemns any act of violation of the Charter, particularly of its principles of sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of States and of the inalienable rights of peoples under colonial or racist regimes, foreign occupation and alien domination to self-determination and independence in pursuance of their national destiny, in accordance with their political, economic, social and ideological aspirations, by the use of military force or intervention and interference or by more subtle and insidious means of subversion and destabilization, or by any form of political, economic, military, psychological, financial or ideological pressure;

3. Urges all States to abide strictly, in their international relations, by their commitments under the Charter and, to that end, to implement consistently the principles and provisions of the Declaration;

4. Commends all efforts of Member States directed towards the consolidation of political and legal foundations for strengthening international peace and security and the peaceful coexistence of States on the basis of the Charter, particularly those in respect of the consolidation of the principles of the non-use of force in international relations, non-intervention and non-interference and the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, the early completion of which would contribute to the strengthening of peace and security and promote mutually beneficial co-operation and friendly relations among States;

5. Again invites all States to reject any support for or encouragement of any form of intervention or interference in the internal or external affairs of States for any reason whatsoever and to refuse recognition of situations brought about by the threat or use of force against any Member State;

6. Urges all States, particularly the permanent members of the Security Council, to take all the necessary steps to prevent further erosion or disruption of the process of detente and to refrain from any act which may aggravate the international situation, impede the resolution of crises and the elimination of focal points of tension in various regions of the world and hamper the implementation of the decisions and recommendations adopted at the tenth special Session of the General Assembly on halting and reversing the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, which are essential for the preservation of international peace and security;

7. Reaffirms the decision, taken at its tenth special session, by which it called upon the Security Council to take appropriate effective measures to prevent the non-fulfilment of the objectives of the denuclearization of Africa, and notes with alarm that the nuclear capability of South Africa poses a serious danger to the security of African States and to international peace and security;

8. Expresses its satisfaction that the process of decolonization is nearing its end and reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial or racist regimes, foreign domination and alien occupation to achieve self-determination and Independence, and urges Member States to increase their support for and solidarity with them and their national liberation movements and to take urgent and effective measures for the speedy completion of the implementation of the Decla-

ration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

9. Reaffirms the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and commends the decision of the permanent members of the Security Council and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to serve on the expanded Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean to prepare for the Conference on the Indian Ocean scheduled to be held in 1981 at Colombo;

10. Commends again the convening at Madrid of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and expresses the hope that it will result in further strengthening the security and co-operation of States in Europe in all spheres, including reduction of armaments and armed forces and halting the arms race in both nuclear and conventional fields, thus contributing to the preservation and furtherance of the process of detente in Europe and to peace and stability in the world;

11. Urges all States to co-operate in efforts aimed at transforming the region of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and co-operation on the basis of the principles of equal security, sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, non-intervention and non-interference, non-violation of international frontiers, non-use of force, peaceful solution of disputes and respect for sovereignty over natural resources and the inalienable rights of peoples under colonial or racist regimes, foreign occupation, or alien domination to self-determination and independence;

12. Considers that the achievement of real progress towards the establishment of a new international economic order and an accelerated economic development of the developing countries has become a central element of a peaceful and secure world, and expresses the hope that global negotiations will lead to a significant revival of the world economy and restructuring of international economic relations;

13. Considers also that the current deterioration of the international situation requires an effective Security Council and, to that end, emphasizes the great urgency of the need to examine all existing mechanisms in order to enhance the authority and enforcement capacity of the Council, in accordance with the Charter, and the possibility of holding periodic meetings of the Council at the ministerial or higher governmental level in specific cases to consider and review outstanding problems and crises or actions which would enable the Council to play a more active role in preventing potential conflicts;

14. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General and, in view of the important role that the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security has played in international life since its adoption, urges all Member States to contribute to the implementation of all the provisions of the Declaration which have not yet been implemented, particularly those relating to the strengthening of the capacity of the Security Council to exercise its responsibility under the Charter;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the Security Council and invites the Council to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the steps taken to implement the provisions of paragraphs 13 and 14 above;

16. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security."

A/35/L.43 and Add.1. Algeria, Benin, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Guyana, Kuwait, Madagascar, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.1/35/L.62. Algeria, Benin, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Guyana, Kuwait, Madagascar, Qatar, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/35/701. Report of First Committee, para. B.

Resolution 35/159, as proposed by 12 powers, A/35/L.43 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1980, meeting 94, by recorded vote of 120 to 0, with 25 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: None

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

The General Assembly,

Recalling, especially, paragraph 2 of its resolution 34/101 of 14 December 1979 and previous resolutions on non-interference in the internal affairs of States,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General, containing the views of Member States on ways by which greater respect for the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States can be assured,

Reaffirming that a declaration on non-interference in the internal affairs of States would be an important contribution to the further elaboration of the principles for strengthening equitable co-operation and friendly relations among States, based on sovereign equality and mutual respect,

Noting that a number of Member States have expressed support for the preparation of such a declaration,

Taking note of the report of the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the First Committee on the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States,

Considering that the Ad Hoc Working Group was unable to conclude negotiations for the adoption of such a declaration at the thirty-fifth session,

1. Requests the Ad Hoc Working Group of the First Committee on the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States to continue its discussions and negotiations at the thirty-sixth session, with a view to finalizing the elaboration of a declaration on the inadmissibility of intervention and interference in the internal affairs of States and adopting it at that session;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide, within the context of the facilities allotted for meetings of the First Committee, facilities for the Ad Hoc Working Group to undertake its deliberations during the thirty-sixth session;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security."

Other documents

A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980, Chapter 27 (para. 679).

S/1 4397. Note, dated 10 March 1981, by Secretary-General.

## Chapter VI

**Non-use of force in international relations**

The General Assembly, by resolution 35/50 of 4 December 1980, decided that its Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations should continue its efforts to draft a world treaty on that principle. Differences remained, however, among United Nations Member States, including Committee members themselves, on the necessity or even desirability of such a treaty, on whether or not the Committee's mandate should perhaps be broadened and other alternatives explored for enhancing the effectiveness of that principle, as well as on whether or not the Committee's mandate should be renewed at all.

An account of the Special Committee's and the Assembly's consideration of this matter is given below.

**Report of the Special Committee**

The Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations met at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 7 April to 2 May 1980 and submitted a report on its work to the General Assembly's thirty-fifth (1980) session.

The Committee had further examined an eight-article draft world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations, which had been introduced in the Committee by the USSR in 1976.<sup>1</sup> It also had before it comments by the Niger on drafting such a treaty, submitted in response to a renewed invitation by the Assembly in 1979<sup>2</sup> for States' observations. These comments, as well as those of Jordan, were subsequently transmitted to the Assembly by the Secretary-General.

The Committee devoted four plenary meetings to a general debate. The balance of its work in 1980 was conducted in a working group, open to all Committee members, whose mandate and Chairman were the same as the Committee's. The group held nine meetings between 21 and 28 April.

The group first examined a paper submitted at the previous session by Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom.<sup>3</sup> These States had expressed doubts about the usefulness of a treaty on the non-use of force and urged that the group focus instead on a study analysing the reasons why

States resorted to force. Their paper also proposed a working method for the group and a list of items that might be discussed, including a listing of means of peaceful settlement of disputes and the development of the peace-keeping concept and machinery.

Another of the group's meetings was devoted to consideration of the USSR proposal for a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations, according to which States would renounce the use of armed force and of any kind of weapon and, its sponsor said, direct State policy towards the peaceful settlement of disputes.

The group also devoted two meetings to consideration of a working paper, intended as a basis for discussion, submitted by a group of 10 non-aligned countries: Benin, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iraq, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Senegal, Uganda. The paper contained 17 principles embodying a series of ideas set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, international instruments and various United Nations resolutions pertaining to the obligation not to use force or threaten it, and the duties and responsibilities of the United Nations and individual States in this respect. It postulated that the use of force or threat of force could be defined not only in terms of military force, but also in terms of all uses of economic or political coercion or hostile propaganda as well as coercive activities such as subversion, pressure, intimidation, support of terrorism, covert destabilization, or the use of or support for mercenaries.

The Committee approved the working group's report on 2 May, but, since it had not completed its work, generally recognized the desirability of further consideration of the questions before it. While the majority were in favour of renewing the Committee's mandate, some members were not; others thought that it should be reviewed.

In the debate in the Special Committee, all members were in agreement on the need to strengthen the principle of the non-use of force, but views differed on how to achieve that goal.

A number of States spoke in favour of the idea of drafting a treaty on the non-use of force in international relations and supported the Soviet initiative.

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 105.

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 157, resolution 34/13 of 9 November 1979.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., p. 153.

The USSR said that the speedy conclusion of such a treaty would be an effective political and international legal guarantee of the strengthening of international peace and security and would safeguard against the threat of a worldwide thermonuclear disaster. The USSR believed that, due to the fact that the international situation had become strained as a result of provocative acts by the forces of imperialism and hegemonism, the conclusion of a world treaty had become a task that could no longer be delayed. It would give States a greater responsibility for the stricter observance of this principle and thereby enhance its effectiveness.

Benin, India, Iraq, Mongolia, Nicaragua and Romania observed that the idea of a treaty defining in concrete terms the obligation of States not to use force in their international relations had the support not only of the Eastern European countries but also of non-aligned countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Mongolia said this had been made clear by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (Havana, Cuba, 3-9 September 1979).

In the opinion of Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland, the world treaty, in developing and concretizing the obligation enshrined in the Charter, would, particularly in the light of the emergence of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, be in keeping with the vital interests of all States, irrespective of their size or population and regardless of whether or not they were nuclear-weapon powers. In Nicaragua's opinion, the principle of non-use of force was inseparable from the principle of self-determination of peoples. Romania added that it was not enough to concretize and develop the principle; the required good faith and political will to respect it also had to be present. These States considered the USSR draft to be a sound basis for working out a generally acceptable text. The treaty would create favourable conditions for curbing the arms race, reducing armaments and furthering general and complete disarmament.

Other States, including Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom, while expressing readiness to co-operate in the search for means of enhancing the principle of non-use of force, objected to the drafting of the treaty. In their view, not only would the proposed treaty be redundant, it would also, if identical to the Charter, create confusion and legal ambiguities in the event that not all Member States adhered to it and, if different from the Charter, result in discrepancies all too easy to exploit. Brazil thought that a thorough comparative analysis of existing international instruments that enshrined that principle

should first be made. Japan and the United Kingdom added that effective implementation of the principle could not be attained by mere repetition in an international treaty. Such a course was felt by Belgium, Chile, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Spain and others to be especially dubious in the light of recent events in Afghanistan; in their view, a clear violation had been committed against the principle of non-use of force by the very proponent of a world treaty on that principle. France and the United Kingdom drew attention to a United States note verbale of 27 March to the Secretary-General in which those events were given as among the reasons for United States non-participation in the Committee's current session. The United Kingdom added that the way the Committee could best enhance the effectiveness of the principle was to reaffirm the validity of the existing law based on the Charter and to call on all Member States fully and faithfully to fulfil their obligations.

For these reasons, the United Kingdom, together with other Western States, opposed the renewal of the Committee's mandate, at least in its current form. If the mandate was renewed, France felt it should concentrate on trying to determine reasons why States resorted to force and on the suitability of existing machinery for peaceful settlement of disputes. Spain believed special attention should be devoted to the intimate relationship existing among the principles of the non-use of force, of peaceful settlement of disputes and of the system of collective security. Since in Italy's opinion many of the issues directly related to non-use of force were being examined in other forums, Italy suggested a pause in the Committee's activities to await the results of such work or obtain new ideas.

Argentina, Egypt, Finland, Morocco, Nepal and Senegal stressed the relevance and importance of the Committee's work to the maintenance of international peace and security. They observed that any initiative aimed at safeguarding international peace and security could only arouse the interest of all Governments, particularly in view of the resurgence of the cold war, the arms race, flagrant interventions in the internal affairs of States and direct and indirect subversion. The legal format of the future instrument was of secondary importance. The Committee's approach, Senegal said, should be open and non-exclusive, and all proposals should be taken into account. Egypt suggested its joint proposal with Mexico submitted in 1979,<sup>4</sup> which aimed at elaborating upon provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., 1979, p. 154.

Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,<sup>5</sup> taking into account all United Nations resolutions pertaining to peace and security, as a point of departure for the Committee's work. India felt the proposal deserved serious consideration. Argentina said, in addition, that no conclusion arrived at in the Committee could weaken principles already recognized and accepted by the international community. Whether the agreed document was a treaty or any other instrument, these States felt that it should focus on strengthening the general rule of the prohibition of the use of force in all its forms, on strengthening international and regional institutions and machinery for the implementation of that rule and on strengthening peaceful means for the settlement of disputes.

#### **Consideration by the General Assembly**

The report of the Special Committee was considered by the Sixth (Legal) Committee at 12 meetings between 21 October and 12 November at the General Assembly's 1980 session.

On 4 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 35/50 on the report of the Special Committee. Taking into account the fact that the Committee had not completed its mandate, the Assembly decided that it should continue its work on drafting, as soon as possible, a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations as well as the peaceful settlement of disputes or any other recommendations as it deemed appropriate. The Assembly also requested the Committee to consider thoroughly all the proposals submitted to it for that purpose, and invited other comments and suggestions from Governments.

The resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 107 to 16, with 12 abstentions. The Sixth Committee had approved the text on 6 November by a recorded vote of 70 to 15, with 8 abstentions. The resolution was sponsored by 31 Member States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

The sponsors had revised their original submission following consultations with the group of Arab States at the United Nations and several non-aligned countries, according to Iraq, to give the resolution a more neutral character and encourage broader participation, while not tampering with the Special Committee's existing mandate.

The discussion in the Sixth Committee revealed the same divergence of views concerning the mandate of the Special Committee as had been apparent in the Special Committee itself.

Introducing the Special Committee's report, its Chairman said that, while all States seemed to have the common goal of enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of non-use of force in international relations, their views differed on the means of attaining that goal. The majority of States, he said, favoured the Soviet proposal for a treaty. Others could not endorse such an idea which, they maintained, was based on the false premise of a lack of clarity in the Charter prohibition of the use of force, and they therefore opposed the renewal of the mandate of the Special Committee. Still others felt the Committee's mandate should be revised to create a better balance among its various elements and that it should not confine its efforts to any single course of action.

The States which spoke in favour of the elaboration of a world treaty, which included Eastern European States and several of the resolution's sponsors, as well as Bangladesh, Burundi, Gabon, Jordan, Nicaragua and Nigeria, held that the obstacles to the drafting of that treaty did not stem from legal difficulties, but from a lack of political will on the part of certain States.

The USSR, which introduced the resolution to continue the Committee's work, said the obligations under the Charter and the draft treaty were identical in scope and could not conflict with each other; once a general legal norm had been adopted, detailed and specific norms were usually elaborated to enhance its effectiveness.

Poland stressed the discrepancy between the universally recognized principle of the non-use of force in international relations and the present-day reality characterized by a deterioration of the international situation, the accumulation of all types of weapons, including nuclear weapons, and the danger of armed conflicts. In the view of Czechoslovakia and Hungary, the treaty would have exceptional importance for detente and for the strengthening of trust between States, help to limit armaments and encourage a reciprocal renunciation of attempts to gain military superiority. As for the proposal to study why States used force in violation of international law, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and the Lao People's Democratic Republic said the reasons were well known and studying them would divert attention from the real objective of the Special Committee. Cuba said such proposals were delaying tactics designed to change the Committee's mandate.

Romania felt that the mere enunciation of the principle of non-use of force, however important, was not enough; international law in general and

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1970, p. 789, text of Declaration, annexed to resolution 2625(XV) of 24 October 1970.

that principle in particular should keep pace with the changes in international life, as reflected in the development and codification of certain principles of international law. The future treaty should establish the right to individual and collective self-defence and to resort to armed struggle for national liberation, establish the obligation to adopt disarmament measures and contain a provision establishing the obligation of all States to settle their disputes peacefully. Algeria also stressed the importance it attached to inclusion of these elements.

Burundi stressed that a treaty would bolster the effectiveness of the United Nations in carrying out its peace-keeping function, and Zaire observed that there was a need for finding international legal instruments to develop the principle of non-use of force and bring it up to date. Afghanistan pointed out that the Charter itself, in Article 13,<sup>6</sup> provided for the progressive development of international law and its codification. Algeria, Bangladesh, Hungary, India, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia were among States which felt that codification and development of the principle of non-use of force in international relations would help to make the Charter a more balanced instrument and strengthen its effectiveness. Ecuador, Nicaragua and Venezuela felt the principle could and should be developed to its fullest scope in the same way that other Charter principles had been developed.

Among States which spoke against the proposed treaty, Canada said that the idea of elaborating such a treaty was based on the false assumption that the dangerously frequent cases of recourse to force resulted from an insufficient understanding of the basic obligations derived from the Charter and from international law in general. The solution to violations of the principle of non-use of force, which was universally recognized as binding, did not lie in a general restatement of that principle but in a study of the means that could be used to strengthen existing machinery for the maintenance of peace and security, whether it was the Security Council, peace-keeping operations, the means available for the peaceful settlement of disputes, or other ways.

Similar views were expressed by several States, including Austria, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan and the Netherlands. To them, the crux of the matter lay in the failure of States to observe the obligations they had already undertaken. France expressed doubts as to the effectiveness and desirability of drawing up a binding legal instrument which, far from enhancing the authority, scope and effectiveness of the principle embodied in the Charter, would do the exact opposite: such a

treaty by its very existence would weaken the Charter and, by seeking to specify cases in which its provisions should be applied, further restrict the scope of Article 2, paragraph 4,<sup>7</sup> containing the obligation to refrain from the threat or use of force. The Charter needed no confirmation or elaboration, the Netherlands added; it needed implementation. Isolating one element of Charter obligations, said the United States, would be a retrogressive development of international law.

China said the USSR draft treaty contained articles which restricted and distorted Charter principles and should never be the basis for the Special Committee's work. It believed the next step should be to draft a concise statement of principles containing: a solemn declaration that the principle of non-use of force must be observed in inter-State relations; a statement that States would not use or threaten force for aggression, interference, subversion of Governments, fostering puppet regimes or suppression, and that such acts were Charter violations and crimes under international law; a provision that a State's illegal use of force gave rise to international responsibility; a requirement that faults accomplices ensuing from illegal use of force must not be recognized; a provision that States had a duty to support victims of illegal uses of force; and an affirmation that States could legitimately exercise the right to self-defence.

Argentina, while recognizing that existing legal instruments had not been sufficient to prevent interference in the internal affairs of States, observed that it did not seem realistic to envisage a treaty aimed at enforcing the decisions of the Security Council, given the current state of affairs in the world and the risk of eroding the credibility of the United Nations by drafting treaties that could not possibly be implemented. Pakistan also felt that little practical purpose would be served by elaborating yet another international treaty, since its effectiveness could not be greater than that of the Charter and both suffered from the same deficiency: the want of appropriate sanctions for their enforcement. Nevertheless, Argentina, Burundi, Chile, Ecuador, Finland, Morocco, Peru and Somalia were among States that felt any attempt to enhance the effectiveness of the principle of non-use of force deserved support.

Several other States advocated further work in the Special Committee on the question of strengthening the effectiveness of the principle of non-use of force without, however, making any commitment as to the final form of the envisaged instrument.

<sup>6</sup> For text of Article 13 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

<sup>7</sup> For text of Article 2 (4) of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

Spain said that the Special Committee's mandate should be changed. It held, as did Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany and others, that the principles of the non-use of force and of the peaceful settlement of disputes and those on which the collective security system were based were inseparably interrelated. Since a more comprehensive approach was necessary, Spain felt that the idea of drafting a treaty should be replaced by a more flexible concept in which reference would be made to the elaboration of an appropriate international legal instrument.

Reference to drafting a world treaty should be deleted, Japan believed, and the Committee be assigned the task of formulating recommendations on the issues before it. Panama and Turkey also felt that the Committee's mandate should be broadened and new alternatives explored.

Egypt said it was important that the Committee's work be harmonized with that of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (see p. 182). Canada and Italy favoured suspension of the Committee's work pending settlement of existing external disagreements; experience showed that no progress could be made in defining principles or rules while the atmosphere was one of high tension.

Brazil felt that the work on draft articles on the subject should be pursued and, after a substantial agreed text had been formulated, a decision should be taken as to whether the instrument to embody that text should be a treaty or a declaration. Brazil and many other States, including Argentina, Belgium, Chile, Greece, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Romania, Somalia, Turkey, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, therefore welcomed the ideas in the 10-nation working paper, listing 17 principles, that had been submitted to the Special Committee. While the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia and the USSR considered the paper to be a positive contribution to the Committee's work on a treaty, Somalia felt its greatest merit was that it moved the Committee away from the idea of a somewhat sterile treaty and focused attention on the question of defining the use of force. The document had merit for exploring new ways for the Committee to work, in the Netherlands view, but it could not agree with the way in which Charter provisions and Assembly resolutions were put on an equal footing in the paper.

Explaining its negative vote on the resolution, the United States said it had no alternative; in view of the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan and the brutal invasion of that country, the United States said, it was impossible to go in a positive frame of mind beyond the first preambular paragraph inviting examination of a draft world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations. The United Kingdom said it was opposed to the idea of such a treaty because it attempted to create an exception for the Soviet doctrine of limited sovereignty and would weaken the Charter. Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany expressed regret that the Special Committee's mandate was again limited to working on the basis of the USSR draft treaty. Israel did not see what advantages the treaty would bring.

Albania considered that drafting a treaty was a futile exercise inasmuch as the super-powers ignored treaties and used force as a basic feature of their policy. Albania would not participate in the voting.

Brazil, which abstained, could not support a resolution which meant that the Committee would continue a sterile and futile discussion for another year. Since ways had not been found of modifying the Committee's mandate to take account of new developments and make it possible for all its members to co-operate, Austria, too, had abstained. Australia held a similar view, and Sweden said a new treaty was unlikely to strengthen the Charter's clear prohibition of the use of force and might create problems of interpretation. China's spokesman said China was opposed to military occupation and aggression accompanied by deceptive legal manoeuvres to impose one country's views on another; since the situation and the danger to which he referred still existed, China had abstained.

Somalia said its affirmative vote did not imply that it favoured a world treaty in preference to, for instance, a declaration. Iran, Somalia and Zaire added that their votes also did not imply acceptance of a double standard of behaviour on the part of some sponsors of the resolution.

By a letter of 28 October, Chile, current Chairman of the group of Latin American States at the United Nations, transmitted to the Assembly President a list of the group's Member States to serve on the Special Committee for 1981, 1982 and 1983, in accordance with an agreed system of rotation.

#### Documentary references, voting details and text of resolution

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meeting 34.  
Sixth Committee, meetings 26-34, 37, 40, 47.  
Plenary meetings 81, 99.

A/35/41. Report of Special Committee on Enhancing Effectiveness of Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations (Headquarters, New York, 7 April-2 May).  
A/35/110 (S/13816). Letter of 20 February from Iraq (trans-



mining "National Charter" declared by President).  
A/35/131 (S/13838). Letter of 11 March from Israel.

A/35/298 (S/14008). Letter of 18 June from Iraq (transmitting statement Issued on 17 June by Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

A/35/315 (S/14040). Letter of 30 June from Oman (transmitting statement Issued by Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

A/35/330. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/762. Letter of 28 October from Chile.

A/C.6/35/L.6. Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia. Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Venezuela, Viet Nam: draft resolution.

A/C.6/35/L.6/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 25 powers and by Benin, Egypt, India, Iraq, Morocco and Uganda, approved by Sixth Committee on 6 November, meeting 40, by recorded vote of 70 to 15, with 8 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Brazil, China, Greece, Ireland, New Zealand, Sweden.

A/C.6/35/L.8, A/C.5/35/54, A/35/662. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Sixth Committee in A/35/623.

A/35/623. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 35/50, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/35/623, adopted by Assembly on 4 December 1980, meeting 81, by recorded vote of 107 to 16, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Chile, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger,

Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

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

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Brazil, China, Greece, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Malawi, New Zealand, Sweden, Turkey.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/9 of 8 November 1976, in which it invited Member States to examine further the draft World Treaty on the Non-Use of Force In International Relations submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as well as other proposals made during the consideration of this item,

Recalling also its resolution 32/150 of 19 December 1977, whereby it established the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations,

Recalling, in particular, its resolutions 33/96 of 16 December 1978 and 34/13 of 9 November 1979, in which it decided that the Special Committee should continue its work,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee,

Taking note of the fact that, owing to lack of time, the Special Committee was not able to consider in depth the new proposals submitted to it during its last session,

Taking into account that the Special Committee has not completed the mandate entrusted to it,

Reaffirming the need for universal and effective application of the principle of the non-use of force in international relations and for assistance by the United Nations in this endeavour,

Expressing the hope that the Special Committee will, on the basis of all the proposals before it, complete the mandate entrusted to it as soon as possible,

1. Takes note of the report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations;

2. Decides that the Special Committee shall continue its work with the goal of drafting, at the earliest possible date, a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations as well as the peaceful settlement of disputes or such other recommendations as the Committee deems appropriate;

3. Requests the Special Committee to consider thoroughly, and to take duly into account, all the proposals submitted to it with a view to ensuring a successful completion of its mandate;

4. Invites the Governments which have not yet done so to communicate their comments or suggestions or to bring them up to date, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/9;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the necessary facilities and services;

6. Invites the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force In International Relations."

## Chapter VII

**Review of the question of peace-keeping operations**

Although the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations could not agree in 1980 on how to carry out its mandate, the General Assembly, by resolution 35/121 of 11 December, urged it to renew its efforts towards completing guidelines to govern the conduct of United Nations peace-keeping operations, while also considering specific questions related to the practical implementation of such operations.

**Report of the Special Committee**

The General Assembly's 33-member Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations met five times during 1980—on 13 May, 16 July, 4 and 24 September and 10 October—with a view to compiling agreed guidelines to govern United Nations peace-keeping operations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and to discuss practical implementation questions.

Pursuant to an Assembly request of 23 November 1979,<sup>1</sup> Canada and Cyprus provided information on experience they had gained in contributing to and as the subject of peace-keeping operations, respectively. Suriname, which also replied, said it had not been in a position to participate in such operations. These responses were transmitted to the Special Committee by the Secretary-General on 12 September.

The Special Committee reconstituted its Working Group to proceed with the tasks assigned to the Committee and requested the Secretariat, in conjunction with the Working Group, to bring up to date a working file containing material on observer missions and peace-keeping forces authorized by the Security Council, including information on administration and logistics, an account of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon operation and developments in and information on other operations since 1977.

The Committee's and the Working Group's discussion, as reflected in the Committee's 1980 report to the Assembly, reaffirmed the wide disparity of members' views on the matters facing the Committee and the great difficulty in finding a compromise acceptable to all. Some members urged that, despite the absence of progress on agreed guidelines, some positive action should be taken towards resolving some of the difficulties related to the practical implementation of peace-keeping operations, including the financial aspects. However, other members believed

the Committee's responsibility continued to be the agreement on guidelines for which, in their view, there already existed a definite basis for further progress, provided that goodwill was demonstrated. Yet another view was that both issues should be addressed in order to make balanced progress in both aspects.

The Committee reported that it could not reach agreement on how to carry out its mandate. However, despite the difficulties, it believed that the importance of the issues was such that its mandate should be renewed.

**Action by the General Assembly**

On 11 December 1980, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/121. Noting with regret the difficulties of the Special Committee in carrying out its mandate, the Assembly took note of the Committee's report, again invited Member States to provide information on their experience in peace-keeping operations for compilation by the Secretary-General, and again urged the Committee to renew its efforts to complete agreed guidelines, devoting further attention to specific questions related to the practical implementation of peace-keeping operations. The Assembly acted without vote, following consideration of the Committee's report in the Special Political Committee, which approved, without vote on 10 November, a draft resolution submitted by its Chairman following informal consultations.

Thirty-four representatives made statements during the Special Political Committee's discussion of the question from 3 to 5 November.

Many speakers commented on the value of peace-keeping operations which, Bangladesh said, had played a remarkable role in preventing the recurrence of fighting, in maintaining order in areas of operations and in creating appropriate conditions for negotiations.

A number of countries, including Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, India, Israel, Pakistan and the Syrian Arab Republic, stressed that peace-keeping operations could not replace the peace-making process. Jordan emphasized that such operations should not be used merely to disengage conflicting forces—in many cases, that was tantamount to guaranteeing the security of the aggressor. They should not legitimize a stalemate

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 159, resolution 34/53.

or evoke a feeling of political complacency, Sri Lanka said.

Luxembourg, speaking on behalf of the nine member States of the European Community, stressed that peace-keeping operations could only function properly if all the parties involved were prepared to co-operate. These States appealed to all countries for their co-operation and said they would continue to participate actively by placing men and materiel at the disposal of the United Nations. Liberia, Portugal and Senegal were among the Governments calling for the full support of all parties to a conflict. Several speakers made the point that the sovereignty of States in which peace-keeping forces operated should be fully respected.

Austria saw a change in the concept of peace-keeping operations from static peace-keeping to a more active role in a political context—a view shared by Greece.

Lebanon hoped for permanent forces capable of implementing Security Council resolutions and of guaranteeing national borders, territorial integrity and international peace and security. In Nepal's view, the United Nations should establish a permanent peace-keeping force under the command of the Secretary-General, in conformity with the decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, to which all countries would contribute troops on the basis of equitable geographical distribution.

With respect to the financing of peace-keeping operations, many representatives held that aspect to be the collective responsibility of all Member States of the United Nations—especially, Nigeria added, of those directly involved in the decision-making process leading to the dispatching of troops to trouble spots.

Denmark, speaking for the Nordic countries, expressed regret at the refusal of some Governments to participate in the financing of certain peace-keeping operations, since that placed unreasonable burdens on the United Nations and other Member States and might impede the recruitment of contingents in the future and thereby obstruct efficient and speedy action in times of crisis. Similar points were made by Australia, Luxembourg (for the European Community) and the Philippines. However, the German Democratic Republic believed that the aggressor should bear the financial responsibility for the consequences of its criminal acts—a view shared by Democratic Yemen and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Many countries expressed regret that the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations had not made progress on agreed guidelines to govern United Nations peace-keeping operations and on questions related to their implementation; some

observed that the Special Committee's success depended on the political will of its members.

For some countries, such as Hungary, the first step must be to establish agreed guidelines; any attempt to give priority to practical measures would be unrealistic, Hungary said.

Other countries, however, shared the view of Chile that the Special Committee should be able to tackle simultaneously the elaboration of guidelines and the study of practical measures. The United Nations should strengthen its capacity to respond to possible requirements on a more co-ordinated, economical and effective basis, Canada suggested. Cyprus was among the countries that saw a need for training peace-keeping forces. In the view of the United States, the institutional basis for peace-keeping was secure and the manner of initiating and running a peace-keeping operation well understood, but improvements were needed in such areas as earmarking contingents, supplying advanced training and making technology available to the United Nations. The practical implementation of peace-keeping operations was urgent, Zambia said, in view of the increasing involvement of the United Nations and the growing demand for its services.

Perhaps, suggested Bangladesh, the attempt to establish guidelines should be abandoned and the current practice of ad hoc arrangements retained. For its part, India mentioned laying down a time-limit for the production of agreed guidelines, beyond which the mandate of the Special Committee would be terminated and the matter referred back to the Assembly.

Israel said the usefulness of guidelines drafted in general terms was likely to be very limited; they could be practical only if they were adaptable to the particular requirements of the area of operations. Japan said the effort to establish agreed guidelines was tantamount to codifying a new section of the Charter and must be undertaken with great care; it was unreasonable to expect that the task could be accomplished quickly. The Syrian Arab Republic believed that, although peace-keeping operations might vary according to the political conditions or the nature of the aggression which had necessitated them, there were common features which would justify a set of common guidelines concerning such aspects as formation of contingents and the mandate and duration of the peace-keeping operation.

Stating that the Security Council had decision-making powers on such questions as the conduct and control of operations, the means of financing them and the extent and functioning of the command of individual operations, Czechoslovakia suggested the establishment of a

Council committee on the conduct of operations, to ensure their practical implementation and to help the Council in a given operation. Egypt, however, believed that the authorization of peace-keeping operations was not within the exclusive competence of the Council since the Assembly had residual power with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security. Tunisia thought both the Council and the Assembly should co-operate in the maintenance of international peace and security. Yugoslavia said non-aligned countries found it difficult to accept that the elaboration of guidelines should be blocked simply because those with the greatest responsibility for the maintenance of peace could not agree or lacked good-

will; the Assembly, as the only principal organ of the United Nations in which all Member States were represented on the basis of equality, was the only forum in which agreement respecting the interests of all could be reached.

The USSR held that only strict adherence to the Charter could guarantee that the peace-keeping forces were not used for purposes contrary to the Charter and the interests of States, especially small ones. The Security Council was the only body empowered to undertake action to maintain or restore international peace.

There was general support for extending the Committee's mandate, although many speakers expressed regret at its lack of progress.

### Documentary references and text of resolution

General Assembly— 35th session  
Special Political Committee, meetings 21-24, 26.  
Plenary meeting 92.

A/35/419 (S/14129). Letter of 20 August from Pakistan (transmitting resolutions and final communique of 11th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Islamabad, 17-22 May).

A/35/532. Report of Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations.

A/SPC/35/L.13. Draft resolution prepared following informal consultations and submitted by Special Political Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 10 November, meeting 26.

A/35/620. Report of Special Political Committee.

Resolution 35/121, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/35/620, adopted without vote by Assembly on 11 December 1980, meeting 92.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2066(XIX) of 18 February 1965, 2053 A (XX) of 15 December 1965, 2249(S-V) of 23 May 1967, 2308(XXII) of 13 December 1967, 2451 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2670(XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2835(XXVI) of 17 December 1971, 2965(XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3091 (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3239(XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3457(XXX) of 10 December 1975, 31/105 of 15 December 1976, 32/106 of 15 December 1977, 33/114 of 18 December 1978 and 34/53 of 23 November 1979,

Reaffirming once again the fundamental importance of the maintenance of international peace and security by the United Nations as set out in the Charter of the United Nations,

Having examined the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations,

Noting with regret the difficulties being experienced by the Special Committee in carrying out its mandate,

Emphasizing again that only by a greater demonstration of political will and conciliation can progress be achieved,

1. Takes note of the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations;

2. Repeats its invitations to Member States to report and to provide information on experience gained in peace-keeping operations;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a further compilation of the replies submitted in accordance with paragraph 2 above;

4. Urges again the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, to renew its efforts to work towards the completion of agreed guidelines which will govern the conduct of peace-keeping operations of the United Nations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and to devote further attention to specific questions related to the practical implementation of peace-keeping operations;

5. Requests the Special Committee to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects."

## Chapter VIII

# Questions concerning the United Nations Charter and the strengthening of the role of the Organization

The Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization met at Manila, Philippines, from 28 January to 22 February 1980 and

continued work on two main topics: the maintenance of international peace and security, and the peaceful settlement of disputes. It examined proposals made by Member States on both

topics and transmitted to the General Assembly an account of its deliberations, making no recommendations but expressing the view that progress had been made.

The two topics were debated together by the Assembly's Sixth (Legal) Committee at its year-end session and two resolutions were adopted pertaining to the Special Committee's work. By resolution 35/164, the Assembly renewed the Committee's mandate, adding a request that it accord priority to work on the proposals it was examining relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, including those

relating to the functioning of the Security Council, and make recommendations on areas where general agreement was possible. By resolution 35/160, the Assembly asked the Special Committee to continue discussing, for Assembly consideration in 1981, a text known as the draft Manila declaration on the peaceful settlement of international disputes, which had been submitted to the Committee at its January/February session but not discussed for lack of time.

Details of these and other actions are examined in the subchapters below.

## Maintenance of international peace and security

Pursuant to a General Assembly resolution of 17 December 1979,<sup>1</sup> the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, at its January/February 1980 session, continued its task of listing proposals made to the Committee by Member States on ways to maintain and consolidate international peace and security, develop co-operation among nations and promote the rules of international law in relations between States. It was to examine the proposals that awakened special interest with a view to according priority to areas in which general agreement seemed possible.

The Special Committee had before it working papers submitted by Member States at its four annual sessions since 1976, contained in its reports to the Assembly, as well as five new working papers submitted at the 1980 session. Three of these related to the maintenance of international peace and security and two to the peaceful settlement of disputes. (For consideration of the question of peaceful settlement of disputes, see subchapter below.)

Following previous practice, the Special Committee established a Working Group, open to all Committee members, which held 31 meetings between 31 January and 22 February to discuss proposals on these two questions. The Group was chaired by the Committee's Chairman, Estelito P. Mendoza (Philippines). A third topic entrusted to the Committee by the Assembly, regarding rationalization of existing United Nations procedures, was not considered in 1980 for lack of time.

With regard to the maintenance of international peace and security, the Working Group considered: two successive versions of a working paper by Japan; a twice-revised paper by 15 developing States (Algeria, Congo, Cyprus, Egypt, El Salvador, Ghana, Iran, Kenya, Nigeria, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Tunisia,

Yugoslavia, Zambia), which incorporated an earlier Egyptian paper; and an Indonesian working paper to add a paragraph to a 1979 proposal by the United Kingdom. A second paper from 1979, by the United States, was also considered by the Group.

The United States paper offered proposals to improve crisis anticipation through the establishment of a United Nations consultative mechanism to involve the Security Council before crises erupted into violence, even if the disputing parties did not do so. Member States should be reminded of the need to honour the collective security system, bringing matters to the Council's attention and reporting to it promptly any actions taken under Article 51 of the Charter<sup>2</sup> in the exercise of the right of self-defence. Proposals to strengthen peace-keeping capabilities included earmarking national troops or support facilities for a United Nations peace-keeping reserve, training such troops and observers, and studying administrative and logistics problems. Ways to finance peace-keeping operations were also suggested.

The United Kingdom working paper also stressed the role of the Security Council in crisis management, suggested periodic Council review of the international scene to identify areas of tension and incipient dispute in order to defuse crises, and proposed encouraging the Secretary-General to exercise his options under Article 99 to bring such matters to the Council's attention and provide facts. The Council should also consider ways to supplement fact-finding techniques such as observer missions, and make use of informal consultations. Its permanent members should examine whether there were areas, such as fact-finding missions, which they could agree to treat as procedural and therefore not subject

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 165, resolution 34/147.

<sup>2</sup> For text of Article 51, and other Charter Articles and Chapters mentioned herein, see APPENDIX II.

to veto (the rule, in Article 27, according to which a negative vote by one of the five permanent members of the Council prevents the adoption of a substantive resolution which otherwise obtains the required majority of nine votes). The United Kingdom also recommended strengthening the Organization's peace-keeping capabilities and encouraging the role of regional organizations.

To the United Kingdom proposals, Indonesia suggested the addition of a paragraph encouraging the Secretary-General to bring matters threatening international peace and security to the attention of the General Assembly through his annual report on the work of the Organization and by inscribing items on the Assembly's agenda.

The working paper by Japan suggested ways to strengthen the fact-finding functions of the United Nations. Included were suggestions for establishing or better utilizing fact-finding functions and bodies of the Security Council, the Secretary-General and the General Assembly. Japan proposed that the establishment of Council fact-finding missions not be subject to veto, that the Council might give the Secretary-General a general fact-finding mandate not linked to a particular dispute, and that general guidelines for setting up and dispatching Council subsidiaries should be established by a Council resolution. A revised text was submitted later in the session containing what the sponsor described as minor amendments that took account of comments by Member States. One change elaborated on the provision concerning the non-applicability of the unanimity rule (veto) to the establishment and sending of such missions.

The first part of the 15-nation working paper contained proposals for a universal code of conduct covering fundamental rights and duties of States with a view to concluding an international binding treaty that would supplement the Charter. The rights and duties proposed were, in part: the obligation to implement United Nations resolutions on peace and security as well as the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States;<sup>3</sup> the duty to settle international disputes by peaceful means; the prohibition of the use of force, the obligation to abstain from the use or threat of force or other forms of coercion, and non-recognition of situations brought about thereby; the right of all States to participate in solving international disputes; the right to national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and the obligation to respect that right; the right of States to develop their own political and socio-economic systems; the right of peoples under colonial and racist minority rule to self-determination, the legitimacy of their struggle by all means to achieve national liberation, and the obligation of States to support

that struggle and to refrain from action detrimental to it; prohibition of the usurpation by States of the powers of the authority representing a people struggling for self-determination; the prohibition of colonialism, racial discrimination and foreign domination, and the duty to try to eliminate them; respect for the inviolability of frontiers; the duty not to intervene in the internal or external affairs of other States; and the right to self-defence.

The second part of the 15-nation working paper proposed institutional and functional reforms relating to the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Secretary-General, as well as specific amendments to the United Nations Charter. With regard to the Council, an agreement was recommended to exempt from the unanimity rule all matters relating to: the admission of Member States, the right to self-determination, withdrawal to international boundaries or cease-fire lines in cases of cease-fire injunctions, and disputes involving a permanent member. Also proposed for exemption from the unanimity rule, through a revision of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, were resolutions relating to Chapter VI of the Charter, on the peaceful settlement of disputes, and those on fact-finding or authorizing peace-keeping operations. Finally, the paper proposed that nine affirmative votes be sufficient for a decision on whether a matter was procedural.

Also included in the paper were proposals to strengthen the role of the Assembly in the maintenance of international peace and security, and to define the Secretary-General's fact-finding responsibilities in matters relating to international peace and security. A proposed amendment to Article 25 of the Charter was designed to secure agreement by Member States to carry out Council and Assembly resolutions relating to peace and security and to support United Nations peace-keeping operations, and an amendment to Article 2 was designed to add to the basic principles of the Organization the principle of sovereignty of States over their natural wealth and resources and the right of peoples under colonial or foreign domination to struggle for self-determination and national independence.

A revised version of the working paper was not discussed by the Group for lack of time.

An informal compilation of 74 proposals submitted to the Committee since 1976 was prepared by the Chairman and the Rapporteur of the Working Group. It included seven sets of proposals on the maintenance of international peace and security, in addition to those in the working papers summarized above.

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 403, text of Charter, contained in resolution 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974.

(1) Reasons for the United Nations inability to maintain peace should be investigated and ways to enhance its role explored; Member States should refer to it matters within its competence; a treaty on the non-use of force should be drafted; and the definition of aggression should be added to the Charter.

(2) All Member States should carry out all Security Council decisions and follow all Assembly recommendations; the Charter should be amended to state that resolutions adopted by consensus or unanimously were firm commitments and that, for important problems, the Council and the Assembly should indicate the machinery responsible for overseeing implementation of their decisions; and a mechanism, including periodic reports, should be established to control implementation.

(3) The Assembly should be able to ask the Council for reports on major problems, formulate proposals and hold urgent special sessions when the Council was unable to act; and Article 18 of the Charter, on the Assembly's voting procedure, should endorse the consensus procedure for dealing with essential problems of peace and security.

(4) Council membership should be increased; in electing non-permanent members, due regard should be especially paid to their contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security; Members should be obliged by the Charter to carry out Council decisions on that topic; a universal body might be set up to examine progress in disarmament, adopt decisions and review negotiating machinery; permanent members should be asked to abide by their joint statement of June 1945 on the Council's voting procedure,<sup>4</sup> and should agree not to use the veto in matters of international peace and security; "procedural matters" should be defined; the unanimity rule should be extended to one or two non-permanent members by rotation; the Council should meet in regions where peace was threatened; it should establish an organ of inquiry or mediation to follow up on its decisions; a committee for supervising peace-keeping operations should be created; the Council should avoid decisions that did not have the consent of the States directly involved, except when peace was threatened or aggression committed; a Charter amendment should permit any Member to participate in the Council without vote when its sovereignty or security was involved; and a consultative mechanism should be set up to enhance the likelihood of early Council involvement in disputes.

(5) All of Chapter VII of the Charter, on threats to and breaches of the peace, should be implemented; clear rules should govern United Nations military activities; a report should be prepared on how States might comply with their obligations to contribute to peace-keeping forces under Articles 43 and 45; the Council should be asked to give early consideration to negotiations under Article 43 on agreements for contributing armed forces and aid; Charter amendments should give the Assembly the right to lay down guidelines on the use of forces and should stipulate advance agreement by the concerned States on their composition; the Military Staff Committee should be enlarged to include all

Council members; the Council should implement Charter measures to ensure implementation of its decisions; the activities of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations should be enhanced; a permanent peace-keeping force should be established; and the Council should be able to establish and deploy observation and interposition forces whenever necessary.

(6) The Secretary-General should be authorized to request Council meetings when he deemed it necessary.

(7) Member States should be asked for comments on the "enemy States" references in Articles 53 and 107; those provisions should be dealt with through an Assembly declaration that they did not apply to Member States; a document protecting the rights of minorities should be incorporated in the Charter; practical measures and assistance programmes should be established in support of liberation movements; a special Assembly session should be devoted to measures for granting independence to territories and establishing deadlines; and fascist activities should be prohibited.

In adopting its report to the Assembly, the Special Committee expressed the view that substantial progress had been made towards the fulfilment of its tasks. It recommended that the Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs be brought up to date, but took no formal decisions requiring Assembly action.

#### **Consideration by the General Assembly**

At its 1980 regular session, the General Assembly renewed the Special Committee's mandate when it adopted resolution 35/164 on 15 December.

The Committee's 1980 report was considered chiefly in the Assembly's Sixth (Legal) Committee, simultaneously with a debate on the peaceful settlement of disputes (see subchapter below).

The Sixth Committee had before it, in addition, a report of the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Netherlands on the importance of peaceful settlement, stressing in particular the importance of independent fact-finding.

On 1 December, the Sixth Committee approved, by a recorded vote of 98 to 0, with 17 abstentions, a draft resolution sponsored by 35 Member States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) on the report of the Special Committee; the Assembly adopted it as resolution 35/164, by a recorded vote of 125 to 0, with 13 abstentions.

By this resolution, the Assembly decided that the Special Committee should continue to examine proposals with a view to according priority to areas on which general agreement seemed possible "and to make recommendations there-

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1946-47, p. 23.

on." It was asked to accord priority in 1981 to proposals on the maintenance of international peace and security, "including those relating to the functioning of the Security Council," and also to consider proposals on the rationalization of United Nations procedures and, subsequently, on other topics. The Assembly invited Governments to submit or update proposals for consideration by the Special Committee. The Secretary-General was asked to give high priority to the preparation and publication of supplements updating the Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council and the Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs, and to report on progress in 1981.

At the request of the USSR, separate recorded votes were taken in the Sixth Committee on the phrases within quotes in the above summary. The wording by which the Special Committee was requested to make recommendations on the proposals it examined was retained by 86 votes to 15, with 15 abstentions; that referring to the Special Committee's examination of proposals on the Council's functioning was retained by 82 votes to 17, with 16 abstentions. The USSR objected to the proposal to have the Special Committee make recommendations, and warned against any attempt to redefine the principle of unanimity in the Council or to restrict its application; it also wondered whether publication of the two repertoires of practice might not be too costly.

Amendments by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya were not pressed to a vote. They contained two elements: a decision that the Committee should review the Council's unanimity rule, taking into consideration the principle of the equality of States, the fact that the maintenance of international peace and security was a joint responsibility of all Member States, and the strengthening of the Council's role in maintaining peace and security; and a request that the Committee report in 1981 on possible alternatives to the unanimity rule.

Although the United States and the United Kingdom said they regarded as unnecessary the two phrases on which separate votes were taken, they voted in favour of the resolution as a whole.

The German Democratic Republic, which abstained in the vote on the resolution after voting against retention of the two phrases, shared the view of the USSR that the Committee's mandate could not be changed without detriment, adding that the text did not contain sufficient safeguards against new attacks on the Charter. Voicing similar positions were Hungary and Poland. Hungary found it contradictory for the text to speak of priority consideration for areas on which general agreement was possible and also of priority for proposals on the maintenance of peace

and security, on which general agreement in the Committee was not possible. Poland reserved the right to reconsider its future participation in the Special Committee's work.

Introducing the text, the Philippines said the Special Committee should not be given a deadline for its work or life; it should be used to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations as an arbiter of differences and maintainer of world peace.

In assessing the Special Committee's work, most Members agreed that progress had been made at the 1980 session, though China observed that the progress had been slow. The German Democratic Republic believed that generally acceptable results on the Committee's many controversial topics could only be achieved over a longer period of time, and Austria cautioned that consensus could be the only basis for progress. Israel, on the other hand, questioned whether the compilation of repetitive, contradictory or inconsequent resolutions really contributed to strengthening the role of the Organization and expressed doubts as to whether the Committee should be continued.

A number of speakers felt that the Committee's mandate should be extended; Romania said it should be placed on a stable footing to avoid the need for annual renewal.

Some States, including Cyprus, India, Kenya, Mauritania, New Zealand, Romania, Uganda, Venezuela and Zambia, expressed the view that the Committee's mandate should be streamlined, clarified or made more action-oriented. Chile, the Federal Republic of Germany, Spain, and Trinidad and Tobago agreed with a suggestion by the Special Committee's Chairman that its mandate should be expanded to allow it to respond to the growing impression that the United Nations was powerless to maintain international peace and security; several States, including Algeria, Brazil, Egypt, Japan, Kenya and Nigeria, felt that the Committee should be empowered to make specific recommendations on this score to the General Assembly. Zambia said it should be given clear guidance on priorities. Italy favoured the inclusion of social matters, and especially human rights, among the topics entrusted to the Committee. The Federal Republic of Germany thought that rationalization of the Organization's procedures should be deleted from its mandate, at least for the time being, while Argentina, Belgium, France, Hungary, the USSR and Zaire felt that discussion of the topic should be resumed at the Committee's next session. New Zealand and the United States cautioned that the Committee must seek areas of common agreement and not maximize those of disagreement.



Bulgaria and Saudi Arabia were among those which favoured continuing the Committee's mandate without alteration. France advised the greatest caution with regard to proposals that might lead the mandate to be substantially changed. Afghanistan, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and the United Kingdom felt the Committee's efforts should be directed towards securing more effective application of existing Charter provisions. Turkey said the Committee should continue its work by examining proposals that did not entail any revision of the Charter.

Whether the Committee should be empowered to make recommendations involving amendments to the Charter was the subject of numerous comments. Several States, including Algeria, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Somalia and Zaire, argued that the Organization's ineffectiveness in maintaining peace and security could be traced to shortcomings in the Charter and stressed the need for bold reform in a changing world. Burundi, the Congo, Ghana, Mauritania, Tunisia, Uganda, Venezuela and others specifically favoured Charter amendment to restrict or abolish the use of the veto in the Security Council, as a necessary step towards the full democratization of the United Nations. The Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR argued against tampering with the unanimity rule or amending the Charter. Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates also expressed doubt as to the advisability of amending the Charter. Finland said that, since the proposal for a general review of the Charter did not seem to enjoy widespread support, the Special Committee should concentrate on measures to enhance the Organization's effectiveness.

Other States also felt that the Organization's effectiveness could be enhanced without resorting to Charter amendment. Some felt it was impractical to expect the degree of consensus necessary for amendment and preferred to concentrate on more immediate practical reforms. Italy and the United Kingdom, for example, favoured continuing review of the Charter but felt that caution should be exercised before seek-

ing changes which might disturb the balance of powers between the principal organs on which the Organization was based. Czechoslovakia and Italy also pointed out that agreement on even minor amendments would be difficult to achieve in the current world situation. Others, such as Brazil, China and Japan, while upholding the basic principles and soundness of the Charter, expressed willingness to consider possible changes, if they could be shown to contribute to strengthening the Organization.

Greece believed Charter principles should be elaborated in the form of a legally binding universal code of conduct in international relations, as proposed by the group of developing countries in the Special Committee; Austria felt the proposal needed careful study. The Ukrainian SSR considered that the proposed code would duplicate the Charter or lead to its revision without improving the Organization's effectiveness.

Some States, such as Bangladesh, Egypt, India, Indonesia and Pakistan, observed that actions less drastic than outright revision of the Charter could be taken through procedural and institutional reforms, including voluntary restriction on the use of the veto. Kuwait felt that voluntary restraint was the more practical course, with greater responsibility in the decision-making process being the immediate aim, based on an objective determination of disputed facts. Although Japan recognized the necessity of the veto procedure, it favoured measures to restrict its abuse as much as possible, particularly in fact-finding. The United States supported the idea of treating the establishment of fact-finding missions as procedural and said it could consider dealing similarly with mediation and conciliation proposals, but it was sceptical as to the wisdom of tinkering with the Charter.

A great deal could be done to strengthen the United Nations through decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, without amending the Charter, Mexico stated. Austria felt that a dialogue between the two organs would be useful and suggested that the Council be asked to reactivate its committee of experts that had drafted its rules of procedure and dealt with other constitutional issues.

#### Documentary references, voting details and text of resolution

General Assembly— 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meeting 51.  
Sixth Committee, meetings 30, 33-43, 48, 52, 64, 68.  
Plenary meeting 95.

A/35/33 and Corr.1. Report of Special Committee on Charter of United Nations and on Strengthening of Role of Organization (Manila, Philippines, 28 January-22 February).

A/35/331 and Corr. 1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.6/35/L.13. Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Germany, Federal Republic

of, Ghana, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Madagascar, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia; draft resolution, approved by Sixth Committee on 1 December, meeting 68, by recorded vote of 98 to 0, with 17 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile,

China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Bahamas, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Israel, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malawi, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

A/C.6/35/L.16. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: amendment to 35-power draft resolution, A/C.6/35/L.13.

A/C.6/35/L.17, A/C.5/35/94, A/35/766. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Sixth Committee in A/35/732. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/35/732. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 35/164, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/35/732, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 95, by recorded vote of 1 25 to 0, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi,<sup>a</sup> Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Israel, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

<sup>a</sup> Subsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

The General Assembly,  
Reaffirming its support for the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 686(VII) of 5 December 1952,

992(X) of 21 November 1955, 2285(XXII) of 5 December 1967, 2552(XXIV) of 12 December 1969, 2697(XXV) of 11 December 1970, 2968(XXVII) of 14 December 1972 and 3349(XXIX) of 17 December 1974,

Recalling also its resolutions 2925(XXVII) of 27 November 1972, 3073(XXVIII) of 30 November 1973 and 3282(XXIX) of 12 December 1974 on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations,

Recalling especially its resolution 3499(XXX) of 15 December 1975, by which it established the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, and its resolutions 31/28 of 29 November 1976, 32/45 of 8 December 1977, 33/94 of 16 December 1978 and 34/147 of 17 December 1979,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee,

Noting that significant progress has been made in fulfilling the mandate of the Special Committee,

Noting also the progress of the debate held during the thirty-fifth session on the item entitled "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States," included in the agenda in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 34/102 of 14 December 1979, especially concerning the consideration of the draft Manila declaration on the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Recognizing the importance and usefulness of the Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council and the Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs as the principal sources of records for the analytical studies of the application and interpretation of the provisions of the Charter and of the rules of procedure made thereunder,

Noting the importance that pre-session consultations among the members of the Special Committee and other interested States may have in facilitating the fulfilment of its task,

Considering that the Special Committee has not yet completed the mandate entrusted to it,

1. Takes note of the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization;

2. Decides that the Special Committee should continue its work in pursuance of the following tasks with which it is entrusted:

(a) To list the proposals which have been made or will be made in the Committee and to identify those which have awakened special interest;

(b) To examine proposals which have been made or will be made in the Committee with a view to according priority to the consideration of those areas on which general agreement is possible and to make recommendations thereon;

3. Requests the Special Committee at its next session:

(a) To accord priority to its work on the proposals regarding the question of the maintenance of international peace and security, with a view to listing and examining all proposals, including those relating to the functioning of the Security Council;

(b) To consider proposals made by Member States on the question of rationalization of existing procedures of the United Nations and, subsequently, any proposals under other topics;

4. Further requests the Special Committee, in the light of the progress it has achieved concerning the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes, to continue its work on this question with a view to developing and recommending a means of bringing the work to an appropriate conclusion on the basis of the list prepared by the Committee in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/94;

5. Also requests the Special Committee to continue the elaboration of the draft Manila declaration on the peaceful settlement of international disputes with a view to submitting it for consideration to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

6. Requests the Special Committee to be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement whenever it has significance for the outcome of its work;

7. Urges members of the Special Committee to participate

fully in its work in fulfilment of the mandate entrusted to it;

8. Invites Governments to submit or to bring up to date, if they deem it necessary, their observations and proposals in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3499(XXX);

9. Requests the Secretary-General to render all assistance to the Special Committee, including the provision of summary records;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to give high priority to the preparation and publication of the supplements to the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* and the *Repertoire of Practice of United Nations Organs* in order to bring those publications up to date as quickly as possible

and to submit a progress report on the matter to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

11. Requests the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

12. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization."

#### Other documents

*Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*, Supplement 1972-1974. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.VII.1.

## Peaceful settlement of disputes between States

### Report of the Special Committee

The peaceful settlement of international disputes was one of the two main questions considered by the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization at its 1980 session, held at Manila, Philippines, from 28 January to 22 February. The other main topic was a list of proposals regarding the maintenance of international peace and security (see subchapter above). Both topics had been assigned to the Committee by the General Assembly in 1979.<sup>5</sup>

The Committee established a Working Group to consider both questions. The Group, open to all Committee members, concluded that a draft declaration on the peaceful settlement of disputes should be prepared, and an informal working paper containing such a draft was submitted. In the light of the Group's examination of its provisions, in first reading, the text was twice revised by the sponsors to take account of numerous suggestions, amendments, reservations and objections, which were appended to the Special Committee's report to the Assembly. The second revision, sponsored by Egypt, El Salvador, Ghana, Indonesia, Nigeria, the Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone and Tunisia, and known as the draft Manila declaration on the peaceful settlement of international disputes (see section below), was not discussed for lack of time.

The Group also considered a Greek working paper proposing that States do all in their power to settle disputes peacefully, refrain from action likely to prolong a dispute, avoid the threat or use of force, and undertake never to recognize situations created through force in contravention of the United Nations Charter; parties unable to settle their disputes through negotiation would promptly use the other settlement procedures provided for in Article 33 of the Charter.<sup>6</sup>

For lack of time, the Working Group did not pursue consideration of a United States working paper proposing that a questionnaire be sent to Member States to try to determine why States were not making fuller use of existing machinery

for peaceful settlement, with the aim of improving its effectiveness, and a proposed outline by France for a handbook on dispute settlement.

### Report of the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General submitted in 1980 a summary report of the opinions, suggestions and proposals he had received from Member States in response to a 1979 request by the General Assembly<sup>7</sup> for views on a declaration on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States.

Of the 15 responding States, Chile, Ecuador, Greece, Qatar, Romania and Suriname favoured elaboration of a declaration. Norway and Sweden felt that any proposed instrument should contain concrete recommendations. France said it must not affect the Charter's substantive provisions or its institutional machinery. The USSR stressed the importance of direct negotiation and the need to avoid pressuring States to choose a particular means of peaceful settlement. Seychelles believed the United Nations should strive towards peaceful settlement in all cases, and Ghana would support any initiative to enhance the effectiveness of the Charter. Such questions should continue to be considered by the Special Committee, in the view of Indonesia and the United States. The Philippines said its views were incorporated in the draft Manila declaration submitted to that Committee.

### Consideration by the General Assembly

The subject of peaceful settlement of disputes between States was considered at the Assembly's 1980 regular session mainly in the Sixth (Legal) Committee, concurrently with consideration of the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization.

The Sixth Committee established a Working Group on the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes,

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 165, resolution 34/147 of 17 December 1979.

<sup>6</sup> For text of Article 33, and other Charter Articles and Chapters mentioned herein, see APPENDIX II.

<sup>7</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 152, resolution 34/102 of 14 December 1979.

open to all United Nations Members, to pursue the work towards a declaration on this subject undertaken by the Special Committee at its 1980 Manila session.

The Group held 10 meetings between 30 October and 2 December. It used as its basis for discussion the latest revision of the draft Manila declaration on the peaceful settlement of international disputes introduced in the Special Committee. The draft was reintroduced in the Sixth Committee by the same nine sponsors, joined by Madagascar.

Preceded by a preamble, general principles of the draft text declared that all States would:

(1) act in good faith in conformity with the United Nations Charter and conduct their international relations with a view to avoiding inter-State disputes;

(2) settle international disputes exclusively by peaceful means;

(3) settle disputes on the basis of the sovereign equality of States, with free choice of means, in conformity with justice and international law;

(4) observe, in settling disputes, the principles of: respect for national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity; non-use of force or threat of force and non-recognition of territorial acquisition resulting therefrom; non-interference and non-intervention; every people's inalienable right to choose freely its political, economic and social systems, and to self-determination; and permanent sovereignty over natural resources;

(5) seek early and just settlement by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their choice, including good offices;

(6) seek settlement of local disputes through regional arrangements or agencies of which they were members, before referring disputes to the Security Council;

(7) refer a dispute to the Council only after failing to reach a solution by the above means and after consulting with each other on agreed ways to settle the dispute peacefully;

(8) refrain from action which might aggravate the situation, extend the dispute, or obstruct or delay settlement;

(9) respect the principle of international law on the exhaustion of local remedies when applicable;

(10) consider concluding agreements on peaceful settlement and consider including settlement provisions in international conventions;

(11) enhance the effectiveness of treaty-established international tribunals; and

(12) implement in good faith all aspects of agreed terms of settlement.

The declaration's provisions were to apply to the authentic representatives of a people recognized by its regional organization and the United Nations. No dispute or failure of peaceful settlement procedure was to justify the use or threat of force or coercion. Nothing in the declaration was to be construed

as enlarging or diminishing the scope of the Charter, including its provisions on the right of self-defence.

With reference to the role of the United Nations in the peaceful settlement of disputes, States should, under the draft declaration:

(1) make full use of the Charter's procedures and means, particularly Chapter VI concerning pacific settlement;

(2) respect and implement General Assembly and Security Council recommendations based on Chapter VI;

(3) strengthen the Assembly's role by: fully using Charter provisions enabling the Assembly to consider situations before they developed into conflicts and to recommend measures for those deemed likely to impair general welfare or friendly relations; using Charter-established machinery; and considering setting up, on request of the parties, an informal, ad hoc, good-offices group;

(4) strengthen the Council's role by: informing it of action taken to settle any dispute, whether previously referred to it or not; asking it to meet formally or informally; encouraging it to use Charter-provided opportunities or information provided by the Secretary-General in periodic reviews of potential threats to peace; considering making greater use of informal consultations and the Council's fact-finding capacity; and encouraging it to consider using observer missions more often; and

(5) strive to enhance the role and effectiveness of the International Court of Justice, through more frequent recourse, by: considering acceptance of its compulsory jurisdiction; referring to it any legal dispute whose continuation could endanger peace, unless the dispute could otherwise be settled expeditiously; extending the range of cases in which an advisory opinion might be requested; and considering the inclusion of treaty clauses providing for submission to it of disputes arising from treaty interpretation or application.

In bringing disputes to the Council's attention, the Secretary-General might acquire information and ascertain facts, arranging visits for this purpose to consenting States. The declaration's provisions were not to be construed as prejudicing Charter provisions, the rights and duties of States, or the functions and powers of United Nations organs under the Charter.

The final provisions of the draft declaration contained an appeal for observance and promotion of its provisions, the statement that the conclusion of a general treaty on peaceful settlement could facilitate or contribute to just and equitable international relations and enhance international peace and security, and a provision stressing the need to continue efforts to codify and promote the progressive development of principles and norms for peaceful settlement.

The Working Group held a first reading of the draft Manila declaration. Its report to the Sixth Committee, adopted on 2 December, summarized general comments on the draft as well as proposals on specific provisions. The report listed three additional elements suggested for insertion in the draft: a reminder of the peaceful

settlement role of the specialized agencies and of international non-regional organizations; a reminder of the existence and role of certain international specialized or technical tribunals; and a proposal for preparation of a list of authorities willing to appoint arbitrators or tribunal chairmen.

Introducing the Group's report in the Sixth Committee, its Chairman, Canada, said there were serious divergencies of view on important questions in the draft declaration, but he did not believe the difficulties were insurmountable.

On 15 December, following consideration of the Group's report, the Assembly adopted a resolution whereby it again called on all States to adhere strictly to the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes. The Assembly considered that the question of peaceful settlement should be a central concern for States. To that end, efforts should be continued to examine and develop the principle and the means of consolidating its full observance. The Assembly asked the Special Committee on the Charter and the role of the Organization to continue elaborating the draft Manila declaration for further consideration at the Assembly's 1981 session. It expressed hope that additional States would transmit their opinions as soon as possible.

Resolution 35/160 was adopted by consensus. The text, sponsored by 27 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), had been similarly approved in the Sixth Committee on 4 December.

In a related action, the Assembly, by resolution 35/164 of 15 December, asked the Special Committee to continue its work on the question of peaceful settlement of disputes with a view to developing and recommending a way to conclude that work. It also asked the Committee to continue elaborating the draft Manila declaration for consideration by the Assembly in 1981. (For details of the resolution, see subchapter above.)

Introducing the draft which became resolution 35/160, Romania said it was primarily designed to guarantee continued efforts to strengthen the United Nations role with regard to peaceful settlement.

Japan, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Somalia, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia were among the many States which welcomed the Romanian initiative. Most of the States which spoke also welcomed the Special Committee's efforts to formulate a declaration: these included Argentina, the Congo, Cyprus, the Federal Republic of Germany, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mauritania, Nepal, New Zealand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and Venezuela. Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Egypt and Liberia

considered it the principal achievement of the Special Committee since its establishment. Ecuador believed the declaration would promote the progressive development of international law.

Algeria and Japan were among the many States which felt there was an urgent need for fresh efforts to improve the methods and strengthen the mechanisms for the peaceful settlement of international disputes. Austria held that the Special Committee should concentrate on technical and procedural aspects of the issue and clarify the role of the United Nations in that field.

Pakistan said a declaration would serve a useful purpose if confined to the elucidation and amplification of the principles of the Charter. Algeria felt the term "international dispute" should be defined exactly in the declaration, to specify whether it referred to all disputes or only those which threatened peace.

China held that the declaration should emphasize the danger of hegemonism and include a condemnation of the unlawful use or threat of force, aggression, subversion, military intervention and occupation.

Several States which favoured enhancement of the principle struck a note of caution about the way to achieve that goal. Some considered that the aim of the declaration should be to ensure better application of Charter provisions. What was required, in Italy's view, were precise proposals which would develop the potential inherent in the Charter. Australia remarked that little use had been made of existing procedures. India and Togo said they did not doubt the need to strengthen the role of the United Nations in this field but observed that an increase in the number of legal instruments did not enhance their effectiveness.

The United States said it was optimistic about the work on the draft declaration, although it believed that institutional reform and other concrete steps were more likely to produce meaningful results than another normative reiteration. The Netherlands had misgivings about the usefulness of yet another declaration, warning that it could divert attention from existing procedures and risk a more restrictive interpretation of legally binding obligations. Israel considered that the draft should develop the obligation of States to comply with binding decisions of third-party machinery in which they had participated, and should be limited to disputes between States.

Bangladesh and Iran believed that the Charter and other instruments contained adequate provisions for ensuring strict respect for the principle of peaceful settlement, if full use was made of the means they provided. The fault, according to Iran, lay not in the absence of legal instruments

but in the attitude of States determined to secure advantages they would never be accorded at a negotiating table.

Instead of establishing new machinery, the Ukrainian SSR said, the resources of the Charter should be used to the full. The positive elements of the Manila draft were those which sought to enhance the Organization's effectiveness through the use of existing procedures that respected the Charter, the Byelorussian SSR added. Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the Ukrainian SSR also felt it essential that the instruments be based on and not go beyond the provisions of Chapter VI of the Charter. The USSR said the Charter contained all that was needed to maintain and strengthen international peace and security.

Togo expressed the view, held by many States, that the Charter provisions for dispute settlement depended for their implementation on the political will of States, and especially the permanent members of the Security Council. The need to encourage the will to use available mechanisms was stressed also by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Finland, Iran and the Upper Volta. Algeria and the Lao People's Democratic Republic referred in this connexion to the principle of good faith, cited several times in the draft declaration. Morocco added that it was essential for countries to refrain from one-sided pursuit of their own interests.

Afghanistan favoured a declaration that would leave States free to choose among various means of settling disputes peacefully. Poland and the USSR observed that the wide choice of means in the Charter enabled States to select the one that best suited them. The principle of freedom of choice from among settlement procedures should be guaranteed, in the view of Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Ecuador, Hungary, Mongolia and Viet Nam.

Of the various methods indicated, direct negotiations between the parties offered the necessary flexibility and effectiveness, in the opinion of Afghanistan, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland and Viet Nam.

Kuwait, on the other hand, warned that such methods as negotiation, inquiry and mediation had led to a stalemate in many cases; in the absence of compulsory jurisdiction, there was no guarantee of settlement. Mandatory arbitration and judicial settlement in some cases was supported by Greece and Somalia.

The idea of advance mandatory settlement procedures was opposed by Eastern European countries. The USSR objected to proposals to create an organ responsible for the settlement of

disputes and to give the International Court of Justice compulsory jurisdiction, on the ground that such approaches contradicted the principle of freedom of choice. Hungary and the USSR pointed out that more than two thirds of the Member States did not recognize compulsory jurisdiction of the Court or had entered reservations of a kind which nullified that principle. Similar views were held by the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the Ukrainian SSR and Viet Nam. These States were also opposed to extending the range of cases in which an advisory opinion might be requested of the Court, mandatory intervention of third States in dispute settlement, establishment of general organs for peaceful settlement, or the assignment to the Secretary-General of functions not specified in the Charter.

China and the Netherlands, on the other hand, felt it was important to broaden the Court's competence at both the contentious and advisory levels. Japan believed that the proposal for preparation of a list of authorities to appoint arbitrators or chairmen of arbitral tribunals should be further developed.

Israel, New Zealand and the United States felt that greater stress should be placed on the importance of accepting in advance to have matters submitted to third-party settlement.

The United States considered the section of the Manila draft on strengthening the roles of the Court and the Security Council to be the most important part of the text. Yugoslavia favoured developing and strengthening the role of both the Assembly and the Council as negotiating organs. The Congo also believed the Assembly should be given a greater role in dispute settlement.

Urging a more active role for all three organs, Egypt suggested such measures as appointment of an Assembly sub-committee to seek consensus on draft resolutions before a vote, an early offer of the Secretary-General's good offices and the dispatch of observers at an early stage in conflicts. The United Arab Emirates said the Council and the Assembly should ensure that the Secretary-General could act in accordance with the powers vested in him with a view to ending a dispute quickly, and parties should agree to any procedures likely to achieve that objective. Ecuador felt that the Assembly and the Council should strengthen their means for recommending implementation of settlement measures and use their right of initiative more often.

Eastern European States generally considered that, while the role of the Council should be stressed, that of other organs and of the Secretary-General should remain unchanged. Czechoslovakia and Hungary, as well as Afghanistan, said they were opposed to any attempt to

transfer the specific powers and functions of the Council to other bodies or share those powers with others. The Byelorussian SSR could not accept setting up standing auxiliary organs, investigative missions or informal fact-finding groups.

The right of self-defence should be more clearly defined in the declaration, according to Iran and Yugoslavia, but Israel cautioned that care must be taken not to depart from Charter language. China said the principle of peaceful settlement should not prevent a country from exercising its right of self-defence under Article 51. Algeria felt that the obligation for peaceful settlement could not be invoked, if the dispute had already degenerated into an open conflict, until the status *quo ante* had been restored.

The vagueness of the reference to the duty to settle disputes peacefully in relation to national liberation movements was a point to be im-

proved, in Japan's view. Algeria and the Congo felt it would be harmful to impose on those movements in all cases the obligations deriving from the principle of peaceful settlement.

There was support from several States for the French proposal for a manual compiling peaceful settlement provisions in existing treaties and the United States proposal for a questionnaire on why States were not fully using existing machinery. Both proposals had been presented to the Special Committee, and support for one or both was expressed by Argentina, Austria, the Congo, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Liberia and the Netherlands. Israel remarked that the Secretariat might be asked to update its earlier surveys of treaty provisions on peaceful settlement.

Mexico and Italy mentioned the possibility that codification of the peaceful settlement principle might eventually take the form of a universal treaty.

#### Documentary references and text of resolution

General Assembly- 35th session  
Sixth Committee, meetings 32-43, 48, 74.  
Plenary meeting 95.

A/35/33 and Corr.1. Report of Special Committee on Charter of United Nations and on Strengthening of Role of Organization (Manila, Philippines, 28 January-22 February), Chapter II and Appendix to statement of Rapporteur.

A/35/391 and Add.1 Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/542 and Corr.1. Note verbale of 14 October from Cuba (transmitting communique of extraordinary meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegations of non-aligned countries, New York, 2 and 3 October).

A/C.6/35/L.5. Egypt, El Salvador, Ghana, Indonesia, Madagascar, Nigeria, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Tunisia: draft Manila declaration on peaceful settlement of international disputes.

A/C.6/35/L.18. Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Indonesia, Italy, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Sixth Committee on 4 December, meeting 74.

A/C.6/35/L.21. Report of Working Group on Peaceful Settlement of Disputes.

A/35/737. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 35/160. as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/35/737. adopted by consensus by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 95.

The General Assembly,

Having examined the item entitled "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States,"

Deeply concerned at the continuation of conflict situations and the emergence of new sources of disputes and tension in International life, and especially at the growing tendency to resort to force or the threat of force and at the escalation of the arms race, which gravely endanger the independence and Security of States, as well as international peace and security,

Reaffirming its resolution 34/102 of 14 December 1979, in which it urged all States to co-operate in the elaboration of a declaration of the General Assembly on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States,

Considering that the elaboration of a declaration on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States could contribute to the elimination of the danger of recourse to force or the threat of force and, therefore, to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Noting with satisfaction the report of the Secretary-General, containing the opinions, suggestions and proposals of States regarding the declaration on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States,

Noting a/s/o the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, especially the work done on the draft Manila declaration on the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Taking into account the suggestions and opinions expressed during the examination at its current session of the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States,

Bearing in mind the wide consultations that have taken place in connexion with the content of the declaration on the peaceful settlement of international disputes and the fruitful activity in the Working Group, established at the current session of the General Assembly, which continued the elaboration of the declaration,

1. Calls again upon all States to adhere strictly in their international relations to the principle that States shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered:

2. Considers that the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes should represent one of the central concerns for States and that, to this end, the efforts for examining and further developing the principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and the means of consolidating its full observance by all States in their international relations should be continued;

3. Considers a/s/o that the elaboration, as soon as possible, of a declaration of the General Assembly on the peaceful settlement of international disputes is likely to contribute to the strengthening of the role and the efficiency of the United Nations in preventing conflicts and settling them peacefully;

4. Requests the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to continue the elaboration of the draft Manila

declaration on the peaceful settlement of international disputes with a view to submitting it for further consideration to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

5. Refers to the Special Committee the report of its Working Group on the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes, as well as the views expressed at the current session of the General Assembly on the contents of the declaration:

6. Expresses the hope that the States which have not yet transmitted to the Secretary-General their opinions on that matter will do so as soon as possible in order to contribute, in this way also, to the elaboration of the declaration;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States."

## Chapter IX

# Matters relating to Africa

The internationally recognized independence of Zimbabwe, achieved at midnight on 17/18 April 1980, resolved one of the major political problems faced by the United Nations in southern Africa during the past two decades. Following agreement on transitional arrangements for the independence of the former United Kingdom colony of Southern Rhodesia, the Security Council, on 2 February, called for measures to ensure the fairness of the elections later that month to constitute the new Government. Zimbabwe was admitted as a United Nations Member State on 25 August.

The apartheid policies of South Africa and ways to bring them to an end remained high on the United Nations agenda. The General Assembly continued to urge the imposition of mandatory sanctions against South Africa, while the Security Council called on the Pretoria regime to take a series of internal steps to end its racist policies.

The Secretary-General and his representatives continued discussions with the South African Government on ways to achieve independence for Namibia through implementation of a plan approved by the Security Council in 1978.<sup>1</sup>

On another matter concerning South Africa, the Security Council in April condemned that country for violating Zambia's territory and demanded the withdrawal of its troops. In June, the Council condemned South Africa for its invasion of Angola and also demanded the withdrawal of its forces. Issues between Lesotho and South Africa were the subject of letters from

them to the Council and the Secretary-General, and of a message by the Council President. Mozambique lodged a complaint against South Africa in February.

The General Assembly reaffirmed in November the sovereignty of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte and invited the Comoros and France to continue talks for a just solution. In December, it reaffirmed an earlier invitation to France to start negotiations with Madagascar for the reintegration of several Malagasy islands in the Indian Ocean.

Relations between Benin and Togo and between Egypt and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya were the subject of letters from those countries to the Secretary-General.

The Assembly and the Economic and Social Council continued to oversee a number of special economic assistance programmes directed to 13 African nations faced with special problems, and the Assembly added Benin, the Central African Republic and Zimbabwe to the list, raising the number to 16. The United Nations and the Organization of African Unity continued their co-operation on a number of matters aimed at the elimination of colonialism and apartheid on the African continent and the accelerated development of African countries.

Details follow on these questions relating to Africa.

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 915, resolution 435(1978) of 29 September 1978.

## Matters concerning South Africa's apartheid policies

Both the Security Council and the General Assembly continued in 1980 to call insistently for an end to the racial separation policies enforced by the Government of South Africa under the name of apartheid. Throughout the year, the Assembly's Special Committee against Apartheid mobilized international campaigns to apply pres-

sure on South Africa and to block various forms of collaboration with that country's regime.

The Security Council, on 13 June, unanimously condemned the regime for massive repression against opponents of apartheid, and called on it to take a series of internal steps to end its racist policies (resolution 473(1980)). The Council's



Committee on the question of South Africa recommended in September a number of measures to make the existing arms embargo against South Africa more effective, but the Council had taken no action on these proposals by the year's end.

Following a debate in plenary meetings, the Assembly adopted 18 resolutions on apartheid on 16 December; it also adopted two others that originated in its Main Committees. By the first of the resolutions arising out of the plenary discussion, it urged the Security Council to impose mandatory sanctions against South Africa and condemned collaboration with the regime by Western and other States (resolution 35/206A). This call for comprehensive mandatory sanctions was repeated in another text by which the Assembly also called on Governments to sever all relations with South Africa (35/206 C). It repeated an earlier request that the Council consider imposing a mandatory oil embargo, and it detailed steps which Governments should take to stop the supply of oil to South Africa (35/206 D). To mobilize support for such efforts, it authorized the holding of an International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa (35/206 I).

The Assembly reiterated its call for the cessation of military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa (35/206 B). In the economic sphere, it urged the Security Council to consider action aimed at halting further foreign investments in that country (35/206 A) and invited Governments to prohibit their transnational corporations from collaborating with South Africa (35/206 F). It demanded that Israel terminate collaboration with South Africa, particularly in the military and nuclear fields (35/206 H), and it urged an intensified campaign to isolate South Africa from economic, political, military, nuclear and other forms of co-operation (35/206 O).

In the latest of a series of resolutions on political prisoners in South Africa, the Assembly condemned the death sentences imposed in November on three men accused of treason and attempted murder in connexion with an attack on a bank outside Pretoria in January (35/206 K). Endorsing a Declaration by an International Seminar on Women and Apartheid, held at Helsinki, Finland, in May, the Assembly appealed for support of projects to assist South African women and children (35/206 N).

The Assembly took a series of steps to mobilize public action against apartheid. It requested the Special Committee against Apartheid to promote international campaigns with a view to isolating South Africa (35/206 G), and requested States to prevent cultural, academic, sports and other exchanges with that country (35/206 E). In parallel with efforts to promote a total boycott of <sup>apart</sup>

heid sports teams, it asked for continued work on a draft convention against apartheid in sports (35/206 M). It requested priority for the dissemination of information on apartheid as part of the United Nations public information programme (35/206 L).

The United Nations continued its efforts to aid the people of South Africa, their national liberation movement and victims of apartheid. The United Nations Development Programme committed \$2.2 million for such assistance over five years (1977-1981), and both the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly requested United Nations organizations to expand their activities in this sphere (resolutions 1980/50 and 35/206 J). The Assembly again urged contributions to the United Nations programme of assistance to southern African student refugees, which entered its fourth year (resolution 35/184 of 15 December), as well as to two older programmes—the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, which aided refugees from that country as well as persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa (35/206 R of 16 December), and the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (35/30 of 11 November).

The Special Committee against Apartheid continued to review the apartheid policies of South Africa and their international repercussions. Meeting throughout the year, it carried out work in pursuance of its mandate from the Assembly to promote the dissemination of information on the evils of apartheid and the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa, to encourage full implementation of United Nations resolutions on the subject by all Governments and organizations, to promote public action and campaigns supporting the national liberation movement of South Africa, and to promote concerted action by Governments and organizations in the international mobilization against apartheid.

In its annual report to the Assembly, adopted on 11 September, the Committee summarized its activities and presented a series of conclusions and recommendations, many of which were incorporated into Assembly resolutions. It also submitted three special reports: on the implementation of United Nations resolutions on apartheid by Governments and intergovernmental organizations; on relations between Israel and South Africa; and on plans for the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa. The Assembly authorized the Committee to continue its work in 1981 (resolution 35/206 P).

Reviewing the situation in South Africa in its annual report, the Committee found that the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa had

scored a tremendous advance, evidenced by: a nation-wide uprising by black students, supported by teachers and significant numbers of white students; strikes by workers on unprecedented scales; mass demonstrations by blacks against rent increases and the forcible removal of communities; and armed attacks by the national liberation movement. The régime, however, was pursuing its policy of repression, terror and propaganda. It had gunned down student demonstrators, arrested and deported striking workers, incarcerated other opponents of apartheid and escalated acts of aggression against neighbouring States. While pretending to favour reforms, the régime had enacted more

repressive laws and had continued mass population removals. It had proposed a new constitutional dispensation which would retain the white minority's power monopoly, co-opt coloured people and Asians into a merely advisory role and exclude the African majority. The danger of conflict had greatly increased as a result of the régime's continued military build-up and its frantic efforts to acquire nuclear-weapon capability.

The Security Council and the Assembly also dealt with aspects of South Africa's relations with the neighbouring States of Angola, Lesotho, Mozambique and Zambia (see following subchapters).

### Security Council consideration of the question of South Africa

Consideration by the  
Security Council (4-13 June)

On 13 June 1980, following a series of demonstrations by student and other groups in South Africa, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 473(1980), by which it strongly condemned the racist régime for further aggravating the situation and for its massive repression against all opponents of apartheid, for killings of peaceful demonstrators and political detainees, and for its defiance of General Assembly and Council resolutions. Expressing profound sympathy with the victims, it reaffirmed that apartheid was a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind and seriously disturbed international peace and security. It recognized the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the elimination of apartheid and for the establishment of a democratic society.

The Council called on South Africa urgently to end violence against the African people. It expressed hope that the inevitable change in South Africa's racial policies could be attained through peaceful means, and declared that the régime's violence and repression and its continuing denial of equal human and political rights to the great majority of South Africans greatly aggravated the situation and would lead to violent conflict and racial conflagration with serious international repercussions and the further isolation and estrangement of South Africa. It called on the régime to take specified measures immediately to eliminate apartheid and grant equal rights to all South Africans; urgently called for the release of all political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela and all other black leaders with whom the régime must deal in any meaningful discussion of the country's future; and demanded that the régime refrain from committing further military acts and subversion against independent African States.

The Council called on all States strictly and scrupulously to implement its arms embargo resolution of 1977<sup>2</sup> and enact effective national legislation for that purpose. It requested its Committee Established by Resolution 421(1977)<sup>3</sup> to redouble its efforts to secure full implementation of the arms embargo by recommending by 15 September measures to close all loopholes in the arms embargo, reinforce it and make it more comprehensive. It requested the Secretary-General to report by 15 September on the implementation of this resolution, and decided to consider the situation again not later than 30 September.

Resolution 473(1980), prepared in the course of consultations among Council members, was adopted following a debate in the Council between 4 and 13 June. The convening of the Council as a matter of urgency to consider "The question of South Africa," in view of the situation in that country, was requested in a letter dated 29 May to the Council President from Morocco, as current Chairman of the African Group of Member States at the United Nations.

By a letter of 5 June to the Council President, South Africa transmitted the text of a letter of the same date from its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Information. The Minister said it was ironic that the Council should display vindictiveness against South Africa at a time when the Government was more than ever committed to, and actively engaged in, a programme of constructive political evolution and constitutional reconstruction designed to accommodate the aspirations of all national entities in the country. It had sought to increase contacts and discussion between leaders in an effort to establish the

<sup>2</sup>See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 161. resolution 418(1977) of 4 November 1977.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid, p. 162, resolution 421(1977) of 9 December 1977.

broadest basis for co-operation between white and black, to remove legitimate grievances and resolve contentious issues. Misguided attempts by States to use the United Nations to bring outside pressure to bear on South Africa while encouraging subversion and conflict internally would not achieve their ends. Solutions to domestic problems could be found only internally, free from external interference and pressure.

The representatives of Algeria, Bahrain, Benin, Botswana, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guyana, Mozambique, Nigeria, Romania, Seychelles, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zaire were invited, at their request, to participate in the Council's discussion without the right to vote. At the request of the Niger, Tunisia and Zambia, and with the Council's consent, the President extended invitations, under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure,<sup>4</sup> to Johnstone F. Makatini, representative of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), and to Henry E. Isaacs, representative of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC).

In the debate, Mozambique, speaking as Chairman of the African group for the month of June, said the group had requested an emergency meeting of the Council because an alarming and explosive situation was developing in South Africa due to the apartheid policy of the South African regime. After numerous attempts to bring about change through peaceful means, and after being confronted by violence and brutality, the people of South Africa were being forced to resort to other means of attaining their legitimate rights. The recent wave of boycotts of classes by students demanding an end to discrimination were not isolated acts. Recently, the South African régime had been leading a massive and hostile campaign against the neighbouring countries and had been systematically violating their airspace and territory in a deliberate effort to provoke armed confrontation. South Africa should not be allowed to export its internal conflicts to neighbouring countries.

Africa wished the minority racist regime to be strongly condemned for its criminal policies and actions, Mozambique continued. The international community could secure the elimination of apartheid by giving full support to the national liberation movement of South Africa, and by discouraging any military or nuclear collaboration with South Africa. The African group called on the Council to take measures to end the suffering, repression and terror, and the massive and indiscriminate detentions of South Africans, and to bring about the freeing of all political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela.

Speaking also as Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the representative

of Nigeria said that in the past six weeks schoolchildren had abandoned classes in open protest against their racially segregated and inferior education, and many of them had been killed or maimed by the South African police and army, armed with automatic weapons. Bishop Desmond M. Tutu, Secretary-General of the South African Council of Churches, had been arrested on 26 May, along with 52 other black and white church leaders, for demonstrating peacefully in support of the schoolchildren. Some 15,000 to 20,000 white South Africans, mainly professionals, were emigrating annually from South Africa, and the Committee Chairman had asked the International Labour Organisation to assist in preventing further emigration from Europe and America to South Africa, since the 21 million South Africans were being denied training and employment because of the new white immigrants. The national liberation movement, which had long been wedded to non-violence, had decided that the people could not allow the regime to kill with impunity, and there had been many attacks on police stations and other targets, culminating in the attack on 1 June against the South African Oil and Gas Corporation's oil storage facilities at Sasolburg and Secunda.

Nigeria called on the Council to: express revulsion at the killing of children in South Africa and call on world public opinion to exert its influence; demand the immediate release of Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners; call for an end to all repression; call for the full participation of the genuine leaders of the oppressed people in determining the future of South Africa and the establishment of a democratic government based on majority rule; call on all States to implement strictly the arms embargo against South Africa and to stop all nuclear collaboration with that regime; ask the Security Council Committee Established by Resolution 421(1977)<sup>5</sup> to make proposals urgently for the reinforcement and effective monitoring of the arms embargo; impose an oil embargo against South Africa, as the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and some other major oil producers had done, and meanwhile take adequate measures to stop illegal transport of oil to South Africa from OPEC countries; and act to end new investments in and trade with South Africa. In anticipation of the Council's decision, Nigeria would confiscate any ship, tanker or aircraft within its territorial sea or

<sup>4</sup> Rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure states: "The Security Council may invite members of the Secretariat or other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence."

<sup>5</sup> See footnote 3.

airspace found to be violating the OPEC oil embargo, and would penalize their crews.

The German Democratic Republic expressed support for the proposals by Nigeria.

Several participants in the debate, including Algeria, Bangladesh, Botswana, Cuba, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Seychelles, Tunisia, the United Kingdom, the United States, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia, supported the demands for the immediate release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners. Calls for strengthening of the arms embargo were made by Bangladesh, Jamaica, Mexico, Viet Nam and Zaire. Benin, Guyana, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia called for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions. Algeria, Egypt and Guyana demanded the cessation of acts of reprisal and intimidation against the States neighbouring South Africa. Guyana, Jamaica, Yugoslavia and Zaire wanted an end to all forms of collaboration with the South African regime. Botswana, the Philippines and Zambia called for the establishment of a democratic State. Benin, Cuba, Ethiopia, Guyana and Viet Nam held certain Western Governments responsible for the situation because of their collaboration with the Pretoria regime.

Bahrain, on behalf of the group of Arab States, said the group hoped the Council would be able to implement an effective oil embargo, such as that declared by OPEC, and decide to put an end to economic and nuclear collaboration with the minority regime.

Yugoslavia said the Non-Aligned Movement, which had always been a staunch supporter of liberation struggles, was ready to assume part of the international responsibility and to contribute to the liberation of South Africa through solidarity with its people.

Mexico called on the Council to close any door through which South Africa could continue to receive war matériel, and systematically to suppress whatever support and supplies were given to that regime. Mexico reaffirmed its recent decision not to entertain relations of any kind with the Pretoria régime or to allow South African nationals into Mexico.

The USSR said it shared the deep concern of African and other States at the events in South Africa. The preservation of the hotbed of colonialism and racism in southern Africa was in keeping with the long-term political, strategic and economic interests of a number of countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), in particular the United States, which viewed South Africa as a bulwark and a base for the struggle against independent Africa as well as its military spring-board in that part of the world. The economic and military potential of

South Africa had increased as a result of the support of NATO countries; some of them had been doing everything they could to prevent the adoption of effective economic sanctions against the Pretoria racists. The USSR called for strict observance of existing sanctions and the adoption of comprehensive ones. The proposals by Nigeria and others were the minimum which should underlie any Council decision.

China said the South African racist authorities were continuing their militarist policies, refusing to abandon their colonialist rule over Namibia while stepping up armed aggression against neighbouring African States and intensifying their barbarous repression of the Azanian people. In order to maintain their tottering racist rule, they had again resorted to brutal atrocities of repression, arresting more than 1,000 people and killing and wounding innocent students. China firmly supported the just position of the African States. The Council should strongly condemn the crimes committed by the South African authorities, demand that they stop forthwith all repression and persecution of the Azanian people and release all political prisoners immediately. It should also appeal to all peoples and Governments to support and assist the peoples of Azania and Namibia in their just struggle against racism and colonialism and for national liberation, as well as the peoples of other parts of southern Africa in their just cause of fighting against South Africa's aggression and defending their national independence and territorial integrity.

Mr. Isaacs of PAC said that since the Soweto uprising of 1976 there had been a rising tide of black resistance in Azania, evidenced by the increase in the number of political trials. Black resistance had intensified during the past month despite the efforts of the Pretoria regime to crush opposition to its racist policies through the use of Draconian legislation to imprison and detain black leaders and activists. Hundreds of students and community leaders had been detained during the past few weeks. The campaign for the total isolation of the South African regime, politically, economically and diplomatically, must be strengthened.

Mr. Makatini of ANC said that the so-called "coloured" youth had been challenging the racist ideology of the régime by boycotting schools, demanding equal remuneration for their teachers, objecting to the practice of interrogation on school grounds by secret police and indicting the racist character of the educational system. Since 1948, 2 million blacks had been removed from so-called white areas to bantustans and squatter camps. There had been a spate of political trials, and large numbers of white draftees were refusing

to take up arms in defence of apartheid Unemployment was at an all-time high of 25 per cent and there had been a chain of industrial strikes by black workers in various cities.

The United States said South Africa faced a critical choice between peaceful settlement and resistance to change. Acts of violence or repression could only harm prospects for a peaceful settlement and discourage the moderate leaders and elements that sought peaceful change. The Government had instituted some reforms during the previous year, but because they had not gone to the heart of the matter they were not sufficient. The United States called on South Africa to make a gesture of good faith by freeing, recalling and dealing with those whose participation was essential to the country's peaceful and stable future. Such a gesture would warrant an equivalent response, in the form of co-operation instead of violent resistance. The United States supported the resolution adopted by the Council on 13 June, but said the text did not entirely fit the new approach which the United States would like to see.

By a letter dated 13 June, the United States transmitted to the Council President the text of the kind of resolution it thought would have constituted a new approach. By this proposal, the Council would have expressed grave concern over the mounting cycles of violence in South Africa and stated that South Africa stood at a crossroads, where South Africans of conscience must decide to lead their country towards equal rights and treatment under law for all citizens. The Council would have: reiterated that apartheid was incompatible with the rights and dignity of man, the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;<sup>6</sup> recognized that the situation in South Africa made the elimination of apartheid necessary, that the current time presented genuine opportunities for change, that South Africa stood at a critical juncture and that it could embark on a course leading towards equality, justice and peace or to increasing and potentially catastrophic racial strife; declared its strong support for the forces within South Africa pressing for change in that country's system of racial discrimination; and called on the South African Government urgently to end violence against its people and to take urgent measures to eliminate apartheid.

The Council would have declared its firm conviction that racial equality and peace in South Africa, and thus the possibility of its taking its place as a respected member of the community of nations, depended on the direction it took in eliminating apartheid and the realization by all its citizens of equal rights, including equal political rights and a full and free voice in the determination of their destiny. Measures towards those

ends would have included: an unconditional amnesty to all persons imprisoned, restricted or exiled for their opposition to apartheid; an end to the violence against peaceful demonstrators against apartheid and against those in detention, including political prisoners; abrogation of the bans on political parties and organizations and the news media opposed to apartheid; termination of all political trials, and the provision of equal educational opportunities as a major step towards eradicating apartheid at its roots. The Council would have: urgently requested South Africa, as a first step, to release all political prisoners, and especially the leaders of the black community with whom the Government must deal, and whose voices must be heard, in any meaningful discussion of the nation's future; called on all States strictly and scrupulously to implement the 1977 arms embargo<sup>7</sup> and enact effective national legislation for that purpose; and requested its Committee Established by Resolution 421(1977)<sup>8</sup> to redouble its efforts to obtain full implementation of the arms embargo and recommend measures for full compliance by Member States. Finally, the Council would have reiterated its strong hope that the inevitable change in South Africa's racial policies could be attained through peaceful means, while convinced that, failing a decision by the Government and people of South Africa to establish full and equal rights for all citizens, pressures for such change from the international community inevitably would grow and, with them, the further isolation and estrangement of South Africa from the family of nations.

Speaking before the Council adopted resolution 473(1980), Portugal said it would have preferred the Council to take into consideration the tentative but apparently positive steps that seemed to have been made by the South African Government. Norway associated itself with appeals for a fully representative national convention made by Bishop Tutu and Percy Qoboza, editor of the Johannesburg Sunday Post.

After the Council adopted the resolution, the United Kingdom said it had voted in favour, though with some reluctance, because it agreed with the important proposition that emerged clearly throughout the text, namely, that the fundamental problems of South Africa derived from the wholly unacceptable system of apartheid. Although the United Kingdom agreed with many of the provisions, the resolution as a whole was not the right response to the current dangers in South Africa and ignored important facts:

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N.. 1948-49, p. 535, resolution 217 A III of 10 December 1948.

<sup>7</sup> See footnote 2.

<sup>8</sup> See footnote 3.

Zimbabwe had achieved independence, progress was being made in the negotiations on Namibia, and there were signs of progress in South Africa itself—evidence of a growing recognition within the white population that change must come. There was no recognition in the resolution of the fact that the South African authorities had, during the recent unrest, shown more restraint than on past occasions. Instead, the text reiterated the rhetoric of old resolutions. An important opportunity had been missed to send to South Africa the message that southern Africa was changing fast and that it was no longer possible to put off change indefinitely in South Africa itself. The United Kingdom did not accept that the references to the recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle related to armed struggle or extended to the use of force, and did not regard paragraph 11 (containing a request for redoubled efforts by the Committee on the arms embargo) as prejudging the question of whether the arms embargo should be extended.

France said that only some of the suggestions by Western members of the Council had been accepted by the sponsors. The reference in paragraph 11 to reinforcing the arms embargo and making it more comprehensive had to be understood as meaning that the embargo must be implemented and that all loopholes must be closed. France was strictly observing the embargo and was ready to consider any measures to enhance its implementation. France urgently requested the South African Government to put an end to violence and racial discrimination.

The USSR said it supported the resolution because of its strong condemnation of the South African régime and its demand for the implementation of a number of measures designed to eliminate the apartheid regime, which posed a threat to international peace and security. At the same time, the resolution did not contain effective, vigorous measures to exert pressure on the rulers of South Africa with a view to the elimination of apartheid.

Reports by the Secretary-General and the Committee on the question of South Africa

On 12 September 1980, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Security Council on the implementation of resolution 473(1980) of 13 June. He stated that thus far he had received replies from 26 States in response to his request for information on the measures they had taken in accordance with the resolution. In an addendum to this report, issued on 18 December, he said replies had been received from 11 more States.

Notes verbales containing the replies of Angola, Austria, Brazil, the Byelorussian SSR,

China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Ireland, Japan, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Suriname, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States were issued, at the States' request, as separate documents of the Council. The substantive parts of these, as well as of the replies of the other respondent States (Benin, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, France, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Rwanda, Sweden), were reproduced in the Secretary-General's report.

The Committee Established by Resolution 421(1977) concerning the question of South Africa adopted, on 19 September, the report requested by the Council in resolution 473(1980) on ways and means of making the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa more effective. The date for submission of the report, 15 September, was extended by four days at the Committee's request, following informal consultations among Council members at which no one objected to the extension. Agreement to the extension was confirmed in a note by the Council President.

The report reviewed the problems encountered in the implementation of the embargo, including ways it had been circumvented and legislative and other measures taken by States. The Committee concluded that there was strong circumstantial evidence of illicit transfers to South Africa of arms and related matériel of all types. Clandestine operations were carried out from an undetermined number of countries, in circumvention of the embargo. Devious routes were used, on which the Committee had scant information. Some licensing agreements previously granted to South Africa for the manufacture and maintenance of arms and related matériel continued in force.

The Committee noted with concern the existence of varying interpretations of certain provisions of the arms embargo resolution, including the phrases by which the Council decided that States were to cease providing to South Africa "arms and related matériel of all types" and "refrain from any co-operation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons."<sup>9</sup> It also noted that States had adopted few legislative measures to implement the embargo resolution, and that no international system existed for investigating reported violations.

The Committee submitted 15 recommendations to the Council. They were, in summary, as follows:

<sup>9</sup> See footnote 2, esp. paras. 2 and 4 of resolution.

States should: (1) take concrete steps to close loopholes in the embargo by ensuring that arms export agreements included guarantees to prevent embargoed items from reaching the South African military and police through third countries; (2) prohibit the export of spare parts for embargoed aircraft and other military equipment belonging to South Africa, and the maintenance and servicing of such equipment; (3) revoke or terminate all industrial licences previously concluded with South Africa to manufacture arms and related matériel; (4) prohibit their government agencies and their corporations from transferring technology or using technology subject to their control in the manufacture of arms and related matériel in South Africa; (5) prohibit their corporations from investing in the manufacture of arms and related matériel in South Africa; and (6) prohibit the export to South Africa of civilian items that could be diverted or converted to military use, including aircraft, aircraft engines and parts, electronic and telecommunications equipment and computers, as well as four-wheel-drive vehicles for military or police forces.

In addition: (7) the term "arms and related matériel of all types" in the Council's 1977 arms embargo resolution should be defined to include all equipment intended for South African military and police forces; and (8) all forms of nuclear collaboration with South Africa should cease, along with the exchange of nuclear scientists and the training of South African nuclear scientists in any country.

States should: (9) ensure that their national legislation or policy directives for implementing the arms embargo included stiff penalties for violations; (10) include in their legislation or directives a prohibition of the enlistment and/or recruitment of mercenaries or any other personnel for service with South Africa's military and police forces; and (11) end the exchange of military attaches and of visits by government personnel, weapons experts and arms factory employees when such visits maintained or increased South Africa's military or police capabilities.

Further: (12) the embargo should include imports of arms and related matériel from South Africa; and (13) <sup>NATO</sup> countries should reject arms purchase orders by South Africa submitted through the codification system used by the organization's member States.

Finally: (14) the machinery for implementing the embargo should be strengthened by systematic study of the international flow of arms to South Africa, investigating violations, keeping public opinion informed about the terms of the embargo and about violations, and maintaining contact with organizations whose activities and/or expertise were likely to promote implementation of the embargo; and (15) a sanctions branch should be created within the United Nations Secretariat to assist the Committee.

The United Kingdom made a general reservation on these recommendations. France expressed reservations on recommendations 3, 5, 7, 11, 13 and 15, and opposition to 6 and 8. The

United States expressed reservations on recommendations 5, 6, 8, 10 and 15.

Consideration by the  
Security Council (19 December)

The Security Council held one meeting on 19 December 1980, at the request of the African group of Member States, to consider the situation in South Africa. The Council discussed the report of its Committee on the question of South Africa (see preceding section) and adjourned without receiving any formal proposals.

The initial call for the meeting was contained in a letter to the Council President dated 23 September from Sierra Leone, as current Chairman of the African group, requesting the urgent convening of the Council to consider the situation in South Africa. In a further letter dated 6 October, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sierra Leone, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, confirmed that the African group wished the Security Council to remain seized of the question and added that, after consultation, a date would be suggested.

When the Council met on 19 December, the Chairman of the Committee Established by Resolution 421(1977), the representative of Bangladesh, introduced the Committee's report. He said little could be done to stop the breaches and violations of the arms embargo unless decisive action was taken, nationally and internationally. The Committee's recommendations were designed to close the loopholes and end sanction-breaking. They aimed at reinforcing the embargo, making it more comprehensive and creating a tangible structure for its implementation.

Speaking as the representative of Bangladesh, he said his country had taken measures much more stringent than those recommended by the Committee.

Zambia said that a few members of the Council continued to flout the embargo and were arming South Africa through clandestine manoeuvres. Certain States, and their corporations, had violated the arms embargo which they had originally supported, and had sought and created loopholes. There was ample evidence of illegal arms transfers by devious routes. Some Council members had deliberately created difficulties for the Committee by according different interpretations to the embargo resolution and had even opposed the strengthening of its secretariat. The Committee should summon before it representatives of countries that violated the embargo, and establish a system of verification and independent investigation. Zambia endorsed all the Committee's recommendations.

The USSR said that some NATO countries, Israel and other States had not ended their military and nuclear co-operation with the racist régime, nor had they ensured that their corporations and institutions refrained from such co-operation. The arms embargo had been ineffective because a number of States lacked political will and covertly and overtly circumvented the 1977 embargo resolution by finding loopholes. The USSR supported the Committee's recommendations and reiterated its support for the adoption of full sanctions against South Africa.

The German Democratic Republic viewed the recommendations as the minimum necessary to make the arms embargo more effective and

said they should be supplemented with comprehensive binding measures in accordance with Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.<sup>10</sup>

Tunisia said the Committee's recommendations could make the mandatory arms embargo more effective. In spite of the embargo, Pretoria was still able to obtain increasingly sophisticated weapons. Because of assistance from its allies and partners, it had been able to set up its own arms industry. The arsenal offered South Africa was used solely to intensify repression and oppression of the South African and Namibian peoples, and served the policy of aggression against neighbouring African countries.

<sup>10</sup> For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

### Documentary references and text of resolution

#### Consideration by the Security Council (4- 13 June)

Security Council, meetings 2225, 2227-2229, 2231.

S/13869 (A/35/160). Letter of 27 March from Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid to Secretary-General (transmitting Declaration of International Seminar on Oil Embargo against South Africa, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 14-16 March).

S/13969. Letter of 29 May from Morocco (request to convene Council).

S/13981. Letter of 4 June from Niger, Tunisia and Zambia (request to extend invitations to address Council).

S/13986. Letter of 5 June from South Africa (transmitting letter of same date from Minister for Foreign Affairs and Information).

S/13995. Draft resolution prepared in course of consultations.

S/13998. Letter of 13 June from United States (transmitting proposed text of draft resolution).

Resolution 473(1980), as proposed in S/13995, adopted unanimously (15-O) by Council on 13 June 1980, meeting 2231.

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter dated 29 May 1980 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Morocco to the United Nations contained in document S/13969,

Grave/y concerned by the aggravation of the situation in South Africa, in particular the repression and the killings of schoolchildren protesting against apartheid, as well as the repression directed against churchmen and workers,

Noting also with grave concern that the racist regime has intensified further a series of arbitrary trials under its racist and repressive laws providing for death sentences,

Convinced that this situation has been brought about by the continued imposition by the South African racist regime of apartheid in defiance of resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the question of South Africa, in particular resolutions 392(1976), 417(1977) and 418(1977),

Recalling further its resolutions 454(1979) and 466(1980). In which it condemned South Africa for the flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring African States,

Reaffirming its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the elimination of apartheid and the establishment of a democratic society in accordance

with their inalienable human and political rights as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Taking note of the extensive demands within and outside South Africa for the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners,

Gravely concerned about reports of supply of arms and military equipment to South Africa in contravention of resolution 418(1977).

Taking note of the letter of 27 March 1980 from the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid concerning an oil embargo against South Africa,

Mindful of its responsibilities under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security.

1. Strong/y condemns the racist régime of South Africa for further aggravating the situation and its massive repression against all opponents of apartheid, for killings of peaceful demonstrators and political detainees and for its defiance of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 417(1977);

2. Expresses its profound sympathy with the victims of this violence;

3. Reaffirms that the policy of apartheid is a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind and is incompatible with the rights and dignity of man, the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and seriously disturbs international peace and security;

4. Recognizes the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the elimination of apartheid and for the establishment of a democratic society in which all the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour, or creed, will enjoy equal and full political and other rights and participate freely in the determination of their destiny;

5. Calls upon the Government of South Africa urgently to end violence against the African people and to take urgent measures to eliminate apartheid;

6. Expresses its hope that the inevitable change in the racial policies of South Africa can be attained through peaceful means and declares, however, that the violence and repression by the South African racist régime and its continuing denial of equal human and political rights to the great majority of the South African people greatly aggravate the situation in South Africa and will certainly lead to violent conflict and racial conflagration with serious international repercussions and the further isolation and estrangement of South Africa;

7. Calls upon the South African régime to take measures immediately to eliminate the policy of apartheid and grant to all South African citizens equal rights, including equal political rights, and a full and free voice in the determination of their destiny; these measures should include:



(a) Granting of an unconditional amnesty to all persons imprisoned, restricted or exiled for their opposition to apartheid;

(b) Cessation forthwith of its Indiscriminate violence against peaceful demonstrators against apartheid, murders in detention and torture of political prisoners;

(c) Abrogation of the bans on political parties and organizations and the news media opposed to apartheid;

(d) Termination of all political trials;

(e) Provision of equal education opportunities to all South Africans;

8. Urgent/y calls upon the South African régime to release all political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela and all other black leaders with whom it must deal in any meaningful discussion of the future of the country;

9. Demands that the South African racist régime should refrain from committing further military acts and subversion against independent African States;

10. Calls upon all States strictly and scrupulously to implement resolution 418(1977) and enact, as appropriate, effective national legislation for that purpose;

11. Requests the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa, in pursuance of resolution 418(1977), to redouble its efforts to secure full implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa by recommending by 15 September 1980 measures to close all loopholes in the arms embargo, reinforce and make it more comprehensive;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to report by 15 September 1980 on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. Decides to remain seized of the question and to consider the situation again not later than 30 September 1980.

S/INF/36. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1980. Decisions, p. 18.

#### Reports by the Secretary-General/ end the Committee on the question of South Africa

S/14091. Note verbale of 23 July from USSR.

S/14092. Note verbale of 1 August from Byelorussian SSR.

S/14099. Note verbale of 8 August from Ukrainian SSR.

S/14104. Note verbale of 12 August from German Democratic Republic.

S/14105. Note verbale of 5 August from Austria.

S/14112. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting note verbale of 18 August from Republic of Korea).

S/14128. Note verbale of 22 August from Angola.

S/14130. Note verbale of 22 August from Egypt.

S/14134. Note verbale of 27 August from Denmark.

S/14142. Note verbale of 7 August from Finland.

S/14143. Note verbale of 27 August from United States.

S/14150. Note verbale of 5 September from Brazil.

S/14157. Note verbals of 9 September from China.

S/14161. Note verbale of 8 September from Norway.

S/14162. Note verbale of 9 September from India.

S/14165 and Corr.1. Note verbale of 6 February from United Kingdom.

S/14167 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General on implementation of Security Council resolution 473(1980) of 13 June.

S/14166. Note by President of Security Council.

S/14171. Note verbale of 11 September from Poland.

S/14172. Note verbale of 12 September from Ireland.

S/14177. Note verbale of 12 September from Czechoslovakia.

S/14179. Report of Security Council Committee Established by Resolution 421(1977) of 9 December 1977 concerning question of South Africa on ways and means of making mandatory arms embargo against South Africa more effective.

S/14188. Note verbale of 17 September from Japan.

S/14204. Note verbale of 29 September from Hungary.

S/14233. Note verbale of 14 October from Pakistan.

S/14299. Note verbale of 16 December from Suriname.

S/INF/36. Resolutions and decisions of the Security Council, 1980. Decision, p. 19.

#### Consideration by the Security Council (19 December)

Security Council, meeting 2261.

S/14189. Letter of 23 September from Sierra Leone (request to convene Council).

S/14212. Letter of 6 October from Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sierra Leone.

#### Other documents

A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980, Chapter 4 C (paras. 422-426). D and E.

A/36/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1980-15 June 1981, Chapter 4 A-C.

S/14156. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting annual report of Special Committee against Apartheid to Security Council (A/35/22)).

S/14156/Add.1-3 (A/35/22/Add.1-3). Special reports of Special Committee against Apartheid. First special report: implementation of United Nations resolutions on apartheid by Governments and intergovernmental organizations; Second special report: Recent developments concerning relations between Israel and South Africa; Third special report: International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa.

S/14160 (A/35/439). Letter of 5 September from Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid (transmitting Declaration of International NGO Action Conference for Sanctions against South Africa, Geneva, 30 June-3 July).

S/14277. Letter of 28 November from Senegal (transmitting letter of same date from representative of African National Congress to Chairman of African group at United Nations).

S/14279 (A/35/675). S/14280 (A/35/676). Letters of 1 December from Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid (transmitting statements issued on 26 November).

S/14281 (A/35/677). Letter of 28 November from Bangladesh (transmitting report of UNITAR colloquium on "The prohibition of apartheid, racism and racial discrimination and the achievement of self-determination in international law," Geneva, 20-24 October).

S/14284. Note by Secretary-General.

S/14315. Note verbale of 23 December from Cuba transmitting communique adopted at extraordinary plenary meeting of non-aligned countries, New York, 23 December).

S/14359. Note, dated 4 February 1981, by Secretary-General.

#### Consideration by the General Assembly

The policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa were the subject of a debate at eight plenary meetings of the General Assembly between 11 and 17 November 1980. In addition to the addresses by State representatives, state-

ments were made by Alfred N zo of the African National Congress of South Africa and Achmed C. Ebrahim of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania.

On 13 November, the Special Political Committee heard statements by representatives of

nine non-governmental organizations in accordance with a decision by the Assembly that these organizations should be heard on the apartheid item. The speakers were: Jennifer Davis, Director of Research, American Committee on Africa; Dwain C. Epps, Executive Secretary, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, World Council of Churches; the Reverend Carl H. Mau, Jr., General Secretary, Lutheran World Federation, Geneva, speaking for Lutheran World Ministries; Beatrice von Roemer, representative at the United Nations, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; Wilfred Grenville-Grey, representative at the United Nations, International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa; Father Daniel Driscull, Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility; Karen Talbot, representative at the United Nations, World Peace Council; the Reverend Herbert Daughtry, Chairman, National Black United Front, and David Lampel; and Dennis Akumu, Organisation of African Trade Union Unity.

On 17 November, on an oral proposal of the President, the Assembly adopted without vote decision 35/415, by which it took note of the Special Political Committee's report on these hearings.

The debate on apartheid was followed on 16 December by the adoption of 18 resolutions (35/206 A-R) on this subject (see following section and subchapters). Under other agenda items, the Assembly also adopted resolutions on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (see p. 808), on assistance to student refugees in southern Africa (see p. 238) and on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (see p. 295).

#### Debate on apartheid

The Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid introducing its reports at the outset of the Assembly's debate, observed that the independence of Zimbabwe in April had altered the balance of forces in South Africa and heightened expectations of a fundamental change within the country, perhaps within five years. There had been greater unity of action, more political consciousness, a nation-wide student uprising, workers' strikes and mass demonstrations by the people. However, South Africa's régime had escalated repression, resuming the killing of schoolchildren and arresting thousands of students, workers, churchmen and other opponents of apartheid. The Committee considered the imposition of total sanctions against South Africa as a peaceful and effective way to bring about change.

Some representatives taking part in the Assembly debate cited what they regarded as positive developments in the situation. Thus, Singapore viewed the past year as a period of progress, in that the South African regime had been further isolated and its bantustan policy had been decisively rejected by the international community.

The immediate neighbours of South Africa were especially critical of its racial policies. Botswana, for instance, said the white minority in that country did not need apartheid to secure its future; it needed only to understand that the future of the country could be sought in shared aspirations.

A number of speakers questioned the validity of "reforms" announced by South Africa in aspects of its racial policies and denounced its effort to create additional bantustans. Australia said the recent actions provided only marginal improvements for certain urban blacks, while increasing the burden of discrimination on the majority and providing harsher penalties for offenders against apartheid laws. Brazil was encouraged that some segments of the South African population refused to be lured into devious manoeuvres designed to exclude the black majority from the political process. Egypt saw no basis for the contention by Western States that transnational corporations provided a means of changing apartheid through their commitment to improving the wages and welfare of black workers. India said that no such concessions could ever substitute for full recognition of human rights and majority rule. Liberia viewed the changes as using the old colonial technique of divide and rule to entice an élite urban black middle class to join with the white minority to prevent a further influx of blacks from the homelands to the cities. Mexico thought the changes were aimed at deceiving international opinion, soothing consciences and offering justification to investors who benefited from racial exploitation. The United Republic of Cameroon saw them as window-dressing designed to give the barbarous system of apartheid a human facade.

In Finland's opinion, apartheid was a system that could not be reformed, since it was a negation of the most basic human rights. A similar point was made by Mozambique and the Ukrainian SSR, which declared that apartheid was a vile criminal system that could not be reformed but must be destroyed. Madagascar criticized certain Western countries for concentrating on partial measures against human rights violations while failing to recognize the universality of the struggle for democracy within South Africa.

Other States complained of South Africa's threat to the peace and security of Africa and the

world. Angola's support for the anti-apartheid struggle, said its representative, had led to repeated armed invasions of its territory by South Africa. Benin charged that South Africa had decided to resort to nuclear blackmail against the African peoples. Haiti was among those which described its acts of aggression against neighbouring States as a serious threat to international peace and security. Zambia said that only a few weeks prior to the Assembly's debate its Government had foiled a coup plotted by South Africa in league with foreign mercenaries and Zambian dissidents.

A position commonly expressed was that the international community must step up pressure against South Africa for a change in its apartheid policies. Jamaica favoured a twofold strategy: a halt to all collaboration with the racist régime and support for the people of South Africa and their liberation movement. Nicaragua considered that, until the Security Council imposed full sanctions, it would be idle to hope that the racist régime would abide by United Nations resolutions. Poland and Romania were among those calling for more resolute action by the United Nations. Sri Lanka said those who were apprehensive of drastic changes in the status quo in South Africa should not direct plaintive calls to the international community to go slowly. The logical response to South Africa's defiance, in Sweden's view, was to increase the pressure for a fundamental change in the country's society. Pointing to the ineffectiveness of past efforts at negotiation and dialogue, Turkey was convinced that the distressing trend could be reversed only by the threat of concrete international measures.

Bangladesh and many others argued that any form of relations with South Africa directly encouraged its apartheid policies. Burundi, Indonesia, Trinidad and Tobago, and Zaire were among those which called for the total isolation of the apartheid régime. The imposition of comprehensive economic sanctions was urged by many countries, such as Cyprus, the Gambia and Somalia. Nepal and others urged a total ban on the sale to South Africa of arms and defence equipment as well as petroleum and petroleum products. Czechoslovakia and others advocated that pressure be applied not only against South Africa but also against those who helped it, to compel them to respect United Nations decisions.

Some countries spoke of concrete action they were taking or contemplating to apply pressure on South Africa. Argentina, for example, said it was ready to co-operate in applying any compulsory measures adopted by the Security Council. China stated that it stood firm in its policy of

having no diplomatic, political or economic relations with the regime. Ireland was ready to consider effective, co-ordinated measures by the international community to bring pressure to bear against South Africa. Japan said it was making every possible effort to reduce dependence on trade with South Africa. The Netherlands was prepared to support selective economic sanctions, notably on the supply of oil, but considered that such measures must be effective in furthering United Nations aims. Norway stated that it would welcome a stronger arms embargo and believed that further collective action against South Africa might become necessary unless the situation changed.

Other countries stressed the need for an internal, peaceful solution to the apartheid problem. In Austria's view, the only solution lay in a peaceful transition to a free, democratic and multiracial society. Greece, while sympathetic to those who suffered under apartheid, could not support resolutions calling for or approving armed struggle. Luxembourg, speaking for the nine members of the European Community, said those States were actively pursuing the objective of a fundamental change, through peaceful means, in the system of racial discrimination and segregation in South Africa. For the Philippines, the example of Zimbabwe suggested that peaceful change was possible in South Africa and that the sovereign rights of peoples could be reclaimed through political and diplomatic solutions. The United States urged the South African Government to signal its readiness to begin a genuine dialogue with all of its citizens, and said the international community must find ways to demonstrate a positive attitude by offering encouragement and good offices as mediators and facilitators of change.

Albania, on the other hand, felt that no solution could be reached through negotiation; only struggle created conditions for victory over racism, imperialism and neo-colonialism. Algeria stated that because of its ideology, the racist régime could not be expected to engage in a constructive dialogue which could reform its anachronistic and ossified internal structures. Mauritania was among the States which said there could be no dialogue with Pretoria as long as the people of the country had no opportunity to enjoy fundamental freedoms. Sierra Leone denied a South African statement attributing to its President the view that there should be a dialogue between South Africa and the Organization of African Unity (OAU); if there was to be a dialogue, it should be between the Pretoria regime and the black majority in South Africa.

Pakistan was one of a number of countries which advocated the extension of all possible

moral and material support to South African liberation movements. Kenya and many others called for the release of political prisoners.

A number of speakers placed blame on States which they identified as supporters of the apartheid régime. Bulgaria made the point that the régime's existence had been prolonged mainly by the enormous amount of aid it received from some Western countries, above all the United States and the United Kingdom. Democratic Yemen saw a collusion with South Africa by members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) as the main factor in the preservation of the Pretoria régime. The Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic and Hungary said that financial assistance from imperialist countries and from the international institutions under their influence were behind the dramatic rise in arms expenditure by South Africa. Mongolia and Viet Nam maintained that without the support of the Western powers South Africa would not be able to hold out against the national liberation movement. South Africa was sustained in its refusal to carry out United Nations resolutions, the USSR said, by its perception that it had the powerful support of the West. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya made a similar point, citing an alliance between Pretoria and Tel Aviv as well as the support of imperialist countries headed by the United States. All of these speakers favoured broader sanctions against South Africa.

Many speakers criticized the role of transnational corporations in providing essential support to the South African régime. Cuba remarked that the outrageous profits they extracted from South Africa made apartheid quite profitable. The Lao People's Democratic Republic stated that apartheid was a tool used by capitalist and imperialist circles for the exploitation, through their transnational corporations, of the cheap labour of African workers and for the plunder of natural resources. The Sudan observed that foreign investments, loans and assistance to the régime had reached astronomical proportions. It was unacceptable, in Yugoslavia's view, that some countries, in their relations with South Africa, gave preference to the economic interests of transnational corporations or to strategic considerations.

The importance of the attitude adopted by the Western countries was mentioned by many speakers. Thus, Barbados called on those who had urged an international boycott of the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow to take the lead in imposing a total boycott on Pretoria. The West, said the Congo, Guinea and others, made available to Pretoria the military, economic and other means that enabled it to survive and to commit

acts of aggression against neighbouring countries. Guyana said that what helped to sustain South Africa most was its conviction that in the last resort its Western friends would be prevented from acting to bring down apartheid by their perception of the country's economic and strategic value. Tunisia said it was astonished that the European countries did not realize that their support for South Africa only encouraged it to pursue discrimination, repression and expansion. In Uganda's view, collaboration with South Africa was as repugnant and unacceptable as collaboration with the fascists in Europe had been. The United Republic of Tanzania called on the three Western permanent members of the Security Council to desist from frustrating meaningful enforcement action by the Council.

Ghana warned that if the States which collaborated with South Africa did not heed international opinion and refrain from such collaboration, the people and their liberation movement would have no option but to intensify the armed struggle in order to wrest power from the régime. Malaysia urged those who maintained military and economic relations with South Africa to demonstrate their sense of responsibility by severing all such relations. Morocco saw those who maintained military and nuclear relations with Pretoria as contributors to genocide against Africans.

Several Arab countries saw links between the problems in South Africa and the Middle East. Bahrain condemned what it called the unholy alliance between Israel and South Africa and their growing co-operation. Iraq charged that nuclear co-operation between the Zionist entity and South Africa had led to a test explosion of a nuclear device in September 1979 off the coast of South Africa, which it said had been corroborated by various scientific sources. Kuwait considered that collaboration between the two nations emanated from shared racist concepts. Qatar was concerned at their increasing collaboration on nuclear and other matters, stating that the situation threatened not only Africa and the Middle East but the entire world. Saudi Arabia voiced concern at a growing relationship between Israel and South Africa, particularly in the military and economic field. In Yemen's view, the struggle against racial discrimination in South Africa and Zionism required a display of determination by other countries.

Israel reiterated its opposition to apartheid and said its trade with South Africa still amounted to no more than two fifths of 1 per cent of South Africa's total trade, while, according to press reports, the Arab petro-hegemonic powers continued to trade billions of dollars worth of their oil for South African gold, food and building materials.

## Resolution on the situation in South Africa

The first of the 18 resolutions on apartheid which the General Assembly adopted on 16 December 1980 dealt with the situation in South Africa. It was adopted as resolution 35/206 A by a recorded vote of 118 to 10, with 15 abstentions.

By this resolution, the Assembly urged the Security Council to determine that the situation resulting from South Africa's policies and actions posed a threat to international peace and security. It further urged the Council to impose mandatory sanctions, including an oil embargo, against South Africa.

It condemned political, economic, military, nuclear and other collaboration with South Africa by Western and other States and by transnational corporations. It condemned the minority régime for brutal repression of opponents and for attempts to destabilize and commit aggression against neighbouring States.

The Assembly reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movement by all means, including armed struggle, and appealed to States to assist them. It denounced the bantustan programme and condemned the plan to create a "constellation" of southern African client States.

The resolution was sponsored by 58 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below). In introducing it, Sierra Leone said that the debate had shown that apartheid posed a growing threat to international peace and the security of Africa. Thus, the responsibility of the international community towards the oppressed people of South Africa, their liberation movement and front-line States was compelling.

The Netherlands and Portugal, which voted against this resolution, Australia, Austria and New Zealand, which abstained, and Argentina and Uruguay, which voted in favour, voiced objections or reservations to any United Nations endorsement of armed struggle. A similar position was expressed by Luxembourg on behalf of the nine members of the European Community, and by Iceland on behalf of the five Nordic countries-Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. Australia and the Netherlands added that they could not support a blanket condemnation of specific States for collaborating with South Africa. Uruguay added that maintaining diplomatic, consular or other relations with South Africa did not imply support for its policies.

Brazil, though voting for the resolution, expressed doubts about the appropriateness of some of its language.

## Other General Assembly decisions

The General Assembly, at its 1980 regular session, adopted a number of other resolutions with a bearing on apartheid in addition to the 18 resolutions adopted under the agenda item on South Africa's apartheid policies. Relevant portions of these other resolutions are summarized below. (For page references to texts of the following resolutions, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.)

By resolution 35/28, on activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa, the Assembly on 11 November: condemned all activities of foreign interests in South Africa; declared their collaboration with the racist régime to be detrimental to the people's interests; strongly condemned Western and other States and transnational corporations which invested in South Africa and supplied arms, oil and nuclear technology to the régime; strongly condemned the collusion of France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel and the United States with South Africa in the nuclear field; called on all other Governments to continue to refrain from supplying the régime with nuclear installations; called on all States to terminate all collaboration with South Africa; requested all States to refrain from making investments in or loans to South Africa and from trading with it; called on oil-producing and -exporting countries to act against companies which supplied oil and oil products to the régime; and appealed to non-governmental organizations to continue mobilizing public opinion for the enforcement of economic and other sanctions against Pretoria (see p. 1071).

By resolution 35/29 of the same date, on implementation by United Nations organizations of the 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Assembly deplored the fact that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund continued to co-operate with South Africa (see p. 1065).

By resolution 35/32, on the adverse consequences for human rights of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa, the Assembly on 14 November: vigorously condemned the collaboration of certain NATO members, Israel and other States as well as multinational corporations and other organizations collaborating with South Africa; reaffirmed that those which aided the racist régime became accomplices in apartheid; requested the Security Council to consider complete and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, including a ban on aid for arms and military production, cessation of

trade and nuclear collaboration, prohibition of loans and investments, and an embargo on oil and other strategic commodities; and called on Governments to act against corporate trading, manufacturing and investment in South Africa (see p. 809).

By resolution 35/33 of 14 November, on the Decade for Action to Combat -Racism and Racial Discrimination (1973-1983), the Assembly: strongly condemned apartheid; reaffirmed its strong support for the national liberation struggle against apartheid and for the achievement of self-determination by all available means, including armed struggle; congratulated liberation and anti-apartheid movements for their co-operation in efforts to attain the objectives of the Decade; called on States to outlaw organizations based on racial hatred and prejudice, including private clubs and institutions which spread ideas of apartheid; approved the Declaration of the International Seminar on an Oil Embargo against South Africa (Amsterdam, Netherlands, 14-16 March); invited United Nations organizations to intensify efforts to alert public opinion to the scourge of apartheid; invited all States and organizations to intensify efforts for the release of all political prisoners held for their fight against apartheid; and decided to hold in 1983 a Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination to formulate ways of ensuring full implementation of United Nations resolutions on racism and apartheid (see p. 797).

By resolution 35/35 A of 14 November, on realization of the right to self-determination and independence, the Assembly: condemned South Africa's bantustan policy; reiterated its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in their just and legitimate struggle against the racist regime; demanded the application of the Security Council's mandatory arms embargo against South Africa by all countries, particularly those which maintained military and nuclear co-operation with that régime and supplied it with related matériel; strongly condemned the increasing massacres of innocent and defenceless people by that regime in its desperate attempt to thwart legitimate demands; demanded the immediate release of children from South African prisons; and called for maximum assistance to the victims of apartheid through recognized liberation movements (see p. 837).

By resolution 35/39 of 25 November, on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, the Assembly: appealed for additional ratifications of the Convention; requested intensified efforts to publicize it; called on States parties to take action to prosecute and punish

persons responsible for the criminal acts defined in the Convention; called on them to disseminate the list of individuals and organizations deemed responsible for such crimes, compiled by the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts of the Commission on Human Rights; and invited the Commission to intensify its efforts to compile such a list periodically (see p. 807).

By resolution 35/40 of 25 November, on the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Assembly commended the Committee for paying greater attention to the elimination of apartheid and invited States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to supply the Committee with information on their relations with South Africa (see p. 802).

By resolution 35/96 of 5 December, on assistance to Lesotho, the Assembly noted that country's requirements to lessen its dependence on South Africa and requested the Secretary-General to report on the type of assistance Lesotho needed to absorb into its economy migrant workers returning from South Africa (see p. 271).

By resolution 35/117 of 10 December, on co-operation with OAU, the Assembly: reiterated the determination of the United Nations, in co-operation with OAU, to intensify efforts to eliminate apartheid; reiterated its appreciation of the Secretary-General's efforts to organize special economic assistance programmes to help newly independent and front-line African States cope with the situation caused by South Africa's aggression; requested the Secretary-General to strengthen co-operation between the two organizations, particularly with regard to the provision of assistance to victims of apartheid, and drew attention to the need for contributions to the OAU Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid (see p. 292).

By resolution 35/118 of 11 December, by which it adopted a Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Assembly reaffirmed that South Africa's apartheid policy threatened international peace and security. In this Plan, the Assembly called for: an end to all collaboration with South Africa, particularly in the nuclear field, by States, corporations and individuals; the cessation of all new investments and loans; measures to prevent the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries for use against national liberation movements struggling against colonialism and apartheid; and measures to enhance public awareness of the need for assistance to eradicate colonialism and apartheid. Also in this Plan, the Assembly drew the Security Council's attention

to the need to consider imposing mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa, including a mandatory oil embargo, and to reinforce the arms embargo against that country by adopting comprehensive mandatory measures to end all military and nuclear collaboration with the régime. (See p. 1052.)

By resolution 35/119 of 11 December, on implementation of the 1960 Declaration on granting independence, the Assembly reaffirmed that the continuation of colonialism in all its

forms, including apartheid posed a serious threat to international peace and security. It strongly condemned all collaboration with South Africa, particularly nuclear and military, and called on the States concerned to cease such collaboration. (See p. 1053.)

The Assembly also adopted resolutions containing provisions on South Africa's nuclear programme (see p. 46) and on United Nations information activities with regard to apartheid (see p. 473).

#### Documentary references, voting details and text of resolution

General Assembly- 35th session  
Special Political Committee, meeting 31.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 61.  
Plenary meetings 56, 58-64, 85, 98.

A/35/22. Report of Special Committee against Apartheid (transmitted to Security Council by Secretary-General's note, S/14156). (Annex II: List of documents of Special Committee.)

A/35/22/Add.1-3 (S/14156/Add.1-3). Special reports of Special Committee against Apartheid.

A/35/160 (S/13869). Letter of 27 March from Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid to Secretary-General (transmitting Declaration of International Seminar on Oil Embargo against South Africa, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 14-16 March).

A/35/439 (S/141860). Letter of 5 September from Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid (transmitting Declaration of International NGO Action Conference for Sanctions against South Africa, Geneva, 30 June-3 July).

A/35/463 and Corr.1. Letter of 16 September from Sierra Leone (transmitting declarations and resolutions of 35th ordinary session of Council of Ministers, 18-28 June, and resolutions and decision of 17th ordinary session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, 1-4 July, Freetown), Annex I (declaration CW/St.15).

A/35/520. Implementation of, *in* alia. General Assembly resolution 34/93A of 12 December 1979. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/542 and Corr.1. Note verbale of 14 October from Cuba (transmitting communiqué of extraordinary meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegations of non-aligned countries, New York, 2 and 3 October).

A/35/675 (S/14279). A/35/676 (S/14280). Letters of 1 December from Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid (transmitting statements issued on 26 November).

A/35/677 (S/14281). Letter of 28 November from Bangladesh (transmitting report of UNITAR colloquium on "The prohibition of apartheid, racism and racial discrimination and the achievement of self-determination in international law," Geneva, 20-24 October).

A/35/710. Letter of 3 December from Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid (transmitting Declaration of African National Congress of South Africa made to International Committee of Red Cross at Geneva on 28 November). S/14284. Note by Secretary-General.

A/SPC/35/6 and Add.1. Letters of 12 and 13 November from President of General Assembly to Chairman of Special Political Committee.

A/35/626. Report of Special Political Committee.

Decision 35/415. by which the General Assembly took note

of the report of the Special Political Committee, as orally proposed by Assembly President, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 November 1980, meeting 64.

#### Resolution on the situation in South Africa

A/35/L.13 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

AIC.5/35/117 and Corr.1. A/35/776. Administrative and financial implications of, *in* alia, 58-power draft resolution, A/35/L.13 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 35/206 A, as proposed by 58 powers, A/35/L.13 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1980, meeting 98, by recorded vote of 118 to 10, with 15 abstentions, as follows:

**In favour:** Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Malawi, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden.

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement, as proclaimed, in particular, in General Assembly resolution 3411 C (xxx) of 28 November 1975,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against Apartheid,

Recalling Security Council resolution 473(1980) of 13 June 1980.

Taking note of the great advance in the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement,

Grave/y concerned at the further aggravation of the situation in South Africa, resulting from the policies and actions of the apartheid régime.

Considering that the policy of "bantustanization" aggravates the situation in the region,

Reaffirming that the policies and actions of the apartheid régime, the strengthening of its military forces and the escalating acts of aggression and subversion of that régime against independent African States constitute a grave threat to international peace and security,

Considering that the acquisition of nuclear capability by the apartheid régime constitutes a grave menace to Africa and the world,

Condemning all military, nuclear and other collaboration by certain States with South Africa,

Condemning also the collaboration by transnational corporations and financial institutions with South Africa,

Reaffirming that apartheid is a crime against humanity,

Recognizing that the so-called constitutional and other reforms by the racist minority régime are no more than mere adjustments within the framework of apartheid.

Convinced that it is incumbent on the international community to provide all necessary assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement in their legitimate struggle for the establishment of a democratic society in accordance with their inalienable human and political rights, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling and reaffirming the Declaration on South Africa contained in resolution 34/93 D of 12 December 1979,

1. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement by all available means, including armed struggle, for the seizure of power by the people, the elimination of the apartheid régime and the exercise of the right of self-determination by the people of South Africa as a whole;

2. Strong/y condemns the racist minority régime for its brutal repression and indiscriminate torture and killings of workers, schoolchildren and other opponents of apartheid;

3. Vehement/y condemns the Pretoria régime's persistent attempts at destabilization of neighbouring States and its repeated acts of aggression and subversion:

4. Further condemns that régime for its defiance of Security Council resolution 473(1980);

5. Urges the Security Council to determine that the situation in South Africa, and in southern Africa as a whole, resulting from the policies and actions of the racist régime of South Africa constitutes a threat to International peace and security;

6. Further urges the Security Council to impose effective mandatory sanctions, including an Oil embargo against South Africa, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

7. Condemns the collaboration of certain Western and other States, as well as those transnational corporations and other organizations which maintain and/or continue to increase their collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, military and nuclear and other fields;

8. Again proclaims its full support of the national liberation movement of South Africa as the authentic representative of the South African people in their just struggle for liberation;

9. Appeals to all States to provide all necessary assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement in their legitimate struggle;

10. Again denounces the establishment of bantustans as designed to consolidate the inhuman policy of apartheid, to destroy the territorial integrity of the country, to perpetuate white minority domination and to deprive the African people of South Africa of their inalienable rights, and calls upon all Governments to continue to deny any form of recognition to the so-called "independent" bantustans and to refrain from any dealings with such entities as have been declared null and void;

11. Strong/y condemns the Pretoria régime's continued plan to create a so-called "constellation" of southern African States which seeks to reduce the neighbouring African countries to client States as part of its bantustan programme designed to perpetuate apartheid in South Africa and the political, economic and military domination of the régime;

12. Reaffirms the commitment of the United Nations to the total eradication of apartheid and the promotion of the establishment of a democratic society in which all the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour, sex or creed, will enjoy equal and full human rights and fundamental freedoms and participate freely in the determination of their destiny;

13. Appeals to all States which have not yet done so to accede to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid;

14. Calls upon all Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations to take effective measures to promote the international mobilization against apartheid in order to isolate the racist régime of South Africa and lend full support to the national liberation movement of South Africa;

15. Requests the Special Committee to promote the international mobilization in co-operation with Governments and organizations, including anti-apartheid and solidarity movements, trade unions, religious bodies, youth and student organizations, women's organizations and all other non-governmental organizations concerned.

### Sanctions against South Africa

While the Security Council discussed ways of making more effective the arms embargo it had imposed against South Africa in 1977 (see p. 201), the General Assembly in December 1980 repeated its calls for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, and also for an embargo on oil

shipments to South Africa. To help mobilize world opinion for such actions, it called for the holding of an International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa. It also lent its support to cultural, academic and other boycotts aimed at isolating the régime (see p. 231).



## Comprehensive sanctions

## Action by the General Assembly

By resolution 35/206 C, adopted on 16 December 1980 by a recorded vote of 115 to 10, with 20 abstentions, the Assembly requested the Security Council urgently to adopt comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa. It condemned continued economic and other collaboration with South Africa by certain Western and other States and by transnational corporations and other institutions.

The Assembly called on Governments that had not done so to sever all relations with South Africa, to impose an oil embargo, and to end loans to and investments in that country. It urged the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to terminate loans and credits to South Africa and to suspend its membership in those organizations. It requested United Nations organizations to withhold investment of their funds in banks and firms which continued to invest in or make loans to South Africa, and to refrain from purchasing South African products.

Introducing this resolution, which was sponsored by 65 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), Algeria said that the international community had gradually exhausted all measures designed to persuade Pretoria to abide by international law. The steps proposed in the resolution were the minimum needed to prevent a deterioration of peace and security.

Canada, which voted against this resolution, and New Zealand, which abstained, said the question of sanctions was the prerogative of the Security Council; moreover, Canada said, the impact of sanctions on States in the region of South Africa must be borne in mind. Explaining their abstentions, Botswana said its stand was due to obvious reasons; Lesotho and Swaziland mentioned their geographical position and economic interdependence with South Africa; and Zimbabwe said it had abstained because of the problems it faced in reconstructing its economy. Ireland, which also abstained, said it had doubts about the wisdom of calling for comprehensive sanctions, reservations about calls for action addressed to individual States and legal difficulties with some of the wording. Argentina, though voting for this resolution, said Governments could not be required to comply with some of the measures proposed in it without action by the Security Council.

## Action by the Special Committee against Apartheid

The urgent imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions, as part of action by the United Nations to secure the total isolation of

the South African régime, was also called for by the Special Committee against Apartheid in its annual report to the Assembly. In the Committee's view, sanctions and boycotts should cover arms and ammunition, nuclear co-operation, investment, trade, transfer of technology, and airline and shipping links, as well as scientific, cultural and sports exchanges.

An International Non-Governmental Organizations Action Conference for Sanctions against South Africa was held at Geneva from 30 June to 3 July. Organized by the Non-Governmental Organizations Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization in co-operation with the Special Committee, the Conference adopted a Declaration by which it called for an international campaign-in co-operation with the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and committed Governments-against collaboration with the apartheid régime and for comprehensive, mandatory and universally applied sanctions against South Africa. The Declaration was transmitted to the General Assembly and the Security Council by the Chairman of the Special Committee in a letter dated 5 September.

## Oil embargo

## Action by the General Assembly

By resolution 35/206 D-adopted on 16 December 1980 by a recorded vote of 123 to 7, with 13 abstentions- the General Assembly again requested the Security Council urgently to consider a mandatory embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa. It urged States to take legislative and other measures to ensure the implementation of such an embargo as well as embargoes already imposed by States. Such measures would include: enacting and enforcing "end-users" agreements to stop the supply of oil to South Africa directly or through third parties; prohibiting transport to South Africa of crude oil or oil products, regardless of origin; action against companies or individuals supplying or transporting oil or oil products to South Africa and seizure of tankers used for such transport; prohibiting all assistance to South Africa for the construction of oil-from-coal plants; preventing South African enterprises from maintaining or expanding holdings in oil companies or properties outside South Africa; and banning the participation of foreign corporations and individuals in the South African oil industry.

The resolution incorporated a revision by its sponsors to paragraph 4, which in its unrevised version would have had the Assembly urge States to take effective legislative and other measures to ensure the implementation of the oil

embargo. In its revised form, the Assembly also urged the implementation of embargoes already imposed by States, individually or collectively.

This resolution had 69 sponsors (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below). Introducing it, Nigeria lamented the fact that, while all members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and other major oil-producing countries had imposed an oil embargo on South Africa, oil continued to reach that country illegally. The Special Committee against Apartheid and concerned countries were exploring ways to tighten monitoring of regulatory machinery and punishment of violators.

Among those voting in favour of this resolution, Iceland, speaking for the five Nordic countries, said the measures called for in the text must be subject to a decision by the Security Council. Ireland commented that it was not right for the Assembly to pre-empt discussion by the Council. The Netherlands remarked that an oil embargo could be effective only if imposed by the Council or adopted by enough countries.

Among States which explained their abstentions, Botswana, Lesotho and Zimbabwe cited the same reasons they had given for their votes on the resolution on comprehensive sanctions (see preceding section).

#### Action by the Special Committee against Apartheid

The Special Committee against Apartheid, in its annual report to the Assembly, expressed the belief that an oil embargo against South Africa would be feasible and effective. In its view, the violence against the people of South Africa and acts of aggression against neighbouring States were made possible by the availability of oil. An oil embargo was feasible since all OPEC members and other major oil exporters had prohibited export of their oil to South Africa. However, action was also needed by countries that exported refined oil products and those which had jurisdiction over companies involved in the South African oil industry or which transported oil and oil products to South Africa.

The Committee regarded a decision by the Security Council for a mandatory oil embargo to be essential and urgent. In the event of an embargo, the international community should assist the neighbouring States which were likely to be adversely affected. The Committee recommended that a special appeal be addressed to France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States to persuade companies within their jurisdiction to withdraw from participation in South Africa's petroleum and oil-from-coal industries.

In pursuance of its promotion of an oil embargo against South Africa, the Committee co-sponsored a seminar on the subject at Amsterdam, Netherlands, from 14 to 16 March, in co-operation with the Holland Committee on Southern Africa and Working Group Kairos.

The Seminar adopted the Declaration of the International Seminar on an Oil Embargo against South Africa, stressing the urgent need for international action to secure the implementation of General Assembly calls for an oil embargo. It saw such an embargo as a key element of international sanctions which could seriously weaken the South African regime. The Seminar called for an international campaign by all Governments, organizations and individuals to: secure an urgent and mandatory decision by the Security Council for an oil embargo against South Africa; encourage all States immediately to enact effective legislation and other measures to implement an oil embargo, including strict penalties against violators; and prevent, by public action, the continued collaboration of multinational companies with the racist régime in obtaining crude oil and refined oil products, as well as in its oil and related industries. It urged the United Nations and OAU to assist independent neighbouring States which might be adversely affected by such an embargo. Pending a mandatory decision by the Council, all Governments should take unilateral measures to implement an embargo. The Seminar called for the creation of machinery to monitor all oil shipments to South Africa, as recommended by OAU.

The Seminar's Declaration was transmitted to the Secretary-General by a letter dated 27 March from the Chairman of the Special Committee. The Committee fully endorsed the Declaration and hoped the Council would consider without delay a mandatory decision for an oil embargo.

On the Seminar's recommendation, the Committee appealed for the observance of 20 May 1980 as the International Day for an Oil Embargo against South Africa, to mark the start of an international campaign to secure a mandatory oil embargo by the Council, encourage all States to implement an oil embargo immediately, and prevent multinational companies from collaborating with South Africa in all oil-related industries.

#### International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa

By resolution 35/206 I-adopted on 16 December 1980 by a recorded vote of 130 to 6, with 8 abstentions- the General Assembly requested the Special Committee against Apartheid to organize, in co-operation with OAU, an

International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa. All appropriate United Nations, inter- and non-governmental bodies were invited to co-operate.

The resolution had 71 sponsors (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below). In introducing the text, Nigeria said that, although the United Nations had been paralysed by the stubborn support given to South Africa by certain Western powers, the resistance of those powers was beginning to crumble. Numerous non-governmental organizations supported sanctions, and there was an urgent need for a frank and honest dialogue about the matter. Nigeria hoped that all countries, especially of the West, would be represented in the Conference at the highest possible level.

Plans for the Conference, drawn up by the Special Committee against Apartheid, were described in a special report by the Committee to the Assembly, submitted on 1 October. The Assembly had decided in 1979 to organize the Con-

ference in 1980," but the Committee decided to postpone it because of practical difficulties concerning dates and adequate preparation. In the mean time, the Committee co-sponsored a conference and a seminar during 1980 to promote the campaign for sanctions against South Africa (see pp. 211 and 212).

The Committee envisaged the Conference as a forum for exchanging views on all forms of international action on South Africa, including sanctions. It recommended that the Conference be held for six days at dates to be decided by the Preparatory Committee established by the Special Committee in 1980, and that all United Nations Member States and specialized agencies be invited, together with representatives of recognized national liberation movements and selected non-governmental organizations and experts.

<sup>11</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 191, resolution 34/93 C of 12 December 1979.

#### Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

General Assembly- 35th session  
Special Political Committee, meeting 31.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 61.  
Plenary meetings 56, 56-64, 85, 98.

#### Comprehensive sanctions

##### ACTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A/35/L.15 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia. German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea. Guinea-Bissau. Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica. Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.5/35/117 and Corr.1, A/35/776. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 65-power draft resolution, A/35/L.15 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 35/206 C. as proposed by 65 powers, A/35/L.15 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1980, meeting 98, by recorded vote of 115 to 10, with 20 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-

Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao" People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

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

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Botswana, Chile, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Lesotho, Malawi, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Uruguay, Zimbabwe.

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolution 34/93 A of 12 December 1979.

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against Apartheid,

Taking note of the Declaration on Foreign Investment in South Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 18 to 28 June 1980.

Taking note of the Declaration of the International Non-Governmental Organizations Action Conference for Sanctions against South Africa, held at Geneva from 30 June to 3 July 1980.

Reaffirming that any form of collaboration with the racist regime of South Africa constitutes a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa and a contemptuous defiance of the United Nations and world public opinion at large,

Considering that economic collaboration with that régime strengthens its military capability and thus encourages it to

persist in its repressive and aggressive policies which endanger peace and security in the continent of Africa and the world as a whole,

Reiterating its requests to the Security Council for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Deploing the continuing and increasing collaboration of certain Western and other States with the racist regime of South Africa,

1. Requests the Security Council urgently to adopt comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Appeals to all States which have not yet done so to take unilateral legislative and other measures for sanctions against South Africa, pending action by the Security Council;

3. Commends all Governments which have taken legislative and other measures to cease political, military, economic and other collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa;

4. Again condemns the continuing economic and other collaboration by certain Western and other States with the racist régime of South Africa;

5. Also condemns the transnational corporations and other institutions which continue to assist the racist régime;

6. Calls upon all Governments which have not yet done so:

(a) To sever diplomatic, military, nuclear, economic, cultural, academic and sports as well as other relations with the racist regime of South Africa;

(b) To cease all trade and commercial dealings with South Africa and to impose an oil embargo against South Africa;

(c) To terminate all government promotion of, or assistance to, trade with or investment in South Africa;

(d) To cease loans to and investment in South Africa;

(e) To prohibit the sale of krugerrands (South African gold coins);

(f) To deny facilities to airlines or ships travelling to and from South Africa;

(g) To prohibit Investments by South African interests in their countries;

(h) To prevent collaboration by corporations and individuals within their jurisdiction with the racist regime of South Africa;

7. Again requests States members of international agencies and organizations, particularly the members of the European Communities, the parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the members of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, to take the necessary steps to deny all assistance and commercial or other facilities to the racist régime of South Africa;

8. Urges the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to terminate loans and credits to South Africa and to suspend South Africa from membership;

9. Requests once again the Secretary-General, as well as all agencies and organizations of the United Nations system which have not yet done so:

(a) To withhold any facilities from, or investment of any funds in, banks, financial institutions and corporations which continue to invest in, or give loans to, the South African régime;

(b) To refrain from any purchase, direct or indirect, of South African products;

(c) To deny any contracts or facilities to transnational corporations collaborating with South Africa;

(d) To prohibit any official travel by South African Airways or South African shipping lines;

10. Requests and authorizes the Special Committee against Apartheid:

(a) To continue in its campaign to achieve world-wide support for comprehensive mandatory economic and other sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa;

(b) To consult experts, to hold hearings and to organize seminars on all aspects of sanctions against South Africa;

(c) To promote and monitor the implementation of the present resolution;

11. Invites all Governments, parliaments, non-governmental organizations, anti-apartheid and solidarity movements, trade unions, religious bodies and other groups to promote comprehensive sanctions against South Africa in co-operation with the Special Committee.

#### ACTION BY THE SPECIAL

##### COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID

Sanctions against South Africa: A Selective Bibliography. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.81.I.13.

A/35/22. Report of Special Committee against Apartheid, Chapter III C.

A/35/439 (S/14160). Letter of 5 September from Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid (transmitting Declaration of International NGO Action Conference for Sanctions against South Africa, Geneva, 30 June-3 July). S/14284. Note by Secretary-General.

#### Oil embargo

##### ACTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A/35/L.16. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/35/L.16/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 64 powers and by Equatorial Guinea, Mongolia, Ukrainian SSR, Yemen and Zaire.

A/C.5/35/117 and Corr.1, A/35/776. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 69-power revised draft resolution, A/35/L.16/Rev.1. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 35/206 D, as proposed by 69 powers, A/35/L.16/Rev.1. adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1980, meeting 98, by recorded vote of 123 to 7, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand,

Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Botswana, Greece, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Malawi, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland, Zimbabwe.

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming Its resolution 34/93 F of 12 December 1979,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against Apartheid,

Taking note of the report of the International Seminar on an Oil Embargo against South Africa, held at Amsterdam from 14 to 16 March 1980.

Convinced that an embargo on the supply of petroleum, petroleum products and other strategic materials is an essential complement to the arms embargo against South Africa,

Reiterating the urgent need for the imposition of a mandatory oil embargo against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Commends all Governments which have imposed an oil embargo against South Africa and have taken effective measures to implement the embargo;

2. Reaffirms its conviction that a comprehensive and mandatory embargo on the supply of petroleum, petroleum products and other strategic materials is an important measure in international action for the total eradication of apartheid;

3. Again requests the Security Council to consider urgently a mandatory embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

4. Urges States to take effective legislative and other measures to ensure the implementation of such an oil embargo against South Africa as well as embargoes already imposed by States, individually or collectively, including the following:

(a) Enactment and enforcement of "end-users" agreements to stop the supply of oil to South Africa directly or through third parties;

(b) Prohibition of transport to South Africa of all crude oil or oil products, wherever they originate;

(c) Action against companies or individuals who supply or transport crude oil or oil products to South Africa;

(d) Seizure of tankers owned by their nationals or registered in their countries which are used to transport oil or oil products to South Africa;

(e) Prohibition of all assistance to South Africa—through finance, technology, equipment or personnel—in the construction of oil-from-coal plants;

(f) Prohibition of the importation of oil-from-coal technology from South Africa;

(g) Prevention of the efforts of South African corporate interests to maintain or expand their holdings in oil companies or properties outside South Africa;

(h) A ban on the participation of corporations and individuals within their jurisdiction in the oil industry in South Africa, including exploration, storage, refining, transport and distribution;

5. Requests and authorizes the Special Committee against Apartheid to continue its efforts, including the undertaking of missions, the holding of seminars and the publication of studies, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to enhance and intensify world-wide support for an effective oil embargo against South Africa;

6. Invites Governments, international and non-governmental organizations, trade unions and other appropriate bodies to lend their full support to the oil embargo against South Africa.

#### ACTION BY THE SPECIAL

#### COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID

A/35/22. Report of Special Committee against Apartheid, Chapters II D 2 and 3 and III C 3.

A/35/160 (S/13869). Letter of 27 March from Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid to Secretary-General (transmitting Declaration of International Seminar on Oil Embargo against South Africa, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 14-16 March).

#### International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa

A/35/22/Add.3 (S/14156/Add.3). Third special report of Special Committee against Apartheid.

A/35/L.21 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 35/206 I, as proposed by 71 powers, A/35/L.21 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1980, meeting 98, by recorded vote of 130 to 6, with 8 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Malawi, New Zealand, Portugal.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/93 C of 12 December 1979 on an International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa,

Having considered the special report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,

Endorsing the recommendation of the Special Committee for the convening of the Conference in 1981,

1. Requests and authorizes the Special Committee against Apartheid to take all necessary steps, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, for the organization of the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa and preparatory meetings, in accordance with the recommendations contained in its special report;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Committee in the organization of the Conference;

3. Invites all appropriate United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to co-operate with the Special Committee in the implementation of the present resolution.

## Collaboration with South Africa

### Military and nuclear collaboration

#### Action by the General Assembly

By resolution 35/206 B—adopted on 16 December 1980 by a recorded vote of 127 to 4, with 13 abstentions—the General Assembly condemned States that violated the arms embargo and continued to collaborate with South Africa in the military and nuclear fields, in particular certain Western States and Israel. By a preambular paragraph, it expressed serious concern at the failure of certain members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Israel and other States to cease military and nuclear co-operation with South Africa.

The Assembly requested the Security Council to implement the existing arms embargo, to strengthen it in a number of specified ways and to secure cessation of all collaboration with South Africa. Measures to be taken would include revocation of licences for the manufacture of arms and related materials in South Africa, prohibition of the transfer of technology relating to military and nuclear industries, and the cessation of all nuclear collaboration with the racist régime. The Assembly also appealed to South African youth not to enlist for military service.

This resolution was sponsored by 60 States (See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below). In introducing it, Benin said it tackled the weighty and serious problem of the military and nuclear collaboration between South Africa and certain Western States and Israel. A consequence of that collaboration was the stockpiling of conventional and nuclear weapons by South Africa. Benin said the text put into clear perspective the danger that the apartheid régime and its Western protectors created for international peace and security.

Explaining its vote against the resolution, France referred to reservations it had expressed on certain proposals contained in the report of the Security Council's Committee on an arms embargo (see p. 201). The United States, which also voted against the text, said it nevertheless supported strict implementation of the Council's arms embargo and did not supply nuclear materials or equipment to South Africa.

Canada, which abstained, said the resolution might weaken South Africa's incentives to subscribe to international nuclear safeguards agreements and to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.<sup>12</sup> The Netherlands, explaining its abstention, said the resolution widely exceeded the limits of the Security Council's arms embargo.

Argentina and Ireland, which voted for the resolution, and New Zealand, which abstained, reserved their position on the reference to members of NATO, which Ireland called an arbitrary condemnation. Among others which voted in favour, Iceland made a similar point, speaking for the five Nordic countries, and added that NATO members Denmark, Iceland and Norway categorically rejected the notion that there was any co-operation between NATO and South Africa. Turkey stated that relations with South Africa were not within the scope of NATO activities. Ireland also objected to what it saw as confusion between the arms issue and nuclear collaboration.

Australia did not think that every contact should be condemned in the terms used in the resolution; it was important to maintain contacts with the South African régime in order to bring about policy changes.

By resolution 35/146 A of 12 December, on the nuclear capability of South Africa, the Assembly expressed deep alarm that a report by the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear plan and capability had established that country's ability to manufacture nuclear weapons, and deep concern that its nuclear capability was being developed to preserve white supremacy by intimidating neighbouring countries and black-mailing all Africa. It requested that the Security Council take enforcement action to prevent South Africa from acquiring such weapons. The Assembly reaffirmed that that country's plans and capability gravely endangered international peace and security, jeopardized African States and increased the danger of nuclear-weapon proliferation. This reaffirmation was repeated in Assembly resolution 35/146 B of 12 December, on

<sup>12</sup>See Y.U.N., 1968, p. 17, text of Treaty, annexed to resolution 2373(XXII) of 12 June 1968.

implementation of the Organization of African Unity's 1964 Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, by which the Assembly also condemned any form of nuclear collaboration with South Africa by any State, corporation, institution or individual. Both resolutions called for the termination of such collaboration forthwith, requested the Security Council to prohibit all nuclear collaboration with the South African regime, and demanded that South Africa submit all its nuclear installations to International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspection. (Seep. 46.)

By resolution 35/158 of 12 December, on implementation of the 1970 Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, the Assembly noted with alarm that the nuclear capability of South Africa posed a serious danger to the security of African States and to international peace and security (seep. 169).

#### Action by the Special Committee against Apartheid

Concern over South Africa's continued military build-up and the danger posed by its nuclear plans was expressed by the Special Committee against Apartheid in its 1980 report to the Assembly. The Committee observed that, in spite of the mandatory arms embargo, the régime had been able to obtain military equipment, technology and supplies. It recommended that the machinery for the supervision of the arms embargo be strengthened and that the embargo be reinforced.

The Committee further recommended a total prohibition of military collaboration and liaison with South Africa, an embargo on all supplies for its military and police forces, an embargo on the import of arms for South Africa, cessation of the training of South Africa's military and police personnel, and the termination of exchanges of such personnel between South Africa and other countries.

Voicing concern at South Africa's efforts to acquire nuclear-weapon capability, the Committee stated that the régime had been able to acquire that capability because of collaboration by a number of States, transnational corporations and other institutions. It considered such collaboration to be a grave threat to international peace and security. South Africa had embarked on its nuclear plans in order to entrench apartheid and to intimidate African and other States. Nuclear weapons in South Africa's possession posed an enormous danger to humanity. The Committee recommended that the General Assembly stress the need for total cessation of collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field. It further recommended that the Assembly request IAEA to suspend all co-operation with South Africa.

On 11 February, the Committee held a hearing

on violations of the arms embargo against South Africa. At the hearing, Sam Hemingway and Scott Malone, authors of a series of articles in the *Burlington Free Press* (Burlington, Vermont, United States) on activities of the Space Research Corporation, located on the Canada/United States border, stated that that company had sold 53,000 long-range artillery shells to South Africa and had the backing of a United States bank and various international companies in its sales of military equipment and supplies, in violation of the arms embargo against South Africa. The Committee later learned from the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations, in a letter dated 18 August, that the Space Research Corporation (Quebec) had pleaded guilty on 14 August to charges laid in a Montreal court in connexion with arms shipments to South Africa.

#### Inquiry into reports of a South African nuclear explosion

As a follow-up to reports he had submitted in October, November and December 1979,<sup>13</sup> the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly a report dated 19 August 1980 on an inquiry into reports of a nuclear explosion by South Africa over the South Atlantic or Indian Oceans in September 1979. Annexed to the report was a note verbale of 21 July 1980 from the United States, transmitting the report of an ad Hoc panel of non-governmental scientists set up by that country to look into the event.

The panel's report, released by the United States Government on 15 July, stated that the panel had found, after examining records of a light signal detected by a United States space satellite on 22 September 1979, that there was no persuasive evidence to corroborate the occurrence of a nuclear explosion on that date. Based on the lack of corroborative evidence, the existence of other unexplained instrument-triggering events which had some of the characteristics of nuclear explosions and the discrepancies observed in the 22 September signal, the panel concluded that the signal was probably not from a nuclear explosion. Although it could not rule out the possibility of nuclear origin, the panel considered it more likely that something else had occurred—for example, the satellite could have been struck by a small meteoroid.

#### Investments In South Africa

##### Action by the General Assembly

By resolution 35/206 Q-adopted on 16 December 1980 by a recorded vote of 137 to 0, with 9 abstentions—the General Assembly ex-

<sup>13</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 181.

pressed the conviction that a cessation of all new foreign investments in and loans to South Africa would be an important step in international action for the elimination of apartheid, as such investments and loans abetted and encouraged apartheid. It again urged the Security Council to consider the matter at an early date with a view to taking steps to achieve the cessation of further foreign investments in and loans to South Africa.

Introducing this resolution on behalf of its 43 sponsors (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), Sweden said that to diminish the flow of capital to South Africa for investment and other purposes would be an effective way of pressuring it to change its racial and aggressive policies and make it more difficult to carry out its ambitious build-up of military and nuclear capacity and energy reserves for the purpose of withstanding internal and international pressure.

The United States, speaking in explanation of its abstention, said the recommendations in the text did not accord with United States policy.

#### Action by the Special Committee against apartheid

In its 1980 report to the General Assembly, the Special Committee against Apartheid noted with concern that, while the Security Council had failed to act on the matter of investments, South Africa was raising substantial loans in international financial markets and was receiving large-scale investments from Western countries. It recommended early action to stop such loans and investments, and United Nations encouragement of campaigns against institutions and corporations engaged in such dealings. It further recommended that: the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development be urged to terminate loans and credits to South Africa, end other forms of collaboration with that country and suspend its membership; and the United Nations and its specialized agencies terminate relations with banks that provided loans to South Africa and withdraw their pension fund investments from corporations and banks that continued to invest there.

The Committee expressed the belief that the imposition of economic sanctions was the most effective and peaceful means of assisting in the liberation of South Africa.

#### Role of transnational corporations

##### Action by the General Assembly

By resolution 35/206 F-adopted on 16 December 1980 by a recorded vote of 120 to 7, with 16 abstentions- the General Assembly

invited Governments to prohibit collaboration with South Africa by transnational corporations within their jurisdiction, to deny contracts or facilities to collaborating corporations, to encourage non-governmental organizations engaged in campaigns against such collaboration, and to expose the influence of corporations operating in southern Africa on news media and their control over such media. The Secretary-General was requested to promote campaigns against the operations of transnational corporations in South Africa.

Speaking for the 67 sponsors (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) of this resolution, Nigeria said the powerful transnational corporations assisted South Africa to develop its military machine, enabled it to prepare for and violate sanctions, and provided capital and technology for its nuclear-weapon capability.

Canada, which voted against this resolution, objected to the inclusion of emotive generalizations regarding the alleged effect and intent of international business dealings with South Africa and alleged collaboration by private and public institutions. The Netherlands, explaining its negative vote, said that since the total isolation of South Africa was not its policy, it could not impose such a policy on its corporations. Iceland, speaking for the five Nordic countries, all of which abstained, said parts of the resolution would require enforcement action by the Security Council.

##### Action by the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council, by resolution 1980/59 of 24 July on activities of transnational corporations in southern Africa and their collaboration with racist minority régimes, reiterated that such activities and collaboration were detrimental to the interests of the oppressed peoples. It strongly condemned such collaboration, urged its termination and recognized the urgent need for effective measures, including sanctions, to ensure that it would be stopped. It called on Governments to adhere strictly to United Nations decisions on sanctions, and deplored the manoeuvres of South Africa and companies operating there to weaken the African trade union movement.

The Council called on all States to terminate all collaboration with the racist regime by their nationals and corporations, and in particular: to refrain from supplying petroleum and other strategic materials, from extending loans, investments and technical assistance to the régime and to corporations registered in South Africa, and from strengthening the régime's military capability; to deny trade preferences to South African exports; and to prohibit their nationals from



paying taxes or transferring funds to South Africa in order to facilitate trade or investments. Finally, the Council requested the Secretary-General to have the Secretariat continue research on collaboration by transnational corporations with South Africa, update the report on this subject submitted in 1980, and continue to publicize information on the topic, making use of meetings he was to organize to educate the public in the home countries of such corporations.

(See p. 668.)

#### Action by the Special Committee against Apartheid

The Special Committee against Apartheid in its 1980 report to the Assembly, expressed concern at the activities of transnational corporations, banks and financial institutions that collaborated with South Africa. The Committee said their activities strengthened the repressive machinery of the apartheid régime and undermined international action to eliminate apartheid. Actions of transnational corporations, such as denying recognition to trade unions, dismissing striking workers and colluding with the South African police in the violent suppression of workers, affirmed those conclusions. Several transnational corporations had expanded investments in South Africa with a view to exporting from that country, in defiance of international efforts to isolate the regime.

The Committee recommended that the Assembly invite Governments to stop collaboration by transnational corporations with South Africa, prohibit investments by South African interests in their countries, and encourage non-governmental organizations engaged in the campaign against collaboration with South Africa. To promote action against transnationals operating in South Africa, the Committee recommended: that the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations intensify its research and information activities on matters relating to South Africa; and that the United Nations Centre against Apartheid collaborate with other bodies inside and outside the United Nations in monitoring work in this area, publicize information and studies on the activities of transnational corporations, and assist Governments and organizations in actions against collaboration with South Africa.

#### Relations between Israel and South Africa

##### Action by the General Assembly

By resolution 35/206 H-adopted on 16 December 1980 by a recorded vote of 103 to 19, with 21 abstentions- the General Assembly strongly condemned the continuing and increasing collaboration by Israel with South Africa,

and demanded that Israel desist from and terminate such collaboration, particularly in the military and nuclear fields.

The resolution had 59 sponsors (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below). The Sudan, which introduced it, said the increasing gravity of the situation regarding ever closer relations between Israel and South Africa was described in the special report on the subject submitted by the Special Committee against Apartheid (see following subsection).

Israel, which announced that it would not participate in the vote on this resolution, said the sponsors had ignored Israel's refutation of false allegations and had relied on unsupported distortions, innuendoes and speculative press reports.

Greece, explaining its negative vote, said bilateral relations between States should not come under United Nations scrutiny unless they had been proved to violate Charter principles. Iceland, speaking for the five Nordic States, which also voted against the resolution, deplored the inappropriate singling out of one country.

Explaining its abstention, Argentina said it did not agree with the selective criterion on which the resolution was based.

#### Report by the Special Committee against Apartheid

The special report on relations between Israel and South Africa by the Special Committee against Apartheid, prepared in accordance with a 1979 request by the General Assembly<sup>14</sup> and submitted on 4 September 1980, described developments during the previous 12 months.

The report cited an interview with South African Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha, published on 2 November 1979 in *Die Vaderland* (Johannesburg), in which he had called for closer ties with Israel and had expressed satisfaction with the positive developments in relations between the two countries. It mentioned a visit to South Africa in March 1980 by the Israeli Minister for Defence, a 14 November 1979 report in *The Times of Zambia* (Lusaka) that the two countries were co-operating in nuclear arms development, and press reports of Israeli involvement in what had seemed to be a nuclear explosion in September 1979 in an area of the Indian and South Atlantic Oceans.

The report said that Israel had been South Africa's fastest-growing trade partner in recent years, its imports from South Africa rising from \$8.1 million in 1971 to \$79.9 million in 1979 and its exports rising from \$9.4 million to \$37.7 million over the same period. Tourism from Israel was also reported on the rise, up by 22 per cent

<sup>14</sup> Ibid, p.200, resolution 34/93 P of 12 December 1979.

in a year to 7,000 visitors in 1978. Several instances of cultural collaboration were cited, including South African participation in an international flower show in Israel, a co-operative

research programme between the University of Pretoria and Ben Gurion University in Israel, and a tour of South African scientific centres by three Israeli specialists.

#### Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

General Assembly- 35th session  
Special Political Committee, meeting 31.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 61.  
Plenary meetings 56, 58-64, 85, 98.

#### Military and nuclear collaboration

##### ACTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A/35/402 and Corr.1. Implementation of Declaration on Denuclearization of Africa. Report of Secretary-General. (Annex: Report of Group of Experts on South Africa's Plan and Capability in Nuclear Field.)

A/35/L.14 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.5/35/117 and Corr.1, A/35/776. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 60-power draft resolution, A/35/L.14 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 35/206 B, as proposed by 60 powers, A/35/L.14 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1980, meeting 98, by recorded vote of 127 to 4, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Dominican Republic,<sup>a</sup> Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Uruguay.

<sup>a</sup>Subsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

##### The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions on the arms embargo against South Africa and nuclear collaboration with South Africa, in Particular its resolutions 34/93 D and E of 12 December 1979,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 418(1977) of 4 November 1977, 421(1977) of 9 December 1977 and 473 (1980) of 13 June 1980,

Recalling also its resolutions concerning the denuclearization of the continent of Africa,

Recalling further its resolution 33/165 of 20 December 1978 on the status of persons refusing service in military or police forces used to enforce apartheid.

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against Apartheid,

Taking note of the report of the Security Council Committee Established by Resolution 421(1977) concerning the question of South Africa, the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field, and his reports concerning a nuclear explosion by South Africa,

Gravely concerned that the racist régime of South Africa has continued to obtain military equipment and ammunition, as well as technology and know-how to develop its armament industry and to acquire nuclear-weapon capability, thus posing an ever increasing threat to international peace and security,

Recognizing that any nuclear-weapon capability of the racist régime of South Africa constitutes a grave menace to the continent of Africa and the world as a whole,

Expressing its serious concern at the failure of certain members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Israel and other States to cease their co-operation with the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields and to prevent corporations and institutions within their jurisdiction from carrying out such co-operation,

Condemning the attitude of those transnational corporations which continue, through their collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, to enhance its military and nuclear capabilities,

Considering the urgent need for mandatory action by the Security Council, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to prohibit any military and nuclear collaboration with the racist regime of South Africa,

1. Condemns all States which violate the arms embargo and continue to collaborate with South Africa in the military and nuclear fields, in particular certain Western States and Israel;

2. Urges the Security Council to take immediate steps to ensure the scrupulous and full implementation of the arms embargo imposed by the Council in resolution 418(1977) Of 4 November 1977 and its effective monitoring in the light Of the report of the Council Committee Established by Resolution 421(1977) concerning the question of South Africa;

3. Again requests the Security Council to take mandatory measures to strengthen the arms embargo and secure the immediate cessation of any form of collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields and, in particular, to ensure that all States shall:

(a) Prevent South Africa from acquiring arms, ammunition and related materials as well as nuclear equipment and materials;

(b) Revoke all licences granted previously to South Africa for the manufacture of arms and related materials of all types;

(c) Prohibit corporations within their jurisdiction from becoming involved in the manufacture or development in South Africa or elsewhere of arms and related materials and all supplies for the use of South Africa's military and police forces and its nuclear programmes;

(d) Prohibit the transfer of technology relating to military and nuclear industries to the racist régime of South Africa or its agencies;

(e) Prohibit the supply or maintenance of aircraft, aircraft engines or parts, telecommunications equipment, computers and four-wheel-drive vehicles to South Africa;

(f) Prevent investments by corporations or individuals within their jurisdiction in South Africa's military and nuclear industry, as well as its supportive institutions;

(g) Cease all forms of nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa and terminate in particular the exchange of nuclear scientists with South Africa and the training of South African nuclear scientists and technicians;

(h) Prohibit the recruitment of nuclear scientists and technologists by South Africa;

(i) Prohibit the import of any arms and related materials from South Africa;

(j) Terminate the exchange of military, air, naval and scientific attachés and of visits by military and police personnel, experts in weapons technology and employees of arms factories with South Africa, as well as the training of South African military and police personnel;

(k) Take effective legislative and other measures to prevent the recruitment and/or enlistment, training and transit of mercenaries for service with South Africa's military and police forces;

(l) Refrain from purchasing uranium or enriched uranium from South Africa;

4. Requests all States to co-operate with the Special Committee against Apartheid in its efforts to ensure the total cessation of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa;

5. Appeals to the youth of South Africa to refrain from enlisting in the South African armed forces, which are designed to defend the inhuman system of apartheid, to repress the legitimate struggle of the oppressed people, and to threaten and commit acts of aggression against neighbouring States;

6. Invites all Governments and organizations to assist, in consultation with the national liberation movement, persons compelled to leave South Africa because of their objection, on the ground of conscience, to serving in the military or police force of the apartheid régime;

7. Authorizes the Special Committee:

(a) To continue its efforts to promote a comprehensive and effective embargo on all forms of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, and to take appropriate measures for this purpose;

(b) To continue its co-operation with the Security Council Committee Established by Resolution 421(1977) concerning the question of South Africa and to organize joint hearings and seminars with that Committee as appropriate;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to follow closely the question of the nuclear plan and capability of South Africa and to report to the General Assembly as appropriate.

#### ACTION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID

A/35/22. Report of Special Committee against Apartheid,  
Chapters II and III C 1 and 2.

INQUIRY INTO REPORTS OF A  
SOUTH AFRICAN NUCLEAR EXPLOSION  
A/35/358. Report of Secretary-General.

#### Investments in South Africa

##### ACTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A/35/L.32 and Add.1. Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Comoros Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 35/206 Q, as proposed by 43 powers, A/35/L.32 and Add.1. adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1980, meeting 98, by recorded vote of 137 to 0, with 9 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: None

Abstaining: Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Italy, Malawi, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/93 Q of 12 December 1979,

Taking note of the reports of the Special Committee against Apartheid,

Convinced that a cessation of all new foreign investments in and financial loans to South Africa would constitute an important step in international action for the elimination of apartheid, as such investments and loans abet and encourage the apartheid policies in that country,

Welcoming the actions of those Governments which have taken legislative and other measures towards that end,

Noting with regret that the Security Council has not yet taken steps towards that end, as requested in General Assembly resolutions 31/6 K of 9 November 1976, 32/105 O of 16 December 1977, 33/183 O of 24 January 1979 and 34/93 Q of 12 December 1979,

Again urges the Security Council to consider the matter at an early date with a view to taking effective steps to achieve the cessation of further foreign investments in and financial loans to South Africa.

ACTION BY THE SPECIAL  
COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID

A/35/22. Report of Special Committee against Apartheid.  
Chapter III C 4 and 5.

### Role of transnational corporations

ACTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A/35/L.18 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.5/35/117 and Corr.1, A/35/776. Administrative and financial implications of, *in fine*, 67-power draft resolution, A/35/L.18 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 35/206 F, as proposed by 67 powers, A/35/L.18 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1980, meeting 98, by recorded vote of 120 to 7, with 16 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Comoros Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malawi, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Sweden.

The General Assembly,  
Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against Apartheid,

Taking note of the Declarations of the International Seminar on the Role of Transnational Corporations in South Africa, held in London from 2 to 4 November 1979, the International Seminar on an Oil Embargo against South Africa, held at Amsterdam from 14 to 16 March 1980, and the International Non-Governmental Organizations Action Conference for

Sanctions against South Africa, held at Geneva from 30 June to 3 July 1980, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/59 of 24 July 1980 on activities of transnational corporations in southern Africa and their collaboration with the racist minority regime in that area,

Taking note also of the Declaration on Foreign Investment in South Africa, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 18 to 28 June 1980.

Convinced that investments in and loans to South Africa help to bolster the apartheid régime and encourage its defiance of world opinion,

Strongly condemning the activities of those transnational corporations which assist the racist regime of South Africa in its military and nuclear build-up, provide it with its needs of petroleum, petroleum products and other strategic materials, and enable it to counter international measures for the eradication of apartheid,

Deploping the activities of those transnational corporations which continue to deplete the natural resources of South Africa and Namibia,

Considering that the States concerned should take action to prevent transnational corporations within their jurisdiction from collaborating with the racist régime of South Africa,

1. Commends the Governments and non-governmental organizations which have taken action against transnational corporations collaborating with the racist régime of South Africa in violation of the resolutions of the United Nations;

2. Expresses its appreciation to student and other groups engaged in campaigns for discouragement and withdrawal of investments from South Africa:

3. Invites all Governments:

(a) To prohibit all collaboration with South Africa by transnational corporations within their jurisdiction;

(b) To deny any contracts or facilities to transnational corporations collaborating with South Africa;

(c) To encourage non-governmental organizations engaged in campaigns against collaboration by transnational corporations with South Africa;

(d) To expose the influence of transnational corporations operating in southern Africa on news media in their countries and their control over such media:

4. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Commission on Transnational Corporations, the Commission on Human Rights and other appropriate bodies to intensify efforts towards the cessation of activities by transnational corporations in South Africa;

5. Requests the Special Committee, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and anti-apartheid movements, to publicize the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and to encourage appropriate action against them by Governments and other organizations;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to take steps, in accordance with the recommendations in paragraphs 360 and 369 of the report of the Special Committee, in order to promote campaigns against the operations of transnational corporations in South Africa;

7. Further requests the Secretary-General to convey the present resolution and the relevant recommendations of the Special Committee to the Commission on Transnational Corporations for consideration at its seventh session.

ACTION BY THE SPECIAL  
COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID

A/35/22. Report of Special Committee against Apartheid.  
Chapters II D 1 and III C 6.

### Relations between Israel and South Africa

ACTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A/35/L.20 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic,

lic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 35/206 H, as proposed by 59 powers, A/35/L.20 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1980, meeting 98, by recorded vote of 103 to 19, with 21 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Argentina, Bahamas, Bolivia, Burma, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lesotho, Malawi, Nepal, Portugal, Samoa, Singapore, Swaziland, Thailand, Uruguay.

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolution 34/93 P of 12 December 1979,

Having considered the special report of the Special Committee against Apartheid on recent developments concerning relations between Israel and South Africa,

Gravely concerned about the reports of continued collaboration between Israel and South Africa, in particular in the military and nuclear fields,

Considering that such collaboration is a serious hindrance to international action for the eradication of apartheid, as well as encouragement to the régime in South Africa to persist in its criminal policy of apartheid, and a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa and the entire African continent,

1. Strongly condemns the continuing and increasing collaboration by Israel with the racist régime of South Africa:

2. Demands that Israel should desist from and terminate all forms of collaboration with South Africa forthwith, particularly in the military and nuclear fields, and abide scrupulously by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

3. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid to keep the matter under constant review and report to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

REPORT BY THE SPECIAL

COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID

A/35/22/Add.2 (S/14156/Add.2). Second special report of Special Committee against Apartheid.

## Implementation of resolutions on apartheid

Action by the General Assembly

By resolution 35/206 O—adopted on 16 December 1980 by a recorded vote of 114 to 10, with 22 abstentions— the General Assembly condemned States that continued to collaborate in any form with South Africa and urged the international community to intensify the campaign to isolate the régime from economic, political, military, nuclear and other forms of co-operation. It declared firm support for the armed struggle for the liberation of the South African people from apartheid and requested the Security Council to impose immediate and total mandatory sanctions on South Africa.

This resolution was sponsored by 67 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below). In introducing it, Nigeria said that, having declared apartheid a crime against humanity, Governments were under a moral, political and legal obligation to terminate relations with South Africa.

In explanation of vote, Luxembourg said the nine members of the European Community could not support a demand to break off all relations with South Africa; they believed that existing lines of communication must be used to

allow for the free expression of views on all political, social and economic questions of concern to the South African people. Ireland and Uruguay, which abstained, objected to an endorsement of armed struggle.

In another action, the General Assembly, by resolution 35/29 of 11 November, deplored the fact that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) continued to co-operate with South Africa (see p. 1065).

By resolution 1980/50 of 23 July 1980, on implementation of the Assembly's 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Economic and Social Council requested United Nations organizations to intensify their support for the oppressed people of South Africa and to take measures to isolate the apartheid régime and mobilize world public opinion against apartheid (see p. 1064).

Report by the Special Committee against Apartheid

The implementation of United Nations resolutions on apartheid by Governments and inter-

governmental organizations was the subject of a special report to the Assembly by the Special Committee against Apartheid submitted on 4 September.

The Committee noted that although many States and organizations had complied with the resolutions, others had actually expanded their political, military, economic and other relations with South Africa. The country could not have achieved its current industrial, military, economic and nuclear strength without the extensive assistance provided by a few industrial nations.

Reviewing specific spheres of relations between South Africa and the outside world, the report said that while most Governments had terminated or refrained from official relations with South Africa, some, such as Japan, kept consular relations, and 24 States maintained full diplomatic missions in South Africa: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Israel, Italy, Malawi, Netherlands, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay. Six States (Argentina, France, Paraguay, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States) had military, naval or air attachés in their missions in South Africa, while many more hosted South African defence attachés.

As to the effectiveness of the Security Council's 1977 mandatory arms embargo against South Africa,<sup>15</sup> the report cited reports of delivery of aircraft by firms in France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the United States, patrol boats and tanks by Israeli corporations, missiles by suppliers in France and the Federal Republic of Germany, and various arms by United States companies. In addition to obviously illegal arms shipments, transfer of military equipment had continued under the guise of "civilian" or "grey-area" exports, including goods such as aircraft, computers, radar and other equipment which, while ostensibly civilian, could be converted to military use.

Some States also continued to co-operate with South Africa on nuclear energy matters in spite of United Nations resolutions, the report went on. It cited assistance by the United Kingdom, the United States and, more recently, France, one of whose consortia was to build reactors for a 2,000-megawatt nuclear power station near Cape Town. The report in September 1979 of a probable nuclear explosion in the South Atlantic demonstrated the urgent need to stop South Africa's nuclear-weapon programme.

The significance of foreign participation in the South African economy was highlighted in the Committee's report. That economy was heavily dependent on Western technology, fi-

nance, capital and oil, without which it would be vulnerable to international sanctions. Many States had refrained at great sacrifice from trading with South Africa, in conformity with the request of the Assembly. However, South Africa's main trading partners had increased their trade with the regime. The value of such trade had risen from 3,961 million South African rand in 1970 to 14,618 million rand in 1978, the main suppliers of goods being the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States, in that order. The United States, the United Kingdom and Japan were the largest importers of South African goods, in that order.

Foreign investment had increased from 5.8 billion rand in 1970 to 21.3 billion rand in 1977, most of it from countries in the European Economic Community (63 per cent), followed by North and South American countries (24 per cent). By the end of 1978, total foreign investment in South Africa was more than 22 billion rand (\$27 billion). The international banking community also played a particularly important role in the South African economy. The United Kingdom remained the largest direct investor.

The report listed 17 countries with which South African Airways maintained regular service, in contravention of the Assembly's recommendation that Member States deny facilities for such flights. The national shipping line, Safmarine, had also continued to grow. The number of immigrants in 1978 had dropped to 18,669, the lowest number since 1961; most had come from Southern Rhodesia.

Referring to cultural, educational, sporting and other collaboration with South Africa, the report said that visits by foreign artists, mostly from the United States, the United Kingdom and Israel, served as a critical psychological and educational buffer against the growing international isolation of South Africa. The country was barred from all major world championship sporting events, but several United States boxers had fought with South Africans in widely publicized bouts, and several West European and a few South American countries had had sporting links with South Africa in the past few years. The number of tourists visiting South Africa had increased in 1978 for the first time in three years, to a total of 641,588; the largest number had come from the United Kingdom.

South Africa had granted "independence" to the bantustans of Bophuthatswana (1977), Transkei (1976) and Venda (1979), but no State other than South Africa had recognized them. However, multinational corporations and bank-

<sup>15</sup>See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 161, resolution 418(1977) of 4 November 1977.

ing institutions did business with the bantustans, contrary to United Nations recommendations.

Many organizations in the United Nations family had implemented Assembly resolutions on South Africa, which had withdrawn or been expelled from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organisation and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. However, IMF had granted it aid in 1976, 1977 and 1978.

In the concluding part of this report, the Special Committee recommended that the Assembly: (a) emphasize the need for States to terminate all forms of collaboration with the South African regime; (b) urge the international community to intensify the campaign to isolate South Africa from economic, political, military, nuclear, and sports and cultural contacts; (c) appeal for expanded humanitarian and other assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement; (d) declare its firm sup-

port for the armed liberation struggle; and (e) request the Security Council to impose total mandatory sanctions on South Africa.

In its annual report to the Assembly, the Committee urged specialized agencies and other United Nations institutions to stop assistance to the apartheid régime and to support the liberation struggle. It suggested that the Assembly request the Secretary-General and Member States to promote greater contributions by those organizations to international action against apartheid, and to ensure greater co-ordination of effort among them.

By a letter dated 1 December to the Secretary-General, the Chairman of the Special Committee transmitted the text of a statement issued by him on 26 November in connexion with action taken by the South African régime to grant "independence" to the bantustan Ciskei. He appealed to all Governments and organizations to denounce the move, adding that there must not be any recognition of the bantustans, direct or indirect, and no dealings with them.

### Documentary references, voting details and text of resolution

#### Action by the General Assembly

General Assembly- 35th session  
Special Political Committee, meeting 31.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 61.  
Plenary meetings 56, 56-64, 85, 96.

A/35/L.27 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.5/35/117 and Corr.1, A/35/776. Administrative and financial Implications of, inter alia, 67-power draft resolution, A/35/L.27 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 35/206 O, as proposed by 67 powers, A/35/L.27 and Add.1. adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1980, meeting 98, by recorded vote of 114 to 10, with 22 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana,

Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

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

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Botswana, Chile, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Lesotho, Malawi, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Uruguay, Zimbabwe.

#### The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid on the implementation of United Nations resolutions on apartheid by Governments and intergovernmental organizations,

Reaffirming its resolutions on apartheid,

Deploping that some Member States have maintained and even increased their political, military, economic and other relations with South Africa despite United Nations resolutions on apartheid,

Considering that all relations with South Africa serve to fortify a military State whose existence is antagonistic to the very principles on which the United Nations is founded,

Convinced that continuation of the policies of apartheid by the racist regime of South Africa can only lead to a further deterioration of the situation in southern Africa and to a rapid escalation of the threat to world peace and security,

1. Commends all Governments and intergovernmental organizations which have implemented United Nations resolutions on apartheid;
2. Strongly condemns those States which are continuing collaboration in any form with the racist régime of South Africa, in violation of resolutions of the General Assembly;
3. Considers it essential that Member States should adopt legislation and take appropriate measures to terminate effectively all forms of collaboration with the racist apartheid régime;
4. Strongly urges the international community, including Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to continue and intensify the campaign to isolate South Africa from economic, political, military, nuclear and other forms of co-operation;
5. Declares its firm support for the armed struggle of the national liberation movement of South Africa in its quest for the liberation of the people of South Africa from the oppression of apartheid;
6. Requests the Security Council, acting under Chapter

VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to impose immediate and total mandatory sanctions on South Africa:

7. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid to continue, as a matter of priority, to monitor the implementation of and compliance with United Nations resolutions on apartheid;

8. Authorizes the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all necessary assistance in the discharge of this task.

#### Report by the Special Committee against Apartheid

A/35/22. Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, Chapter III I.

A/35/22/Add.1 (S/14156/Add.1). First special report of Special Committee against Apartheid.

A/35/676 (S/14280). Letter of 1 December from Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid (transmitting statement issued on 26 November).

### Human rights aspects

Decisions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council

The apartheid policies of South Africa were dealt with during 1980 in a number of resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights. These, covered in greater detail in the chapter on HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS (see p. 795) and elsewhere in this Yearbook, included the following (for page references to texts of Council resolutions, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS).

On 15 February, in a resolution on the right to self-determination, the Commission reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the people of South Africa, and all peoples under alien and colonial domination, to self-determination, independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without external interference (see p. 837).

On 21 February, the Commission, by a resolution on the realization of economic, social and cultural rights, again declared that apartheid constituted an impediment to social and economic progress (see p. 864).

On 26 February, the Commission requested its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to prepare a study on ways of ensuring implementation of United Nations resolutions on apartheid, racism and racial discrimination, for submission to the Commission in 1982 (see p. 798).

In another action on the same date, the Commission, after examining a report by its Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa, requested the Group to continue to study human rights violations in South Africa and call the attention of the Commission's Chairman to serious violations so that he could take whatever

action he deemed appropriate. The Commission denounced the so-called declarations of independence of bantustans as an infringement of the right to self-determination. (See p. 810.)

Also on 26 February, the Commission: appealed to countries to accede to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid; requested its Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts to continue compiling its list of individuals and organizations responsible for committing crimes enumerated in the Convention, and requested the Secretary-General to publicize each case and the persons involved; requested the Group to study ways of implementing instruments such as the Convention, including the establishment of an international jurisdiction to deal with cases; and welcomed the campaign by the Special Committee against Apartheid to give effect to the Convention. In a related action on the same date, the Commission urged States parties to the Convention to submit their periodic reports on implementation of that instrument, as required by article VII. (See p. 807.)

In a resolution adopted on 26 February concerning the adverse consequences for human rights caused by assistance to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa, the Commission expressed support for the projected International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa (see p. 212), and requested annual updating of the list of banks, transnational corporations and other organizations assisting the racist régimes, prepared by a Special Rapporteur of its Sub-Commission. By decision 1980/131 of 2 May, the Council decided that the Rapporteur's report should be printed and widely disseminated, and approved the Commission's decision to have him update the list every year. (See p. 809.)



By resolution 1980/33 of 2 May, on alleged infringements of trade union rights in South Africa, the Council noted a report on this subject by the Commission's Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts, requested the Group to continue its study of the situation, reiterated its demand for the abolition of all restrictions on such rights and the recognition of all existing African trade unions, deplored manoeuvres by South Africa and by companies to weaken the African trade union movement by establishing parallel unions and harassing union officials, and demanded the release of all imprisoned trade unionists (see p. 855).

#### Political prisoners

The Special Committee against Apartheid, in its annual report to the General Assembly, observed that South Africa had failed to release its political prisoners despite repeated international demands. The Committee recommended that the Assembly: demand that the racist regime end repression against its opponents, grant prisoner-of-war status to captured freedom fighters and desist from executing them; call on parties to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 on the protection of war victims to ensure that South Africa respected those Conventions; call on Governments and organizations to work for the release of all political prisoners and detainees; demand that the regime repeal repressive laws and lift a ban on the collection of funds by organizations dedicated to the welfare of political prisoners and their families; request Governments and United Nations agencies to publicize acts of repression in South Africa; urge Governments, judicial associations, other organizations and individuals to provide material, legal and other aid to political prisoners, restrictees and their families; and request the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts of the Commission on Human Rights to seek access to political prisoners and detainees in South Africa.

On several occasions in 1980, the Chairman of the Special Committee issued statements in support of the campaign launched in South Africa for the release of Nelson Mandela, leader of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and other imprisoned leaders. On 26 March, the Committee held a hearing on repression, political prisoners and related matters.

By resolution 35/206 K, adopted without vote on 16 December, the General Assembly demanded that South Africa release Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners, cease trials under repressive laws and recognize the prisoner-of-war status of captured freedom fighters. It called on parties to the 1949 Geneva Conven-

tions and to Additional Protocols I and II to those Conventions (adopted in 1977,<sup>16</sup> relating to the protection of victims of international and non-international conflicts, respectively) to ensure respect for those instruments by South Africa. A preambular paragraph of the resolution mentioned that, under Protocol I, freedom fighters in wars of national liberation were entitled to prisoner-of-war status.

The Assembly urged Governments, judicial associations, other organizations and individuals to provide material, legal and other aid to South African political prisoners, restrictees and their families. It requested the Committee against Apartheid to continue to promote the campaign for the release of South African political prisoners.

The sponsors-which numbered 77 (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) -revised their original text to add a provision by which the Assembly condemned the death sentences imposed on freedom fighters on 25 November. India, which introduced the revised resolution, explained that the reference was to Nekimbithi Johnson Lubisi, Naphtali Manana and Petrus Tsepo Mashigo, sentenced to death by the Supreme Court in Pretoria on charges of high treason and attempted murder in connexion with an attack on a bank in Silverton, a suburb of Pretoria. The remaining six of the "Silverton Nine," accused of conspiring with ANC in planning the attack, had been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 10 to 20 years.

Argentina, explaining its stand on this resolution, reserved its position on references to Additional Protocol I, which was still being studied by Argentine authorities. France, noting that it had not signed that Protocol, said it would have abstained if the resolution had been put to a vote. Iceland, speaking also for Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, said the Nordic countries reserved their position regarding the applicability of prisoner-of-war status under the Geneva Conventions. Japan expressed reservations on legal grounds.

Turkey said it understood the phrase "freedom fighters" in the resolution to refer to the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity. The United States noted that Additional Protocol I applied to liberation movements only if they met specified requirements, including the transmission of a declaration stating their adherence to the Protocol.

The death sentences imposed on three of the "Silverton Nine" were also the subject of letters to the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General.

<sup>16</sup> See Y.U.N.. 1977, p. 706.

By a letter to the Council President dated 28 November, Senegal, as current Chairman of the African group of States at the United Nations, forwarded a letter of the same date from an ANC representative concerning the recent death sentences given to three ANC members. The ANC letter said that they and six others had been accused of conspiracy in planning an attack on a bank in Silverton (on 25 January) and of conspiring or taking part in a grenade raid on a police station in northern Transvaal (on 4 January). The ANC representative requested the good offices of the President to alert world opinion to save the lives of the three men.

By a letter dated 1 December to the Secretary-General, the Chairman of the Committee against Apartheid transmitted the text of a statement he had issued on 26 November condemning the sentences imposed by the Pretoria Supreme Court and appealing to all parties to the 1949 Geneva Conventions to ensure that the Pretoria regime respected the status of freedom fighters as prisoners of war.

By a note of 23 December to the Council President, Cuba transmitted the text of a communiqué adopted at an extraordinary plenary meeting of the non-aligned countries held that day in New York, calling on States and non-governmental organizations to pressure the apartheid régime to spare the lives of the condemned men, accord prisoner-of-war status to all captured freedom fighters and release all political prisoners.

In a letter dated 3 December, the Chairman of the Committee against Apartheid transmitted to the Secretary-General a declaration by ANC made on 28 November to ICRC, stating that, whenever practically possible, it would endeavour to respect the rules of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I.

#### Women and children under apartheid

The International Seminar on Women and Apartheid, held at Helsinki, Finland, from 19 to 21 May 1980, drew attention in its Declaration and Recommendations to the oppression, exploitation and persecution of women affected by the apartheid system. Women and children fleeing from apartheid made up most of the refugees from South Africa in neighbouring countries, the Seminar stated. They needed lasting asylum, food, shelter, medical care, legal protection, guarantees of fundamental human rights, intensive counselling, education, training and employment. The Seminar urged all Governments and organizations to increase their support for humanitarian efforts by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in favour of southern African refugees, and it proposed steps to assist women victimized by apartheid.

Expressing support for the position of the liberation movements, the Seminar said it respected their right to choose their means of struggle. It expressed alarm and indignation that certain Governments, such as Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as transnational corporations and other interests, continued to collaborate with the Pretoria regime. It declared any such collaboration to be a crime against all peoples and against peace.

The Seminar was organized by the Non-Governmental Organizations Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization, in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, the secretariat of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Its Declaration and Recommendations were transmitted to the General Assembly by a letter of 6 June from the Committee Chairman.

The Committee, in its annual report to the Assembly, also urged expanded assistance to women and child victims of apartheid. It recommended that the Assembly: request the Commission on Human Rights to investigate crimes against women and children in South Africa; encourage the proclamation of an International Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of Women of South Africa and Namibia; recommend that the United Nations and its agencies, Governments and other organizations assist women in the liberation movement and those from front-line States to attend conferences, seminars and educational and other institutions in various regions of the world; request the Committee to encourage and co-sponsor regional and national meetings on women under apartheid; and invite women's organizations to express solidarity with the liberation struggle and consider co-ordination of efforts with the Committee.

The Declaration and Recommendations of the Helsinki Seminar were endorsed by the Assembly in resolution 35/206 N, adopted on 16 December by a recorded vote of 132 to 0, with 13 abstentions. The Assembly appealed to Governments and organizations to support projects by liberation movements and front-line States designed to assist women and children from South Africa. It encouraged women's and other organizations to proclaim an International Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of Women of South Africa and Namibia. It also endorsed recommendations on the subject made by the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women (Copenhagen, Denmark, 14-30 July) (see p. 894).

Introducing this resolution on behalf of its 77 sponsors (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), the Philippines said that women under apartheid were doubly discriminated against: first, because they were Africans, and second, because they were dependants of men and therefore considered inferior. Apartheid was equally destructive to children, as evidenced by the fact that 200 of every 1,000 non-white South African children died in infancy, as compared to 20 of every 1,000 white children.

The United States, explaining its abstention on this resolution, opposed the endorsement of the Seminar's Declaration and Recommendations. Japan, which also abstained, and New Zea-

land, which voted for the text, also reserved their positions on this point; Japan objected that the Declaration had arbitrarily and incorrectly accused Japan and others of collaborating with South Africa. Ireland abstained in the vote for similar reasons. France explained its abstention as due to the references to armed struggle and to the recommendations of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women. Reservations on the paragraph containing endorsements of the Seminar and Conference recommendations were also expressed on behalf of Denmark, Iceland and Norway, which abstained, and Finland and Sweden, which voted in favour.

### Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

General Assembly- 35th session  
Special Political Committee, meeting 31.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 61.  
Plenary meetings 56, 56-64, 85, 98.

#### Political prisoners

A/35/22. Report of Special Committee against Apartheid, Chapters II F and III E.

A/35/L.23. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/35/L.23/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 69 powers and by Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mongolia, Senegal, Ukrainian SSR, Yemen and Zaire.  
A/C.5/35/117 and Corr.1, A/35/776. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 77-power revised draft resolution, A/35/L.23/Rev.1. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 35/206 K. as proposed by 77 powers, A/35/L.23/Rev.1. adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1980, meeting 98.

The General Assembly,  
Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against Apartheid,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions concerning political prisoners in South Africa, in particular resolution 34/93 H of 12 December 1979,

Recalling further Security Council resolution 473(1980) of 13 June 1980.

Noting with grave concern the intensified repression of the opponents of apartheid through detention, torture and killing and the institution of political trials under arbitrary laws providing for death and other inhumane sentences,

Recognizing the great contribution made by the struggle for national liberation in South Africa towards the fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Condemning the failure of the racist minority régime of

South Africa to comply with numerous resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council for the release of political prisoners and the cessation of all political trials,

Welcoming the demands by the South African people for the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners in South Africa,

Cognizant of the provisions of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, whereby freedom fighters in wars of national liberation are entitled to prisoner-of-war status,

1. Demands again that the racist regime of South Africa should end repression against the black people and other opponents of apartheid, release Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners, cease trials under arbitrary repressive laws, including the current trial of the "Silverton Nine," and recognize the prisoner-of-war status of captured freedom fighters;

2. Requests Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to exert their influence towards that end;

3. Calls upon parties to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and to the Additional Protocols I and II to these Conventions to ensure respect by the South African régime for the Conventions and the Additional Protocols;

4. Condemns the death sentences imposed on those freedom fighters on 25 November 1980;

5. Warns the racist régime of South Africa against executions of freedom fighters and others convicted under its repressive legislation;

6. Requests all Governments and agencies within the United Nations system to promote campaigns in solidarity with political prisoners and detainees in South Africa;

7. Urges all Governments, judicial associations, other organizations and individuals to provide greater material, legal and other aid to South African political prisoners and restrictees and to their families;

8. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid, with the assistance of the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat, to continue to promote the world campaign for the release of South African political prisoners.

A/35/710. Letter of 3 December from Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid (transmitting Declaration of African National Congress of South Africa made to International Committee of Red Cross at Geneva on 28 November).

S/14277. Letter of 28 November from Senegal (transmitting letter of same date from representative of African National Congress to Chairman of African group at United Nations).

S/14279 (A/35/675). Letter of 1 December from Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid (transmitting statement issued on 26 November).

S/14315. Note verbale of 23 December from Cuba (transmitting communique adopted at extraordinary plenary meeting of non-aligned countries, New York, 23 December),

Women and children under apartheid

A/35/22. Report of Special Committee against Apartheid, Chapters II M and III H.

A/35/286. Letter of 6 June from Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid (transmitting Declaration and Recommendations of International Seminar on Women and Apartheid, Helsinki, Finland, 19-21 May).

A/35/L.26 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.5/35/117 and Corr.1, A/35/776. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 77-power draft resolution, A/35/L.26 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 35/206 N, as proposed by 77 powers, A/35/L.26 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1980, meeting 98, by recorded vote of 132 to 0, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Feder-

al Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/4 of 18 October 1979 and 34/93 K of 12 December 1979,

Taking note of the Report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, particularly its recommendations on assistance to women in southern Africa,

Taking note also of the Declaration and Recommendations of the International Seminar on Women and Apartheid, held at Helsinki from 19 to 21 May 1980.

Noting with admiration the great sacrifices of the women and children in South Africa in the struggle for their inalienable rights and their national liberation,

Affirming its full solidarity with the women of South Africa in their struggle for liberation under the leadership of their national liberation movement,

Considering that international efforts should be greatly intensified to publicize the plight of women and children in South Africa and to promote greater solidarity with and assistance to them in the context of their heroic struggle for the liberation of South Africa,

1. Commends the Special Committee against Apartheid for giving special attention to the plight of women and children under apartheid;

2. Endorses the Declaration and Recommendations of the International Seminar on Women and Apartheid and the relevant recommendations of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, and commends them to the attention of Governments and organizations;

3. Urges all organizations of the United Nations system, Governments, international and regional intergovernmental organizations, women's organizations and anti-apartheid groups, non-governmental organizations and other groups to give the highest priority to the question of measures of assistance to women in South Africa and Namibia during the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women;

4. Appeals to all Governments and organizations to support the various projects of the national liberation movements and front-line States designed to assist refugee women and children from South Africa and Namibia;

5. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to investigate crimes against women and children in South Africa;

6. Encourages women's organizations and other organizations concerned with women in South Africa, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to proclaim an International Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of Women of South Africa and Namibia in order to promote the widest mobilization of world public opinion in support of the righteous struggle of the women of South Africa and their national liberation movement, as well as to provide all necessary assistance to them to ensure the speedy triumph of that struggle;

7. Invites women's organizations all over the world to intensify action in solidarity with the struggle for liberation in South Africa and to consider greater co-ordination of their efforts in co-operation with the Special Committee;

8. Requests the Special Committee and its Task Force on Women and Children:

(a) To promote and monitor the implementation of the relevant recommendations of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women;

(b) To publicize the plight of women and children under apartheid and their struggle for liberation;

(c) To encourage national, regional and international conferences on women and children under apartheid and to co-sponsor such conferences, as appropriate.

### Encouragement of public action against apartheid

International campaigns

By resolution 35/206 G-adopted on 16 December 1980 by a recorded vote of 133 to 0,

with 12 abstentions- the General Assembly requested the Special Committee against Apartheid to promote international campaigns against

apartheid with a view to isolating South Africa in the political, economic, military, nuclear, cultural, sports and other fields, terminating all forms of collaboration with it, securing the release of all political prisoners, encouraging protests and boycotts by groups, giving effect to the oil and arms embargoes, and securing the support of the mass media and public opinion. It further requested the Committee to organize a seminar on the activities and role of the mass media, Governments, anti-apartheid movements and other organizations in publicizing the liberation struggle and the crimes of the apartheid régime.

This resolution was sponsored by 71 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) and was introduced by Zambia.

Several States explained their abstentions on this resolution. The United Kingdom said it did not believe the isolation of South Africa would bring about the fundamental change of view needed for a peaceful solution, it did not think the Assembly should attempt to determine how the South African people should decide their future and it was not for the Assembly to prescribe measures that fell within the Security Council's competence. Portugal said apartheid could not be ended through a total isolation of South Africa; maintaining a dialogue was more likely to influence the regime to introduce the required measures. The United States said isolation ran counter to its policy of maintaining contacts in order to promote change.

Although it voted in favour, Japan said it did not approve of all of the wording in the resolution.

#### Cultural, academic and other boycotts

By resolution 35/206 E-adopted on 16 December 1980 by a recorded vote of 123 to 8, with 13 abstentions- the General Assembly requested States to prevent cultural, academic, sports and other exchanges with South Africa. It further requested States to cease cultural and academic collaboration with South Africa, prevent promotion of tourism to the country, terminate visa-free entry privileges for South Africans and prohibit emigration to South Africa. It appealed to writers, artists, musicians and others to boycott South Africa, and urged academic and cultural institutions to sever links with that country.

Sixty-seven countries (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) sponsored this resolution. In introducing the text, which was based in large part on recommendations by the Special Committee against Apartheid, Nigeria commended sportsmen, writers, playwrights, musicians and others who had boycotted South Africa.

Ireland, explaining its abstention on this resolution, said some of the measures proposed went

beyond what the Irish Government was prepared to take in relation to individuals and private bodies. Japan and the Netherlands voiced similar reservations, though they voted for the resolution. Iceland, speaking for the five Nordic countries, which abstained, reserved their position on elements which they said infringed the constitutional rights of citizens in free and democratic societies.

#### Apartheid in sports

The Special Committee against Apartheid continued in 1980 to promote an international campaign to achieve a total boycott of apartheid sports teams. It issued statements commending countries and organizations that had refused to participate in matches with South African teams, and it organized a hearing on 28 March in which leaders of international and national sports organizations discussed ways to further the campaign.

The Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports again reported to the General Assembly in 1980 that it had not concluded consideration of a key article in the draft convention and that further consultations were essential. Differences continued to exist over whether States should simply be required to prohibit their nationals from competing with athletes from a country practising apartheid, or whether the ban should extend to third parties, so as to bar competition with those who engaged in sports events with individuals or teams from apartheid countries. The Committee, which began work on the draft convention in 1978,<sup>17</sup> recommended that its mandate be extended.

In its report, adopted on 10 September 1980, the Committee also said that its members had expressed grave concern over continued sports exchanges with South African teams, particularly a visit of the South African Barbarians rugby team to the United Kingdom and of the British and Irish Lions rugby team to South Africa. Several members had also expressed dismay at attempts by some national sports organizations to readmit South African athletes to international bodies from which they had been barred.

By resolution 35/206 M-adopted on 16 December by a recorded vote of 131 to 0, with 15 abstentions--the Assembly condemned sports organizations, sportsmen and promoters that had collaborated with South Africa, and requested the mass media not to publicize sports exchanges with that country. As recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee, it requested the Secretary-General to circulate to United Nations Member States, for their comments, the revised

<sup>17</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 201.

draft of the international convention against apartheid in sports (annexed to the Committee's report). It asked the Committee to continue work with a view to submitting a draft convention to the Assembly in 1981.

This resolution, introduced by Barbados, was sponsored by 66 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

Among those which abstained on the resolution, Canada and Ireland expressed constitutional reservations about the proposed convention. The Netherlands also voiced reservations on the convention and added that it could not go along with a blanket condemnation of every form of sports contact with South Africa, irrespective of whether the team was composed on a racial basis. The United States said its position on the participation of individuals and organizations in sporting events remained unchanged.

Speaking for the Nordic countries—Denmark and Iceland, which abstained, and Finland, Norway and Sweden, which voted in favour—Iceland said sports organizations in those countries were free and independent. Luxembourg, speaking for the nine members of the European Community, said that, while respecting the independence of private organizations and the fundamental right of people to travel abroad freely, the nine would continue to discourage sporting contacts involving racial discrimination.

New Zealand voted for the resolution but expressed reservations about the request to the media, which did not accord with its approach to press freedom. A similar reservation was voiced on behalf of the Nordic countries.

#### **Dissemination of information on apartheid**

By resolution 35/206 L, adopted without vote on 16 December, the General Assembly requested Governments and organizations to co-operate with the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Secretariat's Centre against Apartheid in the production and dissemination of anti-apartheid information. It asked the Secretary-General to ensure that the Secretariat's Department of Public Information gave priority to the dissemination of information on apartheid and to expand, within existing budgetary appropriations, the number of radio programmes for broadcast to South Africa. Governments, information media and organizations were invited to counteract apartheid propaganda and co-operate in exposing the activities of those who assisted in such propaganda. The Assembly also appealed to Governments and organizations to contribute generously to the Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid.

This resolution had 67 sponsors (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below). Tunisia said in in-

troducing it that its aim was to increase the funds available to inform public opinion and mobilize anti-apartheid energies throughout the world.

Explaining its position, Turkey said the resolution caused some constitutional difficulties regarding freedom of the press. The United States joined in the consensus on the text but said its laws prevented it from carrying out certain provisions. France said it would have abstained if a vote had been taken.

By resolution 35/201 of 16 December, on questions relating to information, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure that special attention was given to United Nations activities against apartheid (see p. 473).

A report by the Secretary-General to the Assembly contained information submitted by four States—the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the USSR and the United Kingdom—on their implementation of two 1979 Assembly resolutions, on the situation in South Africa and on the role of the mass media in international action against apartheid.<sup>18</sup> According to these replies, the mass media of the States concerned helped to promote an understanding of the struggle against apartheid, analysed the evils of apartheid and mobilized public opinion in favour of action to eliminate it.

#### **Meetings, missions and observances**

The Special Committee against Apartheid continued in 1980 to promote public action by trade unions and by youth, student and other organizations struggling against apartheid. On 24 March, it organized a hearing on labour and trade union aspects of the situation in South Africa, with trade unionists and others taking part. In May, a delegation of Committee members consulted in Stockholm, Sweden, with international and regional youth and student organizations, whose representatives had agreed on a series of projects in support of the liberation of South Africa and Namibia. The Chairman of the Committee consulted throughout the year with many other non-governmental organizations on anti-apartheid activities.

The Committee co-sponsored a number of conferences, seminars and other events with anti-apartheid movements and other non-governmental organizations. These included: an International Seminar on Youth Solidarity with the People's Struggle in South Africa (Sigtuna, Sweden, 23-26 May); an International Non-Governmental Organizations Action Conference for Sanctions against South Africa (Geneva,

<sup>18</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 189, resolution 34/93 A, and p. 197, resolution 34/93 L, both of 12 December 1979.

30 June-3 July) (see p. 211); and a meeting of organizations engaged in campaigns against loans to South Africa (Geneva, 4 July). The Committee also held special meetings in observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (21 March) (see p. 803) and the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa (16 June).

Paying special attention to the plight of women and children under apartheid, the Committee co-sponsored a Hemispheric Seminar on Women under Apartheid (Montreal, Canada, 9-11 May) and an International Seminar on Women and Apartheid (Helsinki, Finland, 19-21 May) (see p. 228).

The Committee sent missions for consultations with the Governments of Belgium, Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden. It also sent representatives or messages to numerous international conferences.

A colloquium organized by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, on the prohibition of apartheid, racism and racial discrimination and the achievement of self-determination in international law, was held at Geneva from 20 to 24 October, in accordance with a 1978 request by the General Assembly.<sup>19</sup> The participants concluded that States had a duty to assist the South African liberation movement, to examine means to make existing mandatory sanctions against South Africa more effective, particularly by developing more reliable means for the timely detection and exposure of violations, and to strengthen the economies, and thus the resistance, of front-line States. The colloquium's report was transmitted to the Secretary-General in a letter from Bangladesh dated 28 November.

<sup>19</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 674, resolution 33/99 of 16 December 1978, esp. section III.

#### Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

General Assembly— 35th session  
Special Political Committee, meeting 31.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 61.  
Plenary meetings 56, 58-64, 85, 98.

##### International campaigns

A/35/22. Report of Special Committee against Apartheid, Chapters II K and III J.

A/35/L.19 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.5/35/117 and Corr.1, A/35/776. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 71-power draft resolution, A/35/L.19 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 35/206 G, as proposed by 71 powers, A/35/L.19 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1980, meeting 98, by recorded vote of 133 to 0, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau,

Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the United Nations must take a leading role in concerted international action for the elimination of apartheid,

Noting that the racist minority regime in Pretoria, through its system of institutionalized racial discrimination, exploitation and oppression, continues to deprive the majority of the South African people of avenues of peaceful and legal courses of action to secure their inalienable rights to self-determination,

Recalling the Programme of Action against Apartheid contained in its resolution 31/6 J of 9 November 1976 and the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid,

Noting with great appreciation the efforts of the Special Committee against Apartheid, with the assistance of the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat, in encouraging and promoting concerted action by anti-apartheid movements, solidarity committees, trade unions, religious bodies, women's organizations, student and youth organizations, and prominent scientists, artists and sportsmen,

Recognizing the vital role of the media in the international campaign for the eradication of apartheid.

Taking note of the recommendations of the Special Committee against Apartheid for an effective international mobilization against apartheid,

1. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid, with the assistance of the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat and in co-operation with the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, to take effective measures to promote international campaigns against apartheid, with a view to:

(a) Isolating the racist Pretoria regime in the political, economic, military, nuclear, cultural, sports and other fields, and terminating all forms of collaboration;

(b) Securing the release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners as a first step towards the convening of a national convention fully representative of the entire people of South Africa to determine the future of the country;

(c) Encouraging Governments, anti-apartheid movements and solidarity committees, trade unions, religious bodies, women's organizations, student and youth organizations and the media to undertake, separately and collectively, protest and boycott actions against the racist minority regime in Pretoria;

(d) Giving effect to the oil embargo against South Africa;

(e) Ensuring the implementation of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa;

(f) Securing the support of the mass media and world public opinion, in particular by organizing and co-sponsoring colloquia, hearings and seminars in the light of the principles, guidelines and provisions of General Assembly resolution 34/931 of 12 December 1979;

2. Requests the Special Committee to organize or promote the organization of a seminar on the activities and role of the mass media, as well as of Governments, anti-apartheid and solidarity movements and other organizations, in publicizing the crimes of the apartheid regime and the legitimate struggle of the national liberation movement of South Africa;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Centre against Apartheid with all the necessary means to support these promotional and publicity efforts;

4. Call/s upon all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, prominent scientists, artists, sportsmen and intellectuals to step up efforts in support of these international campaigns against apartheid.

#### Cultural, academic and other boycotts

A/35/22. Report of Special Committee against Apartheid, Chapter II D 2.

A/35/L.17 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.5/35/117 and Corr.1, A/35/776. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 67-power draft resolution, A/35/L.17 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 35/206 E, as proposed by 67 powers, A/35/L.17 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1980, meeting 98, by recorded vote of 123 to 8, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin,

Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Luxembourg, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Malawi, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against Apartheid,

Considering that the suspension of cultural, academic, sports and other contacts with South Africa is an important measure in the international campaign against apartheid,

Commending writers, musicians, artists, sportsmen and others who have boycotted South Africa because of their opposition to apartheid,

Commending also those States and non-governmental organizations, in particular anti-apartheid movements, student organizations, academic institutions and sports organizations, which have promoted the boycott of South Africa,

Noting that the racist regime of South Africa is using cultural, academic, sports and other contacts to promote its propaganda for the inhuman policies of apartheid and "bantustanization,"

1. Requests all States to take steps to prevent all cultural, academic, sports and other exchanges with South Africa;

2. Also requests States which have not yet done so:

(a) To abrogate and cancel all cultural agreements and similar arrangements entered into between their Governments and the racist regime of South Africa;

(b) To cease any cultural and academic collaboration with South Africa, including the exchange of scientists, students and academic personalities, as well as co-operation in research programmes;

(c) To prevent any promotion of tourism to South Africa;

(d) To terminate visa-free entry privileges to South African nationals;

(e) To prohibit emigration to South Africa;

3. Appeals to writers, artists, musicians and other personalities to boycott South Africa;

4. Urges all academic and cultural institutions to terminate all links with South Africa;

5. Encourages anti-apartheid and solidarity movements in their campaigns for cultural, academic and sports boycotts of South Africa;

6. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid to promote such boycotts against South Africa.

#### Apartheid in sports

A/35/22. Report of Special Committee against Apartheid, Chapters II H and III D 1.



A/35/36. Report of Ad Hoc Committee on Drafting of International Convention against Apartheid in Sports.

A/35/L.25 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.5/35/117 and Corr.1, A/35/776. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 66-power draft resolution, A/35/L.25 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 35/206 M, as proposed by 66 powers, A/35/L.25 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1980, meeting 98, by recorded vote of 131 to 0, with 15 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: None

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions on apartheid in sports and the International Declaration against Apartheid in Sports,

Having considered the reports of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports and the Special Committee against Apartheid,

Taking note with appreciation of the actions taken by Governments, sports bodies and other organizations and sportsmen to ensure an end to all sports exchanges with South Africa,

Concerned at the actions of a number of sports bodies in continuing exchanges with South Africa and the failure of the Governments concerned to take firm action to prevent such exchanges,

Concerned also at the attempts by some national sports organizations to admit South African associations to membership of international sports organizations from which they were formerly banned,

Reaffirming the importance of a complete cessation of all sports exchanges with South Africa in the campaign for the elimination of apartheid,

Emphasizing the urgent need for an international convention against apartheid in sports,

1. Commends all Governments, sportsmen and sports bodies and all other organizations which have taken action in pursuance of the International Declaration against Apartheid in Sports and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

2. Condemns those sports organizations, sportsmen and promoters of sports events that have collaborated with South Africa in violation of the resolutions of the General Assembly, including the International Declaration against Apartheid in Sports;

3. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports to continue its work with a view to submitting a draft convention to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

4. Authorizes the Ad Hoc Committee to widen its consultations to include more sports bodies as well as ministers or authorities in charge of sports and recreation;

5. Requests all the media to refrain from providing publicity for sports exchanges with South Africa;

6. Invites once again the Special Committee against Apartheid to continue its activities to promote the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations on apartheid in sports, and to encourage appropriate action against those who promote or participate in sports exchanges with South Africa;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to send the text of the revised draft of the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports to all Member States for their comments and views by 30 April 1981 so that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports may take them into account in preparing the final text.

#### Dissemination of information on apartheid

A/35/22. Report of Special Committee against Apartheid, Chapters II J and III K.

A/35/520. Implementation of, inter alia, General Assembly resolution 34/93 L of 12 December 1979. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/L.24 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 35/206 L, as proposed by 67 powers, A/35/L.24 and Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1980, meeting 98.

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions on the dissemination of information on apartheid, in particular resolution 34/93 J of 12 December 1979,

Considering the importance of public information in support of the international mobilization against apartheid,

Considering the need to counteract the obnoxious propaganda of the racist regime of South Africa which is being

carried out with the assistance of racist groups in other countries and transnational corporations with investment or interest in South Africa,

Considering the role and significance of the mass media in the struggle against apartheid,

Commending the Centre against Apartheid and the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat for their work in publicizing, in consultation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, the evils of apartheid and United Nations efforts to eradicate it,

Commending Governments and organizations which have co-operated with the Special Committee and the Centre against Apartheid for the production and distribution of material on apartheid,

Endorsing the relevant recommendations in the report of the Special Committee,

Taking note of the report of the Committee on Information and of the recommendation contained therein that the Department of Public Information should give special attention to the activities of the United Nations against apartheid,

1. Requests all Governments and organizations as well as agencies of the United Nations system to co-operate further with the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat towards the production and dissemination of information against apartheid;

2. Appeals to all Governments and organizations to contribute generously to the Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat will give utmost priority to the dissemination of information on apartheid and that the United Nations offices will maintain the closest liaison with organizations actively engaged against apartheid;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the Special Committee, to continue on a regular basis and to expand within the budgetary appropriations already made the radio programmes for broadcast to South Africa and to provide broadcasting stations of Member States with programmes on the international mobilization against apartheid and developments in South Africa;

5. Invites all Governments, information media and organizations to counteract the propaganda of the apartheid regime and to co-operate with the Special Committee in exposing the activities of groups and transnational corporations which assist in such propaganda;

6. Commends the specialized agencies, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation and the World Health Organization, for their co-operation with the United Nations in disseminating information on apartheid;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee, to submit a report on means to promote more effective dissemination of information on apartheid by all agencies of the United Nations system.

Objective: Justice, Vol. XII, No. 1 (August 1980) (DPI/668), No. 2 (December 1980) (DPI/681).

#### Meetings, missions and observances

A/35/22. Report of Special Committee against Apartheid, Chapter II K, L, N and O.

A/35/677 (S/14281). Letter of 28 November from Bangladesh (transmitting report of UNITAR colloquium on "The prohibition of apartheid, racism and racial discrimination and the achievement of self-determination in international law," Geneva, 20-24 October).

### International assistance

#### Assistance to the people of South Africa and to their national liberation movement

##### Action by the United

##### Nations Development Programme

During 1980, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) continued to assist the two national liberation movements in South Africa recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) with a commitment of \$631,760 to several development projects. The commitment was divided about equally between the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC). The projects included various forms of educational assistance, aid to self-help community development projects, the Institute of Azania and the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College, and assistance for self-reliance in food production.

The UNDP commitment totalled \$2.2 million for the period 1977-1981. The UNDP Administrator informed the UNDP Governing Council in March 1980 that, in view of the political situation in South Africa as well as the fact that no date had been set for the independence of Namibia, it was felt that additional resources would be needed for the period after 1981 to provide further support for the peoples struggling for in-

dependence. This report was noted by the Governing Council in a decision of 26 June.

##### Action by the Economic and Social Council

As requested by the General Assembly in 1979,<sup>20</sup> the Economic and Social Council conducted a review during 1980 of the assistance provided by United Nations organizations to oppressed South Africans and their liberation movement. This review was carried out in consultation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, whose Chairman met with the Council President and the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The President informed the Council about these consultations in a report dated 23 June.

The report stated that the Chairman of the Committee against Apartheid had expressed the Committee's view that the assistance provided in this connexion by the United Nations system should consist not only of educational, humanitarian and other assistance but also of political assistance aimed at isolating the racist regime

<sup>20</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 213, resolution 33/183 K of 24 January 1979.

and mobilizing world opinion against apartheid. Calling for greater co-ordination and consultation among the agencies on the provision of assistance, the Chairman said the Committee recommended that a meeting to that end be convened early in 1981 among the three presiding officers and representatives of the organizations, OAU and the liberation movements. He also suggested that the organizations be requested to report on their activities in this area and that such reports be given wide publicity.

The President of the Council stated that a decision had been taken to hold such a co-ordination meeting annually, in the context of co-operation between the United Nations and OAU (see p. 290). Referring to the concrete action taken against apartheid by various organizations in response to appeals by the Assembly and the Security Council, the President called particular attention to the campaign by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other agencies to mobilize world public opinion against apartheid and to enlist maximum public support for the South African people.

The three presiding officers agreed that the momentum should be maintained by all concerned to bring pressure to bear on the Pretoria regime. They also agreed that, in view of the enormous burden borne by neighbouring States in meeting the pressing needs of refugees, efforts to extend further assistance to those States should be intensified, especially to strengthen their infrastructure for responding to such needs.

After considering this report, the Economic and Social Council, on 23 July, adopted resolution 1980/50, on implementation of the Declaration on granting independence and assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. By doing so, it endorsed the observations and suggestions in the President's report and requested United Nations organizations to intensify their support for the oppressed people of South Africa and to take measures to isolate the South African regime and mobilize world public opinion against apartheid.

In the discussion of this resolution and of the report, many speakers called for continued support by the United Nations system to the South African liberation movement; they included China, the German Democratic Republic, Iraq, Nigeria, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yugoslavia. Speaking for the resolution's sponsors, Nigeria said that measures to isolate the South African regime involved action to bring pressure against that regime so that the country's majority would be granted freedom, human rights and liberty of movement.

France, while condemning the apartheid regime and endorsing humanitarian assistance, did not consider it appropriate for international organizations to aid the South African liberation movement, whose goal was to seize power in a Member State by all available and appropriate means, including armed struggle. The United States held that humanitarian and development assistance should be made available to all peoples in question, regardless of political affiliation, and should be carefully controlled, administered and audited; further, the United States opposed language that could be interpreted to mean the expulsion of States from specialized agencies on grounds not provided for in their constitutions. The United Kingdom, making a similar point, said that the call for measures to isolate the South African regime could not be interpreted to imply a breach in the principle of universality of the United Nations system.

(For further information on resolution 1980/50, see p. 1064.)

#### Action by the Special Committee against Apartheid

The Special Committee against Apartheid, in its annual report to the Assembly, described its efforts to seek the commitment of the international community to provide moral and material assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement in the struggle for self-determination and the construction of a non-racial society. It emphasized humanitarian and educational assistance, as well as aid to enable the liberation movements to generate publicity, attend conferences and engage in other activities connected with their struggle. The Committee recommended greater co-ordination among the organizations involved in this assistance. It further recommended that funds continue to be made available from the United Nations regular budget to assist the liberation movements in maintaining offices in New York.

In view of the economic and other hardships endured by front-line States as a result of their support for the liberation struggle in South Africa, the Committee urged the United Nations and the international community to provide them with generous economic and other assistance.

#### Action by the General Assembly

On 16 December 1980, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 137 to 3, with 5 abstentions, adopted resolution 35/206 J. By this resolution, the Assembly appealed to all States to provide humanitarian, educational, financial and other assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa as well as direct assistance to the liberation movements in their legitimate struggle. It

urged UNDP and other United Nations agencies to expand their assistance programmes to the recognized liberation movements. It also urged the United Nations agencies to ensure the participation of those movements in their activities and to give financial aid to that end. Funds from the United Nations regular budget would continue to be provided to enable ANC and PAC to maintain offices in New York.

This resolution was sponsored by 71 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below). Introducing it, the United Republic of Tanzania said that its thrust was to heighten the role of the liberation movement in the total liberation of Africa.

In explanation of its vote against this resolution, the United States said it opposed United Nations financial assistance to or through liberation movements. The Netherlands said it had voted in favour, with reservations on the designation of ANC and PAC as liberation movements; South Africa's situation was not a colonial one and they could not claim to represent all the people.

#### **Assistance to southern African refugee students**

The United Nations programme of assistance to southern African student refugees in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia entered its fourth year in 1980, having begun in February 1977. By a 1979 decision of the General Assembly,<sup>21</sup> it was expanded to cover the care, health and education of refugee students in those countries from Namibia and Zimbabwe (see p. 249).

A United Nations mission which visited southern Africa from 28 May to 10 June 1980 stated, in a report of the Secretary-General to the Assembly, that government contributions earmarked for refugee aid in those countries, in response to a 1977 appeal by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, amounted to \$15,950,329 as at 24 May 1980 and that an additional \$5,323,905 in bilateral assistance to student refugees in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland had been reported to the High Commissioner.

The mission listed a number of projects being implemented in co-operation with the Office of the High Commissioner or proposed for its financing in the context of the assistance programme for southern African student refugees. These included: for Botswana, additional educational facilities for 50 student refugees at a campus of the University of Botswana and Swaziland, aid to the multinational refugee centre at Dukwe and a secondary school building programme; for Lesotho, additional residential and related facilities for student refugees at the National University, the creation of additional facilities in existing secondary and technical

schools for 730 student refugees, and new projects for the construction of a refugee transit centre at Maseru and expansion of the Lerotholi Technical Training Institute; for Swaziland, aid to the refugee reception/transit centre at Mpaka High School and expansion of facilities at the University of Swaziland; and for Zambia, recommended expansion of the facilities at Nkumbi International College.

The mission concluded that the international assistance rendered through this programme had done much to improve the conditions of the young, homeless student refugees in the countries neighbouring South Africa and had lightened the burden borne by the host countries. Outside aid used to expand facilities in the universities and secondary and technical schools in southern Africa had made more places available for student refugees. However, much more could be achieved with more money, trained staff, and educational material and equipment. The flow of student refugees from South Africa to other countries in the region had not abated and international assistance would be required for some time. The mission identified new and uncompleted projects costing an estimated \$4.8 million.

Before the mission's report was circulated in September, the Economic and Social Council reviewed the status of the programme in July, as requested by the General Assembly in 1979.<sup>22</sup> The Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes told the Council in an oral report on 21 July that the need for assistance continued. He noted that, in addition to other forms of bilateral and multilateral aid, the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa was providing scholarships (see p. 240). The Council took note of this report by decision 1980/158 of 23 July, adopted, without objection, on an oral proposal by Nigeria.

The General Assembly, by resolution 35/184 of 15 December adopted without vote, requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other assistance for student refugees from Namibia and South Africa who had taken asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia. Endorsing the assessments and recommendations in the Secretary-General's report, the Assembly urged Member States and organizations to contribute generously, and called on United Nations agencies and programmes to co-operate in humanitarian aid programmes for the student refu-

<sup>21</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 202, resolution 34/174 of 17 December 1979.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

gees. It requested a further report in 1981, with the Economic and Social Council to be apprised of the status of the programme.

The resolution was sponsored in the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee by Algeria, Benin, Botswana, the Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Madagascar, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Zaire and Zambia. It was approved unanimously on 19 November as revised by the sponsors. The revision altered paragraph 5, calling for an assistance programme, so as to have the Assembly address the request to the Secretary-General in co-operation with the High Commissioner, rather than just to the High Commissioner, as in the original version.

Swaziland, speaking in the Third Committee for the four host countries, said the projects described in the Secretary-General's report were only a beginning; once built or expanded, facilities would have to be maintained, and support far exceeding the amounts estimated in the report would be needed.

#### United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

##### Activities of the Fund

The United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa made seven grants totalling \$2,025,000 in 1980, under a mandate from the General Assembly<sup>23</sup> authorizing it to make financial contributions to help persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia, as well as refugees from those countries. The funds were to be used for legal aid, relief, education and other assistance to such persons and, in some cases, to their families. Recipients of grants were voluntary organizations, Governments of host countries of South African refugees and other bodies.

The Fund's mandate also extended to Southern Rhodesia. However, in his annual report on the Fund to the General Assembly, dated 9 October, the Secretary-General noted that, with the accession of Zimbabwe to independence in April 1980, the release of political prisoners and the cessation of persecution of persons under repressive and discriminatory legislation, the Fund was no longer required to provide relief and assistance in that country.

According to the report, the total amount of grants provided by the Fund since its inception rose to \$10,469,170, and its income—entirely from voluntary contributions—increased to \$11,408,585, leaving a balance of \$939,415 as of 30 September.

The Committee of Trustees of the Fund, in a report annexed to the Secretary-General's report, said it was satisfied that direct contribu-

tions from Governments and the public, supplemented by grants from the Fund, had enabled voluntary agencies to provide legal assistance in almost all cases to persons persecuted under so-called security legislation and modest grants to needy dependants—mostly women and children—of persons detained, imprisoned or restricted under such legislation. But the contributions were hardly adequate to cover persons persecuted under other racially discriminatory laws. Very limited assistance could be provided to workers subjected to discrimination and victimization resulting from apartheid in the labour market.

Remarking that repression continued to escalate in South Africa, the Committee said recent events had greatly increased the need for assistance. It expressed hope for increased contributions from States to the Fund and to voluntary agencies.

Contributions received for the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa totalled \$2,364,579 during the year ended 30 September 1980. They came from 37 countries and from public donations, as follows:

Contributor	Amount (in US dollars)
Australia	22,100
Austria	38,500
Bahamas	500
Barbados	500
Belgium	32,000
Brazil	10,000
Canada	17,241
China	30,000
Cyprus	290
Denmark	289,986
Egypt	2,000
Finland	91,575
France	50,000
Germany, Federal Republic of	70,000
Ghana	1,305
Greece	4,000
Hungary	2,000
Iceland	4,000
India	2,000
Indonesia	2,500
Japan	20,000
Kuwait	1,000
Liberia	1,000
Malaysia	1,000
Morocco	4,000
Netherlands	231,959
New Zealand	7,776
Nigeria	20,000
Norway	325,336
Pakistan	3,000
Sweden	466,200
Syrian Arab Republic	1,000
Thailand	1,000
Trinidad and Tobago	1,250
United States	600,000 <sup>a</sup>
Venezuela	1,000
Zambia	7,518
Public donations	1,043
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,364,579</b>

<sup>a</sup> Contribution for 1979 and 1980.

<sup>23</sup> See Y.U.N., 1965, p. 119, resolution 2054 B (XX) of 15 December 1965.

### Action by the General Assembly

By resolution 35/206 R, adopted without vote on 16 December, the General Assembly expressed appreciation to the Fund's contributors and to the voluntary agencies aiding victims of apartheid and racial discrimination. The General Assembly appealed for generous and increased contributions to the Fund, and further appealed for direct contributions to the voluntary agencies concerned.

The resolution was sponsored by 41 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below for further details).

Introducing the text, Finland stated that, until apartheid was totally eradicated, the international community had to do whatever it could to alleviate the suffering caused by that policy and to assist the victims of apartheid.

### Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

#### Assistance to the people of South Africa and to their national liberation movement

##### ACTION BY THE UNITED

##### NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

E/1980/42/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 27th session, Geneva, 2-30 June, Chapters II E and XI (decision 80/24).

##### ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

E/1980/78. Report of President of Economic and Social Council on consultations held with Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid and Chairman of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

##### ACTION BY THE SPECIAL

##### COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID

A/35/22. Report of Special Committee against Apartheid, Chapters III and III F and G.

##### ACTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Assembly— 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meeting 61.  
Plenary meetings 56, 58-64, 85, 98.

A/35/L22 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.5/35/117 and Corr.1, A/35/776. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 71-power draft resolution, A/35/L.22 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

### United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

During 1980, 590 persons from South Africa were studying in 20 countries on scholarships granted by the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, which the General Assembly established in 1967. According to the Secretary-General's annual report on the Programme, of 10 October 1980, 852 applications were received from South Africans and 168 new scholarship awards were granted between 1 October 1979 and 30 September 1980, and 422 awards were extended. Of the 590 recipients, 285 were studying in Africa, 159 in North America, 83 in Asia and 63 in Europe.

By resolution 35/30 of 11 November, the Assembly appealed for further contributions from States, organizations and individuals (see p. 295).

Resolution 35/206 J, as proposed by 71 powers, A/35/L.22 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1980, meeting 98, by recorded vote of 137 to 3, with 5 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: France, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Belgium, Bolivia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Luxembourg, Malawi.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/183 K of 24 January 1979 and 34/93 I of 12 December 1979, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/50 of 23 July 1980,

Reaffirming once again the special responsibility of the United Nations and the international community towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement,

Noting the great advance of the movement against apartheid and for national liberation and the rise in political consciousness of the oppressed people of South Africa,

Condemning the violence and repression practised by the apartheid regime against all opponents of apartheid.

Recognizing the need for increased humanitarian and educational assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa, as well as direct assistance to the liberation movements in their legitimate struggle,

1. Appeals to all States to provide humanitarian, educational, financial and other necessary assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement;

2. Urges the United Nations Development Programme and other agencies within the United Nations system to expand their assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and to the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, in consultation with the Special Committee against Apartheid;

3. Urges all agencies within the United Nations system to ensure the participation of the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity in their relevant conferences and meetings, and to provide financial assistance for that purpose;

4. Decides to continue the authorization of adequate financial provision in the budget of the United Nations to enable the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity—the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania—to maintain offices in New York in order to participate effectively in the deliberations of the Special Committee and other appropriate bodies.

#### Assistance to southern African refugee students

Economic and Social Council— 2nd regular session, 1980  
Plenary meetings 40, 41, 43.

Decision 1980/158 (para. (c)), by which the Council took note of the oral report made on behalf of the Secretary-General by the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes, on, *inter alia*, assistance to student refugees from Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, as orally proposed by Nigeria, adopted (paras. (a)-(c) as a whole) without objection by Council on 23 July 1980. meeting 43.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page reference to full text of Council decision 1980/158.]

General Assembly— 35th session  
Third Committee, meetings 51, 61, 62.  
Plenary meeting 96.

A/35/149. Assistance to student refugees from Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa. Report of Secretary-General.  
A/C.3/35/L.50. Botswana, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Zambia: draft resolution.  
A/C.3/35/L.50/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 11 powers and by Algeria, Benin, Comoros, Madagascar, Qatar and Zaïre, approved unanimously by Third Committee on 19 November, meeting 62.  
A/35/714. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution V.

Resolution 35/184, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/714, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 96.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/174 of 17 December 1979, in which it, *inter alia*, noted with concern the continued influx into Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia of student refugees from Namibia and South Africa and the urgent need to provide facilities for their care, health and education,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General, the annex to which contains the findings of the review missions

sent by him to Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia in May and June 1980 to examine the status of the programmes of assistance to student refugees in southern Africa,

Conscious of the responsibilities and obligations shared by the international community to assist the countries of asylum by providing financial and material assistance to enable them to cope with the influx of these student refugees,

Convinced that the discriminatory policies and repressive measures being applied in South Africa and Namibia will lead to a further exodus of student refugees from these countries,

Recognizing the need to strengthen the capacity of the countries of asylum to deal with any new emergency which may develop as a result of a sudden influx of student refugees from Namibia and South Africa,

Disturbed by the adverse effects which the application of apartheid, particularly the bantustan policy, is having on settled communities living in South Africa in areas bordering Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, and by the consequent flight into those three countries of large numbers of families, including children of school age,

Aware of the problems confronting the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland created by the entry into their school systems of large numbers of children from the South African side of the border and their need to determine more precisely the number of children involved and the extent of the assistance required to relieve the Governments of this particular burden,

Recognizing the need to enable former student refugees from Zimbabwe to continue their education in neighbouring countries until alternative arrangements can be made for their education in their own country,

1. Endorses the assessments and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General and commends him and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on their efforts to mobilize resources and organize the programme of assistance to student refugees in the host countries of southern Africa;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia for the assistance which they are giving to the student refugees and for the extent of co-operation which they have extended to the Secretary-General and to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on matters concerning the welfare of these refugees;

3. Notes with satisfaction the financial and material support provided for the student refugee programmes by Member States, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, other bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

4. Decides to make provision in the student refugee programme for former student refugees from Zimbabwe until they complete their studies in the country of asylum or until alternative arrangements can be made for the completion of their education in their own country;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from Namibia and South Africa who have taken asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia;

6. Urges all Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously to the assistance programmes for these students, through financial support of the regular programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and of the projects identified in the report of the Secretary-General;

7. Appeals to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Food Programme, the World Bank and the United Nations Children's Fund, as well as other international and non-governmental bodies, to provide humanitarian and development assistance to expedite the resettlement and integration of refugee families from South

Africa who have been given asylum in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland;

8. Call upon all agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to co-operate with the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the implementation of humanitarian programmes of assistance for the student refugees in southern Africa;

9. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to continue to keep the matter under review and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1981, of the current status of the programmes, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

#### United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

General Assembly—35th session  
Plenary meetings 56, 58, 60, 61, 63, 85, 98.

A/35/509. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/L.33 and Add.1. Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Canada, Congo, Denmark, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Gambia, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Liberia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 35/206 R, as proposed by 41 powers, A/35/L.33 and Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1980, meeting 98.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,

Gravely concerned at the continued and increased repression of opponents of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa and the institution of numerous trials under arbitrary security legislation, as well as continued repression in Namibia,

Reaffirming that increased humanitarian assistance by the international community to those persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia is appropriate and essential,

Recognizing that increased contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned are necessary to enable them to meet the increased needs for humanitarian and legal assistance,

1. Commends the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa for their efforts to promote humanitarian and legal assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia, as well as assistance to their families and to refugees from South Africa;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination;

3. Appeals for generous and increased contributions to the Trust Fund;

4. Further appeals for direct contributions to the voluntary agencies engaged in assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa and Namibia.

### Work programme of the Special Committee against Apartheid

By resolution 35/206 P—adopted on 16 December 1980 by a recorded vote of 141 to 0, with 5 abstentions—the General Assembly authorized the Special Committee against Apartheid to participate in and co-sponsor conferences, send representatives to meetings of United Nations bodies, commission studies, hold sessions away from United Nations Headquarters in New York, and send missions to Member States and intergovernmental organizations to promote action against apartheid. It requested the Committee to devote special attention in 1981 to promoting campaigns for the total isolation of the South African racist regime, promoting increased assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movement, monitoring the implementation of resolutions on apartheid and exposing collaboration with South Africa. It decided to make a special annual allocation of \$150,000 from the United Nations regular budget for 1980-1981 for such special

projects as aid to anti-apartheid meetings, assistance to enable liberation movements to participate in such meetings, promotion of anti-apartheid days and campaigns, and expert studies.

Sixty-five States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) sponsored this resolution, which was introduced by Senegal.

The United States, explaining its abstention, opposed authorization of United Nations financial assistance to enable national liberation movements to participate in conferences and seminars. France also abstained on grounds of budgetary policy.

Japan voted affirmatively but said it could not support some objectives of the resolution or some recent practices of the Committee. The Netherlands also voted in favour but voiced reservations on that aspect of the Committee's programme aimed at the total isolation of South Africa. The United States said isolating South Africa ran counter to its policy.

### Documentary references, voting details and text of resolution

A/35/22. Report of Special Committee against Apartheid, Chapter III L.

A/35/L.28 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Burundi, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equato-

rial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria,



Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution.  
A/C.5/35/117 and Corr.1, A/35/776. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 65-power draft resolution, A/35/L.28 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 35/206 P, as proposed by 65 powers, A/35/L.28 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1960, meeting 98, by recorded vote of 141 to 0, with 5 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: None

Abstaining: France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Malawi, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,  
Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against Apartheid,

Commending the Special Committee for its activities in the discharge of its mandate and in promoting the international mobilization against apartheid,

Noting with appreciation the work of the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat in assisting the Special Committee,

Considering the urgent need for more effective international action in support of the legitimate struggle of the national liberation movement of South Africa,

1. Endorses the recommendations of the Special Committee against Apartheid on its programme of work, contained in paragraphs 437 and 438 of its report;

2. Requests the Special Committee to continue and intensify its activities in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

3. Authorizes the Special Committee:

(a) To send missions to Member States and to the headquarters of the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as required, to promote international action against apartheid;

(b) To participate in conferences concerned with action against apartheid;

(c) To co-sponsor and promote the organization of conferences and seminars against apartheid in co-operation with Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

(d) To send representatives to attend meetings of United Nations organs, as well as of specialized agencies and other institutions within the United Nations system, as appropriate;

(e) To commission expert studies on all aspects of apartheid and its international repercussions;

(f) To hold sessions away from Headquarters as necessary;

4. Requests the Special Committee, with the assistance of the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat and in co-operation with the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, to promote the international mobilization against apartheid and to facilitate co-ordination of action among anti-apartheid and solidarity movements, trade unions, churches and other religious bodies, women's organizations, student and youth organizations and the mass media;

5. Requests the Special Committee to devote special attention in 1961 to:

(a) Promotion of campaigns for the total isolation of the racist regime of South Africa;

(b) Promotion of increased assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement;

(c) Monitoring of the implementation of United Nations resolutions on apartheid and exposing all collaboration with South Africa;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Centre against Apartheid with all the necessary means to assist the Special Committee in this task;

7. Decides to make a special annual allocation of \$150,000 to the Special Committee, from the budget of the United Nations for the biennium 1980-1981, for special projects to be decided on by the Committee to promote the international mobilization against apartheid, in particular:

(a) Co-sponsorship and assistance to national and international conferences and seminars against apartheid;

(b) Assistance to enable national liberation movements to participate in such conferences;

(c) Promotion of the widest observance of international days against apartheid and of international campaigns against apartheid;

(d) Expert studies on apartheid;

8. Requests all Governments, specialized agencies and other institutions within the United Nations system and other organizations to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its responsibilities.

## Situation in Southern Rhodesia

The situation in Southern Rhodesia as a colonial territory of the United Kingdom, which had engaged the attention of the United Nations for nearly two decades, was finally resolved during 1980 with the international recognition of an independent Zimbabwe, followed by its admission to the United Nations.

In December 1979, the Lancaster House agreement had been reached in London, providing for a constitutional settlement and the transition of the territory to independence under majority rule. Accordingly, on 21 December 1979, the Security Council had terminated the sanctions previously imposed against the illegal

regime there, and also dissolved the Committee that had supervised their implementation.<sup>24</sup> The Council met in January/February 1980 at the request of the African group of Member States at the United Nations, which was concerned at what it termed gross violations of the Lancaster House agreement by the United Kingdom. Following discussion, the Council adopted resolution 463(1980) on 2 February, by which it called on all parties to comply with the agreement and called on the United Kingdom to create conditions for a free and fair election and thereby avert the danger of the collapse of the constitutional agreement.

The machinery for transition to majority rule was put into operation and the first general election under the principle of universal suffrage took place in Southern Rhodesia from 27 to 29 February. The former territory of Southern Rhodesia became the sovereign independent State of Zimbabwe at midnight on 17/18 April and was admitted to the United Nations on 25 August (see p. 460).

### Consideration by the Security Council

#### Report of the Committee on sanctions

On 15 January 1980, the twelfth and final report of the Security Council Committee Established in pursuance of Resolution 253(1968)<sup>25</sup> concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia was issued. The report, which the Committee had adopted on 20 December 1979, covered the Committee's work from 16 December 1978 to 15 December 1979. The Committee had held 31 meetings during that period, while its two working groups—on cases and on the manual of documentation and procedures—had held a total of four meetings.

The Committee reported that it had continued consideration of 53 cases of suspected violations of the Council's sanctions, already mentioned in its previous reports, as well as 10 new cases. It had decided that 13 cases should be closed. Also, it had prepared a special report which it had submitted to the Council on 4 May 1979, in which it had made specific recommendations for improving the effectiveness of the existing sanctions and for widening their scope.<sup>26</sup>

Appended to the chapter detailing the Committee's work were: the report of its Working Group on the Manual of Documentation and Procedures for goods originating in southern Africa, which the Committee had noted without taking further action; a summary of portions of a report on sanctions prepared by the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU); a summary of portions of a report by the OAU Standing Committee on Sanctions; and a

cumulative list of individuals and non-governmental organizations from which the Committee had received communications.

The supply to Southern Rhodesia of oil and oil products and of military aircraft and other military equipment were the subjects of separate chapters in the report. The Committee also gave an account of other aspects of sanctions, namely: actions by Governments to implement sanctions; consular and other representation in Southern Rhodesia and representation of the illegal regime abroad; airlines operating to and from Southern Rhodesia; and immigration and tourism.

The report concluded by stating that, in view of the Council's December 1979 decision to lift the sanctions and dissolve the Committee, all outstanding or pending matters relating to the Committee's work were suspended indefinitely.

Volume II of the Committee's final report, issued in July 1980, contained four annexes, giving details on: cases carried over from previous reports and new cases; the import of chrome, nickel and other materials from Southern Rhodesia into the United States; cases of transactions reflected in foreign trade figures submitted by reporting Governments; and cases opened on the basis of information supplied by individuals and non-governmental organizations.

#### Communications (January-1 February)

By a letter of 25 January 1980, Malawi, as current Chairman of the African group at the United Nations, transmitted the text of a resolution on Southern Rhodesia adopted by the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa at its thirty-fourth session (Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, 21-25 January). By this resolution, the Committee called on the United Kingdom to comply with and implement fully and impartially the Lancaster House agreement, create conditions for a free and fair election, release all political prisoners in Southern Rhodesia, allow all Zimbabwe exiles to return home, and ensure the immediate and complete withdrawal of South African troops as well as all mercenaries serving with the Rhodesian security forces. The Committee also requested the African group to call for a meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in Southern Rhodesia.

By letters dated 31 January and 1 February, statements expressing concern at the activities of forces formerly under the authority of the illegal regime and at the presence of South African forces in Southern Rhodesia were transmitted to

<sup>24</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 217, resolution 460(1979).

<sup>25</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, p. 152, resolution 253(1968) of 29 May 1968.

<sup>26</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 211.

the Council by Cuba, as Chairman of the group of non-aligned countries in the United Nations, and by Lesotho, respectively. The message transmitted by Cuba was from the Cuban President, Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. It said that, contrary to the Lancaster House agreement, troops of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe were being encircled by the forces of their racist enemies. The statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lesotho, dated 31 January, said that the presence of South African forces and mercenaries in Southern Rhodesia constituted the most serious breach of the agreement. Both statements charged the British Government with not living up to the agreement.

#### Meetings of the Security Council (30 January-2 February)

As requested by the African group, the Security Council considered the situation in Southern Rhodesia at five meetings held between 30 January and 2 February 1980. The representatives of Algeria, Botswana, Cuba, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Somalia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zaire were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. At the request of the Niger, Tunisia and Zambia, invitations were also extended to Tirivafi J. Kangai and Callistus Ndlovu, of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, and to Johnstone F. Makatini of the African National Congress of South Africa.

Opening the debate, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Liberia, in a statement on behalf of the Chairman of OAU, warned that a breakdown of the constitutional agreement reached in London would defeat the peaceful achievement of self-determination in Southern Rhodesia and lead to the resumption of the war of liberation, thereby endangering international peace. Serious violations of that agreement were occurring. In particular, up to 6,000 South African soldiers and policemen were deployed in various parts of the territory, contrary to the understanding that had induced the Patriotic Front to enter into a cease-fire agreement. To ensure the free participation of all Zimbabweans in the planned elections, he called on the United Kingdom to expel South African troops and all mercenaries from Southern Rhodesia, confine Southern Rhodesian security and auxiliary forces to their bases, release all political prisoners and allow all Zimbabwe exiles to return home without threat, intimidation or arrest.

The United Kingdom representative rejected the claim in the African group's letter of 25 January that his Government had violated the

Lancaster House agreement and denied that the situation was deteriorating. There had been serious breaches of the agreement, but they had not been committed by the United Kingdom. Complaints of breaches had come from all parties, and the machinery to investigate them was operating satisfactorily, with the co-operation of all concerned.

With regard to the presence of South African security forces in Southern Rhodesia, he said that a small force of South African troops had been deployed to protect a vital lifeline—the Beit Bridge, over the Limpopo River, linking Rhodesia with South Africa—but they were too few to affect the elections, and in any case they had been withdrawn on 30 January. Addressing other aspects of the African group's complaint, he said he assumed the charge that Patriotic Front troops had been killed and harassed was based on an incident at Lupane, for which the Cease-fire Commission had held forces of the Zimbabwe Revolutionary People's Army responsible. The United Kingdom Governor had had to renew the state of emergency and maintain martial law because of the lawlessness and violence in the country. There were no political prisoners, and refugees were already returning from neighbouring countries, though some practical problems had arisen. As to the charge that the Governor had refused to accord equal treatment to the Patriotic Front, the fact that he had been accused of bias by all sides could be viewed as proof of his impartiality. The United Kingdom was committed to do all it could to ensure proper conditions for fair and free elections leading to independence.

The representatives of the Patriotic Front emphasized the complaints raised in the OAU resolution of 25 January. They particularly objected to the presence of South African troops in Southern Rhodesia, whom they estimated to number at least 6,000. Contrary to the claims of the United Kingdom representative, they said, the South African forces were not confined to the Beit Bridge area; some were in the Rhodesian Army and others had been employed as mercenaries since the unilateral declaration of independence in 1965. They suggested that the withdrawal of South African forces be verified by an international body.

They also urged the disbanding of the so-called auxiliary forces in Southern Rhodesia, which they charged with terrorizing civilians and attempting to coerce them into supporting Bishop Abel Muzorewa, partner with former rebel leader Ian Smith in the illegal regime that had been in power in Salisbury until the British Governor assumed his functions in December 1979. In addition, they said that the Southern

Rhodesian security forces, which included the auxiliaries and mercenaries, should be confined to their bases and the responsibility of monitoring the cease-fire left to the Commonwealth forces.

The representative of Cuba, speaking on behalf of the group of non-aligned countries, echoed the complaints voiced by the African speakers and declared that the British Government had failed to establish a climate appropriate to the holding of free and fair elections in Zimbabwe. He urged the Council to condemn the illegal activities of the South African Government in Southern Rhodesia and to demand the withdrawal of all South African forces. He also appealed to the Council to declare that the international community would not recognize any government or institution that was not the free and sovereign choice of the people of Zimbabwe. Viet Nam and Yugoslavia supported the points made by Cuba.

A number of other States supported in the Council the complaints raised by OAU. These included Malawi, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia. They stressed in particular that the United Kingdom must enforce the Lancaster House agreement impartially so that fair and free elections would be possible, and that South African soldiers must be withdrawn immediately. Ghana suggested that sanctions might be necessary to deal with South Africa's threats of intervention. Uganda thought that the British Governor should be replaced by a trustee who would command the confidence of all parties. Other calls for the United Kingdom to rectify the situation were made by Algeria, Bangladesh, Kenya, the Niger, Somalia, Tunisia and Yugoslavia. Nigeria saw the British role not as one of an impartial referee but as a leader who should take the initiative in creating a climate of reconciliation and normalcy.

China, which urged the United Kingdom to carry out the agreement fairly, stated that hegemonists from outside were seeking opportunities to infiltrate and expand their presence in the area. The German Democratic Republic, the USSR and Viet Nam warned that imperialistic circles continued to pursue the goal of imposing on Zimbabwe a colonial status so that they could maintain their economic and strategic interests. They supported the actions proposed by the African States.

Other speakers—including Egypt, Portugal and Zaire—expressed confidence that the United Kingdom would implement the Lancaster House agreement in good faith. Portugal added that the international community must avoid stressing divisions and suspicions, thereby rendering the situation even more dangerous.

Botswana was among those which commended the fact that the Patriotic Front had fulfilled its part of the agreement, despite insinuations that it did not want peace. Jamaica and Mexico voiced concern at the dangers of a breakdown followed by a return to warfare. In the view of the Philippines, the United Kingdom, which had traditionally been associated with one of the parties, must be above suspicion in its new role.

Following this debate, the Security Council, on 2 February, adopted resolution 463(1980) by 14 votes to 0. The United Kingdom did not participate in the vote. The resolution was sponsored by Bangladesh, Jamaica, Mexico, the Niger, the Philippines, Tunisia and Zambia.

By this resolution, the Council, reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence, called on all parties to comply with the Lancaster House agreement and called on the United Kingdom to ensure the full and impartial implementation of the agreement's letter and spirit. The Council also called on the United Kingdom, while noting its announcement that the South African troops had been withdrawn from the Beit Bridge, to ensure the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of any other South African forces, regular or mercenary, from Southern Rhodesia.

The Council called on the United Kingdom to ensure that eligible Zimbabwe nationals would freely participate in the forthcoming elections. As steps to this end, it mentioned the speedy and unimpeded return of Zimbabwe exiles and refugees, the release of all political prisoners, strict compliance by all forces with the Lancaster House agreement, the confinement forthwith of the Rhodesian and auxiliary forces to their bases, equal treatment for all parties to the agreement, and the rescinding of all emergency measures and regulations inconsistent with the conduct of free and fair elections. The Council called on the United Kingdom to create conditions in Southern Rhodesia which would ensure free and fair elections, and thereby avert the danger of the collapse of the Lancaster House agreement, which could have serious consequences for international peace and security. It called on the United Kingdom to release any South African political prisoners, including captured freedom fighters, in Southern Rhodesia and to ensure their safe passage to any country of their choice.

The Council strongly condemned the racist regime in South Africa for interference in Southern Rhodesia's internal affairs. It called on all Member States to respect only the free and fair choice of the people of Zimbabwe. Finally, it decided to keep the situation under review until

the territory attained full independence under genuine majority rule.

Speaking after the voting, the United Kingdom explained that it had not participated in the vote because it could not associate itself with attempts to reinterpret the agreement reached with all the main parties in Rhodesia. The United Kingdom would continue to apply the Lancaster House agreement.

France said that, while the Council had to take note of the complaints of the various parties, it would be dangerous for the parties to blame each other. The Council should encourage those who were working for peace in Southern Rhodesia. Although France had reservations on some of the language, it had voted for the resolution because it reflected an effort that should be properly appreciated.

Norway, Portugal and the United States expressed similar views, urging caution by the Council in a delicate situation. The United States added that, although it had voted for the resolution, it did not accept the charges of violations of the London agreement by the United Kingdom Government.

The USSR said that the United Kingdom had been unable to refute the allegations by the African countries. Although the resolution should have indicated more clearly who was responsible for the dangerous situation in Southern Rhodesia, the USSR had supported it in the hope that the demands expressed in it would help remedy the abnormal situation in the territory.

#### Further communications

By a letter dated 15 February 1980, Mali, as Chairman of the African group at the United Nations for that month, transmitted the text of a statement by the group in which it reiterated its commitment to the full implementation of the Lancaster House agreement and expressed dismay that the British Governor was taking an aggressive stance against one wing of the Patriotic Front, and demonstrating favouritism for the Muzorewa faction. The statement also listed a number of demands which the group believed the United Kingdom Government should fulfil in order to normalize the situation in Southern Rhodesia and ensure conditions favourable to free and fair elections.

By a letter dated 21 March, Mauritania, current Chairman of the African group, transmitted the text of a resolution adopted by the OAU Council of Ministers at its thirteenth extraordinary session (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 10-12 March). After taking note of the report of the OAU secretariat observer team on the elections in Southern Rhodesia held from 27 to 29 February, the Ministers endorsed the outcome of the elec-

tions and congratulated Prime Minister-designate Robert G. Mugabe and the Patriotic Front on their victory. The Ministers appealed to the international community, including the United Nations system, to provide all possible assistance to the new Government of Zimbabwe for its national reconstruction.

#### Decisions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council

Arrangements for the elections leading to independence for Southern Rhodesia were the subject of a resolution adopted by the Commission on Human Rights on 26 February 1980. By this resolution, the Commission affirmed that the purpose of the Lancaster House agreement was to enable the people of Zimbabwe to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and to enjoy other rights that had been denied them by the minority regime in Salisbury. Calling on all parties to comply with the agreement, the Commission also called on the United Kingdom to implement it impartially and in strict compliance with its terms, and to ensure free and fair elections in which no political party was handicapped. It urged the international community not to recognize any institution set up in Zimbabwe which was not the direct outcome of free and fair elections. Finally, it demanded that South Africa be prevented from further meddling in Zimbabwe's affairs.

Southern Rhodesia was also dealt with in a resolution on the right to self-determination which the Commission adopted on 15 February. After reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without external interference, the Commission requested the United Kingdom to guarantee free and fair elections in the territory, which would bring it to genuine independence acceptable to its people.

After the outcome of the elections was announced, the Commission, on 14 March, decided to send a telegram to Prime Minister-designate Mugabe, congratulating the people of Zimbabwe on their victory. Noting that it had always supported their just struggle for self-determination and independence, the Commission expressed best wishes for their further success and prosperity.

Another message, to the President of Zimbabwe, was sent by the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with decision 1980/112, adopted, without objection on 17 April, on an oral proposal by Ghana. Meeting to consider the matter of the United Nations Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1973-1983), the Council expressed satisfaction

at the independence of Zimbabwe, to be celebrated on 18 April, and said that event marked a major step towards achievement of the Decade's objectives.

### **Consideration by the**

#### **Special Committee on decolonization**

On 18 April 1980, the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, present in Salisbury at the Government's invitation for the independence celebration of Zimbabwe, presented to Prime Minister Mugabe a letter of congratulations. He said in this letter that the event signified a victory for the people of Zimbabwe and represented the successful discharge of an important responsibility entrusted to the Committee by the General Assembly. The Chairman informed the Committee of this letter at a meeting on 16 May.

#### **Assistance to Zimbabwe**

As Zimbabwe achieved independence in April 1980, several United Nations bodies took action to mobilize international assistance for its reconstruction, in line with a call by the Security Council on 21 December 1979 addressed to all United Nations Member States and specialized agencies.<sup>27</sup>

The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) decided on 14 February 1980 on an indicative planning figure of \$5.6 million for Zimbabwe for the remainder of the 1977-1981 planning cycle, representing the prospective amount of UNDP assistance during that period.

The Commission on Human Settlements was among the first United Nations bodies to act on the needs of Zimbabwe following its independence. Meeting in Mexico City, the Commission adopted a resolution on 15 May by which it requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements to hold discussions with Zimbabwe with a view to helping it generate capital from international funding agencies for the construction and improvement of human settlements, assess training requirements, and set up structures to improve conditions in settlements. United Nations organizations were invited to help Zimbabwe meet its development needs, and the Commission appealed to States to provide funds and material and technical assistance to the projects arising from such discussions. The Executive Director was asked to report on the matter at the Commission's next session.

#### **Report of the Secretary-General**

Between 19 May and 1 June, a mission sent by the Secretary-General in pursuance of the Security

Council's December 1979 resolution visited Zimbabwe to consult with the Government on its reconstruction requirements and on the international assistance required to help the country overcome its economic and social difficulties. In its report, which was annexed to a report to the Council by the Secretary-General dated 25 August, the mission described the economic and financial position of the country after years of fighting and a long period of international isolation brought about by economic sanctions adopted in 1965<sup>28</sup> in response to the unilateral declaration of independence of the illegal regime.

In its report the mission described the difficult and complex development problems facing the new State. The rural sector was particularly depressed, having been subjected to widespread dislocation by the war. The Government was projecting a balance-of-payments deficit on current account of over \$150 million for 1980, and was facing a gross deficit of \$750 million on its financial operations for the fiscal year 1980/1981.

It was estimated that \$350 million would be needed to rebuild railways and restore rolling stock, \$225 million to reconstruct rural roads, and \$165 million for agriculture and animal health. There were also substantial needs in human health and telecommunications. The mission estimated that, over the next three to five years, Zimbabwe would require at least \$1.1 billion for its major short-term reconstruction and development requirements.

With regard to the relief, repatriation and resettlement of refugees and displaced persons, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees had drawn up an assistance programme in consultation with the Government. Returnees, internal rural displaced persons and urban squatters, estimated to exceed 1 million, required many forms of assistance.

An international appeal for funds had been launched on 13 April, seeking \$110 million for non-food items and approximately \$30 million in food aid for the immediate programme. The international response had been encouraging, with contributions totalling \$102.1 million having been provided or pledged. However, little food aid had been provided.

The mission's report described the assistance in individual sectors and listed a number of projects recommended in each sector for the guidance of prospective donors.

#### **Decision by the General Assembly**

On 26 August 1980, the day after Zimbabwe was admitted to membership in the United Nations, Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe, ad-

<sup>27</sup> See footnote 24.

<sup>28</sup> See Y.U.N., 1965, p. 133, resolution 217(1965) of 20 November 1965.

addressing the eleventh special session of the General Assembly, devoted to international economic co-operation, appealed for international support in the massive reconstruction programme facing his country, the cost of which he estimated at \$4 billion over the first five years. On 29 September, during the general debate at the Assembly's 1980 regular session, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Zimbabwe described the nation's reconstruction, resettlement and economic restructuring plans aimed at correcting the legacy of colonialism and war. In a letter to the Secretary-General of 29 October, Zimbabwe requested that the matter of assistance to that country be brought to the Assembly's attention as a further step in mobilizing international assistance.

Subsequently, in connexion with its consideration of special economic and disaster relief assistance, the Assembly adopted on 5 December, without vote, resolution 35/100, on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee. The Second Committee had approved the text, as sponsored by 57 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), on 19 November, also without vote.

By this resolution, the Assembly endorsed fully the assessments and recommendations in the Secretary-General's report. It appealed to Member States and organizations to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Zimbabwe, and appealed for contributions to a special United Nations account set up to channel funds to Zimbabwe. It requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize resources, to keep the situation under review, and to report to the Assembly in 1981 while keeping the Economic and Social Council apprised of the status of the special economic assistance programme for Zimbabwe.

#### **United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa**

Zimbabwean students held 556 scholarships in 1980 from the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa. They were for study in 24 countries: 333 scholarships in Africa, 150 in North America, 44 in Europe and 29 in Asia. Between 1 October 1979 and 30 September 1980, 2,050 applications were received from Zimbabweans, 110 new awards were granted and 446 former awards were extended.

When the General Assembly reviewed the Programme at its 1980 session, it decided, by resolu-

tion 35/30 of 11 November, that Zimbabweans should continue to be granted scholarships for one year after independence (18 April 1980) and that awards to Zimbabwean students already sponsored should continue until they completed the courses for which the awards had been granted. These were the recommendations of the Programme's Advisory Committee, which had also agreed that some of the new awards could be used for study within Zimbabwe. (For further details on the Programme, see p. 294.)

#### **Assistance to student refugees**

Zimbabweans were also being aided in 1980 under the United Nations programme of assistance to southern African student refugees. The Assembly had decided in December 1979 to extend this programme, formerly limited to South Africans, to include the care, health, education and other needs of student refugees from Zimbabwe and Namibia.<sup>29</sup>

The Economic and Social Council, by decision 1980/158 of 23 July, took note of an oral report on the programme made on 21 July by the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes. In a written report, dated 12 September and based on the findings of a mission to the area, the Secretary-General stated that, although a substantial number of Zimbabwean students had returned home following the independence settlement in their country, a few had remained in host countries to complete their studies. Zambia, where the largest number of such refugees were located, had agreed to permit Zimbabwean students at Solwezi and Chikumbi, sites of two educational and agricultural centres for youth being aided by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to remain in Zambia until adequate educational facilities were set up in Zimbabwe.

The General Assembly, after reviewing this programme at its 1980 session, decided, by resolution 35/184 of 15 December, to make provision in the student refugee programme for former student refugees from Zimbabwe until they completed their studies in the country of asylum or until alternative arrangements could be made to complete their education at home. (For further details, see p. 238.)

<sup>29</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 202, resolution 34/174 of 17 December 1979.

### **Documentary references and texts of resolutions**

#### **Consideration by the Security Council**

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SANCTIONS  
S/13750, Vols. I and II. Twelfth report of Security Council  
Committee Established in pursuance of Resolution

253(1968) concerning question of Southern Rhodesia.  
(Vol. II: Annexes I-IV.)

COMMUNICATIONS (JANUARY-1 FEBRUARY)  
S/13768 (A/35/79). Letter of 25 January from Malawi (trans-

milling resolution adopted by OAU Co-ordinating Committee for Liberation of Africa at its 34th session, Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, 21-25 January).

S/13775 (A/35/83). Letter of 31 January from Cuba (transmitting message from Chairman of Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries).

S/13796. Letter of 1 February from Lesotho (transmitting statement of 31 January by Minister for Foreign Affairs).

#### MEETINGS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (30 JANUARY-2 FEBRUARY)

##### Security Council, meetings 2192-2196.

S/13764. Letter of 25 January from Malawi (request to convene Council).

S/13770, S/13771. Letters of 30 January from Niger, Tunisia and Zambia (requests to extend invitation to address Council).

S/13773. Letter of 31 January from Cuba.

S/13776. Letter of 1 February from Niger, Tunisia and Zambia (request to extend invitation to address Council).

S/13777. Jamaica, Mexico, Niger, Tunisia, Zambia: draft resolution.

S/13777/Rev.1. Bangladesh, Jamaica, Mexico, Niger, Philippines, Tunisia, Zambia: revised draft resolution.

**Resolution 463(1980), as proposed by 7 powers, S/13777/Rev.1, adopted by Council on 2 February 1980, meeting 2196, by 14 votes to 0 (United Kingdom did not participate in voting).**

The Security Council,

Having considered the latest developments in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe),

Recalling its resolutions on the situation in Southern Rhodesia, and in particular resolution 460(1979),

Noting that the conference held at Lancaster House, in London, has produced agreement on the Constitution for a free and independent Zimbabwe providing for genuine majority rule, on arrangements for bringing that Constitution into effect and on a cease-fire,

Noting also that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, having resumed its responsibility as the administering Power, is committed to decolonizing Southern Rhodesia on the basis of free and democratic elections which will lead Southern Rhodesia to genuine independence acceptable to the international community. In accordance with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

Concerned at the numerous violations of the terms of the Lancaster House agreement,

Reaffirming the need for strict compliance with the terms of paragraph 7 of resolution 460(1979), which called upon the administering Power to ensure that no South African or other external forces, regular or mercenary, would remain in or enter Southern Rhodesia, except those forces provided for under the Lancaster House agreement,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV);

2. Calls upon all parties to comply with the Lancaster House agreement;

3. Calls upon the administering Power to ensure the full and impartial implementation of the letter and spirit of the Lancaster House agreement;

4. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, while noting its announcement that the South African troops have been withdrawn from the Beit Bridge, to ensure the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of any other South Af-

rican forces, regular or mercenary, from Southern Rhodesia;

5. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom to take all necessary steps in order to ensure that eligible Zimbabwe nationals will freely participate in the forthcoming electoral process, including:

(a) The speedy and unimpeded return of Zimbabwe exiles and refugees in conformity with the Lancaster House agreement;

(b) The release of all political prisoners;

(c) The strict compliance by all the forces with the terms of the Lancaster House agreement and the confinement forthwith of the Rhodesian and auxiliary forces to their bases in conformity with that agreement;

(d) The according of equal treatment to all parties to the agreement;

(e) The rescinding of all emergency measures and regulations inconsistent with the conduct of free and fair elections;

6. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom to create conditions in Southern Rhodesia which will ensure free and fair elections and thereby avert the danger of the collapse of the Lancaster House agreement, which could have serious consequences for international peace and security;

7. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom to release any South African political prisoners, including captured freedom fighters, in Southern Rhodesia and to ensure their safe passage to any country of their choice;

8. Strongly condemns the racist regime in South Africa for interference in the internal affairs of Southern Rhodesia;

9. Calls upon all Member States to respect only the free and fair choice of the people of Zimbabwe;

10. Decides to keep the situation in Southern Rhodesia under review until the Territory attains full independence under genuine majority rule.

S/INF/36. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1980. Decisions, p. 3.

#### FURTHER COMMUNICATIONS

S/1 3803 (A/35/104) and Corr.1. Letter of 15 February from Mali (transmitting statement by African group at United Nations).

S/13857 (A/35/151). Letter of 21 March from Mauritania (transmitting resolution ECU/Res.25(XIII) on Zimbabwe adopted by Council of Ministers of OAU at its 13th extraordinary session, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 10-12 March).

#### Decisions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council

E/1980/13. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Geneva, 4 February-14 March, Chapters VII (paras. 1 55 and 1 56), XXVI A (resolution 10(XXXVI)) and B (decision 17(XXXVI)) and XXVIIIG (para. 429).

Economic and Social Council—1st regular session, 1980  
Plenary meeting 9.

Decision 1980/112, as orally proposed by Ghana, adopted without objection by Council.

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 17 April 1980, the Council requested the President to transmit the following message to the President of Zimbabwe:

"The Economic and Social Council, meeting to consider the matter of the United Nations Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, wishes to express its satisfaction at the Independence of Zimbabwe, which will be celebrated on 18 April 1980, and to state its view that this marks a major step towards the achievement of the objectives of the Decade."

#### Consideration by the Special Committee on decolonization

A/35/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of



Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (covering its work during 1980), Chapter XXIX.

#### Assistance to Zimbabwe

A/35/8. Report of Commission on Human Settlements on work of its 3rd session, Mexico City, 6-15 May, Chapter IV (paras. 39 and 48) and Annex I A (resolution 3/3).

E/1980/42/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 27th session, Geneva, 2-30 June, Chapter XI (decision 80/4).

#### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

S/14121. Report of Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 460(1979) of 21 December 1979 on assistance to Zimbabwe.

#### DECISION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Assembly— 11th special session  
Plenary meeting 4.

General Assembly— 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 36, 37, 39, 42, 44.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 43.  
Plenary meetings 15, 84.

A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980, Chapter 3 C-E.

A/35/79 (S/13768). Letter of 25 January from Malawi (transmitting resolution adopted by OAU Co-ordinating Committee for Liberation of Africa at its 34th session, Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, 21-25 January).

A/35/83 (S/13775). Letter of 31 January from Cuba (transmitting message from Chairman of Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries).

A/35/104 (S/13803) and Corr.1. Letter of 15 February from Mali (transmitting statement by African group at United Nations).

A/35/151 (S/13857). Letter of 21 March from Mauritania (transmitting resolution ECM/Res.25(XIII) on Zimbabwe adopted by Council of Ministers of OAU at its 13th extraordinary session, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 10-12 March).

A/35/419 (S/14129). Letter of 20 August from Pakistan (transmitting resolutions and final communique of 11th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Islamabad, 17-22 May).

A/C.2/35/8. Letter of 29 October from Zimbabwe.

A/C.2/35/L.85 and Corr.1. Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 19 November, meeting 44.

A/C.2/35/L.99, A/C.5/35/64, A/35/683. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution XVII recommended by Second Committee in A/35/663. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/35/663. Report of Second Committee (on special economic and disaster relief assistance), draft resolution XVII.

Resolution 35/100, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/663, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 84.

The General Assembly,  
Noting the statement made before the General Assembly at

its eleventh special session, on 26 August 1980, by the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, in which he outlined his Government's economic development priorities and invited the international community to render assistance in dealing with serious economic and social problems in Zimbabwe, and having heard the statement made before the Assembly by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Zimbabwe, on 29 September 1980, in which he described the serious economic and social problems facing his country,

Recalling Security Council resolution 460(1979) of 21 December 1979, in which the Council called upon the international community to provide urgent assistance for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Zimbabwe,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General of 25 August 1980 on assistance to Zimbabwe,

Stressing the necessity for major programmes for reconstruction and rehabilitation of both rural and urban areas in Zimbabwe and the fact that the country inherited at independence an obsolete and worn-out infrastructure, showing obvious signs of lack of repair and maintenance,

Noting the heavy burden of resettling returning refugees and displaced people in Zimbabwe,

Also noting the significant role which an independent and economically strong Zimbabwe can play in the economic development of the southern African region,

Deeply concerned, however, that the assistance so far provided or pledged by the international community falls far short of the amount needed for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Zimbabwe,

1. Endorses fully the assessments and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General and draws the attention of the international community to the requirements for assistance to carry out the projects and programmes identified in that report;

2. Appeals to Member States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to provide effective and continuous financial, material and technical assistance to Zimbabwe to help that country to overcome its financial and economic difficulties;

3. Appeals to the international community to contribute to the special account which was established by the Secretary-General for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Zimbabwe;

4. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of Zimbabwe and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 August 1981;

5. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to report periodically to the Secretary-General on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist Zimbabwe;

6. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Zimbabwe;

(b) To ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made to continue the mobilization of international assistance for Zimbabwe;

(c) To keep the situation in Zimbabwe under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions concerned and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1981, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Zimbabwe;

(d) To arrange for a review of the progress made in organizing and implementing the assistance programme for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

7. Expresses its appreciation to those States and organizations that have provided assistance to Zimbabwe in response to the appeals by the Security Council and the Secretary-General;

8. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for co-ordinating a programme for the return to Zimbabwe and resettlement of refugees and displaced people.

## Question of Namibia

Discussions between United Nations officials and the South African Government continued in 1980 on ways to implement the plan approved by the Security Council in 1978<sup>30</sup> for a settlement of the problem of Namibia through United Nations-supervised elections leading to independence for the territory. At the same time, United Nations bodies reiterated their demands for South Africa to end its occupation of Namibia, regarded by the United Nations as illegal since the General Assembly, in 1966, terminated the League of Nations Mandate and transferred direct responsibility for the territory to the United Nations.<sup>31</sup>

The Secretary-General made two reports to the Security Council on the results of consultations with South Africa and with other African States directly concerned, including the front-line States. In the first report, dated 31 March, he described inconclusive talks on the status of a demilitarized zone which, under the 1978 plan, would be set up along the northern border of Namibia. In the second report, dated 24 November, he proposed that a multi-party meeting be held in January 1981 to resolve difficulties so that implementation of the plan could begin in March. In the period between these reports, South Africa sought and received clarifications in regard to the demilitarized zone but, in letters to the Secretary-General, it continued to question the impartiality of the United Nations with respect to Namibia.

The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted a statement on 21 August in which it recommended that the

Security Council consider imposing comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa to secure its early compliance with Council decisions. The Committee rejected and denounced all manoeuvres by South Africa to legalize its puppet regime in Namibia, and called on all States to withhold recognition from any so-called representatives of such a régime.

The United Nations Council for Namibia sent six missions of consultation to Governments during the year to discuss measures and initiatives to obtain the withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from Namibia. It also held hearings on Namibian uranium in July, on the basis of which it concluded that the testimony of witnesses had established the intensive and extensive involvement of some States—particularly Western European States—and their corporations in the extraction, processing, transport and sale of the territory's uranium. Such activities, it held, were illegal and contributed to South Africa's development of nuclear capability.

The Council for Namibia proposed several draft resolutions for adoption by the General Assembly, one of which contained a call for Security Council consideration of the imposition of sanctions. The Assembly put off consideration of these proposals to a resumed part of its 1980 session, in March 1981.

A detailed summary of these developments begins on p. 1102.

<sup>30</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 915, resolution 435(1978) of 29 September 1978.

<sup>31</sup> See Y.U.N., 1966, p. 605, resolution 2145(XXI) of 27 October 1966.

## Complaint by Angola against South Africa

Following a series of letters from Angola complaining of armed attacks by South African forces across the Angolan border with Namibia throughout the first half of 1980, the Security Council met in June to consider a complaint of a large-scale assault which, Angola charged, had left 370 people dead. The Council, on 27 June (resolution 475(1980)), strongly condemned South Africa for its invasions of Angola, demanded the withdrawal of its forces, called for the payment of compensation and decided to consider

adopting more effective measures in the event of further violations.

Communications (February-May)

By a letter dated 19 February 1980, Angola transmitted to the President of the Security Council the text of a communique issued by its Ministry of Defence, stating that in January South African forces had carried out aerial reconnaissance missions over the towns of Ruacana, Cahama, Xangongo and N'giva, and had at-

tacked moving vehicles in Cunene province. It gave details of 44 incursions by South African forces from 1 to 29 January.

By a letter of 31 March, Angola transmitted the text of a communique issued by the Office of Presidential Security concerning military action by South Africa against Angola during February and up to 10 March, including penetration of Angolan territory from Namibia and aerial bombardments. Among the incidents reported was the bombing on 22 February of a civilian vehicle on the N'giva-Nehone road by two South African aircraft, leaving eight dead and 10 wounded and destroying the vehicle.

By a letter of 7 May, Angola transmitted the text of a statement issued by its Ministry of Defence on the deterioration of the situation in southern Angola. It stated that since the beginning of March, South African aircraft had been constantly bombarding all types of vehicular traffic on the roads in Cunene province with the aim of disrupting supply lines to the local population. South African aircraft had also made reconnaissance flights along the Moçâmedes coast, and since 15 March there had been a strong concentration of mechanized South African troops on the border between Cunene province and Namibia.

By a letter of 22 May, Angola transmitted the text of a communique issued by its Defence Ministry outlining military actions carried out by South Africa against Angola from 10 March to 28 April. These included an increase in the number of flights over Angolan territory in the provinces of Cunene, Huila, Moçâmedes and Cuando-Cubango, and bombings and strafings which had resulted in more than 12 deaths and injury to 38 persons.

By a note verbale dated 28 May, Angola transmitted the text of a communique issued by its Defence Ministry detailing two aerial and ground assaults by South African forces. In the first of these, on 12 May, an airborne attack against the hamlet of Chiede, in Cunene province, was said to have resulted in 60 civilians killed and 19 wounded, and the abduction of families into Namibia. On 21 May, 200 troops and civilians had been lost in a ground assault, supported from the air, against Savate, in Cuando-Cubango province.

Consideration by the  
Security Council (26 and 27 June)

On 26 June, Angola requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council in connexion with the question of South African aggression against Angola. South Africa, it stated, had made Angola a target of constant raids, bombings, invasions and armed aggression, violating its sover-

eignty and territorial integrity and resulting in the deaths of thousands of patriots. About eight battalions of the South African armed forces were inside Angola at that time.

By a letter of 27 June, South Africa transmitted to the Council President a letter of the same date from its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Information, stating that South Africa favoured dialogue as a means of resolving differences but that, in the case of Angola, that aim had been severely hampered by the continuing acts of violence perpetrated from Angolan territory by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). On the day before, the South African Government had drawn the attention of the Secretary-General to SWAPO terrorist activities involving the deaths of 46 civilians, the abduction of 71 schoolchildren and the wounding of 35 civilians between March and May. Furthermore, civil war and instability had prevailed in southern Angola for some five years.

South Africa, the letter stated, emphatically rejected the accusation that it had committed aggression against Angola. The border problems were the direct result of SWAPO activity. The Angolan authorities knew that any action by South African security forces was aimed solely at SWAPO and not at Angola. Only a small combat team with some air support had been involved in such action, and casualties involved only SWAPO personnel or persons involved with SWAPO activities. At no time had South Africa directed operations against civilians and at no time had it acted against Angola, except on 23 June when, in the course of action against SWAPO, a grounded South African helicopter pilot, acting in self-defence, had killed several Angolan soldiers.

The letter added that the combat team engaged in the operation against SWAPO had commenced its return to base some days previously, advance elements having crossed the Namibian border on 26 June. The withdrawal would be completed within a day or two.

By a letter of 27 June, Angola transmitted details of attacks said to have been carried out by South Africa against Angola in June, including an attack on 7 June by six Mirage jet aircraft on a Namibian refugee camp 16 kilometres east of Lubango, in which three of them had been shot down and 12 Namibians killed. It was stated that since 23 June a South African armed forces brigade had been inside Angola in an attack which had left 370 people dead (mainly old men, women and children), 255 people wounded, vehicles, bridges and houses destroyed, most of the livestock in the area killed, and roads mined.

The Security Council met on 26 and 27 June to consider the complaint by Angola against South Africa.

On 27 June, following a debate, the Council adopted resolution 475(1980) by 12 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions (France, United Kingdom, United States). The text was sponsored by Bangladesh, Jamaica, Mexico, the Niger, the Philippines, Tunisia and Zambia.

The Council, by this resolution, strongly condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its premeditated, persistent and sustained armed invasions of Angola, which constituted a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country as well as a serious threat to international peace and security. It also strongly condemned South Africa's use of the international territory of Namibia as a spring-board for armed invasions and destabilization of Angola. The Council demanded that South Africa withdraw forthwith all its military forces from Angola, cease all violations of Angola's airspace, and scrupulously respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola. It called on all States to implement fully the arms embargo imposed by the Council against South Africa in 1977,<sup>32</sup> and requested United Nations Member States urgently to extend all necessary assistance to Angola and the other front-line States, in order to strengthen their defence capacities in the face of South Africa's acts of aggression. It called for the payment of full and adequate compensation to Angola by South Africa for the damage to life and property resulting from those acts of aggression. Finally, the Council decided to meet again in the event of further South African violations of Angola's sovereignty and territorial integrity, to consider the adoption of more effective measures in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including Chapter VII.<sup>33</sup>

In introducing this resolution, Zambia said that while stronger measures could have been wished, the text was based on consultations and relied on language used previously by the Council.

For the discussion which preceded the adoption of this resolution, the representatives of Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Cuba, Guinea, India, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania and Yugoslavia were invited, at their request, to participate without the right to vote.

With the consent of the Council, the President also extended invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure,<sup>34</sup> to: the Acting President and the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia, at the Acting President's request; Clovis Maksoud, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations, as requested by Tunisia; and Theo-Ben Gurirab, Permanent Observer of SWAPO to the

United Nations, as requested by the Niger, Tunisia and Zambia.

The representative of Angola described the human and material loss suffered by Angola as a result of the latest South African attack, as outlined in its letter of 27 June. He repeated that a motorized infantry brigade had been on Angolan territory since 23 June and he gave details of the locations of the three infantry and two paratroop battalions. The South African action, he said, showed what sort of South African participation could be expected in United Nations efforts for the independence of Namibia. It was South Africa's warning to the Angolan commitment to liberation, self-determination, majority rule and revolutionary path of national development. Only total sanctions against South Africa could make it realize the need for change and thereby avert a holocaust.

The representative of Mozambique, Chairman of the African group of States at the United Nations for the month of June, said that South Africa had given shelter, arms and military training to the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA), in the service of imperialism against African liberation. The armed aggression against Angola was directed at all peoples seeking a just and peaceful solution to the Namibian problem. He called on the Council to condemn South Africa in the strongest possible terms and demand the unconditional withdrawal of all its military forces from Angola. Similar calls were made by Botswana, Cuba (on behalf of the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement), France, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, India, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan (on behalf of the member countries of the Organization of the Islamic Conference), the Philippines, Romania, Tunisia and Zambia, and by the United Nations Council for Namibia. The Niger also urged vigorous action by the Security Council against South Africa.

The USSR said that Pretoria, by its continual armed attacks, was trying to subvert social and economic reform in Angola and hamper its development along its chosen path. It was using UNITA in activities aimed at subverting the Angolan Government. Its true plans for Namibia had been demonstrated by its acts of aggression against Angola. Its defiant behaviour was explained by the support given it by the United States and certain other countries of the North

<sup>32</sup>See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 161, resolution 418(1977) of 4 November 1977.

<sup>33</sup>For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

<sup>34</sup>Rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure states: "The Security Council may invite members of the Secretariat or other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence."

Atlantic Treaty Organization. The Council should not merely condemn South Africa's aggression and demand its withdrawal but should envisage the adoption of effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter to put an end to such actions.

Similar calls for consideration of enforcement action under Chapter VII were made by Benin, Cuba (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement), the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, India, Jamaica, Pakistan (on behalf of the Islamic Conference), Tunisia and Yugoslavia. Bangladesh and Nicaragua also urged the consideration of further appropriate measures, while Algeria said the Council should respond appropriately to the aggressive behaviour of the Pretoria regime.

China said the intensified armed invasions of Angola, Zambia and other front-line States were a component of South Africa's criminal scheme to sustain its illegal occupation of Namibia by weakening and stamping out the armed struggle of the Namibian people and coercing the front-line States into ending their support for that struggle. The Council should strongly condemn the South African authorities for their military invasion of Angola and demand that they put an end to their acts of aggression, withdraw forthwith all their invading forces, ensure against the recurrence of such incidents and compensate Angola for its losses.

Calls for compensation to Angola were also made by Cuba (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement), the German Democratic Republic, Nigeria, the Philippines and Romania.

Benin remarked that the imperialist powers holding the veto right had rendered the Council ineffective in such situations. The Western powers did not raise a finger against the slaughter committed by South Africa, for their vital interests were served by such acts. The action contemplated by the Council was another useless piece of paper which had nothing to do with the serious events it had met to discuss.

In Madagascar's view, the cavalier attitude of South Africa was the result of a political context in which it had no lack of allies to ensure it impunity and encourage it to persevere in its reprehensible policy.

Brazil said it was naïve to expect a State based on the abhorrent policies of apartheid to relinquish expansionist and aggressive policies; apartheid must be terminated.

Botswana, Mexico and Nigeria appealed for implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa.

Portugal said that the climate of violence in southern Africa must be eliminated and all aggressive acts across international borders must

cease forthwith. It appealed to South Africa to withdraw its forces immediately from Angolan soil and refrain from such action against Angola, in full respect for its territorial integrity.

Norway, stating that the Council must strongly condemn South Africa's attack, said further South African aggression against Angola or any other front-line States would raise the most serious doubts as to South Africa's willingness to seek a peaceful solution in Namibia. Norway would vote in favour of the resolution before the Council but reiterated its past reservations concerning the contents of paragraph 5, by which the Council would request Member States to assist Angola and other front-line States in order to strengthen their defence capacities.

The United States said that South Africa's attack on Angola, launched from Namibia across an internationally recognized border, and its continued military presence in Angola were wrong. By its behaviour, South Africa was reinforcing the doubts of those who were sceptical about whether a negotiated solution to the problem of Namibia was truly possible. The United States condemned South Africa's disrespect for the principle of mutual respect for territorial integrity and called for an end to the cycle of violence rooted in South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, to be achieved through a comprehensive settlement.

The United Kingdom regretted the loss of life and property in Angola. It could not in any way condone the actions of the South African armed forces and it condemned the resort to violence. However, by seeking a solution to the future of Namibia, the Western countries, with the front-line States, were doing what they could to excise the problem at its roots. The United Kingdom could not support the draft resolution before the Council and would not regard it as a determination in the technical sense of Chapter VII of the Charter.

France reaffirmed its disapproval of the military actions undertaken by South Africa against its neighbours. The direct cause of the troubled situation in southern Africa was the maintenance in Namibia of an unjustified South African presence and the refusal to recognize the people's right to self-determination. However, while France joined in the condemnation of the attack against Angola and was convinced of the need to end such attacks, it could not vote for the resolution because some of the language might be interpreted in different ways and its implications might give rise to serious difficulties.

The Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia said that Council expected the Security Council strongly to condemn the

South African régime for its premeditated, persistent and sustained armed invasions of Angola, to take measures to ensure prompt and total withdrawal of all South African troops from Angola, and to prevent further acts of aggression by South Africa against any neighbouring State. The Security Council, in so doing, must bear in mind that it must act to fulfil its commitment to the Namibian people by implementing its resolutions on the withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from Namibia.

Mr. Gurirab, of SWAPO, said future generations of Namibians would not forget Angola's sufferings and sacrifices. His organization was convinced that Angola's support would remain unswerving. The Council should do more than condemn; it should assist the front-line States.

#### Subsequent communications (June-July)

In a letter dated 30 June 1980, Angola stated that South African forces continued to occupy Angolan territory, despite Security Council resolution 475(1980). Angola appealed to the inter-

national community to effect immediate South African withdrawal from Angola.

In a letter also dated 30 June, South Africa stated that its troops had completed their withdrawal and that there were, therefore, no troops in Angola.

In a letter of 2 July, Angola stated that the intensity and volume of South African military actions in Angola had not diminished. A statement by the Ministry of Defence annexed to Angola's letter gave details of incursions by South Africa into Angola from 24 to 29 June which, it was stated, had resulted in the deaths of 22 civilians and 29 soldiers, dozens of injuries and the destruction of three vehicles. According to the statement, as of 30 June, South African troops had enlarged their area of operations and increased their numbers, attacking the village of M'pupa in Cuando-Cubango province, 60 kilometres inside Angola.

By a letter of 4 September, Angola transmitted the text of a communiqué issued by its Ministry of Defence giving details of South African attacks between 26 and 29 August, said to have resulted in 31 deaths.

### Documentary references and text of resolution

#### Communications (February-May)

S/13806, S/13883. Letters of 19 February and 31 March from Angola (transmitting communiqués issued by Ministry of Defence and by Office of Presidential Security detailing acts of aggression by South Africa against Angola from 1 January to 10 March).

S/13929, S/13956, S/13965. Letters of 7 and 22 May and note verbale of 28 May from Angola (transmitting statement and communiqués issued by Ministry of Defence).

#### Consideration by the Security Council (26 and 27 June)

Security Council, meetings 2237, 2240.

S/14022. Letter of 26 June from Angola (request to convene Council).

S/14024. Bangladesh, Jamaica, Mexico, Niger, Philippines, Tunisia, Zambia: draft resolution.

S/14025. Letter of 26 June from Niger, Tunisia and Zambia (request to extend invitation to address Council).

S/14026. Letter of 26 June from Tunisia (request to extend invitation to address Council).

S/14028. Letter of 27 June from South Africa (transmitting letter of same date from Minister for Foreign Affairs and Information).

S/14030. Letter of 27 June from Angola (transmitting details of attacks by South Africa against Angola, 7-23 June).

Resolution 475(1980), as proposed by 7 powers, S/14024, adopted by Council on 27 June 1980, meeting 2240, by 12 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions (France, United Kingdom, United States).

The Security Council,

Having considered the request by the Permanent Representative of Angola contained in document S/14022, in which he requested the convening of an urgent meeting of the Security Council,

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Representative of Angola,

447(1979) and 454(1979), by which it, *inter alia*, condemned Recalling its resolutions 387(1976), 428(1978), South Africa's aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and demanded that South Africa scrupulously respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola,

Gravely concerned at the escalation of hostile, unprovoked and persistent acts of aggression and sustained armed invasions committed by the racist régime of South Africa in violation of the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola,

Convinced that the intensity and timing of these acts of armed invasion are intended to frustrate efforts at negotiated settlements in southern Africa, particularly in regard to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385(1976) and 435(1978),

Grieved at the tragic loss in human life, mainly that of civilians, and concerned about the damage and destruction of property, including bridges and livestock, resulting from the escalated acts of aggression and armed incursions by the racist regime of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola,

Gravely concerned that these wanton acts of aggression by South Africa form a consistent and sustained pattern of violations aimed at weakening the unrelenting support given by the front-line States to the movements for freedom and national liberation of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa,

Conscious of the need to take effective measures to maintain international peace and security,

1. Strongly condemns the racist régime of South Africa for its premeditated, persistent and sustained armed invasions of the People's Republic of Angola, which constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country as well as a serious threat to international peace and security;

2. Strongly condemns a/s South Africa's utilization of the international Territory of Namibia as a spring-board for

armed invasions and destabilization of the People's Republic of Angola:

3. Demands that South Africa should withdraw forthwith all its military forces from the territory of the People's Republic of Angola, cease all violations of Angola's airspace and, henceforth, scrupulously respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola:

4. Calls upon all States to implement fully the arms embargo imposed against South Africa in Security Council resolution 418(1977);

5. Requests Member States urgently to extend all necessary assistance to the People's Republic of Angola and the other front-line States, in order to strengthen their defence capacities in the face of South Africa's acts of aggression against these countries;

6. Calls for the payment by South Africa of full and adequate compensation to the People's Republic of Angola for the damage to life and property resulting from these acts of aggression;

7. Decides to meet again in the event of further acts of violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola by the South African racist régime,

in order to consider the adoption of more effective measures in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including Chapter VII thereof;

8. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

S/1NF/36. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1980. Decisions, p. 21.

#### Subsequent communications (June-July)

S/14036. Letter of 30 June from Angola.

S/14037. Letter of 30 June from South Africa.

S/14044. Letter of 2 July from Angola. (Annex: Details of military actions by South Africa in Angola, 24-29 June).

S/14148. Letter of 4 September from Angola (transmitting communiqué issued by Ministry of Defence on renewed acts of aggression by South Africa).

#### Other documents

A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980, Chapter 5 C (paras. 463-467).

A/36/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1980-15 June 1981, Chapter 3 A-C (paras. 240-259).

## Complaint by Benin

Between October and December 1980, the Secretary-General received three communications from Benin and one from Togo relating to the complaint by Benin, first brought to the Security Council in 1977,<sup>35</sup> that mercenaries had attacked its capital city of Cotonou in an airborne assault on 16 January 1977.

By a letter dated 8 October 1980, Benin transmitted copies of the periodical *Historia*, No. 406 bis, containing two articles which, Benin stated, had information about the act of aggression committed against it in 1977. One of those articles was entitled "Bob Denard, 20 years as a mercenary," by Alain Leluc; the other was "Benin, the dismal failure of a daring raid," by Véronique Vucher-Bondet. In connexion with Benin's communication, the Permanent Mission of Togo to the United Nations, in a note transmitted by a note verbale of 4 December, rejected allegations made in the second article and reiterated that

Togo had not participated in any way in the mercenary operations against Benin. Benin, in an annex to a letter of 19 December, denied that it had been Benin's intention, as stated in the Togolese note, to take advantage of the criminal operation of 1977 in order capriciously to discredit sister countries.

In a letter of 13 October, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of Benin stated that the response by the international community to the Security Council's 1977 resolution appealing for assistance to repair the damage caused by the aggression<sup>36</sup> had not met Benin's expectations. Benin requested the exploration, at the 1980 regular session of the General Assembly, of ways of implementing the Council's resolution. (For information on assistance to Benin, see p. 268.)

<sup>35</sup> See Y.U.N., 1977p.207.

<sup>36</sup> Ibid. p. 215, resolution 419(1977) of 24 November 1977.

### Documentary references

S/14211. Letter of 8 October from Benin (transmitting articles from periodical *Historia* entitled "Bob Denard, 20 years as a mercenary" and "Benin, the dismal failure of a daring raid").

S/14219 (A/35/538). Letter of 13 October from Minister for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of Benin.

S/14287. Note verbale of 4 December from Togo (transmitting note in response to letter from Benin, S/14211).

S/14310. Letter of 19 December from Benin (annexing text of same date containing clarifications with regard to note verbale from Togo, S/14287).

#### Other documents

A/36/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1980-15 June 1981, Chapter 13.

## Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

In response to a request by the General Assembly in December 1979,<sup>37</sup> the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Assembly dated 10 October 1980 on the question of the Comorian island of Mayotte. The report contained information from the Permanent Mission of France to

the United Nations, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of the Comoros and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

<sup>37</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 245, resolution 34/69 Of 6 December 1979.

The report gave the text of an aide-mémoire from France delivered to the Secretary-General on 23 June, describing developments in Franco-Comorian relations since December 1979. These included talks at the ministerial level in the capitals of both countries (Paris, 11-13 December 1979; Moroni, 9-11 April 1980) to examine the status of the problems between them, and the promulgation by the French President, on 22 December 1979, of an act establishing a five-year deadline for consulting the people of Mayotte on the status to be applied to the territory.

The report also reproduced a note verbale of 24 April 1980 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of the Comoros, giving an account of the high-level talks and adding that they had resulted in agreement on economic, social and political measures which could lead to the gradual integration of Mayotte into the Comorian body politic. The measures were aimed at developing airports, ports and shipping links, harmonizing tariffs, developing communications and facilitating the free movement of persons within the archipelago.

The report also included the text of a resolution on the question of Mayotte adopted in June by the OAU Council of Ministers at Freetown, Sierra Leone. By this resolution, the OAU Council reaffirmed the sovereignty of the Comoros over Mayotte, called on France to accelerate the return of Mayotte to the Comoros, and requested the OAU Committee of Seven, which was charged with the question, to meet at Moroni before the June 1981 session of the OAU Council to review with the Comorian Government measures likely to speed a peaceful settlement.

The Secretary-General stated that he had informed the parties of his readiness to continue his efforts in favour of a settlement.

On 28 November, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/43—introduced by the Comoros and sponsored by 27 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below)—by a recorded vote of 100 to 1, with 26 abstentions.

By this resolution, the Assembly: reaffirmed the sovereignty of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte; invited the Governments of the Comoros and France to continue their talks with a view to finding a just solution in conformity with United Nations resolutions; and welcomed the OAU initiative to convene its Committee of Seven at Moroni to discuss measures to speed a settlement. It requested the United Nations

Secretary-General to follow developments, in conjunction with the OAU Secretary-General, and to report at the 1981 session of the Assembly.

In the Assembly's debate preceding adoption of the resolution, the Foreign Minister of the Comoros reiterated his country's argument that Mayotte had been an integral part of the Comoros up to the 1975 proclamation of Comorian independence, and that his country would not surrender its elementary right to exercise sovereignty over the whole of its territory, including Mayotte. The Comoros had chosen the path of negotiation with France and, to establish a favourable framework for the reintegration of Mayotte, it had adopted a federal Constitution which, while respecting the unity of the Republic, gave each island administrative autonomy.

The representative of France repeated his country's contention that the inclusion of this question in the Assembly's agenda was an interference in France's internal affairs. The people of Mayotte had opted to remain French and France had respected their choice. Mayotte had been granted special status by French laws of 24 December 1976 and 22 December 1979, without closing the door on any future possibilities. Meanwhile, France remained ready to seek grounds for understanding with the Comoros, as recent events had shown. For example, visas had been abolished for the movement of persons between the islands of the archipelago. France would not be bound by any decisions adopted under the item and would vote against the resolution.

Singapore and Zaire, and Senegal speaking as Chairman of the African group of Member States at the United Nations for November, expressed the wish for continued negotiations between the parties. Senegal added that it was the United Nations duty to help OAU find a settlement.

Australia explained that its abstention in the vote did not affect its long-standing view that colonial territories should be brought to independence based on unity and territorial integrity.

The question was also referred to in resolution 35/35 A of 14 November, on the importance of universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination. By this resolution, the Assembly took note of the contacts between the Comorian and French Governments in the search for a just solution to the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros in accordance with United Nations and OAU resolutions. (See p. 837.)

#### Documentary references, voting details and text of resolution

General Assembly- 35th session  
Plenary meeting 74.

A/35/419 (S/14129). Letter of 20 August from Pakistan (transmitting resolutions and final communique of 11th

Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Islamabad, 17-22 May), Annex I (resolution 36/11-P).  
A/35/463 and Corr.1. Letter of 16 September from Sierra Leone (transmitting declarations and resolutions of 35th ordinary session of Council of Ministers, 16-28 June; and



resolutions and decision of 17th ordinary session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU. 1-4 July, Freetown). Annex I (resolution CM/Res.780(XXXV)). A/35/467. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/542 and Corr.1. Note verbale of 14 October from Cuba (transmitting communique of extraordinary meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegations of non-aligned countries, New York, 2 and 3 October).

A/35/L.31 and Add.1. Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Cape Verde, Comoros, Egypt, Gambia, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Zambia, Zimbabwe: draft resolution.

Resolution 35/43, as proposed by 27 powers, A/35/L.31 and Add.1. adopted by Assembly on 28 November 1980, meeting 74, by recorded vote of 100 to 1, with 26 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: France

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Central African Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2621(XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3161 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3291 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974, 31/4 of 21 October 1976, 32/7 of 1 November 1977 and 34/69 of 6 December 1979, in which it, inter alia, affirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros.

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 3385(XXX) of 12 November 1975, on the admission of the Comoros to membership in the United Nations, in which it reaffirmed the necessity of respecting the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago, composed of the islands of Anjouan, Grande-Comore, Mayotte and Mohéli,

Taking note of the talks opened between the Government of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros and the Government of the French Republic,

Convinced that a just and lasting solution of the question of Mayotte is to be found in respect for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago,

Bearing in mind the decisions of the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference concerning this question,

1. Reaffirms the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte;

2. Invites the Governments of the Comoros and France to continue the talks, with a view to rapidly finding for the question of the Comorian island of Mayotte a just solution in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

3. Welcomes the initiative taken at Freetown by the Organization of African Unity to convene at Moroni before the thirty-seventh ordinary session of the Council of Ministers its Committee of Seven charged with the question, with a view to discussing with the Comorian Government appropriate measures likely to speed up the settlement of the question of Mayotte;

4. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to follow developments concerning this question, in conjunction with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte."

## Relations between Lesotho and South Africa

### Border situation

In a letter to the Secretary-General dated 11 January 1980, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lesotho said his Government had learned with surprise of a contention by South Africa, stated in a letter of 7 December 1979 to the Secretary-General,<sup>38</sup> that 250 refugees from Lesotho had recently entered South Africa. During the three weeks prior to the South African letter, Lesotho had protested to South Africa following acts of sabotage and murder in Lesotho perpetrated by armed bandits. The situation should be observed by an unbiased observer, such as the representative in Lesotho of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

By letters of 22 January and 4 February, South Africa transmitted letters of the same

dates from its Minister for Foreign Affairs in response to the charge by Lesotho. In his first letter, the Foreign Minister said that South Africa would not allow its territory to be used as a spring-board for subversive forces. In his second letter, he said 706 refugees from Lesotho were being cared for at the expense of the South African Government, and it would be appreciated if the High Commissioner were requested to attend to the situation urgently.

### Detention of Victor Matioiu

After consultation with members of the Security Council, the Council President, on 13 March 1980, sent the following message to the South

<sup>38</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 241.

African Government regarding that Government's seizure and continued detention of Victor Matlou, identified by the Government of Lesotho as an official of the African National Congress of South Africa:

The Security Council has learned with profound concern that South African authorities seized and continue to keep in detention Mr. Victor Matlou, an international passenger on Lesotho Airways en route from Swaziland to Maseru, Lesotho.

According to information available to the Security Council, on 12 December 1979, Mr. Matlou, who is a South African refugee, boarded a Lesotho Airways International Flight No. 351 from Maputo, Mozambique, via Swaziland to Maseru. Because of bad weather conditions at Maseru, the plane landed with permission at Bloemfontein, South Africa. All passengers, including Mr. Matlou, were transferred from the plane to a bus to be transported to Maseru. At the border post the South African Police seized Mr. Matlou at gunpoint.

All efforts to get Mr. Matlou released have so far failed to produce the desired results. The efforts of the Lesotho Government and appeals from third parties have not succeeded in obtaining the release of Mr. Matlou. The Security Council understands that the South African authorities intend to put Mr. Matlou on trial under the "Terrorism Act" of South Africa.

I therefore make an urgent appeal, on behalf of the Security Council, to the South African authorities to take full account of the particular circumstances of this case, to release Mr. Matlou immedi-

ately and unconditionally and to allow him to leave the country.

I also urge South Africa to facilitate the maintenance of airline communications between Lesotho, a land-locked country, and the rest of the world.

In a letter to the Council President dated 28 March, South Africa responded that in arresting Zinjiva Winston Nkondo, alias Victor Matlou, South Africa had acted entirely in accordance with international law. Nevertheless, in a spirit of good neighbourliness, South Africa was discussing the issue with Lesotho.

In letters of 14 May to the Council President and the Secretary-General, Lesotho reported that the issue had been peacefully resolved and that Mr. Matlou had been handed over to the Lesotho authorities on that day. The successful resolution of the matter had reaffirmed Lesotho's right of transit through South Africa and primarily the right to fly over South African territory on scheduled international flights.

By a letter dated 29 May to the Secretary-General, South Africa transmitted the text of a note which its Department of Foreign Affairs and Information had addressed to the Lesotho Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 28 May, stating that there was no rule of customary public international law nor any provision in a convention or treaty which dictated that South Africa had erred when it arrested and detained Mr. Nkondo.

#### Documentary references

##### Border situation

S/13746 (A/35/68). Letter of 11 January from Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lesotho.

S/13758 (A/35/73), S/13778 (A/35/84). Letters of 22 January and 4 February from South Africa (transmitting letters of same dates from Minister for Foreign Affairs).

##### Detention of Victor Matlou

S/13842. Note by President of Security Council (containing message of 13 March to South Africa).

S/13864. Letter of 28 March from South Africa.

S/13944 (A/35/234), S/13953. Letters of 14 May from Lesotho.

S/13971 (A/35/275). Letter of 29 May from South Africa (containing note of 28 May from Department of Foreign Affairs and Information to Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lesotho).

S/INF/36. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1980. Decisions. DD, 17 and 18.

A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980, Chapter 4 C (paras. 422 and 423).

## Relations between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Egypt

By a note verbale dated 19 June 1980, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitted to the President of the Security Council a letter from the Libyan Secretary for Foreign Affairs stating that Egypt had affirmed its aggressive intentions against the Libyan people by declaring a state of emergency and massing its forces along the Egyptian-Libyan border. An annexed statement by the Libyan Secretariat of Foreign Affairs said the Egyptian actions were equivalent to a declaration of war.

Referring to this communication, Egypt, in a

letter dated 3 July, stated that it had declared a state of emergency along the border as a precautionary measure to foil attempts by Libyan agents to infiltrate into Egypt. The letter added that the measures were confined to Egyptian territory.

On 1 August, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitted the text of a statement dated 28 July by its Secretariat of Foreign Affairs complaining of terror and spying missions by the United States in Libyan airspace, stating that the Council should act to put an end to that aggression

before it was too late, and charging that Egypt had become an instrument for carrying out United States aggressive plans against the Libyan people.

In reply, Egypt stated, in a letter dated 11 August, that the tension in the border area between the two countries was a direct result of a hostile and aggressive policy against Egypt and warned that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya would

be held responsible for any further deterioration in the situation.

On 28 November, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitted a letter of 24 November from its Secretariat of Foreign Affairs charging that United States Rapid Deployment Force exercises in Egypt between 16 and 22 November were directed primarily against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and had violated its airspace and territorial waters.

#### Documentary references

S/14010. Note verbale of 19 June from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting letter from Secretary for Foreign Affairs to President of Security Council and statement by Secretariat of Foreign Affairs regarding declaration by Egypt of state of emergency along its borders with Libyan Arab Jamahiriya).

S/14062. Letter of 3 July from Egypt.

S/14094. Letter of 1 August from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

(transmitting statement of 28 July by Secretariat of Foreign Affairs).

S/14102. Letter of 11 August from Egypt.

S/14276. Letter of 28 November from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting letter of 24 November from Secretariat of Foreign Affairs).

A/36/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1960-15 June 1981, Chapter 12.

## Malagasy islands in the Indian Ocean

By resolution 35/123 of 11 December 1980, the General Assembly reaffirmed a 1979 resolution<sup>39</sup> by which it had invited France to initiate negotiations without delay with Madagascar for the reintegration of the islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India, which the Assembly stated had been arbitrarily separated from Madagascar.

In a response to the Assembly's request in the 1979 resolution for follow-up and report, the Secretary-General addressed communications to the Governments of France and Madagascar on 1 May 1980, inviting them to inform him of any developments in the matter since December 1979.

Reporting on 27 October 1980 on the information supplied in response to his request, the Secretary-General said Madagascar had informed him that no developments in the attitude of the French Government had been noted, while France had reaffirmed the statements made on the subject in the Assembly, its General Committee and its Special Political Committee in 1979.<sup>40</sup> Madagascar had also sent to the Secretary-General the text of a resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth session (Freetown, Sierra Leone, 18-28 June) by which the Council had reaffirmed that the islands were an integral part of Madagascar, urged France to negotiate for their reintegration, called on France to revoke and refrain from measures hindering negotiations, and called on the African group of Member States at the United Nations to follow the matter in the Assembly.

Addressing the Special Political Committee in

November, Madagascar recalled its position that the islands in question were natural dependencies of Madagascar, that they had not been *terrae nullius* when France took possession of them in 1892 and 1896, and that France had recognized the islands as part of the Malagasy State in 1958. The problem had arisen when France arbitrarily and unilaterally separated the islands from Madagascar just as that country was about to accede to independence. In its efforts to secure the return of the islands, Madagascar had repeatedly shown its desire for a negotiated settlement, but France, despite the Assembly's 1979 directive, had not given any precise indication of its intentions.

Algeria, Benin, Cuba, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Seychelles-all sponsors of a resolution on the subject submitted by 29 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below)-supported the position of Madagascar and urged France to negotiate on the matter.

France reiterated its position that it did not recognize the Assembly's competence in the matter. The territories under discussion had been part of the French Republic since the nineteenth century, when they were uninhabited. The French had taken over the islands in accordance with international law and without the slightest protest from the international community. The Malagasy Government had taken note of that situation on 2 April 1960, at the time of the conclusion of the first series of co-operation agreements with France. Consequently, inclu-

<sup>39</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 270. resolution 34/91 of 12 December 1979.

<sup>40</sup> Ibid., pp. 269 and 270.

sion of the item in the agenda represented interference in France's internal affairs, and France would vote against the resolution and would not recognize the Assembly's recommendations.

Morocco, which also voted against the resolution, said that the problem concerned other States in the region, including the Comoros. If the Committee supported Madagascar's arguments it could be faced in the near future with a dispute between neighbouring States.

Following the vote in Committee, the Comoros stated that it had abstained because it did not consider itself bound by any resolution concerning the Glorieuses islands. The Comoros reserved the right to reopen the

question of those islands at a later date.

The Assembly adopted the 29-nation text as resolution 35/123 by a recorded vote of 81 to 13, with 37 abstentions. It was introduced in the Special Political Committee by the United Republic of Tanzania and was approved on 25 November by a recorded vote of 83 to 13, with 32 abstentions.

By this resolution, the Assembly invited France to initiate negotiations with Madagascar as a matter of urgency to settle the question in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the resolution and report to the Assembly in 1981.

#### Documentary references, voting details and text of resolution

General Assembly- 35th session  
Special Political Committee, meetings 41, 42.  
Plenary meeting 92.

A/35/463 and Corr.1. Letter of 16 September from Sierra Leone (transmitting declarations and resolutions of 35th ordinary session of Council of Ministers, 18-28 June: and resolutions and decision of 17th ordinary session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, 1-4 July, Freetown), Annex I (resolution CM/Res.784(XXXV)).

A/35/480. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/542 and Corr.1. Note verbale of 14 October from Cuba (transmitting communiqué of extraordinary meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegations of non-aligned countries, New York, 2 and 3 October).

A/SPC/35/L.20. Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe: draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 25 November, meeting 42, by recorded vote of 83 to 13, with 32 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Senegal, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Burma, Canada, Central African Republic, Comoros, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lebanon, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Singapore, Spain,

Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon, Zaire.

A/35/678. Report of Special Political Committee.

Resolution 35/123, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/35/678, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1980, meeting 92, by recorded vote of 81 to 13, with 37 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Senegal, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Burma, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Lebanon, Mauritius, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Samoa, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon, Zaire.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses. Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India," together with the report of the Secretary-General on the subject,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in particular the provisions concerning the preservation of the national unity and the territorial integrity of a country at the time of its attainment of independence,

Recalling further the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation

among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, contained in its resolution 2625(XXV) of 24 October 1970, and also the relevant provisions of the Charter concerning the peaceful settlement of disputes,

Bearing in mind the various decisions taken by the Organization of African Unity and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India.

Noting with regret that the negotiations envisaged in its resolution 34/91 of 12 December 1979 have not been initiated,

Taking into account the resolutions on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India:

2. Takes note a/so of resolution CM/Res.784(XXV) on the same question, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 18 to 28 June 1980;

3. Reaffirms its resolution 34/91 of 12 December 1979;

4. Invites the Government of France to initiate with the Government of Madagascar, as a matter of urgency, the negotiations provided for in resolution 34/91, with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India."

## Complaint by Mozambique against South Africa

By a note verbale dated 25 February 1980, Mozambique transmitted a message of 21 February to the Secretary-General from its Ministry of Foreign Affairs, stating that South Africa had massed military contingents along Mozambique's border, systematically violated its airspace and territory, and threatened to use force against Mozambique wherever and whenever it considered it necessary.

Also attached were an exchange of notes between the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information of South Africa and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mozambique. South Africa, in a

note of 19 February, warned that, unless Mozambique took steps to terminate the acts of terrorists who, South Africa said, were operating from Mozambique and carrying out sabotage against South Africa, that country would be obliged to take whatever steps were necessary to protect life and property. Mozambique, in its reply, denied that there were military bases on its territory used as a spring-board for attacks against South Africa, and stated that the South African Government was deliberately creating situations of tension and seeking a pretext to carry out military aggression against neighbouring countries.

### Documentary references

S/13822. Note verbale of 25 February from Mozambique (transmitting message of 21 February from Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Secretary-General, note of 19 February from Department of Foreign Affairs and Information of South

Africa and reply from Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mozambique).

A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980. Chapter 17.

## Complaints by Zambia

Separate complaints by Zambia against South Africa and Southern Rhodesia were before the Security Council in 1980. Following a charge by Zambia that South African troops had repeatedly crossed into its territory from Namibia to kill and harass Zambian citizens, the Security Council, by resolution 466(1980) of 11 April, condemned South Africa for acts in violation of Zambia's sovereignty and territorial integrity, demanded the withdrawal of its forces from Zambia, and warned that it would consider further action in the event of further armed incursions. In connexion with an earlier Zambian complaint of damage caused by Southern Rhodesian troops, a Committee of the Council reported on 31 January that States and organizations had pledged sufficient funds to repair 11 bridges but that Zambia continued to require outside aid.

### Complaint against South Africa

By a letter of 8 April 1980, Zambia requested the President of the Security Council urgently to convene a meeting of the Council to take effective measures to compel the South African regime to desist from committing aggression against Zambia and to respect its sovereignty and territorial integrity. It stated that South African occupation troops in Namibia were repeatedly crossing into Zambia to commit acts of intimidation, harassment, torture and destruction of life and property, and that South African fighter aircraft were daily violating Zambian airspace. Zambia accredited to the Council a special delegation led by Reuben C. Kamanga, Chairman of the Political and Legal Committee of the United National Independence Party.

By a letter of 10 April to the Council Presi-

dent, South Africa transmitted a letter of the same date from its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Information. He stated that existing channels of communication, arising from a policy of South African co-operation with Zambia, would provide the means of settling bilaterally matters of alleged concern to Zambia. Zambia accommodated on its territory elements hostile to South Africa and Namibia and engaged in subversion, sabotage and terrorism. A situation of instability existed along Namibia's borders with Zambia and Angola because of the presence of armed terrorists of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) who were allowed to attack Namibia from bases in those countries. More than 800 such incidents had been brought to the Secretary-General's attention during the past 18 months.

South Africa remained responsible for the peace and security of Namibia, its Foreign Minister continued, and had no alternative but to take protective action against aggression committed from Zambian soil. Its actions were aimed solely at the elements committing aggression and not against the countries concerned or their citizens. Zambia must bear full responsibility for allowing terrorist elements to establish sanctuaries in and operate from its territory, and it was Zambia which should stand accused before the Council. He urged the Council to adopt a resolution advising Zambia to concentrate on uplifting of its people rather than to engage in confrontation with South Africa.

The Council held three meetings on the complaint by Zambia, on 10 and 11 April. It invited the representatives of Algeria, Angola, Cuba, Guyana, India, Liberia, Mauritius, Nigeria, the United Arab Emirates, Yugoslavia and Zaire, at their request, to participate without vote in the discussion.

The representative of Zambia said his country had come to the Council to complain about persistent and escalating South African aggression against Zambia. As a result, economic and social development programmes in the area had come to a virtual standstill, and the supply of food and medicine had been adversely affected. He listed a series of what he called South African acts of aggression against Zambia since January 1980, including troop incursions and bombings in which six persons had been killed and 13 wounded. He said that hundreds of South African troops were still on Zambian soil. South African strategy seemed to be aimed at provoking an international conflict through aggression against Zambia and Angola, thereby hoping to obscure its illegal occupation of Namibia and to buy time for its apartheid policies.

Zambia called on the Council to condemn

South Africa for its continued, intensified and unprovoked aggression against Zambia, demand that South Africa withdraw all its military forces from Zambia and cease all violations of its airspace, and warn South Africa that, in the event of any further aggression against Zambia, the Council would meet to take enforcement measures against it under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.<sup>41</sup>

All speakers voiced support for the complaint by Zambia. China expressed firm support for Zambia's just struggle to safeguard its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and supported all measures taken by Zambia to counter South African aggression. The Niger said it was urgent to comfort the courageous people of Zambia and sustain them in their aid to Namibia and SWAPO.

Most participants stressed the need for action by the Council to put an end to such incidents. Algeria urged the Council to apply binding sanctions against South Africa to halt its repeated aggression against Zambia. Liberia stated that the Council bore a responsibility under the Charter to compel South Africa to desist from aggression against Zambia, which could threaten international peace unless it was stopped. Nigeria suggested that the Council impose a total embargo on the supply of crude oil and oil products to South Africa. Speaking for the Arab group of Member States at the United Nations, the United Arab Emirates said the Council should seriously study the possibility of applying measures under Chapter VII of the Charter with a view to forcing South Africa to abandon its policies of apartheid and aggression. In Yugoslavia's view, South Africa's behaviour called for a proper and energetic response from the United Nations, which was confronted with an open challenge.

Most speakers commented on the link between South Africa's policy with regard to Namibia and its attacks on neighbouring countries. Angola, speaking on behalf of the front-line States, said that both Angola and Zambia were being repeatedly punished by Pretoria for daring to support the struggle against imperialism and apartheid in southern Africa. Cuba, speaking for the members of the Non-Aligned Movement, said South Africa seemed to be carrying out systematic harassment and aggression in order to destabilize those States. Mauritius, speaking for the African group at the United Nations, said any attempt by South Africa to coerce Zambia or any other front-line State into abandoning its support for SWAPO should be condemned.

<sup>41</sup> For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

Making a similar point, Bangladesh stated that South Africa's actions against Zambia, Angola and the front-line States represented the last entrenched stand of the racists to preserve the anachronistic status quo of white supremacy and apartheid. India thought South Africa's actions should be viewed in the context of its attempts to revive the concept of a "constellation of States" in southern Africa, hinged on Pretoria and aimed at offering security for the racist minority rump in the region. Jamaica saw the tactics of intimidation through violence and terror against the front-line States as a sign of South Africa's determination to undermine United Nations efforts for self-determination and independence in Namibia. Until racism was eradicated, the Philippines said, the illegal occupation of Namibia could be expected to continue and the neighbouring countries could be expected to suffer continually from actions by the apartheid regime designed to destabilize them and to derail United Nations efforts in favour of self-determination for Namibia.

Observing that the victory of the Zimbabwe people had brought the winds of freedom that much closer to South Africa, Guyana said it was that vision which had produced the reaction of desperation manifested in the attacks against Zambia.

Among others which condemned South Africa's actions against Zambia, France said the South African attacks had seriously complicated the initiatives to settle peacefully the problem of Namibia; it appealed to all parties to display moderation and foster the creation of conditions for such a settlement. Norway said South Africa should learn a lesson from the peaceful settlement in Zimbabwe; continued aggression against neighbouring countries would seriously complicate the situation in the region. The United Kingdom deplored any escalation of violence in relation to Namibia, either there or in neighbouring countries, and said the best way to end the cycle of violence lay in the early implementation of the Council's plans for Namibia.

Expressing concern and distress at the flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a State, Portugal urged South Africa not to persist in creating such situations. Describing South African military operations in Zambia as unjustifiable and a part of the spiralling cycle of violence rooted in its illegal occupation of Namibia, the United States urged restraint by both South Africa and SWAPO, and reaffirmed its efforts to achieve an internationally acceptable settlement in Namibia.

Some speakers blamed Western countries for encouraging South Africa's disregard for United Nations decisions. The German Democratic

Republic said South Africa was able to scorn the vital interests of whole peoples only because it could rely on the comprehensive economic, political, military and nuclear co-operation of imperialist forces. In the view of the USSR, South Africa would not have been able to continue attacking independent African States for so long and with such impunity without the support of the West, primarily the United States, the United Kingdom and other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Other speakers stressed the key role which they felt South Africa's suppliers and supporters could play in inducing it to alter its policies. Mexico, observing that South Africa continued to receive equipment which enabled it to bomb and invade defenceless countries such as Zambia, said all States must ensure observance of the Council's arms embargo against South Africa and must avoid any complicity in the violation of that embargo. Tunisia said it expected the regime's allies, besides expressing their unanimity in principle on a Council resolution, to contribute to an immediate withdrawal of the troops stationed in Zambia. Zaire appealed to South Africa's principal partners to do what they could to see to it that the crisis in southern Africa was brought to an end by peaceful means; otherwise, their continual support would serve only to increase African resentment.

On 11 April, the Security Council unanimously adopted, as resolution 466(1980), a text which had been prepared in the course of consultations among Council members. By this resolution, the Council strongly condemned the racist regime of South Africa for its continued, intensified and unprovoked acts against Zambia, which constituted a flagrant violation of Zambia's sovereignty and territorial integrity. It demanded that South Africa withdraw forthwith all its military forces from Zambia, cease all violations of Zambia's airspace, and scrupulously respect that country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. It solemnly warned South Africa that, in the event of any further armed incursions against Zambia, it would meet to consider further appropriate action under the Charter, including Chapter VII. It commended Zambia for exercising maximum restraint in the face of serious provocations repeatedly committed against it by South Africa.

Following the adoption of this resolution, the United Kingdom said it did not regard the text as a commitment to any particular course of future action in the Council. Both France and the United Kingdom welcomed the fact that the Council had been able to act unanimously.

By a letter of 15 April to the Secretary-General, Zambia transmitted information regarding incidents on 8 and 10 April in which,

it said, two Zambian vehicles had hit landmines planted on Zambian territory by South African soldiers, killing at least eight persons.

#### Complaint against Southern Rhodesia

On 31 January 1980, the Security Council's Ad Hoc Committee Established under Resolution 455(1979),<sup>42</sup> concerning a complaint by Zambia against Southern Rhodesia, submitted its final report to the Council. By that resolution, the Council had condemned the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia for aggression against Zambia, had established the four-member Committee to assist it in implementing, in particular, provisions of the resolution calling for the payment of compensation by those responsible for the damage, and had called for international assistance to Zambia in rebuilding its infrastructure.

In its final report, the Committee stated that contributions by States and international organizations had reached 14,618,000 kwachas (\$18,711,040), estimated by Zambian authorities as the cost of repairing 11 blown-up bridges. Nevertheless, despite that encouraging response to the Council's appeal, Zambia continued to need external assistance to facilitate reconstruction of its economic infrastructure.

The report gave an account of the Committee's visit to Zambia from 11 to 14 December 1979, during which it consulted with officials

and visited six of the damaged rail and road bridges. It also listed contributions pledged by Austria, Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the Commission of the European Community, in response to letters sent by the Secretary-General and the Committee Chairman, Per Aasen (Norway), to a number of States and intergovernmental organizations. One of these replies, a letter of 18 January 1980 to the Secretary-General from the Federal Republic of Germany, announced that a 40-ton pontoon ferry had been shipped by air to Zambia on 10 January and that the Federal Republic had offered to supply Zambia with several bridges.

The Committee's original reporting date- 15 December 1979-had been extended to 31 January 1980 at the Committee's request.<sup>43</sup> By a note of 22 January, the Council President stated that, following consultations among Council members, it had been agreed that, for the purpose of presentation of its report, the Committee would continue to be composed of Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria and Norway.

A special economic assistance programme for Zambia, called for by the General Assembly, was also under way during 1980 (see p. 273).

<sup>42</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 222, resolution 455(1979) of 23 November 1979.  
<sup>43</sup> Ibid., p. 221.

### Documentary references and text of resolution

#### Complaint against South Africa

Security Council, meetings 2209, 2210, 2211.

S/13878. Letter of 8 April from Zambia (request to convene Council).

S/13882. Report by Secretary-General concerning credentials of special delegation of Zambia to Security Council.

S/13886. Letter of 10 April from South Africa (transmitting letter of same date from Minister for Foreign Affairs and Information to President of Security Council).

S/13887. Draft resolution prepared in course of consultations.

Resolution 466(1980), as proposed in S/13887, adopted unanimously (15-0) by Council on 11 April 1980, meeting 2211.

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter dated 8 April 1980 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Zambia contained in document S/13878.

Having considered the statement of the representative of the Republic of Zambia,

Gravely concerned at the escalation of hostile and unprovoked acts by the racist régime of South Africa, violating the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of the Republic of Zambia,

Recalling its resolution 455(1979), in which, *inter alia*, it strongly condemned the collusion by racist South Africa with the then illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia in acts of aggression against the Republic of Zambia,

Grieved at the tragic loss in human life and concerned about the damage and destruction of property resulting from the escalated acts and armed incursions by the racist regime of South Africa against the Republic of Zambia,

Deeply concerned that the wanton acts by the racist régime of South Africa are aimed at the destabilization of the Republic of Zambia,

Conscious of the need to take effective measures to maintain international peace and security,

1. Strongly condemns the racist régime of South Africa for its continued, intensified and unprovoked acts against the Republic of Zambia, which constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zambia;

2. Demands that South Africa withdraw forthwith all its military forces from the territory of the Republic of Zambia, cease all violations of Zambia's airspace and, henceforth, scrupulously respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Zambia;

3. Solemnly warns South Africa that, in the event of any further armed incursions against the Republic of Zambia, the Security Council will meet to consider further appropriate action under the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including Chapter VII thereof;

4. Commends the Republic of Zambia for exercising maximum restraint in the face of serious provocations repeatedly committed against it by the racist régime of South Africa;

5. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

S/INF/36. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council. 1980. Decisions, p. 17.

S/13893. Letter of 15 April from Zambia.



**Complaint against Southern Rhodesia**

S/13755. Note, dated 22 January, by President of Security Council.

S/13756. Letter of 18 January from Federal Republic of Germany.

S/13774 and Corr.1. Report of Security Council Ad Hoc Committee Established under Resolution 455(1979), concern-

ing complaint by Zambia, to assist Security Council in implementation of resolution.

S/INF/36. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1980. Decision, p. 2.

A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980, Chapters 6 D (paras. 479 and 480) and 7 A (paras. 483 and 484), B and C.

## Emergency and special economic assistance programmes in Africa

The United Nations continued in 1980 to mobilize international assistance for a number of countries in special need of help, most of them in Africa. The General Assembly added three countries to the 1979 list of 13 African nations for which programmes of special economic assistance were being carried out by the Secretary-General in response to previous Assembly resolutions: Benin, by virtue of its special situation as one of the least developed countries and in view of damage caused by an attack led by mercenaries in 1977; the Central African Republic, whose economic and social infrastructure had been damaged under a regime overthrown in September 1979; and newly independent Zimbabwe.

Ten of the 13 African countries aided in 1979 continued to benefit in 1980 from special economic assistance programmes in response to a variety of economic difficulties: Botswana (damage in areas bordering Southern Rhodesia, vulnerability as a land-locked country, food shortage and an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease); Cape Verde (inadequate infrastructure and drought); the Comoros (budget and balance-of-payments deficits); Djibouti (drought and refugees); Guinea-Bissau (financial and economic problems and crop failure); Lesotho (economic dependence on South Africa); Mozambique (effects of past sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, damage in areas bordering Southern Rhodesia and drought); Sao Tome and Principe (inadequate infrastructure); Seychelles (structural imbalance, dependence on tourism and imports); and Zambia (effects of past sanctions against Southern Rhodesia).

The three other countries-Chad, Equatorial Guinea and Uganda-as well as the Central African Republic, were the object of assistance for reconstruction, rehabilitation and development as an aftermath of civil strife and unsettled economic and social conditions. For Chad, the Assembly also called for emergency humanitarian assistance.

In addition, drought-stricken areas in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda were being aided under related programmes, and the Sudano-Sahelian region was benefiting from a medium- and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme (see p. 968).

The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) -after considering a report by the UNDP Administrator on implementation of the Assembly's 1979 requests for increased assistance to the 13 African countries-adopted a decision on 26 June 1980 by which it stated that it had responded appropriately by its action to ensure that the largest amount of programme resources for 1982-1986 were devoted to countries with a per capita gross national product of up to \$500 a year and that additional resources were given to countries facing special difficulties.

On 21 July 1980, the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and Coordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes made an oral report to the Economic and Social Council on the status of the programmes for the 13 African States. The Council took note of this report by decision 1950/158, adopted, without objection, on 23 July on an oral proposal by Nigeria.

To each of the countries involved in a previously established special economic assistance programme-except for Chad and Uganda, where local conditions did not permit-the Secretary-General sent review missions composed of officials from several United Nations organizations to survey the economic situation and the progress of the programme. The missions assessed the level of assistance-bilateral and multilateral-received by each country, described ongoing projects and, in many cases, detailed new projects proposed by the Government. The estimated cost of each project was given, for the information of potential donors. The missions' reports were annexed to a series of reports by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, which had requested this information by resolutions adopted in December 1979.

The Secretary-General also submitted to the Assembly a report dated 7 October 1980 containing replies by specialized agencies and organs of the United Nations system giving an account of their activities for the countries involved in these programmes. The Assembly took note of this report on 5 December by decision 35/423, adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Com-

mittee, which had approved it similarly on 20 November on an oral proposal of its Chairman.

The Assembly also adopted on 5 December, without vote, a resolution on each of the countries concerned, except Seychelles, which had stated that it was not asking for a resolution in 1980. By these texts, which were approved without vote by the Second Committee, the Assembly appealed to United Nations Member States and intergovernmental bodies to assist the affected countries, and requested United Nations organizations and programmes to increase their assistance programmes, co-operate with the Secretary-General in organizing a programme for each country, and report to him periodically on what they had done and spent for that purpose. In most cases the agencies were asked to bring to the attention of their governing bodies the special needs of the countries concerned and report their decisions to the Secretary-General. Member States and international financial institutions were urged in most cases to contribute to the special accounts established by the United Nations to channel contributions to the affected Governments. For the programmes already established, the Secretary-General was asked to mobilize resources for financial, technical and material assistance. In all cases he was requested to report on progress to the Economic and Social Council in 1981, and to the Assembly.

By resolution 35/106, also adopted on 5 December 1980, the Assembly authorized a review by the Economic and Social Council of the economic situation of Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, and Seychelles with a view to their inclusion in the United Nations list of least developed countries (see p. 548). This action, in decision 1980/161 of 24 July, was taken at the Council's request.

By resolution 35/117 of 10 December, on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Assembly called on Member States and organizations to participate actively in the United Nations special economic assistance programmes and to increase their assistance to African States affected by natural or other disasters. It requested the Secretary-General to co-ordinate with similar programmes organized by OAU. (See p. 292.)

Details follow on each of the special economic assistance programmes for African countries (other than Zimbabwe, dealt with earlier in this chapter-see p. 248).

#### Special economic assistance

##### Benin

In a letter to the Secretary-General dated 13 October 1980, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of Benin said his country's ex-

pectations had not been met by the international response to an appeal made by the Security Council in 1977<sup>14</sup> for assistance to help repair the damage caused by an attack by mercenaries against the capital city of Cotonou in January 1977. He requested that means of implementing the Council's resolution be explored at the 1980 regular session of the General Assembly.

The economic problems facing Benin were described by its representative to the Assembly's Second Committee on 4 November. The main problem was a decline in the volume of its commercial crops and the low world prices for agricultural products. Benin attributed the situation largely to the failure to correct the unequal relations between raw-materials producers and industrialized countries, to drought and desertification, and to the poor response to the Security Council's 1977 appeal.

On 5 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 35/88, by which it requested the establishment of an international assistance programme for Benin. The text was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, where it had been similarly approved on 19 November, on the basis of a draft sponsored by 63 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) and introduced by Algeria.

By this resolution, the Assembly appealed to Member States and organizations to provide assistance to help Benin overcome its financial and economic difficulties, requested United Nations organizations and programmes to increase their aid and co-operate with the Secretary-General in organizing an international assistance programme, and asked him to mobilize resources for such a programme to meet the country's specific economic and development needs.

##### Botswana

The mission sent by the Secretary-General to review the economic situation in Botswana reported, after its visit from 25 to 28 February 1980, that 12 of the 16 projects identified as required to meet the country's emergency and strategic needs had been completed since the United Nations special economic assistance programme began in 1977. It identified 13 additional projects, estimated to cost \$34 million, aimed at rehabilitating and developing the border area with Zimbabwe following the political settlement there. The mission was sent in pursuance of December 1979 resolutions of the General

<sup>14</sup> See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 215. resolution 419(1977) of 24 November 1977.

Assembly<sup>45</sup> and the Security Council<sup>46</sup> by which the Secretary-General had been asked to organize assistance and keep the situation under review.

The mission reported that work had begun on the four remaining projects from the existing programme. They concerned emergency railway operation, oil storage depots, tarring of the Botswana-Zambia road and airport construction. For its economic security, Botswana was planning a phased take-over of the railway line within Botswana previously operated by Rhodesia Railways. To provide a cushion against possible disruption of oil supplies, which moved overland through neighbouring South Africa, it needed to fill recently built storage tanks.

The proposed new projects were for: rehabilitation of farms, forests, fisheries and a game park near the border with Zimbabwe, which had been affected by fighting and uncertain security in recent years; eradication of an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, due largely to a breakdown in veterinary controls as a consequence of the security situation; and improvements in transport and communication links with Zimbabwe, following the resumption of normal relations. The largest projects were a \$14.9 million scheme to renew railway track and a \$10.4 million plan to engineer and surface the last link in a north-south road near the Zimbabwe border.

After examining this report, the General Assembly, on 5 December, adopted without vote resolution 35/98, on continued assistance to Botswana. The text-a draft introduced by Senegal on behalf of 45 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) - had been approved in the same manner by the Second Committee on 19 November.

By this resolution, the Assembly endorsed the revised assistance programme set out in the mission's report, drawing particular attention to the transport and communications, rehabilitation and drought-relief projects. It reiterated its appeal to States and organizations for assistance, including food aid, and requested the Secretary-General to continue mobilizing resources for Botswana and to arrange for a review of the programme in 1981.

#### Cape Verde

The economic and financial situation of Cape Verde remained serious in 1979, according to the mission sent by the Secretary-General from 2 to 6 March 1980 to review the progress of the special economic assistance programme for that country, initiated three years earlier. Irregular rainfall had led to a virtually complete failure of the cereal crop, creating a food deficit estimated

at about 64,000 tonnes for 1980. The trade deficit had continued its steady increase, and the Government had been able to meet only 61 per cent of its 1979 investment target of \$53.2 million.

The mission, sent in pursuance of a General Assembly request in December 1979 that the Secretary-General arrange for a review of the programme,<sup>47</sup> reported that only four of the 88 projects in the programme had been completed, 14 others were expected to be completed shortly and assistance had been promised for 36 projects, leaving 34 for which no aid had been pledged. The Government had assigned top priority to water and soil development, and the largest element in the programme related to the tapping of groundwater supplies and the construction of surface works for catchment and soil conservation. The prolonged drought and catastrophic fall in the production of food and fodder continued to make food aid essential.

After examining this report, and acting without a vote, the General Assembly, on 5 December, adopted resolution 35/104, on continued assistance to Cape Verde. The text had been approved in similar fashion by the Second Committee on 19 November, on the basis of a draft, revised by its sponsors and introduced by Senegal on behalf of 64 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

By this resolution, the Assembly endorsed the mission's assessment and recommendations, expressed concern that the international response had been insufficient, and reiterated its appeal to States and organizations to provide assistance for Cape Verde's accelerated development, as well as food and fodder. It requested the Secretary-General to continue mobilizing resources for this purpose, to keep the situation under review and to report again in 1981.

#### Comoros

The review mission sent to the Comoros by the Secretary-General from 21 to 28 March 1980 reported that the major single economic problem facing the Government continued to be its budget deficit, which had more than doubled from \$6.5 million in 1979 to \$13.3 million in 1980. The mission was informed that only \$4.2 million of the \$6.8 million needed for the Government's 1980 capital investment plans had been secured. The balance of trade continued to show a sizable deficit, attributed by the Government mainly to an increase in the cost of food imports.

<sup>45</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 239, resolution 34/125 of 14 December 1979.

<sup>46</sup> Ibid, p. 217, resolution 460(1979) of 21 December 1979.

<sup>47</sup> Ibid, p. 252, resolution 34/119 of 14 December 1979.

Reviewing the \$38 million United Nations-sponsored special economic assistance programme for the Comoros, the mission reported that 29 of the 39 projects had been fully funded and another seven had received partial funding, leaving three unimplemented. Remaining projects for which international assistance was needed included budgetary support, airport improvement and creation of a petroleum reserve. The mission was sent in pursuance of a 1979 request by the General Assembly that the Secretary-General arrange for a review of the country's economic situation and the aid programme.<sup>48</sup>

The Assembly, after considering this report, adopted without vote on 5 December resolution 35/97. The text had been approved by the Second Committee on 19 November, also without vote; the draft, introduced by Senegal, was revised and sponsored by 51 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

By this resolution, the Assembly, noting with concern that the assistance which the Comoros had received fell short of its urgent requirements, reiterated its appeal to Member States and organizations to provide aid to help the country overcome its financial and economic difficulties, in particular its budgetary and balance-of-payments deficits. The Secretary-General was requested to continue mobilizing resources for the programme and to review the situation for renewed consideration by the Assembly in 1981.

#### Djibouti

The mission sent by the Secretary-General to review the status of the special economic assistance programme for Djibouti reported, after a visit to that country from 19 to 25 July 1980, that despite depressed port activity and a persistent drought in the interior, Djibouti had experienced some development in the past two years, due in large part to international assistance. With the decline in the role of the port, brought about in part by the development of new and improved facilities elsewhere in the region, the Government was exploring programmes to diversify the economy. The drought had seriously reduced forage for livestock and was beginning to affect the availability of water in rural areas. Food and other assistance was needed for drought victims as well as for the large number of refugees who had entered the country.

The mission reported that a number of projects in the special economic assistance programme, including port and transport improvements, had been completed, and funding had been arranged for others, at a total cost of more than \$68 million. However, some new projects had become urgent in order to reduce Djibouti's

heavy dependence on its port, develop alternative employment opportunities and increase exports. At the same time, new investments in the port were needed to maintain it and improve its efficiency.

On 26 June, the UNDP Governing Council, after reviewing revised data on the country's gross national product, decided to increase the indicative planning figure of projected UNDP assistance for Djibouti from \$905,000 to \$2.2 million for the 1977-1981 planning cycle.

After receiving the results of the review of the special economic assistance programme, which it had requested in 1979,<sup>49</sup> the General Assembly, on 5 December 1980, adopted resolution 35/89 on assistance to Djibouti. The text, sponsored by 42 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) and introduced by Bangladesh, had been approved in the Second Committee on 19 November. Approval was without a vote in both cases.

By this resolution, the Assembly endorsed the assessment and recommendations in the mission's report. It drew attention to the critical economic situation confronting Djibouti and the assistance needed for drought victims and for projects submitted by the Government. It renewed its appeal for aid to Djibouti from Member States and organizations, and requested the Secretary-General to continue mobilizing resources and to review progress on the programme for consideration by the Assembly in 1981.

In addition to organizing the special economic assistance programme, the United Nations was involved in aiding refugees in Djibouti (see p. 934) and in helping its drought-stricken areas (see p. 970).

#### Guinea-Bissau

Rainfall in Guinea-Bissau was again inadequate in 1979, causing a poor harvest and large-scale import of cereals, according to the report of the mission sent to that country by the Secretary-General from 7 to 12 March 1980 to review the status of the United Nations special economic assistance programme. As a result, the country faced a food deficit of 46,000 tonnes for 1980. Both budget and balance-of-payments deficits also continued to be serious, with the budget deficit for 1979 expected to exceed \$16 million. The Government would have to depend for some time on external sources for public capital expenditure and might even require foreign assistance for its recurrent expenditures.

<sup>48</sup> Ibid., p. 253, resolution 34/127 of 14 December 1979.

<sup>49</sup> Ibid., p. 254, resolution 34/124 of 14 December 1979.

The mission, sent in response to a December 1979 request by the General Assembly for a review of the situation,<sup>50</sup> reported that international assistance had fallen far short of Guinea-Bissau's needs. No progress had been made on 26 out of the 83 potential assistance projects reviewed by the mission. Guinea-Bissau required foreign assistance both to meet serious economic and financial problems and to cope with the serious food deficit.

On 5 December, the Assembly, after reviewing this report, adopted without vote resolution 35/95, on assistance to Guinea-Bissau. The Second Committee had approved the text on 19 November, also without vote; the draft, sponsored and revised by 68 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), was introduced by Senegal.

By this resolution, the Assembly endorsed the assessment and recommendations in the mission's report, called on Member States and organizations to respond to Guinea-Bissau's need for food aid, and renewed its appeal for assistance to help the country overcome its financial and economic difficulties and implement the projects identified in the mission's report. It requested the Secretary-General to continue mobilizing resources for this programme and to arrange for a review of progress for consideration by the Assembly in 1981.

#### Lesotho

The mission which the Secretary-General sent to Lesotho from 3 to 11 June 1980 to examine the economic situation and the progress of the United Nations special economic assistance programme reported that the country's gross national product had grown at an average annual rate of about 9 per cent in recent years, with the public sector and the construction industry making important contributions. Agricultural output had been declining, because of adverse weather conditions as well as the persistence of poor cultivation practices, overstocking and erosion. Lesotho was a land-locked country entirely surrounded by South Africa, and one of the objectives of the current five-year development plan (1980/81-1984/85) was to reduce its vulnerability to external economic and political pressures through sustainable economic growth and diversification.

The mission reported that, according to information from the Lesotho Government, the international community had provided or pledged \$160 million under the special economic assistance programme, including \$37 million during the year ended 31 May 1980. A number of small projects had been completed and many large ones had received substantial funds, including nearly \$34 million to construct a national airport

as well as other money for a satellite communications system, a flour mill (already in operation), food reserves and road-works. To lessen the country's dependence on South Africa, Lesotho had put forward new proposals for international assistance, involving roads, the wool industry, livestock marketing and small hydroelectric power plants in rural areas.

The General Assembly, after considering this review, carried out in pursuance of its 1979 request,<sup>51</sup> adopted without vote on 5 December 1980 resolution 35/96, on assistance to Lesotho. The text, sponsored by 22 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) and introduced by Senegal, was approved by the Second Committee on 19 November, also without vote.

By this resolution, the Assembly, endorsing the assessment in the mission's report, reiterated its appeal to Member States and organizations to assist Lesotho in the implementation of unfunded projects, and called on them to help Lesotho achieve greater self-sufficiency in food production, ensure an adequate and regular supply of oil, and develop its air and road transport systems. Recalling that a meeting of donors had been held in Lesotho from 5 to 9 November 1979, it urged Member States and organizations to provide assistance in accordance with the outcome of that meeting. Finally, it requested the Secretary-General to continue mobilizing resources for Lesotho, to report on the type of assistance Lesotho needed to absorb migrant workers returning from South Africa into its economy, and to arrange for a review of the situation and the special economic assistance programme before the 1981 Assembly session.

#### Mozambique

The mission sent by the Secretary-General to Mozambique from 8 to 17 February 1980, in pursuance of a 1979 request by the General Assembly,<sup>52</sup> reported that the country's economy had shown signs of improvement over the past two years but that there was still a critical shortage of foreign exchange and shortages of raw materials and spare parts for industry. Economic activity had been seriously disrupted by attacks from Southern Rhodesia in 1979. The value of exports had risen by 40 per cent in 1979 over 1978, but the Government had forecast a \$66 million deficit in the 1980 budget and a \$140 million balance-of-payments deficit. Mozambique had faced a serious maize shortage in 1979 as a result of drought and attacks from Southern Rhodesia, and a major drought in 1980 necessitated large imports of wheat, maize and rice.

<sup>50</sup> Ibid., p. 255, resolution 34/121 of 14 December 1979.

<sup>51</sup> Ibid., p. 241, resolution 34/130 of 14 December 1979.

<sup>52</sup> Ibid., p. 236, resolution 34/129 of 14 December 1979.

About \$113 million in international assistance had been paid or pledged during 1979, the mission reported. Food imports would have to be externally financed, and about \$15 million for fertilizers would be required. To rehabilitate its economy, Mozambique would need nearly \$127 million for ports, railways and airports, \$2 million for telecommunications, \$13 million to rehabilitate agriculture in border provinces, \$4.5 million to repair petroleum facilities and generators, and \$5 million to build food warehouses. Total rehabilitation and reconstruction needs were estimated at about \$152 million in 1980.

By a letter to the Secretary-General dated 20 October, Mozambique transmitted an appeal of 29 August from its Government for international assistance to cope with the effects of the drought which, it said, had affected some 1.5 million people in six provinces, killing cattle, cutting food production by half and causing serious health problems. It asked for food, medicines, seeds, equipment and transport.

After considering the mission's report and Mozambique's appeal, the General Assembly, on 5 December, adopted resolution 35/99, on continued assistance to Mozambique. The text, revised by its sponsors, was approved by the Second Committee on 19 November; it was sponsored by 59 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) and introduced by Senegal. Approval in both cases was without a vote.

By this resolution, the Assembly, endorsing the assessment and major recommendations in the mission's report, called on Member States and organizations to assist Mozambique and asked all States to grant it the same treatment as that enjoyed by the least developed among the developing countries. It appealed specifically for external aid in foodstuffs and medicines, and technical co-operation for disaster preparedness and prevention. The Secretary-General was requested to continue mobilizing resources and to arrange for a review of the situation for consideration by the Assembly in 1981.

Australia and Sweden, the latter speaking on behalf of the Nordic countries, said they had joined in the consensus on this resolution on the understanding that established United Nations procedures must be followed- including review by the Committee for Development Planning- before a nation was granted the treatment of a least developed country. The Federal Republic of Germany and Japan, making a similar point, added that, with regard to their bilateral development assistance, they could apply the conditions granted to the least developed countries only to countries recognized by the United Nations as being in that category.

#### Sao Tome and Principe

Drought and a lack of adequate agricultural extension services made it impossible for Sao Tome and Principe to carry out in 1979 a campaign to produce food crops for the local market, according to the mission sent to the country by the Secretary-General from 23 to 28 February 1980. The mission, which reviewed the economic situation in the country and the progress of the United Nations special economic assistance programme, as requested by the General Assembly in 1979,<sup>53</sup> reported that Sao Tome and Principe would need to import 11,100 tonnes of essential foodstuffs in 1980 but that only 2,085 tonnes had been committed as of March.

The mission said that progress had been made on all but 12 of the 48 projects (one was withdrawn) recommended by a United Nations mission in 1978, at a total cost of more than \$21 million.<sup>54</sup> The remaining projects called for aid in such areas as fisheries, food industries, aviation, shipping and ports, schools, a training institute, and vehicles for health and sanitation work.

On 26 June 1980, the UNDP Governing Council took note of an assurance given by the UNDP Administrator that a solution was being worked out with a view to upgrading UNDP's representation in Sao Tome and Principe by establishing a separate office in that country.

After receiving the report of the review mission, the General Assembly on 5 December adopted without vote resolution 35/93, on assistance to Sao Tome and Principe. It acted on the recommendation of the Second Committee, which had approved in similar fashion on 19 November- after it had been revised- a draft introduced by Senegal on behalf of 43 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

By this resolution, the Assembly, endorsing the mission's assessment and recommendations and expressing regret that the assistance provided had fallen far short of the country's needs, renewed its appeal to Member States and organizations for aid to enable Sao Tome and Principe to launch a development programme, and requested them to take special measures on the country's behalf until the Committee for Development Planning examined the situation. It requested the Secretary-General to continue mobilizing resources and to arrange for a review of the situation for consideration by the Assembly in 1981.

#### Seychelles

The mission sent by the Secretary-General to Seychelles from 31 March to 3 April 1980 to

<sup>53</sup> Ibid., p. 256, resolution 34/131 of 14 December 1979.

<sup>54</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 251.

review the status of the United Nations special economic assistance programme, as requested by the General Assembly in 1979,<sup>55</sup> reported that the country had lost an estimated \$22 million in development aid in 1980 due to political difficulties with its major traditional donors, France and the United Kingdom. Lacking any significant surplus in its budget, the Government had had to borrow for public investment purposes, raising net public debt from \$8.6 million in 1978 to more than \$16.7 million in 1979. The economy, particularly dependent on tourism, was extremely vulnerable to world inflation due to its heavy reliance on imports of food, manufactures, fuel and construction materials.

The mission also reported that, of a total of 33 projects identified in the special economic assistance programme, 24 had been fully or partially financed. An appendix to the mission's report described 23 of the 33 projects, including five of six new ones that had been proposed by the Government in 1979: a port-improvement feasibility study, a State abattoir, a new school, land settlement schemes and hospital improvement. The sixth, an ice-making plant, had been funded.

In a letter to the Secretary-General dated 11 November, Seychelles announced that, although it continued to require substantial assistance, it would not propose to the General Assembly in 1980 a resolution on the subject, as the annual passage of such texts had not resulted in an increase in aid. Instead, Seychelles invited the implementation of existing resolutions.

On 5 December, the Assembly, by decision 35/423, took note of the Secretary-General's report on assistance to Seychelles. The Second Committee approved this decision on 20 November, on an oral proposal by the Chairman. Both actions were taken without a vote.

#### Zambia

Zambia had successfully carried out an economic stabilization programme, reduced its external debt and moved its balance-of-payments position from deficit to an estimated \$29.1 million surplus, according to the report of the mission sent to that country by the Secretary-General from 17 to 23 February 1980 to review the status of the United Nations special economic assistance programme, as requested by the General Assembly.<sup>56</sup> The Government expected an improvement in the economic situation and a larger balance-of-payments surplus in 1980. However, transport continued to be the major problem, as it would take a long time to repair damage caused by the fighting in and around neighbouring Southern Rhodesia, including the destruction of 11 bridges (see also p. 266). Zambia had also faced a severe

maize shortage in 1979 as a result of drought and delays in the arrival of fertilizers, and the crop outlook for 1980 was unfavourable, necessitating the import of an estimated 209,000 tonnes of maize, externally financed.

Zambia would need some \$375 million for reconstruction and rehabilitation to recover from the losses of recent years, the mission stated. Most of this would be for transport (\$340 million), with additional sums needed for rehabilitation of border areas and for telecommunications. The Government had signed international assistance agreements totalling about \$232.6 million in 1979.

After considering this report, the Assembly adopted without vote on 5 December 1980 resolution 35/94, on assistance to Zambia. Sponsored by 43 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) and introduced by Senegal, the resolution was approved in similar fashion by the Second Committee on 19 November, as revised by its sponsors.

By this resolution, the Assembly endorsed the mission's assessment and recommendations. Expressing concern that assistance had fallen far short of Zambia's needs, it appealed for urgent assistance to enable the country to reconstruct its transport system, rehabilitate its destroyed infrastructure, and clear land-mines and other remnants of war in the border areas. It also appealed for additional food aid, and called on Member States and organizations to provide aid in the form of grants wherever possible. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was requested to continue his humanitarian assistance programmes on behalf of refugees in Zambia, with help from the international community. Finally, the Secretary-General was asked to continue mobilizing resources and to arrange for a review of the situation for consideration at the 1981 Assembly session.

Assistance for reconstruction,  
rehabilitation and development

#### Central African Republic

In a statement during the general debate in the General Assembly on 9 October 1980, the Vice-Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Central African Republic, stating that his country had been ruined by 14 years of dictatorship and plunder, outlined steps towards economic and social recovery it had been taking since the overthrow of the former regime in September 1979, and said the country needed considerable amounts of foreign capital.

<sup>55</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 257, resolution 34/126 of 14 December 1979.

<sup>56</sup> Ibid., p. 223, resolution 34/128 of 14 December 1979.

On 5 December, by resolution 35/87, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to organize a programme of financial, technical and material assistance to the Central African Republic to enable it to meet its long- and short-term needs for reconstruction, rehabilitation and development. The resolution was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, which approved it in similar fashion on 19 November, on the basis of a text sponsored by 46 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), revised by them and introduced by Senegal.

Also by this resolution, the Assembly urgently appealed for contributions by Member States and organizations, and requested them to give special treatment to the Central African Republic. It requested the Secretary-General to open a special account to channel such contributions, to send a mission to consult on additional assistance needed and to report in 1981 on implementation of the resolution.

#### Chad

The Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly on 26 September 1980 that, until the security situation improved, it would not be possible for a United Nations mission to visit Chad to discuss the country's reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs, as requested by the Assembly in 1979.<sup>57</sup> He added that large numbers of people were homeless and more than 300,000 had been forced to seek asylum in neighbouring countries, notably the United Republic of Cameroon.

Supplementing this report with an oral account to the Second Committee on 3 November, the Joint Co-ordinator for Special Economic Assistance Programmes said the Government of Chad had informed the Secretary-General that the country needed urgent humanitarian assistance to deal with the consequences of internal strife. The International Red Cross was providing humanitarian aid inside Chad, while the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other United Nations agencies had instituted programmes to help Chad refugees in the Sudan and the United Republic of Cameroon. Plans had been completed to restart United Nations-sponsored programmes of humanitarian and development assistance once conditions within the country improved.

On 5 December, the Assembly adopted two resolutions on assistance to Chad, both without vote, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, which had approved them in similar fashion on 19 November on the basis of texts introduced by Senegal.

By the first of these, resolution 35/92 A, the

Assembly appealed to Member States and organizations to provide emergency aid to meet Chad's reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs. It requested the Secretary-General to organize a programme to this end and to dispatch a mission, once peace was restored, to review its needs with the Government. He was asked to report to the Assembly on the matter in 1981. This resolution had 41 sponsors (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

The second resolution, 35/92 B, dealt with emergency humanitarian assistance. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to send a mission to Chad to assess the scope of the problem and the volume of aid required. He was asked to mobilize international humanitarian assistance on behalf of those suffering from the war, to contact Chad urgently with a view to the appointment of a resident co-ordinator who would also act as special representative for emergency relief operations, and to report to the Assembly in 1981 on implementation of the resolution. The Assembly appealed to Member States and organizations to provide assistance urgently to enable Chad to aid the people affected by the civil war. Before its approval, the draft of this resolution was revised in Committee by its 37 sponsors (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), following informal consultations presided over by a Vice-Chairman.

#### Equatorial Guinea

The Governing Council of UNDP agreed on 14 February 1980 to allocate an additional \$258,000 for Equatorial Guinea during the 1977-1981 planning cycle of UNDP assistance, and authorized, as an exception, limited borrowing from the following five-year cycle, if required, for urgent technical co-operation activities in 1980-1981. It also authorized the extension to Equatorial Guinea, for 1980 and 1981, of other benefits accorded by UNDP to least developed countries.

From 28 July to 6 August 1980, a mission sent by the Secretary-General visited Equatorial Guinea to review its needs, in pursuance of a 1979 decision by the General Assembly to organize an international assistance programme for the country.<sup>58</sup> The mission found, according to its report, that the Government had instituted a number of measures to extricate the country from the economic disorder and administrative chaos which had engulfed it prior to the overthrow of the previous regime in August 1979. However, since there was unlikely to be a budget surplus from which capital investment

<sup>57</sup> Ibid. p. 260, resolution 34/120 of 14 December 1979.

<sup>58</sup> Ibid. p. 261, resolution 34/123 of 14 December 1979.



funds could be obtained, the Government would look to external donors and international organizations to help finance its investment programme. The mission thought that foreign budgetary support for a development programme and for the payment of local as well as capital costs of assistance projects might also be considered. Grants or soft loans would also be needed in view of the balance-of-payments deficit.

The mission drew up a \$59 million programme of development and other assistance, consisting of \$28 million for urgent rehabilitation and reconstruction, \$20 million for medium- and long-term development, and \$11 million in emergency humanitarian assistance. It expressed the view that Equatorial Guinea's economy could reach, within five or six years, the level it had achieved on independence in 1968, provided that the country benefited from political stability, rehabilitation of its infrastructure, adequate influx of capital in the form of grants and soft loans, sufficient manpower and technical assistance. It called particular attention to the acute shortage of trained manpower.

After receiving the mission's report, the General Assembly, on 5 December 1980, adopted without vote resolution 35/105, on assistance to Equatorial Guinea. Introduced by Senegal on behalf of 40 sponsors (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below,) the resolution was twice revised by them before the Second Committee approved it on 20 November, also without vote.

By this resolution, the Assembly, endorsing the assessment and recommendations contained in the mission's report, appealed to Member States and organizations to contribute to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs of Equatorial Guinea, and requested them to grant special measures to the country pending a review of the situation by the Committee for Development Planning. It also appealed to Member States to help the Government organize educational and training programmes to overcome the country's critical shortage of trained and skilled manpower, and requested the International Labour Organisation to help in manpower training and in formulating a labour code and employment policies. The Secretary-General was requested to continue mobilizing resources for the programme and arrange for a review of the situation for consideration by the Assembly in 1981.

Egypt, explaining its position on the resolution, said that, while it would not withdraw its sponsorship, it saw no justification for changes in the text made by the sponsors which, in its view, implied an unwarranted link between aid and the economic, social and political conditions in the country. Preferring the previous text, it

voiced reservations to a preambular paragraph in the second revision, by which the Assembly noted with satisfaction efforts made to ensure the welfare of all citizens of Equatorial Guinea. This replaced a paragraph in the first revision noting with satisfaction the effort made to ensure full respect for the rights of the country's citizens, which in turn had been changed from similarly noting that the Government had taken measures to ensure full respect for their human rights.

#### Uganda

On 26 June 1980, the UNDP Governing Council, expressing deep concern about deteriorating economic and social conditions in Uganda, decided to review the situation in 1981 and requested the UNDP Administrator to report on UNDP's assistance to Uganda. The Council took note of the Administrator's assurance that every effort would be made to accommodate Uganda's needs.

In an oral report to the Economic and Social Council on 21 July, the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and Coordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes stated that an emergency airlift had been organized for areas in Uganda where, as a result of a breakdown of law and order and a severe drought, more than 500,000 people were threatened by starvation. Supplies would be adequate to provide a bare survival ration until September, when local food production was expected to become available. Nevertheless, the situation in northern Uganda remained critical, and cereals and proteins would continue to be needed after September, together with transport.

In a report to the General Assembly dated 26 September, the Secretary-General said that, because of unsettled conditions in Uganda, he had not been able to send a mission there to identify its urgent rehabilitation and reconstruction needs, as the Assembly had requested in 1979.<sup>59</sup> However, the situation had improved and provisional arrangements had been made for such a mission. Meanwhile, the United Nations had continued to provide food, medicines, vehicles, seeds, agricultural implements and other needs for people in drought-stricken areas, though the amount of humanitarian assistance being provided was well below the country's urgent needs, particularly in the north.

The Assembly, on 5 December, adopted without vote resolution 35/103, on assistance to Uganda. The resolution, sponsored by 37 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) and introduced by Senegal, was approved in similar fashion by the Second Committee on 19 November.

<sup>59</sup> Ibid, p. 261, resolution 34/122 of 14 December 1979.

By this resolution, the Assembly renewed its appeal to Member States and organizations for contributions to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs of Uganda and to its emergency requirements, making use of the special United Nations account for this purpose. It asked the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue humanitarian assistance for Uganda. It requested the Secretary-General to

continue mobilizing resources for assistance and to send a mission to Uganda to consult on its most urgent reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs, arranging for a review of the situation for consideration by the Assembly in 1981.

In addition to organizing the special economic assistance programme, the United Nations was involved in providing aid to Uganda's drought-stricken areas (see p. 971).

#### Documentary references and texts of resolutions

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Plenary meetings 40,41,43.

E/1980/42/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 27th session, Geneva, 2-30 June, Chapter XI (decision 80/16, section I).

Decision 1980/158 (paras. (a) and (b)), as orally proposed by Nigeria, adopted (paras. (a)-(c) as a whole) without objection by Council.

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 23 July 1980, the Council took note of the oral report made on behalf of the Secretary-General by the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes, on:

(a) The situation in Botswana, Cape Verde, the Comoros, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Tonga and Zambia;

(b) Assistance for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Uganda;

(c) -Assistance to student refugees from Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 36-40,42-45.  
Plenary meetings 83, 84.

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1980. Chapter XXXII (paras. 14 and 15).

A/35/497. Special economic and disaster relief assistance to Botswana, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Tonga, Uganda and Zambia. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/663. Report of Second Committee (on special economic and disaster relief assistance), draft decision (para. (d)). as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved (paras. (a)-(d) as a whole) without vote by Committee on 20 November, meeting 45.

Decision 35/423 (para. (d)), as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/663. adopted (paras. (a)-(d) as a whole) without vote by Assembly.

At its 84th meeting, on 5 December 1980, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, took note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Seychelles;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Dominican Republic;

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Tonga;

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Botswana, Cape Verde, Chad, the Comoros, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Tonga, Uganda and Zambia.

#### Special economic assistance

##### BENIN

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 37, 42, 44.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 43.  
Plenary meeting 84.

A/35/538 (S/14219). Letter of 13 October from Minister for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of Benin.

A/C.2/35/L.71. Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 19 November, meeting 44.

A/C.2/35/L.99, A/C.5/35/64, A/35/683. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution V recommended by Second Committee in A/35/663. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/35/663. Report of Second Committee (on special economic and disaster relief assistance), draft resolution V.

Resolution 35/88, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/663, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 84.

#### The General Assembly,

Having considered, under the item entitled "Special economic and disaster relief assistance," the request of 13 October 1980 of the Government of Benin,

Recalling the provisions of Security Council resolutions 404(1977) of 8 February 1977, 405(1977) of 14 April 1977 and 419(1977) of 24 November 1977, and in particular paragraph 5 of resolution 419(1977) in which the Council appealed to all States and all appropriate international organizations, including the United Nations and the specialized agencies, to assist Benin to repair the damage caused by the act of aggression,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General of 29 September 1978 on assistance to Benin,

Noting that, in paragraph 8 of its resolution 419(1977), the Security Council decided to remain seized of the question.

Having heard the statement made by the representative of Benin before the Second Committee on 4 November 1980. on the serious economic problems of that country,

Taking note of the special situation of Benin, which is among the least developed countries,

1. Appeals to Member States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to provide effective and continuous financial, material and technical assistance to Benin so as to help that country overcome its financial and economic difficulties;

2. Requests the competent organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to maintain and increase their current and future programmes of assistance to Benin, to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance and to report periodically to him on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist that country;

3. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To take steps to re-evaluate the specific economic problems encountered by Benin and, in consultation with the Government, to establish an international programme of assistance to meet the specific economic and development needs of the country;

(b) To mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Benin;

(c) To ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made to organize an international programme of assistance to Benin to mobilize that assistance;

(d) To report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1981 on the progress achieved in the mobilization of assistance to Benin and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

#### BOTSWANA

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 36,38,42,44.  
Plenary meeting 84.

A/35/162(S/13870). Report of Secretary-General (annexing report of review mission to Botswana, 25-28 February).

A/C.2/35/L.83. Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nigeria, Norway, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 19 November, meeting 44.

A/35/663. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution XV.

Resolution 35/98, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/663, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 84.

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 403(1977) of 14 January 1977 and 406(1977) of 25 May 1977, concerning the complaint by the Government of Botswana regarding acts of aggression committed against its territory by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia,

Recalling a/s Security Council resolution 460(1979) of 21 December 1979, in which all Member States and specialized agencies were called upon to provide urgent assistance to Zimbabwe and the front-line States,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 32/97 of 13 December 1977, 33/130 of 19 December 1978 and 34/125 of 14 December 1979, in which the Assembly, inter alia, recognized the special economic hardship confronting Botswana as a result of diverting funds from current and planned development projects to effective arrangements for security against attacks and threats by Southern Rhodesia,

and endorsed the assessments and recommendations contained in the notes by the Secretary-General dated 28 March 1977 and 26 October 1977 and in his reports of 7 July 1978 and 28 August 1979,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 19 June 1980, to which was annexed the report of the mission which he sent to Botswana in response to General Assembly resolution 34/125,

Noting with satisfaction that the war in Zimbabwe has now stopped,

Noting the need of the Government of Botswana to rehabilitate and develop effective road, rail and air communications, both internally and with the rest of the world, in view of the uncertain political situation in the region, Botswana's vulnerability as a land-locked country and its dependence on the externally controlled railway systems for the transport of its principal exports and imports,

Noting a/s the urgent need to complete speedily the projects that have been identified in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Botswana,

Expressing deep concern at the critical food shortage currently being experienced as a result of a continuing drought and at the serious adverse effects of the accelerating outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in Botswana,

1. Endorses fully the revised programme of assistance contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General and calls the attention of the international community to the outstanding needs for assistance identified therein;

2. Notes that, while the response from some Member States and international organizations to the appeals of the Secretary-General has been encouraging, there is urgent need to maintain the flow of contributions to carry out the remainder of the emergency programme, the implementation of parts of which remains a critical necessity;

3. Draws the attention of States and international and intergovernmental organizations particularly to the projects in the field of transport and communications, as well as to the priority requirements to rehabilitate the border areas most adversely affected by the war and to deal with the drought situation in accordance with the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

4. Reiterates its appeal to all States and intergovernmental organizations to provide generous assistance to enable Botswana to carry out the remainder of its planned development projects, as well as those made necessary by the current political and economic situation;

5. Appeals to all Member States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Botswana to enable it to carry out its planned development programme without interruption;

6. Appeals also to the international community to provide, on an urgent basis, additional food aid to Botswana to enable it to meet its current emergency food needs;

7. Urges Member States and organizations which are already implementing or are negotiating assistance programmes for Botswana to expand them, wherever possible;

8. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the assistance they are rendering to Botswana, for which the General Assembly has requested the Secretary-General to implement a special economic assistance programme, and to report on the results of that assistance and their decisions to the Secretary-General in time for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

9. Appeals to the international community to contribute to the special account established by the Secretary-General for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Botswana:

10. Requests the appropriate specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Botswana;

11. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Botswana;

(b) To keep the situation in Botswana under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions concerned and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1981, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Botswana;

(c) To arrange for a review of the economic situation in Botswana and the progress made in organizing and implementing the special economic assistance programme for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

#### CAPE VERDE

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 36-38.40.42,44.  
Plenary meeting 84.

A/35/332 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General (annexing report of review mission to Cape Verde, 2-6 March).

A/C.2/35/L.90. Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe: draft resolution.

A/C.2/35/L.90/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 60 powers and by German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Romania and United States, approved without vote by Second Committee on 19 November, meeting 44.

A/35/663. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution XXI.

Resolution 35/104, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/663, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 84.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/127 of 19 December 1978, in which it made an appeal to the international community to provide generous and immediate assistance to the development programme recommended in the report of the Secretary-General on the mission which he sent to Cape Verde in response to General Assembly resolution 32/99 of 13 December 1977, and requested the Secretary-General, inter alia, to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Cape Verde,

Recalling a/so that in its resolutions 31/17 of 24 November 1976 and 32/99 of 13 December 1977 it noted with concern the grave economic situation existing in Cape Verde as a result of a severe and prolonged drought, the total lack of infrastructure for development and other social and economic strains on the economy of the country.

Recalling further its resolution 34/16 of 9 November 1979 concerning measures to be taken to implement the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the drought-stricken countries of the Sahelian region.

Noting that Cape Verde is classified by the United Nations as a least developed country as well as a most seriously affected country, and is a member of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel,

Recalling its resolution S-11/4 of 15 September 1980 on measures to meet the critical situation in the least developed countries,

Bearing in mind resolution 122(V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, entitled "Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries,"

Recalling its resolutions 31/156 of 21 December 1976 and 32/185 of 19 December 1977, as well as resolution 111(V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, relating to specific action in favour of developing island countries,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 20 August 1980, to which was annexed the report of the mission which he sent to Cape Verde in response to General Assembly resolution 34/119 of 14 December 1979,

Taking note of the development priorities of the Government of Cape Verde, which include urgent programmes for increasing agricultural production and water supplies, the development of fisheries, the promotion of manufacturing, the exploitation of minerals, the development of inter-island transport and port facilities and the improvement of educational facilities,

Drawing the attention of the international community, in particular, to paragraph 30 of the annex to the report of the Secretary-General, concerning the development programme projects for which no financing is yet available,

Noting the severe strain on the recurrent budget of Cape Verde, resulting largely from the drought, and the Government's policy of austerity to reduce the financial deficit,

Noting with satisfaction that some projects have been completed with total or partial financing by the Government of Cape Verde,

Noting the minimum food needs of Cape Verde for 1980, as described in table 6 of the annex to the report of the Secretary-General,

Gravely concerned that the expected harvest for 1981 has been lost as the result of the failure of the seasonal rains and the recurrence of drought,

Recognizing the essential role of food aid for the country at the current stage of development and the fact that the food aid made available to Cape Verde has helped to ensure a minimum availability of food and has, in addition, contributed to labour-intensive development projects through the use of sale proceeds,

Recognizing a/so the gravity and urgency of the economic and social problems confronting Cape Verde, an island country classified as a least developed country, afflicted by severe drought, with a serious food shortage, and the country's need for more effective and immediate assistance for the integral implementation of a programme of accelerated development,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts of the Government and people of Cape Verde, firmly committed to the development of their country,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to mobilize assistance for Cape Verde:

2. Endorses fully the assessment and recommendations contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General and draws the attention of the international community to the urgent requirements for the assistance identified in it;

3. Expresses its appreciation to Member States and international organizations for the assistance provided to Cape Verde, in both development aid and food aid;

4. Expresses its concern, however, that the response of the international community has not been sufficient to meet the situation;

5. Reiterates its appeal to all States, international, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to continue to provide generous financial, material and technical assistance to Cape Verde so as to enable it to carry out a programme of accelerated development;

6. Calls upon Member States to give consideration to the early inclusion of Cape Verde in their programmes of development assistance and, in cases where assistance programmes for Cape Verde are already in force, to expand them, wherever possible;

7. Calls upon the international community to continue to contribute generously to all appeals for food and fodder assistance made by the Government of Cape Verde or on its behalf by the specialized agencies and the other competent organizations of the United Nations system to help it cope with the critical situation in the country;

8. Draws once again the attention of the international community to the special account which was established at United Nations Headquarters by the Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/99, for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Cape Verde;

9. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to continue, through their governing bodies, to consider the special needs of Cape Verde and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 August 1981;

10. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to report periodically to the Secretary-General on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist Cape Verde;

11. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for implementing the programme of development assistance to Cape Verde;

(b) To keep the situation in Cape Verde under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and the international financial institutions concerned and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1981, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Cape Verde;

(c) To arrange for a review of the economic situation of Cape Verde and the progress made in organizing and implementing the special economic assistance programme for that country and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

#### COMOROS

General Assembly- 35th session

Second Committee, meetings 36, 37, 42, 44.

Plenary meeting 84.

A/35/394. Report of Secretary-General (annexing report of review mission to Comoros, 21-28 March).

A/C.2/35/L.82. Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe: draft resolution.

A/C.2/35/L.82/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 50 powers and by Madagascar, approved without vote by Second Committee on 19 November, meeting 44.

A/35/663. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution XIV.

Resolution 35/97. as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/663, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980. meeting 84.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on assistance to the Comoros, particularly resolution 31/42 of 1 December 1976, in which it urgently appealed to the international community to assist the Comoros in an effective and continuous manner so as to enable it to face successfully the critical situation resulting from the economic difficulties experienced by that newly independent country,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 11 September 1980, to which was annexed the report of the review mission which he sent to the Comoros

Taking note of the special problems confronting the Comoros as a developing island country and as one of the least developed among the developing countries.

Noting the priority which the Government of the Comoros has assigned to the questions of infrastructure, transport and telecommunications,

Noting further the grave budget and balance-of-payments problems facing the Comoros,

Recalling its resolution 34/127 of 14 December 1979, in which it noted the appeal of the Economic and Social Council to the international community to respond generously and to continue to assist the Comoros in carrying out its short-term and long-term development programme,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to mobilize assistance for the Comoros;

2. Notes with satisfaction the response by various Member States and organizations to its appeal and that of the Secretary-General for assistance to finance, in whole or in part, a number of projects identified in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General of 3 November 1977;

3. Notes with concern, however, that the assistance thus far provided falls short of the country's urgent requirements and that a substantial amount of assistance is still urgently required to carry out the projects identified in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General of 3 November 1977;

4. Reiterates its appeal to Member States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to provide effective and continuous financial, material and technical assistance to the Comoros to help it overcome its financial and economic difficulties, in particular its budgetary and balance-of-payments deficits;

5. Urges Member States to give special consideration to the inclusion of the Comoros in their bilateral and multilateral programmes of development assistance and, in cases where assistance programmes for the Comoros are already in force, to expand them, wherever possible;

6. Also urges the international community to take fully into account, in providing assistance, the priority which the Comoros gives to projects in the fields of infrastructure, transport and telecommunications;

7. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of the Comoros, and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 August 1981;

8. Appeals to the international community to contribute to the special account which was established at United Nations Headquarters by the Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/92 of 13 December 1977, for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to the Comoros;

9. Requests the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to increase their current programmes of assistance to the Comoros, to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance and to report periodically to him on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist that country;

## 10. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to the Comoros;

(b) To keep the situation in the Comoros under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and International financial institutions concerned and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1981, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for the Comoros;

(c) To arrange for a review of the economic situation of the Comoros and the progress made in organizing and implementing the special economic assistance programme for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

## DJIBOUTI

E/1980/42/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 27th session, Chapter XI (decision 80/16, section II).

General Assembly- 35th session

Second Committee, meetings 36,38-40,42,44.

Plenary meeting 84.

A/35/415. Report of Secretary-General (annexing report of review mission to Djibouti, 19-25 July).

A/C.2/35/L.72. Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 19 November, meeting 44.

A/35/663. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution VI.

Resolution 35/89, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/663, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 84.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/124 of 14 December 1979, in which it called upon the international community to provide Djibouti with ample and appropriate assistance to enable it to cope with its special economic hardship,

Recalling also its resolutions 32/93 of 13 December 1977 and 33/132 of 19 December 1978, in which it, *inter alia*, expressed its deep concern at the situation prevailing in Djibouti and strongly appealed to Member States and to the international institutions concerned to give effective and sustained assistance to that country and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Djibouti,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 12 September 1980, to which was annexed the report of the mission which he sent to Djibouti in response to General Assembly resolution 34/124,

Noting with concern that the prolonged drought has caused a heavy loss of livestock, depriving a large number of people of their livelihood, and that the influx of refugees, together with the drought, has put serious strains on the fragile economic, social and administrative infrastructure of the country,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to organize an international economic assistance programme for Djibouti;

2. Endorses fully the assessment and recommendations contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General;

3. Notes with appreciation the assistance already provided or pledged to Djibouti by Member States and organizations of the United Nations system;

4. Draws the attention of the international community to the critical economic situation confronting Djibouti, to the assistance immediately needed for the victims of the drought and to the list of urgent short-term and long-term projects submitted by the Government of Djibouti for financial assistance as described in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General;

5. Renews its appeal to Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international economic and financial institutions to provide Djibouti with ample and appropriate assistance, bilaterally and multilaterally, whenever possible in the form of grants, to enable Djibouti to cope with its special economic hardship;

6. Calls upon the international community to contribute generously to the special account which was established at United Nations Headquarters by the Secretary-General for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Djibouti;

7. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of Djibouti and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 August 1981;

8. Requests the appropriate specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to report periodically to the Secretary-General on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist Djibouti;

## 9. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Djibouti;

(b) To keep the situation in Djibouti under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions concerned and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1981, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Djibouti;

(c) To arrange for a review of the economic situation of Djibouti and the progress made in organizing and implementing the assistance programme for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

## GUINEA-BISSAU

General Assembly- 35th session

Second Committee, meetings 36-38,42,44.

Plenary meeting 84.

A/35/343. Report of Secretary-General (annexing report of review mission to Guinea-Bissau, 7-12 March).

a/C.2/35/L.80. Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Portugal, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam.

Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe: draft resolution.

A/C.2/35/L.80/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 67 powers and by Romania, approved without vote by Second Committee on 19 November, meeting 44.

A/35/663. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution XII.

Resolution 35/95, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/663, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 84.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/121 of 14 December 1979, in which it reiterated its appeal to the international community to provide effective and continuous financial, material and technical assistance to Guinea-Bissau to help it overcome its financial and economic difficulties and to permit the implementation of the projects and programmes recommended by the Secretary-General in his report submitted in response to General Assembly resolution 33/124 of 19 December 1978,

Recalling also its resolution 3339(XXIX) of 17 December 1974, in which it invited Member States to provide economic assistance to the then newly independent State of Guinea-Bissau, and its resolutions 32/100 of 13 December 1977 and 33/124 of 19 December 1976, in which it, inter alia, expressed deep concern at the serious economic situation in Guinea-Bissau and appealed to the international community to provide financial and economic assistance to help that country,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 21 August 1980, to which was annexed the report of the mission which he sent to Guinea-Bissau in response to General Assembly resolution 34/121,

Noting with concern that Guinea-Bissau continues to be beset by a wide range of economic and financial difficulties,

Noting that the Government of Guinea-Bissau, by the application of a policy of stringent economy, was able to reduce the budget deficit in 1979 to a level substantially lower than in the two preceding years, although the country will continue to be dependent upon external sources for public capital expenditure,

Further noting with concern the recurring deficit in the overall balance of payments, the substantial increase in loans and the unmanageably low level of foreign exchange reserves,

Noting that Guinea-Bissau again faced a crop failure in 1979, owing to the irregular and inadequate rainfall, and that there is an urgent need for food aid for the country,

Noting with concern that the response of the international community to date has not been commensurate with the needs of the situation and that many of the projects endorsed for the special economic assistance programme by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session have not yet been financed,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to mobilize assistance for Guinea-Bissau;

2. Endorses fully the assessment and recommendations contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General and draws the attention of the international community to the requirements for assistance for the projects and programmes identified therein;

3. Expresses its appreciation to those States and organizations which have provided assistance to Guinea-Bissau in response to appeals by the General Assembly and the Secretary-General;

4. Calls upon Member States and appropriate international organizations to respond generously to the need of Guinea-Bissau for food aid;

5. Urgently renews its appeal to Member States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to provide effective and continuous financial, material and technical assistance to Guinea-Bissau to help it overcome its financial and economic difficulties and to permit the

implementation of the projects and programmes identified in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General:

6. Appeals to the international community to contribute to the special account which was established at United Nations Headquarters by the Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/100, for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Guinea-Bissau:

7. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of Guinea-Bissau and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 August 1981;

8. Requests the appropriate specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to report periodically to the Secretary-General on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist Guinea-Bissau:

9. Calls upon Member States, in the light of the recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning at its fourteenth session, and in accordance with its previous resolutions, to accord Guinea-Bissau, as a matter of priority, financial, material and technical assistance and to give special consideration to the early inclusion of that country in their programmes of development assistance;

10. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Guinea-Bissau;

(b) To keep the situation in Guinea-Bissau under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions concerned, and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1981, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Guinea-Bissau;

(c) To arrange for a review of the economic situation of Guinea-Bissau and the progress made in organizing and implementing the special economic assistance programme for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

## LESOTHO

General Assembly- 35th session

Second Committee, meetings 36,37,40,42,44.

Plenary meeting 84.

A/35/432(S/14153). Report of Secretary-General (annexing report of 4th review mission to Lesotho, 3-11 June).

A/C.2/35/L.81. Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Canada, Cape Verde, Comoros, Denmark, Gambia, Guinea, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Uganda: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 19 November, meeting 44.

A/35/663. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution XIII.

Resolution 35/96, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/663, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 84.

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 402(1976) of 22 December 1976, in which the Council, inter alia, expressed concern at the serious situation created by South Africa's closure of certain border posts between South Africa and Lesotho aimed at coercing Lesotho into according recognition to the bantustan of the Transkei.

Commending the decision of the Government of Lesotho not to recognize the Transkei, in compliance with United Nations decisions, particularly General Assembly resolution 31/6 A of 26 October 1976,

Fully aware that the decision of the Government of Lesotho not to recognize the Transkei has imposed a special economic burden upon its people,

Strongly endorsing the appeals made in Security Council resolutions 402(1976) of 22 December 1976 and 407(1977) of 25 May 1977, in General Assembly resolutions 32/98 of 13 December 1977, 33/128 of 19 December 1978 and 34/130 of 14 December 1979 and by the Secretary-General, calling upon all States, regional and intergovernmental organizations and the appropriate agencies of the United Nations system to contribute generously to the international programme of assistance to enable Lesotho to carry out its economic development and enhance its capacity to implement fully resolutions of the United Nations,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 19 September 1960, to which was annexed the report of the mission which he sent to Lesotho, in response to General Assembly resolution 34/130, to review the economic situation as well as progress in the implementation of the special economic assistance programme for Lesotho,

Noting the priority which the Government of Lesotho accords to raising levels of food production through increased productivity, thus lessening the country's dependency on South Africa for food imports,

Being aware that the high prices paid by Lesotho for its imports of petroleum products as a result of the oil embargo on South Africa have become a serious impediment to the development of the country,

Recognising, in connexion with such embargoes, the obligation of the international community to help countries such as Lesotho that act in support of the Charter of the United Nations and in compliance with General Assembly resolutions,

Recalling its resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977 concerning the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa and, in this regard, noting Lesotho's geopolitical situation, which necessitates the urgent development of air and telecommunication links with neighbouring countries of Africa and the rest of the world,

Taking account of Lesotho's need for a national network of roads, both for its planned social and economic development and to lessen its dependence on the South African network, to reach various regions of the country affected by the imposition of travel restrictions by South Africa,

Taking note of Lesotho's special problems associated with the employment of large numbers of its able-bodied men in South Africa,

Taking note also of the priority which the Government of Lesotho has accorded to the problem of absorbing into the economy the young generation, as well as migrant workers returning from South Africa,

Welcoming the action taken by the Government of Lesotho to make more effective use of women in the development process by promoting their participation in the economic, social and cultural life of the country,

Taking account also of Lesotho's position as a least developed, most seriously affected and land-locked country,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 32/98, in which it, inter alia, recognized that the continuing influx of refugees from South Africa imposed an additional burden on Lesotho,

1. Expresses its concern at the difficulties that confront the Government of Lesotho as a result of its decision not to recognize the so-called independent Transkei;

2. Endorses fully the assessment of the situation contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General;

3. Takes note of the requirements of Lesotho, as described in the report of the Secretary-General, to carry out the remainder of its development programme, to implement projects necessitated by the present political situation in the region and to lessen its dependence on South Africa;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for

the measures he has taken to organize an international economic assistance programme for Lesotho;

5. Notes with appreciation the response made so far by the international community to the special economic assistance programme for Lesotho, which has enabled it to proceed with the implementation of parts of the recommended programme;

6. Reiterates its appeal to Member States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Lesotho for the implementation of the several projects and programmes which are still unfunded, as identified in the report of the Secretary-General;

7. Calls upon Member States and the appropriate agencies, organizations and financial institutions to provide assistance to Lesotho so as to enable it to achieve a greater degree of self-sufficiency in food production;

8. Also calls upon Member States to give all possible assistance to Lesotho to ensure an adequate and regular supply of oil to meet its national requirements;

9. Further calls upon Member States to assist Lesotho in developing its internal road and air systems and its air communication with the rest of the world;

10. Commends the efforts of the Government of Lesotho to integrate women more fully into its development efforts and requests the Secretary-General to consult with the Government on the type and amount of assistance it will require to achieve this objective;

11. Recalls the meeting of donors held in Lesotho from 5 to 9 November 1979 and urges Member States and the appropriate agencies and organizations to provide assistance to Lesotho in accordance with the outcome of that meeting;

12. Draws the attention of the international community to the special account which was established at United Nations Headquarters by the Secretary-General in accordance with Security Council resolution 407(1977), for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Lesotho;

13. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring further to the attention of their governing bodies the special needs of Lesotho and to report to the Secretary-General by 15 August 1981 on the steps they have taken;

14. Requests the appropriate specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance to Lesotho and to report periodically to him on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist that country;

15. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Lesotho;

(b) To consult with the Government of Lesotho on the question of migrant workers returning from South Africa and to report on the type of assistance which the Government requires in order to establish labour-intensive projects to deal with their absorption into the economy;

(c) To ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made to continue the organization of the international programme of assistance to Lesotho and the mobilization of assistance;

(d) To keep the situation in Lesotho under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions concerned and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1981, of the current Status Of the special economic assistance programme for Lesotho;

(e) To arrange for a review of the economic situation of Lesotho and the progress made in organizing and imple-



menting the special economic assistance programme for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

#### MOZAMBIQUE

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 36,37,40,42,44.  
Plenary meeting 84.

A/35/297(S/14007). Report of Secretary-General (annexing report of review mission to Mozambique, 6-17 February).

A/C.2/35/5. Letter of 20 October from Mozambique (transmitting document of 29 August on drought in 6 provinces and assessment of immediate assistance required).

A/C.2/35/L.84. Afghanistan. Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mongolia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Portugal, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe: draft resolution.

A/C.2/35/L.84/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 57 powers and by Gambia and Jordan, approved without vote by Second Committee on 19 November, meeting 44.

A/35/663. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution XVI.

Resolution 35/99, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/663, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 84.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the decision of the Government of Mozambique to implement mandatory sanctions against the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia in accordance with Security Council resolution 253(1968) of 29 May 1968,

Recognizing the substantial economic sacrifices made by Mozambique in the implementation of its decision to enforce United Nations sanctions and to close its borders with Southern Rhodesia,

Recalling Security Council resolution 386(1976) of 17 March 1976, in which the Council appealed to all States to provide, and requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, to organize with immediate effect, financial, technical and material assistance to enable Mozambique to carry out its economic development programme normally and to enhance its capacity to implement fully the United Nations mandatory sanctions,

Noting with deep concern the loss of life and the destruction of such essential infrastructure as roads, railways, bridges, petroleum facilities, electricity supply, schools and hospitals identified in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General of 16 August 1979,

Recalling further its resolutions 31/43 of 1 December 1976, 32/95 of 13 December 1977, 33/126 of 19 December 1978 and 34/129 of 14 December 1979, in which it urged the international community to respond effectively and generously with assistance to Mozambique,

Noting that the independence of Zimbabwe provides both an opportunity and a challenge for the international community, particularly for those neighbouring States whose economies have been so closely linked to that country,

Bearing in mind the fact that the drought which effected six out of the ten provinces of Mozambique has attained the dramatic proportions of a natural calamity,

Having examined the paper on the drought in Mozambique,

which contains an assessment of the immediate requirements for urgent assistance from the international community,

Noting that a mission of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme and the World Meteorological Organization visited Mozambique in July 1980 in order to assess the emergency food situation in terms of the partial loss of cereals due to the drought which had devastated part of the country,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 30 June 1980 on assistance to Mozambique and noting with concern that the economic and financial position of that country remains grave and beset by budget and balance-of-payments deficits and that, in the absence of increased international assistance, the Government will have to reduce major imports that are essential for its development programmes and for restoring industrial production to pre-sanctions levels,

Taking into account the fact that the Committee for Development Planning at its fourteenth session recommended that the present list of the least developed countries should stand and that the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade has not yet been launched,

1. Strongly endorses the appeals made by the Security Council and the Secretary-General for international assistance to Mozambique;

2. Endorses fully the assessment and major recommendations contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General of 30 June 1980;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the measures he has taken to organize an international economic assistance programme for Mozambique;

4. Expresses its appreciation also for the assistance provided thus far to Mozambique by various States and regional and international organizations;

5. Regrets, however, that the total assistance provided to date falls far short of Mozambique's pressing needs;

6. Draws the attention of the international community to the additional financial, economic and material assistance identified in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General as urgently required by Mozambique;

7. Urges Member States and organizations which are already implementing or are negotiating assistance programmes for Mozambique to strengthen them, wherever possible;

8. Appeals to the international community to provide the urgently needed external assistance in foodstuffs and medicines and technical co-operation for disaster preparedness and prevention;

9. Calls upon Member States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Mozambique, wherever possible in the form of grants, and urges them to give special consideration to the early inclusion of Mozambique in their programmes of development assistance, if it is not already included;

10. Appeals to the international community to contribute to the special account established by the Secretary-General for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Mozambique;

11. Requests all States to grant to Mozambique, in view of its difficult economic situation, the same treatment as that enjoyed by the least developed among the developing countries;

12. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of Mozambique and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 August 1981;

13. Requests the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system in particular the

United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund—to maintain and increase their current and future programmes of assistance to Mozambique and to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance, and to report periodically to the Secretary-General on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist Mozambique;

14. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique;

(b) To keep the situation in Mozambique under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions and other bodies concerned and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1981, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Mozambique;

(c) To arrange for a review of the economic situation of Mozambique and the progress made in organizing and implementing the special economic assistance programme for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

E/1980/42/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 27th session, Chapter XI (decision 80/16, section I (para. 5)).

General Assembly- 35th session

Second Committee, meetings 36,37,42,44.

Plenary meeting 84.

A/35/333. Report of Secretary-General (annexing report of review mission to Sao Tome and Principe, 23-28 February).  
A/C.2/35/L.78. Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Ethiopia, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe: draft resolution.

A/C.2/35/L.78/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 41 powers and by Bangladesh and Senegal. approved without vote by Second Committee on 19 November, meeting 44.

A/35/663. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution X.

Resolution 35/93, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/663, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 84.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/187 of 21 December 1976, in which, inter alia, it expressed deep concern at the serious economic and social situation in Sao Tome and Principe as a result of the total lack of infrastructure for development and appealed urgently to the international community to assist the Government of Sao Tome and Principe to enable it to establish the necessary social and economic infrastructure for development,

Recalling also its resolutions 32/96 of 13 December 1977, 33/125 of 19 December 1978 and 34/131 of 14 December 1979, in which it reiterated its appeal to the international community to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Sao Tome and Principe.

Recalling further that in its resolution 33/125 it noted the recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning at its fourteenth session, that Sao Tome and Principe should be assisted during the remainder of the current decade and that the special difficulties and upheavals experienced by that country required special measures,

Bearing in mind its resolution 31/156 of 21 December 1976 in which it urged all Governments, in particular those of the developed countries, to lend their support, in the context of their assistance programmes, for the implementation of the specific action envisaged in favour of developing island countries, and its resolution 32/185 of 19 December 1977 in which it urged all organizations in the United Nations system to implement, within their respective spheres of competence, appropriate specification in favour of developing island countries,

Aware that the economic and social development of Sao Tome and Principe has been seriously hindered not only by inadequate health, educational and housing facilities but also by inadequate transport infrastructure, and that urgent improvement in these sectors is a prerequisite for the country's future progress,

Taking note of the current development priorities of the Government of Sao Tome and Principe, notably in agriculture and livestock, fisheries, manufacture, mining, transport and other infrastructure, and in education, training, health and housing,

Recalling its resolutions 32/160 of 19 December 1977 and 33/197 of 29 January 1979 on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Noting, in this connexion, that substantial international assistance is needed to improve the infrastructure in sea, air and land transport in Sao Tome and Principe.

Noting section I of decision 80/16 of 26 June 1980 adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to assign a resident representative to Sao Tome and Principe on a full-time basis,

Noting also paragraph 2 of decision 80/30 of 26 June 1980 adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,

Noting further Economic and Social Council decision 1980/161 of 24 July 1980, in which the Council requested the Committee for Development Planning to review the economic situation in Sao Tome and Principe with a view to its inclusion in the list of the least developed countries,

Also noting that the Government of Sao Tome and Principe will convene a conference of donors early in 1981,

Noting with concern that a large number of the projects and programmes identified in the report of 21 August 1980 of the Secretary-General, to which was annexed the report of the review mission to Sao Tome and Principe, have not yet been financed,

Also concerned by the conclusion of the report that, unless there is a significant increase in the volume of international assistance, the Government of Sao Tome and Principe will not be able to finance a development programme,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to mobilize assistance to Sao Tome and Principe;

2. Endorses fully the assessment and recommendations contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General;

3. Expresses its appreciation to Member States and international organizations for the assistance provided to Sao Tome and Principe, both in food aid and development assistance;

4. Regrets, however, that the assistance so far provided falls far short of the needs of Sao Tome and Principe;

5. Renews its appeal to Member States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Sao Tome and Principe to permit the implementation of the projects and programmes identified in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General and to enable the Government to launch an effective programme of economic and social development;

6. Urges potential donor countries and international financial organizations to participate in and respond positively at the forthcoming conference of donors;

7. Requests Member States and the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to take special measures on behalf of Sao Tome and Principe, pending the examination of its situation by the Committee for Development Planning;

6. Urges the United Nations Development Programme, the appropriate specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to respond favourably to requests from the Government of Sao Tome and Principe for technical assistance to help in formulating development projects and to assist in the implementation of its development programme;

9. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of Sao Tome and Principe, and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 August 1961;

10. Requests the appropriate specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to report periodically to the Secretary-General on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist Sao Tome and Principe;

11. Appeals to the international community to contribute to the special account which was established by the Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/96, for the purpose of facilitating the channeling of contributions to Sao Tome and Principe;

12. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Sao Tome and Principe;

(b) To ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made to continue the organization of the international programme of assistance to Sao Tome and Principe and the mobilization of assistance;

(c) To keep the situation in Sao Tome and Principe under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions concerned and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1961, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Sao Tome and Principe;

(d) To arrange for a review of the economic situation of Sao Tome and Principe and the progress made in organizing and implementing the special economic assistance programme for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

#### SEYCHELLES

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 36,37,42,45.  
Plenary meeting 84.

A/35/393. Report of Secretary-General (annexing report of review mission to Seychelles, 31 March- 3 April).  
A/C.2/35/10 and Corr.1, Letter of 11 November from Seychelles.

A/35/663. Report of Second Committee (on special economic and disaster relief assistance), draft decision (para. (a)), as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved (paras. (a) - (d) as a whole) without vote by Committee on 20 November, meeting 45.

Decision 351423 (para. (a), by which the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on assis-

tance to Seychelles). as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/663, adopted (paras. (a)(d) as a whole) without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 84.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page reference to full text of Assembly decision 35/423.]

#### ZAMBIA

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 36,37,40,42,44.  
Plenary meeting 84.

A/35/208(S/I 3924). Report of Secretary-General (annexing report of review mission to Zambia, 17-23 February).

A/C.2/35/L.79. Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Barbados, Burundi, Cape Verde, China, Comoros, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Ireland, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Norway, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe: draft resolution.

A/C.2/35/L.79/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 29 powers and by Benin, Canada, Congo, Cyprus, Denmark, Gambia, Jamaica, Madagascar, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam, approved without vote by Second Committee on 19 November, meeting 44.

A/35/663. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution XI.

Resolution 35/94, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/663, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 84.

The General Assembly.

Recalling previous United Nations resolutions concerning the question of assistance to Zambia, in particular Security Council resolution 329(1973) of 10 March 1973 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 2012(LXI) of 3 August 1976 and 2093(LXIII) of 26 July 1977, which commended the decision of the Government of Zambia in 1966 to implement progressively United Nations mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia in accordance with Security Council resolution 253(1966) of 29 May 1966,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1976/46 of 2 August 1976. In which the Council endorsed the assessment and recommendations contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General of 5 July 1976,

Recalling further Security Council resolution 455(1979) of 23 November 1979 and General Assembly resolution 33/131 of 19 December 1978, in which the Assembly strongly endorsed the appeals made by the Council and the Secretary-General for international assistance to Zambia,

Recognizing that the Government of Zambia incurred both direct costs and the costs of contingency measures as a result of its decision to apply sanctions against the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia as well as losses due to the diversion of limited financial and human resources from the country's normal development,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 19 June 1980, to which was annexed the report of the review mission which he sent to Zambia,

Noting that the present critical economic situation in Zambia has been brought about by the effects of applying mandatory sanctions and of continuous attacks and incursions by Southern Rhodesian forces,

Noting also that the disruption and reorientation of transport and trade have placed severe strains on and created complications for Zambia's development programme,

Gravely concerned about the serious damage caused by the war to the Zambian economy and the danger presented by the presence of land-mines and other remnants of war in border areas,

Regretting that the international community has not thus far provided assistance to Zambia on a scale commensurate with the costs as called for in Security Council resolutions 253(1966) of 29 May 1968, 277(1970) of 18 March 1970 and 329(1973) of 10 March 1973,

Taking note of the broad guidelines of the Government of Zambia for its future development strategy, which includes programmes for agriculture, manufacturing and mining and the long-term development projects and programmes identified by the Government as requiring international assistance,

Taking note of Zambia's need for resources to overcome its present economic problems and to implement successfully a stabilization programme directed towards the country's long-term development objectives,

Expressing concern at the critical food shortage currently being experienced in Zambia as a result of the continuing drought,

Recognizing that international assistance is urgently required to allow Zambia to develop an adequate transport capacity on its external routes for imports and exports,

1. Endorses the assessment and recommendations contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General:

2. Expresses its appreciation for the assistance provided thus far to Zambia by various States and regional and international organizations;

3. Expresses its deep concern that the assistance provided to date falls far short of Zambia's needs;

4. Draws the attention of the international community to the additional financial, economic and material assistance urgently required by Zambia, as identified in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General, and to the particular need for immediate assistance in the transport sector;

5. Appeals to the international community to provide assistance, on an urgent basis, to enable Zambia to reconstruct its transport system and to rehabilitate its destroyed infrastructure, and the means of clearing the land-mines and remnants of war in border areas;

6. Appeals also to the international community to provide, on an urgent basis, additional food aid to Zambia to enable the country to meet its current emergency food needs;

7. Calls upon Member States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Zambia, wherever possible in the form of grants, and urges them to give special consideration to the early inclusion of Zambia in their programmes of bilateral or multilateral development assistance, if it is not already included;

8. Further calls upon Member States and organizations which are already implementing or are negotiating assistance programmes for Zambia to strengthen them, wherever possible;

9. Draws the attention of the international community to the account which was established by the Secretary-General under the United Nations Trust Fund for Special Economic Assistance Programmes to receive contributions for assistance to Zambia and urges Member States and International financial institutions to contribute generously to that account:

10. Requests the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system-in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund-to maintain and increase their current and future programmes of assistance to Zambia, in order to enable it to carry out its planned development projects without interruption, and to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance;

11. Further requests the appropriate specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to report periodically to the Secretary-General on the steps they

have taken and the resources they have made available to assist Zambia;

12. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of Zambia and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 August 1981 ;

13. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his humanitarian assistance programmes on behalf of refugees in Zambia, and urges Member States and the international community to provide him speedily with the necessary means to carry out those programmes;

14. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Zambia;

(b) To ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made for continuing the organization of the international programme of assistance to Zambia and the mobilization of resources;

(c) To keep the economic situation in Zambia under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions concerned and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1981, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Zambia;

(d) To arrange for a review of the economic situation of Zambia and the progress made in organizing and implementing the special economic assistance programme for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

Assistance for reconstruction,  
rehabilitation and development

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 39,42,44.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 43.  
Plenary meetings 31,84.

A/C.2/35/L.60 and Rev.1. Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Panama, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe: draft resolution and revision, approved without vote by Second Committee on 19 November. meeting 44.

A/C.2/35/L.99, A/C.5/35/64. A/35/683. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia. draft resolution IV recommended by Second Committee in A/35/663. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee. A/35/663. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution IV.

Resolution 35/87, as recommended by Second Committee. A/35/663, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980. meeting 84.

The General Assembly,  
Deeply concerned about the serious damage suffered by the economic and social infrastructure of the Central African Republic,

Affirming the urgent need for international action to assist the Government of the Central African Republic in its efforts for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the country,

Bearing in mind the concern expressed by Member States about the situation in the Central African Republic and their interest in the expeditious return of the country to normal conditions of life and its reconstruction and development,

Noting the statements made by the Vice-Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Central African Republic to the General Assembly on 12 October 1979 and 9 October 1980,

1. Notes with satisfaction the efforts exerted by the Government and people of the Central African Republic for national reconstruction, rehabilitation and development;

2. Urgently appeals to all Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international economic and financial institutions to contribute generously, through bilateral or multilateral channels, to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the Central African Republic;

3. Requests Member States and the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to grant special treatment to the Central African Republic;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to organize an international programme of financial, technical and material assistance to the Central African Republic to enable it to meet its long-term and short-term needs with respect to reconstruction, rehabilitation and development;

5. Requests the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund to increase their current and future programmes of assistance to the Central African Republic, to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance and to report periodically to him on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist that country;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to open a special account for the Central African Republic, within the framework of the United Nations Trust Fund for Special Economic Assistance Programmes, for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to the Central African Republic and urges Member States and international financial institutions to contribute generously to that account;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to dispatch a mission to the Central African Republic with a view to holding consultations with the Government on the additional assistance which it needs for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the country and to communicate the report of the mission to the international community;

8. Further requests the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate financial arrangements are made for the organization of an effective international programme of assistance to the Central African Republic and for the mobilization of international assistance;

9. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of the Central African Republic and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 August 1981;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to inform the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1981, of the assistance granted to the Central African Republic;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the situation in the Central African Republic under review and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

#### CHAD

General Assembly- 35th session

Second Committee, meetings 36-38, 42, 44.

Plenary meetings 33, 84.

A/35/488. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/35/L.76. Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 19 November, meeting 44.

A/35/663. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution IX A.

Resolution 35/92 A, as recommended by Second Committee. A/35/663, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 84.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/120 of 14 December 1979 concerning assistance for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Chad,

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General of 26 September 1980 on the reasons why that resolution has not been implemented,

Deeply concerned about the massive destruction of property and the serious damage to the economic and social infrastructure of Chad caused by the progressive deterioration of the political situation marked by armed conflict during the past fourteen years,

Affirming the urgent need for international action to assist the Government of Chad in its efforts for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the country,

Bearing in mind the concern expressed by Member States about the situation existing in Chad and the interest they have shown in its speedy return to normal conditions of life and its reconstruction and development,

Considering that Chad is in a particularly disadvantageous position as one of the least developed countries which is land-locked and suffering from drought,

Noting the urgent appeal made to the international community by the Vice-Chairman of the delegation of Chad before the General Assembly on 10 October 1980.

1. Commends and encourages the efforts exerted by the Government and people of Chad for national reconstruction, rehabilitation and development;

2. Urgently appeals to all Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international economic and financial institutions to provide generous emergency aid to Chad, through bilateral or multilateral channels, with a view to meeting its reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs;

3. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To organize an international programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Chad to enable it to meet its short-term and long-term needs with respect to reconstruction, rehabilitation and development;

(b) To dispatch a mission to Chad, as soon as peace is restored, to review with the Government its needs for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the country, and to communicate the report of the mission to the international community;

4. Requests the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system in particular the

United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance and to report periodically to him on the steps they have taken and the resources they have mobilized to assist the country;

5. Appeals to the international community to contribute to the special account for Chad which has been established under the auspices of the United Nations Trust Fund for Special Economic Assistance Programmes for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Chad;

6. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring the special needs of Chad to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, and to report on the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 August 1961;

7. Further requests the Secretary-General:

(8) To ensure that adequate financial and budgetary measures are taken for the organization of an effective international programme of assistance to Chad and for the mobilization of such international assistance;

(b) To keep the situation in Chad under review and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

A/35/463 and Corr.1. Letter of 16 September from Sierra Leone (transmitting declarations and resolutions of 35th ordinary session of Council of Ministers, 18-26 June; and resolutions and decision of 17th ordinary session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, 1-4 July, Freetown), Annex I (resolution CM/Res.818(XXXV)).

A/C.2/35/L.77. Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire: draft resolution.

A/C.2/35/L.77/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 30 powers and by Bangladesh, Central African Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, Somalia and Togo, approved without vote by Second Committee on 19 November, meeting 44.

A/C.2/35/L.98. Administrative and financial implications of 30-power draft resolution, A/C.2/35/L.77. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/35/663. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution IX B.

Resolution 35/92 B. as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/663, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 84.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/120 of 14 December 1979 on assistance for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Chad,

Deeply concerned at the deterioration of the economic, social, food and health situation as a result of the continued fighting throughout the country and in the capital, Ndjamena.

Recognizing the need for emergency humanitarian assistance from the international community for the people of Chad affected by the war.

Affirming the urgent need for financial and material support from the international community to assist the Government of Chad in its efforts to meet the immediate needs of its people,

Considering that Chad is in a particularly disadvantageous position as a least developed, land-locked and drought-stricken country,

Taking note of the urgent and moving appeal addressed to the entire international community by the Vice-Chairman of the delegation of Chad before the General Assembly on 10 October 1980.

1. Takes note with approval of resolution CM/Res.818(XXXV) on the assistance of the Organization of African Unity to refugees and displaced persons from Chad, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 18 to 28 June 1980;

2. Appeals to all Member States, governmental and non-governmental organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Food Programme and the World Health Organization, to provide the necessary assistance, as a matter of urgency, to the Government of Chad to enable it to come to the aid of the people affected by the civil war;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to contact the Government of Chad as a matter of urgency with a view to the appointment of a resident co-ordinator in Chad who will also act as special representative for emergency relief operations;

4. Calls upon the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies, and voluntary and non-governmental organizations to co-operate fully with the resident co-ordinator, once appointed;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To dispatch a mission to the Government of Chad, as a matter of urgency, to assess the scope of the problem and the volume of humanitarian assistance required;

(b) To mobilize humanitarian assistance from the international community on behalf of those suffering from the war;

(c) To report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

E/1980/42/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 27th session, Chapter XI (decision 80/3).

General Assembly- 35th session

Second Committee, meetings 36,38,42,45.

Plenary meeting 84.

A/35/447 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General (annexing report of mission to Equatorial Guinea, 28 July- 6 August, and addendum).

A/C.2/35/L.92. Angola, Bangladesh, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Guinea, Liberia, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.2/35/L.92/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 30 powers and by Benin, Canada, China, Kenya, Nigeria, Peru and United States.

A/C.2/35/L.92/Rev.2. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 37 powers and by Argentina, Botswana and Venezuela, approved without vote by Second Committee on 20 November, meeting 45.

A/35/663. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution XXII.

Resolution 35/105, as recommended by Second Committee.

A/35/663, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 84.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/123 of 14 December 1979, in which it appealed to all Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, and to international economic and financial institutions, to contribute generously, through bilateral or multilateral channels, to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs of Equatorial Guinea,

Recalling also the deep concern expressed in that resolution at the widespread destruction of property and severe damage to the economic and social infrastructure of Equatorial Guinea during the preceding eleven years,

Recalling the urgent problem of absorbing the large numbers of returning refugees and displaced persons into the social and economic life of Equatorial Guinea and of resettling them,

Recalling further its requests to the Secretary-General to organize an international programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Equatorial Guinea to meet the long-term and short-term reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs of the country,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 19 September 1980, to which was annexed the report of the inter-agency mission dispatched to Equatorial Guinea to consult with the Government on the additional assistance it required for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the country,

Noting with satisfaction that the new Government has succeeded in carrying out a number of measures designed to revive the economy and revitalize social and public services,

Noting also with satisfaction the efforts made to ensure the welfare of all the citizens of the country,

Recognising the need for the adoption of special measures of assistance to enable Equatorial Guinea to rebuild its economy and to restore to normal the social and public services of the country,

Noting that the Economic and Social Council, by its decision 1980/161 of 24 July 1980, requested the Committee for Development Planning to expedite the review of the economic situation of certain developing countries, including Equatorial Guinea, with a view to their inclusion in the list of least developed countries, and to make recommendations concerning those countries to the Council at its first regular session of 1981,

1. Endorses fully the assessment and recommendations of the mission to Equatorial Guinea contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to mobilize humanitarian and economic assistance for Equatorial Guinea;

3. Draws the attention of the international community to the critical social and economic situation confronting Equatorial Guinea and to the list of urgent short-term and long-term projects required by the Government of Equatorial Guinea to carry out its programme of rehabilitation and reconstruction;

4. Appeals to all Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international economic and financial institutions to contribute generously, through bilateral or multilateral channels, to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs of Equatorial Guinea;

5. Notes with satisfaction the assistance already provided or pledged to Equatorial Guinea by some Member States and agencies of the United Nations system as well as by some voluntary agencies and non-governmental organizations;

6. Appeals to all Member States to extend all possible technical assistance to Equatorial Guinea, so that its programme of rehabilitation and reconstruction can be implemented, and also to assist the Government in organizing the necessary educational and training programmes for nationals of Equatorial Guinea in order to overcome the critical shortage of trained and skilled manpower;

7. Expresses the hope that, in implementing social and economic programmes, the relevant agencies and organiza-

tions of the United Nations system will contribute, as far as possible, the necessary funds and technical assistance;

8. Requests the International Labour Organisation to do whatever is possible to help the Government of Equatorial Guinea in its manpower training programmes and in the formulation of a labour code and employment policies;

9. Requests the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to provide all possible assistance to help the Government of Equatorial Guinea to cope with the critical health problems facing the population and to provide, as appropriate, food aid for schools and hospitals;

10. Requests Member States and the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to grant special measures to Equatorial Guinea pending the review of its situation by the Committee for Development Planning;

11. Requests the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system-in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund-to maintain and expand their current and future programmes of assistance to Equatorial Guinea and to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in the work of organizing an effective international programme of assistance, and to report periodically to the Secretary-General on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to help that country;

12. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of Equatorial Guinea and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 August 1981;

13. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Equatorial Guinea;

(b) To ensure that the necessary financial and budgetary arrangements are made to continue the organization of the international programme of assistance to Equatorial Guinea and the mobilization of assistance;

(c) To keep the situation in Equatorial Guinea under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and the international financial institutions concerned and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1981, of the status of the special economic assistance programme for Equatorial Guinea;

(d) To arrange for a review of the economic situation of Equatorial Guinea and the progress made in organizing and implementing the special economic assistance programme for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

UGANDA

E/1980/42/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 27th session, Chapter XI (decision 80/17).

General Assembly- 35th session

Second Committee, meetings 36-40, 42, 44.

Plenary meeting 84.

A/35/15. Vol. I. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (11th special session, 14 and 20 March; and 20th session, 17-26 March, Geneva), Part Two: Chapter VII B.

A/35/489. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/35/L.88. Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zambia, Zimbabwe: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 19 November, meeting 44.

A/35/663. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution XX.

Resolution 35/103, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/663. adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980. meeting 84.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/122 of 14 December 1979, in which it, inter alia, expressed its deep concern at the tragic loss of life, widespread destruction of property and severe damage to the economic and social infrastructure of Uganda and urgently appealed to the international community to contribute generously to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs of the country,

Reaffirming the urgent need for international action to assist the Government of Uganda in its efforts for national reconstruction, rehabilitation and development and for resettling the large numbers of returning refugees and displaced persons into the permanent fabric of society,

Recognizing that Uganda is not only land-locked but also one of the least developed and most seriously affected countries,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 26 September 1980 submitted in response to General Assembly resolution 34/122,

Noting with concern that severe drought has destroyed the livelihood of several hundred thousand people and that urgent assistance is required for the rehabilitation of essential community facilities and services in the affected areas,

Noting the appeals of the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for emergency humanitarian assistance to Uganda,

Noting further that the Secretary-General has appointed the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme at Kampala to serve also as Special Representative for Emergency Relief Operations,

Recalling the donors' meeting on assistance to Uganda, held in Paris from 6 to 8 November 1979 under the auspices of the World Bank,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to mobilize assistance for Uganda;

2. Further expresses its appreciation to those States and organizations which have provided assistance to Uganda;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to dispatch a mission to Uganda to consult with the Government on its most urgent reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs and to communicate the report of that mission to the international community;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made for the organization of an effective international programme of

assistance to Uganda and for the mobilization of international assistance;

5. Urgently renews its appeal to all Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international economic and financial institutions to contribute generously, through bilateral or multilateral channels, to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs of Uganda and to its emergency requirements;

6. Urges Member States and international economic and financial institutions once again to respond generously to the appeal made at the donors' meeting in Paris;

7. Renews its appeal to the international community to contribute to the special account which was established at United Nations Headquarters for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Uganda;

8. Invites the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system-in particular the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization and the World Bank-to maintain and increase their current and future programmes of assistance to Uganda, to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance and to report periodically to him on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist that country;

9. Invites the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization and the World Bank to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of Uganda and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 August 1981;

10. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his humanitarian assistance programmes in Uganda;

11. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Uganda;

(b) To keep the situation in Uganda under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions concerned and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1981, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Uganda;

(c) To arrange for a review of the economic situation of Uganda and the progress made in organizing and implementing the special economic assistance programme for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

## Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

Report of the Secretary-General

In a report to the General Assembly dated 15 October 1980 on co-operation between the

United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Secretary-General reviewed developments in five areas: consultations and



exchange of information; a meeting at Nairobi, Kenya, from 5 to 7 June between representatives of the OAU secretariat and the secretariats of the United Nations system; co-operation with regard to the situation in southern Africa; co-operation on economic and social development; and co-operation on information and publicity.

The report noted that the Secretary-General had addressed the first economic summit meeting of heads of State and Government of OAU (Lagos, Nigeria, 28 and 29 April) and the seventeenth session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU (Freetown, Sierra Leone, 1-4 July). During those meetings, he had talked with many African heads of State and leaders of liberation movements on matters of common concern.

The report summarized the conclusions reached at the Nairobi meeting of secretariat officials in June, which was attended by 57 representatives of 25 organizations and organs. The meeting had been arranged in response to a 1979 request by the General Assembly, which had called for its convening to study means of implementing programmes of mutual concern, including assistance to liberation movements.<sup>60</sup>

The participants in this meeting agreed to exchange documentation on a regular basis, to strengthen public information activities concerned with Africa, to intensify co-operation between United Nations specialized agencies and similar organizations in Africa, to give greater emphasis to social problems facing Africa, to study the question of African migratory workers, and to seek additional funds for assistance to national liberation movements by the United Nations Development Programme. The OAU secretariat requested advice on training and research facilities available to OAU within the United Nations system, expressed hope that United Nations agencies would review their staff recruitment policies to ensure effective African representation, appealed for United Nations support for the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa (see p. 548), appealed for assistance for the national reconstruction of Chad, requested increased aid for African refugees, and called for additional assistance for liberation movements in Namibia and South Africa. The meeting expressed hope that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, which had legal constraints against giving assistance to liberation movements, would do their best to ensure that their statutes were amended to permit them to provide such assistance. The participants agreed in principle to hold similar consultation meetings annually.

The conclusions of the Nairobi meeting were endorsed by the OAU Council of Ministers at its thirty-fifth ordinary session (Freetown, 18-28 June).

Describing co-operation with regard to southern Africa, the Secretary-General's report mentioned such activities as: participation by OAU in a United Nations seminar on racism (Nairobi, 19-30 May) and in meetings co-sponsored by the Special Committee against Apartheid; consultations with OAU officials in regard to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa; a visit to United Nations Headquarters, New York, in September 1979 by a delegation of the OAU Standing Committee on Sanctions; participation by an OAU representative in the United Nations Council for Namibia; collaboration between OAU and the United Nations Children's Fund regarding support for refugee children and mothers from colonial territories; and regular consultations with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, which supported the OAU Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees.

Among instances of co-operation on economic and social development, the report mentioned that the OAU economic summit meeting at Lagos in April 1980 (the second extraordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU) had been jointly organized with the Economic Commission for Africa. The two bodies had also drafted the constitution of an Association of African State Trading Organizations, and had convened in January a meeting of the African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization had also joined OAU in organizing meetings, as had various specialized agencies. The United Nations Development Programme had allocated \$99,000 for staff training programmes at the OAU secretariat.

Consideration by the General Assembly

On 24 September 1980, the Chairman of the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government, President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, addressed the General Assembly. Noting that 18 of the world's 25 poorest countries were in Africa, he appealed for support for the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, adopted at the Lagos economic summit meeting in April. He commented on issues of concern to Africa, including Namibia,

<sup>60</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 265, resolution 34/21 of 9 November 1979.

Western Sahara, the dispute between Ethiopia and Somalia, a zone of peace for the Indian Ocean, the situation in the Middle East, economic and social development, refugees and the law of the sea. He appealed for aid for the victims of civil war in Chad and said he would explore the possibility of United Nations assistance for the peace-keeping force which OAU intended to establish there.

The declarations and resolutions of the June session of the OAU Council of Ministers, and the resolutions and decision of the July session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, both held at Freetown, were circulated as a document of the General Assembly at the request of Sierra Leone. Also circulated as an Assembly document, at the request of Nigeria, were the Lagos Plan of Action, the Final Act of Lagos and the resolutions adopted at the April summit meeting at Lagos.

On 10 December, the Assembly adopted, without objection, resolution 35/117, providing for continued co-operation between the United Nations and OAU in a number of areas. The text was sponsored by 50 African States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) and was introduced by the Sudan on behalf of the African group of States at the United Nations.

By this resolution, the Assembly commended the continued efforts of OAU to promote co-operation among African States and to find solutions to African problems, and noted with satisfaction the increased collaboration and support of United Nations organizations. It reiterated the determination of the United Nations, in co-operation with OAU, to intensify efforts to eliminate colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid, in southern Africa.

The Assembly approved the decisions, recommendations, proposals and arrangements contained in the conclusions of the Nairobi meeting of secretariat representatives in June, in particular the decision to consult periodically on matters of mutual concern and to follow up decisions of that meeting. It requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with OAU, to arrange for a similar meeting to be held at Geneva in April 1981.

The Assembly called on Member States and organizations to participate in special economic assistance programmes for African States experiencing grave economic difficulties, and to help States cope with the situation caused by acts of aggression committed by South Africa. It requested publicity for social and economic development matters concerning Africa. Noting with profound regret that the international community had not paid sufficient attention to the plight of refugees in Africa-constituting over half the refugee population in the world- the Assembly called on Member States and organizations to increase their aid to these refugees. It also requested the Secretary-General to strengthen co-operation with OAU, particularly with regard to assistance to the victims of colonialism and apartheid in southern Africa. Calling on United Nations bodies to associate OAU closely with all their work concerning Africa, and urging other United Nations organizations to expand their co-operation with OAU and their assistance to recognized liberation movements, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report again on this matter in 1981.

Explaining the position of the members of the European Community on this resolution, Luxembourg said they did not think the Assembly should endorse decisions taken in forums outside the United Nations. In this regard, France added that the conclusions of the Nairobi meeting gave to certain movements a role about which France had reservations of principle and led the United Nations to subsidize OAU in ways which were contrary to sound budgetary practice. The United Kingdom said it did not accept that there was a situation in southern Africa resulting from "acts of aggression" in the sense in which that expression was used in Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations.<sup>61</sup> The United States said the reference to "acts of aggression" could not override the Security Council's discretion in that regard, and it added that the United Nations should assist the people of Africa, not liberation movements.

<sup>61</sup> For the text of Article 39 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

#### Documentary references and text of resolution

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meeting 51.  
Plenary meetings 8,90.

A/35/446. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/463 and Corr.1. Letter of 16 September from Sierra Leone (transmitting declarations and resolutions of 35th ordinary session of Council of Ministers, 18-28 June; and resolutions and decision of 17th ordinary session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, 1-4 July, Freetown), Annex I (resolution CM/Res.782(XXXV)).

A/35/L.29 and Add.1. Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe: draft resolution.

A/C.5/35/90, A/35/738. Administrative and financial implications of 50-power draft resolution, A/35/L.29 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 35/117, as proposed by 50 powers, A/35/L.29 and Add.1, adopted without objection by Assembly on 10 December 1980, meeting 90.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and the practical measures taken for their implementation, in particular resolution 34/21 of 9 November 1979,

Taking note of the relevant resolutions, decisions and declarations adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-third session and by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization at its seventeenth ordinary session, which were held at Freetown from 18 June to 4 July 1980,

Considering the important statement made by the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity before the General Assembly, on 24 September 1980, particularly on matters of concern to the two organizations,

Noting with satisfaction the continued co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in areas of common interest,

Welcoming warmly the achievement of independence by the people of Zimbabwe,

Deeply conscious of the special needs of the newly independent African States, particularly with regard to the consolidation of their national independence, their endeavours towards social and economic betterment and the adverse impact on their economies of the current international economic situation,

Gravely concerned about the adverse effect on African economies of the current international economic situation,

Recalling in this connexion the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, adopted at the second extraordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held at Lagos on 28 and 29 April 1980,

Noting with profound regret that the international community has not given sufficient attention to the plight of refugees in Africa, who now constitute over half the population of refugees in the world,

Aware of the need for special economic and emergency assistance programmes for a number of African States which face serious economic problems and problems of displaced persons resulting from natural or other disasters to enable them to pursue effective economic development,

Gravely concerned further at the deteriorating situation in southern Africa arising from the continued domination of the peoples of the area by the minority racist regime of South Africa and conscious of the need to provide increased assistance to the peoples of the region and to their liberation movements in their struggle against colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

Conscious of its responsibilities to provide economic, material and humanitarian assistance to independent States in southern Africa to help them to cope with the situation caused by the acts of aggression committed against their territories by the apartheid régime of South Africa,

Recognizing the importance of taking effective steps to give the widest possible dissemination of information relating to the liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa,

Recognizing the need for continuous liaison, exchange of information at the secretariat level and technical co-operation

on such matters as training and research between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations,

Noting with satisfaction the high-level meeting held at Nairobi from 5 to 7 June 1980 between representatives of the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations within the United Nations system, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/21 on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

Noting also with satisfaction the useful decisions and proposals which emerged from the Nairobi meeting for enhancing co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and commends his efforts in strengthening such co-operation;

2. Notes with appreciation the increasing participation of the Organization of African Unity in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and its constructive contribution to that work;

3. Commends the continued efforts of the Organization of African Unity to promote multilateral co-operation among African States and to find solutions to African problems of vital importance to the international community and notes with satisfaction the increased collaboration of various United Nations agencies in support of those efforts;

4. Reiterates the determination of the United Nations, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to intensify its efforts to eliminate colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid in southern Africa;

5. Approves the decisions, recommendations, proposals and arrangements contained in the conclusions of the Nairobi meeting of representatives of the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations within the United Nations system, in particular the decision to hold periodic consultations to discuss matters of mutual concern and to follow up decisions of the Nairobi meeting;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, to arrange for the next meeting between representatives of the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system to be held at Geneva in April 1981, as called for in the conclusions of the Nairobi meeting;

7. Recognizes the importance of continued close association by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, where appropriate, with the efforts of the Organization of African Unity to promote social and economic development and to advance intra-African co-operation in this vital field;

8. Reaffirms the determination of the United Nations to work closely with the Organization of African Unity towards the establishment of the new international economic order in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and, in that regard, to take full account of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

9. Reiterates its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts, on behalf of the international community, to organize and mobilize special economic assistance programmes for African States experiencing grave economic difficulties, in particular for newly independent African States and the front-line States, to help them to cope with the situation caused by the acts of aggression committed against their territories by the apartheid régime of South Africa;

10. Calls upon all Member States, regional and international organizations and organizations within the United Nations system to participate actively in the implementation of those special economic assistance programmes;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Organization of African Unity informed periodically of the response

of the international community to those programmes and to co-ordinate efforts with all similar programmes initiated by the Organization of African Unity;

12. Requests the Secretary-General and the organizations within the United Nations system to ensure that adequate facilities continue to be made available for the provision of technical assistance to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity as required;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly with regard to the provision of assistance to the victims of colonialism and apartheid in southern Africa, and in this connexion draws once again the attention of the international community to the need to contribute to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid established by the Organization of African Unity;

14. Calls upon all Member States and organizations within the United Nations system to increase their assistance to the African States affected by natural or other disasters by mobilizing special economic and emergency assistance programmes;

15. further calls upon all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular the specialized agencies, and non-governmental organizations to increase their aid to refugees in Africa;

16. Requests the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and all the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to generate publicity

and intensify the dissemination of Information on social and economic development matters concerning Africa:

17. Calls upon United Nations bodies, in particular the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia, to continue to associate closely the Organization of African Unity with all their work concerning Africa;

18. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned within the United Nations system to continue and expand their co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and, through it, their assistance to the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and on the development of co-operation between the Organization of African Unity and the organizations concerned within the United Nations system.

#### Other documents

A/S-11/14. Letter of 15 August from Nigeria (transmitting Lagos Plan of Action for Implementation of Monrovia Strategy for Economic Development of Africa, Final Act of Lagos and resolutions adopted at 2nd extraordinary session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, Lagos, 28 and 29 April), Annex I.

S/14341. Note, dated 23 January 1981, by Secretary-General.

## United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

A total of 1,428 persons from Namibia, South Africa, Zimbabwe and African countries formerly under Portuguese administration held scholarships in 1980 under the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa. According to a report to the General Assembly by the Secretary-General, covering the period 1 October 1979 to 30 September 1980, 590 of these were from South Africa, 556 from Zimbabwe, 215 from Namibia, 27 from Guinea-Bissau, 22 from Angola, 9 from Cape Verde, 7 from Sao Tome and Principe, and 2 from Mozambique.

The Programme granted 337 new awards and extended 1,091 existing scholarships during this period. Of those receiving new awards, 168 were from South Africa, 110 from Zimbabwe and 59 from Namibia. Of the new awards, 295 were financed under the Programme. The number of new awards was less than the 409 granted in the previous year because of a substantial increase in scholarship costs. Of the new awards, 38 per cent went to women, as compared to 33 per cent the previous year. Fifty-one per cent of the scholarship holders attended institutions in Africa.

The Programme continued to be financed by voluntary contributions. During the year ended 30 September, contributions and pledges from 46 States and the public totalled \$4,218,327 (see table below). This represented an increase over

the previous year's figure of \$3,692,146. In addition, 21 States offered scholarships for training in their countries.

An evaluation group set up in accordance with a 1979 request by the General Assembly<sup>62</sup> studied the Programme in 1980, visiting a number of African cities and consulting with government and international officials. It reported to the Assembly's Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, which held eight meetings during the year and which drew up conclusions based on the evaluators' recommendations. Among these conclusions were: the Programme should concentrate on students from South Africa and Namibia, though for one year following Zimbabwe's independence on 18 April it should grant new awards to students from that country; it should provide remedial courses and counselling services where necessary; Governments should be asked to place students at a reasonable cost so that the Programme could cope with rising fees and increasing demand; the Programme should provide information to Governments and intergovernmental organizations on scholarship holders who were available for employment; and publicity about the Programme should be widened.

<sup>62</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 268, resolution 34/31 of 21 November 1979.

On 11 November, the Assembly adopted without objection resolution 35/30, by which it endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee, decided that new scholarship awards should continue to be granted to Zimbabweans for the year following independence, requested steps to ensure that the administration of the Programme could cope with the increased demands, and appealed to States, organizations and individuals for further contributions. The resolution, sponsored by 43 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) and introduced by Canada, was approved by the Fourth Committee without objection on 30 October, as revised by its sponsors.

(For further information on the Programme's activities, see p. 240 with regard to students from South Africa, p. 249 with regard to Zimbabwe and p. 1115 with regard to Namibia.)

CONTRIBUTIONS AND PLEDGES TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME  
FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

(1 October 1979-30 September 1980)

Contributor	Amount (in US dollars)
Argentina	4,000
Australia	33,150
Austria	38,500
Bahamas	500
Barbados	500
Belgium	31,000
Brazil	5,000
Burma	1,000
Canada	258,621
Chile	1,000

Contributor	Amount (in US dollars)
Cyprus	1,114 <sup>a</sup>
Denmark	453,104
Egypt	2,000
Finland	91,575
France	115,000
Germany, Federal Republic of	70,000
Ghana	1,740
Greece	6,000
India	2,000
Indonesia	2,500
Ireland	28,409 <sup>b</sup>
Italy	15,050 <sup>b</sup>
Japan	400,000 <sup>c</sup>
Kenya	1,907
Kuwait	1,000
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	15,000
Malaysia	1,000
Mali	2,439 <sup>b</sup>
Netherlands	125,960
New Zealand	15,552
Nigeria	10,000
Norway	860,656
Peru	1,000 <sup>b</sup>
Philippines	4,000 <sup>b</sup>
Saudi Arabia	30,000
Senegal	5,000 <sup>b</sup>
Spain	20,000 <sup>b</sup>
Sweden	303,030
Switzerland	21,084
Togo	244 <sup>b</sup>
Trinidad and Tobago	1,250
Tunisia	539 <sup>b</sup>
Turkey	3,500 <sup>d</sup>
United Kingdom	227,273 <sup>b</sup>
United States	1,000,000
Venezuela	3,000
Public donations	1,130
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,218,327</b>

<sup>a</sup>Includes a \$533 pledge.

<sup>b</sup>Pledges, not paid as of 30 September 1980.

<sup>c</sup>Includes a \$200,000 pledge.

<sup>d</sup>Includes a \$1,000 pledge.

### Documentary references and text of resolution

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fourth Committee, meetings 13-20.  
Plenary meetings 56, 57.

A/35/149. Assistance to student refugees from Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/525. Report of Secretary-General. (Chapter V: Work of Advisory Committee on United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.)

A/C.4/35/L.4. Austria, Botswana, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.4/35/L.4/Rev.1 Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 30 powers and by France, Guinea, Guyana, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Saint Lucia, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Tunisia, approved without objection by Fourth Committee on 30 October, meeting 20.

A/35/601. Report of Fourth Committee.

Resolution 35/30, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/35/601, adopted without objection by Assembly on 11 November 1980, meeting 57.

The General Assembly,  
Recalling its resolutions on the United Nations Educational

and Training Programme for Southern Africa, in particular resolution 34/31 of 21 November 1979,

Further recalling the provision in paragraph 4 of its resolution 34/31 by which it requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, to complete arrangements for an early evaluation of the Programme in order to determine its effectiveness and identify priorities for further work,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Programme for 1979/80, containing an account of the work of the Advisory Committee during the year,

Noting with appreciation the work of the Evaluation Group established by the Advisory Committee, on the basis of which the Committee formulated its conclusions and recommendations,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to student refugees from Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa,

Recognizing that the Programme should be strengthened so as to enable it to meet adequately the related requirements of the growing outflow of student refugees from South Africa and Namibia,

Taking account of the desirability of providing educational opportunities and counselling to student refugees in a broad spectrum of professional, cultural, technical and linguistic disciplines suitable for their future functions, notably in the fields of development and international co-operation,

Recognizing that a substantial increase in contributions is required in view of the increased demand for assistance and the rising cost of scholarships brought about by inflation,

1. Commends the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa on the work they have accomplished in assessing the policy and operations of the Programme and determining the future course of the Programme in the light of the situation in southern Africa;

2. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

3. Decides that new scholarship awards under the Programme should continue to be granted to students from Zimbabwe for a one-year period dating from independence and that awards for Zimbabwean students already sponsored

should be continued until completion of the courses for which the awards were granted;

4. Requests the Secretary-General and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to take appropriate steps to ensure that the administration of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, both at Headquarters and in the field, is able to cope with the increased demand placed upon the Programme for the provision of educational and training assistance;

5. Expresses its appreciation to all States, organizations and individuals that have made voluntary contributions or provided scholarships to the Programme;

6. Appeals to all States, organizations and individuals to make further generous contributions to the Programme so as to enable it to continue effectively and to expand its operations to meet the acute need for educational opportunities in southern Africa.

## Chapter X

# Questions concerning Asia

Throughout 1980, the United Nations gave special attention to several areas of international tension in Asia.

The Security Council met in January 1980 but did not adopt a proposed resolution calling for immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan. An emergency special session of the General Assembly was convened that month at which the Assembly deplored the armed intervention and called for withdrawal of foreign troops. In November, the Assembly reiterated this appeal and expressed appreciation of the Secretary-General's efforts in the search for a solution to the problem.

The Secretary-General visited Teheran in January, seeking the release of United States Embassy personnel detained there since November 1979 by a group of Iranians. A resolution to have the Security Council apply sanctions until their release was not adopted.

Deteriorating relations between Iran and Iraq led to armed conflict between them starting in late September. The Secretary-General and the Security Council appealed for an end to the conflict and for peaceful settlement of the dispute.

In South-East Asia, United Nations attention again focused on the conflict in Kampuchea, the Thai-Kampuchean border areas, and territorial disputes between China and Viet Nam. The General Assembly decided, in October, to hold a conference on Kampuchea in 1981 to seek a political settlement of the problem. Meanwhile, the Organization continued to mobilize humanitarian aid to the Kampuchean people.

In Korea, the United Nations Command continued to monitor the 1953 Armistice Agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea.

The subchapters below further discuss these questions concerning Asia.

## Matters concerning Western Asia

### Situation in Afghanistan

During 1980, the General Assembly and the Security Council devoted a number of meetings to the Afghanistan situation.

At the request of 52 Member States, the Security Council met from 5 to 9 January to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security. Those requesting the meeting stated that USSR military intervention in Afghanistan, which took

place late in 1979, had destabilized the area and threatened international peace and security. Afghanistan objected to United Nations consideration, declaring that it had requested Soviet military aid because of foreign threats. Due to the negative vote of the USSR, a permanent member, the Council did not adopt a six-nation draft resolution which would have had it deplore the armed intervention in Afghanistan, affirm

that the country's independence and sovereignty must be respected and call for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops in order that it might determine its own form of government.

The Council then decided by resolution 462(1980) to call an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the question.

Consequently, the Assembly met from 10 to 14 January and adopted resolution ES-6/2 by which it: deplored the armed intervention in Afghanistan; appealed for respect for its sovereignty; called for withdrawal of foreign troops in order that its people might determine their own form of government; urged the concerned parties to facilitate the return of refugees; appealed to States and organizations for humanitarian aid; and called on the Security Council to consider ways to assist in implementing the resolution.

From 17 to 20 November, the Assembly again considered the situation in Afghanistan, this time at the request of 35 Member States, and adopted resolution 35/37 by which it reaffirmed the people's right to determine their own form of government, called again for foreign troop withdrawal and for creation of conditions favourable for the return of refugees, appealed for aid for Afghan refugees, and expressed hope for a political solution and guarantees for the non-use of force against neighbouring States.

#### Action by the Security Council

##### Communications to 4 January 1980

In a letter of 31 December 1979 addressed to the Secretary-General, the representative of China transmitted a statement issued the previous day by his Government charging that the USSR had invaded Afghanistan on the pretence that it was fulfilling treaty obligations at the request of the Afghan Government. China vigorously condemned this act as interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, demanding the cessation of USSR aggression and intervention and the withdrawal of Soviet armed forces.

Similar charges were contained in a statement of the same day by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, transmitted to the Secretary-General on 4 January 1980. This statement also demanded the withdrawal of Soviet troops, allowing the Afghan people to decide their own destiny.

On 3 January, the President of the Security Council received a letter, eventually signed by 52 Governments, requesting an urgent meeting of the Council to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security. The signatory States were: Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa

Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Chile, in a statement of 3 January transmitted the following day to the Council President, said it had co-sponsored the request for a meeting because it believed the United Nations should adopt a firm, collective response in defence of the principle of non-intervention in a State's internal affairs. Chile charged that the USSR was seeking to extend its influence to the Persian Gulf area and its petroleum deposits.

By a letter of 4 January to the Council President, Afghanistan transmitted a telegram of 3 January from its Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that his Government strongly protested the convening of the Security Council to consider the so-called situation in Afghanistan since it regarded this as direct and clear interference in its internal affairs.

##### Security Council meetings (5-9 January)

Responding to the 52-nation request, the Security Council held six meetings (one of them in two parts) between 5 and 9 January.

Speaking before adoption of the agenda, the representative of the USSR said he objected to the Council's consideration of the so-called question of the situation in Afghanistan inasmuch as it would be tantamount to intervention by the United Nations in the affairs of that country. Over the past two years, he said, Afghanistan had repeatedly appealed for support from the USSR in order to repel armed intervention from outside; the USSR's decision to send a limited military contingent to Afghanistan was taken in response to those requests and based on provisions of mutual treaty obligations.

The representative of the German Democratic Republic supported Afghanistan's position protesting the convening of the Council and added that both the treaty and military assistance were in keeping with the Charter of the United Nations, which confirmed the inalienable right of States to individual and collective self-defence.

Bangladesh and Norway pointed out that, since the request for the Council meeting had been signed by one third of the Organization's membership, it was the Council's duty to debate the question.

In its consideration of the question, the Council heard statements from Council members as well as from 32 other Member States that had asked to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. They were: Afghanistan, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Turkey, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Bangladesh, China, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States made statements to the effect that their acceptance of Afghanistan's participation in the Council's work should not be taken as recognition of, or support for, the new regime in that country.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan recounted events in his country since the April 1978 (Saur) revolution which had brought to power Noor Mohammad Taraki, founder of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. On 16 September 1979, he said, Hafizullah Amin, supported by reactionary elements, had seized power, assassinated Taraki and opened an era of internal oppression during which time foreign aggression increased and the gains of the Saur revolution were threatened. On 27 December, the Afghan National Liberation Army had risen and overthrown Amin. According to the Foreign Minister, the limited contingents of Soviet armed forces had been sent to remove foreign threats to Afghanistan; in response to a request initially made during a visit by Taraki to Moscow, in December 1978, when Amin was also present; the request had been repeated during Amin's rule, and a request for Soviet aid, including military aid, was also made by the new Government, headed by Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party, President of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic. This assistance was in conformity with a treaty of friendship, good-neighbourliness and co-operation, signed between the leaders of Afghanistan and the USSR on 5 December 1978. The Foreign Minister repeated his country's protests over the convening of the Security Council to discuss Afghanistan's internal affairs.

The representative of the USSR charged that since April 1978 the United States and certain other Western powers, together with China, had intervened in Afghanistan's internal affairs, fomenting counter-revolution. The USSR had acted in response to a legitimate request by Af-

ghanistan for assistance and, after the end of the causes that had motivated the request, the USSR would withdraw its military contingents.

Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Poland and Viet Nam held the view that consideration by the Security Council of the situation in Afghanistan was legally unfounded, politically wrong and counter-productive. They believed that Afghanistan had the right to request help from a State with which it had a legally binding treaty and that the temporary presence in Afghanistan of a limited Soviet military contingent did not represent a threat to international peace and security.

Among those which stated that Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan had caused instability in the area and threatened international peace and security were Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, China, Democratic Kampuchea, Egypt, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Kingdom, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia. Chile and Somalia added that the real motive for the USSR's aggression was furtherance of its hegemonic policies—a view shared by China which also said that the USSR was attempting to reach the Indian Ocean, control oil-transportation sea lanes and seize oil-producing areas.

Democratic Kampuchea, Pakistan, Singapore and the United Kingdom pointed out that there were estimates of up to 50,000 Soviet troops involved in the operation, and the United Kingdom questioned how this could be a limited military response to an appeal from Afghanistan. The United States accused the USSR of planning and preparing to invade Afghanistan because it was dissatisfied with Afghanistan's regime; Costa Rica, Malaysia and Singapore charged that Soviet troops had been used to depose one ruler and substitute another.

Canada said the situation in Afghanistan before and after the Soviet invasion was one of civil war, where a substantial part of the population had become alienated by the policies of a regime which came to power by undemocratic means. France stated that it would have added its signature to the letter of 3 January had it not assumed the presidency of the Security Council.

On 7 January, the Council considered a draft resolution sponsored by Bangladesh, Jamaica, the Niger, the Philippines, Tunisia and Zambia.

This draft would have had the Council: reaffirm its conviction that the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State was a fundamental



principle of the Charter, a violation of which on any pretext was contrary to its aims and purposes; deeply deplore the armed intervention in Afghanistan, which was inconsistent with that principle; and affirm that the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned status of Afghanistan had to be fully respected. The Council would have called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan in order to enable its people to determine their own form of government and choose their economic, political and social systems free from any outside intervention, coercion or constraint, requested the Secretary-General to report within two weeks on progress in implementing this resolution, and decided to remain seized of the question.

The draft resolution was put to a vote the same day; it received 13 votes in favour to 2 against (German Democratic Republic, USSR). It was not adopted since a negative vote had been cast by a permanent member of the Council. The meeting was then suspended for two days.

When the Council resumed consideration of the question on 9 January, it had before it a procedural draft resolution sponsored by Mexico and the Philippines. Put to a vote, the draft received 12 votes in favour, 2 against (German Democratic Republic, USSR) and 1 abstention (Zambia) and was adopted as resolution 462 (1980).

By the resolution, the Security Council stated that it had taken into account that the lack of unanimity of its permanent members had prevented it from exercising its primary responsibility and decided to call an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security.

Speaking before the vote, the German Democratic Republic and the USSR said they opposed discussion of the question in the Assembly, as this would be an interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs and since the situation in that country posed no danger to any other State.

Action by the General Assembly (January)

The General Assembly considered the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security during its sixth emergency special session, held from 10 to 14 January, in the course of which 74 delegations made statements.

Before adoption of the agenda, Afghanistan, the Byelorussian SSR (speaking on behalf also of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, the Ukraini-

an SSR and the USSR) and Mongolia (speaking on behalf also of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam) said that they objected to the convening of the session to consider the so-called situation in Afghanistan, which they regarded as artificially created by external enemies of Afghanistan and as infringing the sovereignty of that country through interference in its internal affairs.

During the debate, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan said the holding of the session was based on a misconception of developments in his country. He emphasized that those developments, including deployment of a limited number of Soviet troops, were entirely domestic and bilateral issues, which did not constitute any threat to peace and security in the area or in the world at large. He said that, in the wake of intensified aggression and armed attacks, Afghanistan had had no alternative but to exercise its inherent right to self-defence, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and a 1978 Afghan-Soviet treaty, and to request assistance, including military aid, from the USSR. He further observed that the Soviet contingents would be withdrawn immediately after the threat had ended.

The USSR said that when it sent troops to Afghanistan, the very survival of the April 1978 revolution hung in the balance. Its military assistance was compatible with the right of individual and collective self-defence enshrined in the Charter. Not to have responded to Afghanistan's request not only would have nullified the very purpose of the mutual treaty between the two countries, the USSR continued, but also would have abandoned Afghanistan to imperialistic designs and exposed the southern border of the USSR to serious danger; the introduction of Soviet troops into Afghanistan was in no way linked to changes in the Afghan leadership.

A number of countries spoke in support of Afghanistan and the USSR, the majority of them pointing to what they considered a deliberate refusal by several speakers to recognize and accept the sovereign right of States to conclude bilateral treaties of mutual interest and to invoke their provisions. Moreover, Poland charged, external forces had been aiding and abetting an armed rebellion aimed at overthrowing Afghanistan's Government. Mongolia and Viet Nam spoke in a similar vein.

The Ukrainian SSR stated that Soviet aid to Afghanistan was not directed against any change in the political structure of the Afghan Government nor against any other countries of the region. Democratic Yemen concurred; the assistance to Afghanistan had not changed the character of that country's progressive regime, chosen after the April 1978 revolution.

According to the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the events since that revolution were that outside counter-revolutionary forces had corrupted and infiltrated Afghan Government circles, culminating with the September 1979 assassination of the leader of the revolution, Noor Mohammad Taraki, by Hafizullah Amin and his followers; led by Babrak Karmal, the real revolutionary forces had risen to overthrow the reactionary forces of Amin and guide the revolution. International imperialists had distorted the matter and were making unjustified accusations against Afghanistan and the USSR.

Hungary stated that no country or international organization could interfere with bilateral relations—a view shared by Czechoslovakia, which considered the action taken in Afghanistan to be justified.

The German Democratic Republic felt that demands for cessation of military assistance from the USSR struck at the inalienable right of the Afghan people to decide their own fate, which included choosing the ways and means of ensuring the security and independence of their country.

Bulgaria said it was regrettable that aid rendered to Afghanistan was being wrongly interpreted by some as a blow to the principle of non-alignment; that principle should not stand in the way of socio-political development.

A majority of the representatives participating in the debate nevertheless expressed doubt about the freedom of choice exercised by Afghanistan in permitting the entry of Soviet troops and regarded the USSR's action as interference in the domestic affairs of another country, in violation of international law and against the principles of the Charter.

Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic and the Ivory Coast said the apparent duplicity shown by the USSR—encamping on foreign soil while proclaiming peaceful international relations—fully justified the current discussion.

Singapore pointed out that, if Soviet forces had entered Afghanistan at the invitation of Babrak Karmal, he had had no authority to make such a request since, in July 1978, he had been dismissed from his post as Afghan Deputy Prime Minister and sent to Czechoslovakia as Ambassador. The USSR's denial that it had participated in the coup against Amin was unconvincing, Singapore added, as, according to press reports, on 27 December 1979 Soviet troops had attacked Afghan forces guarding the presidential palace and other Government installations. Kuwait declared that the USSR's contention - that its soldiers were inside Afghanistan at that country's request was invalid since the Government had been installed by the USSR. Japan

stated that the international community was not convinced that Soviet intervention was in response to a request by the Afghan Government or that the USSR was exercising its right to self-defence.

Pakistan stated that no evidence had been presented to substantiate allegations of foreign interference in, or armed attacks against, Afghanistan and added that the uprising of September 1979 was a rejection of an alien ideology rooted in the people's devotion to Islam. According to the United Kingdom it was a spontaneous expression of discontent with the regime. The United Kingdom also asked why, if such external attacks had been going on, Afghanistan and the USSR had not brought the matter to the United Nations attention. Zaire said the only recent foreign armed intervention against Afghanistan had been that of the USSR.

Italy, speaking also on behalf of the nine member States of the European Community, said that the purpose of Soviet military intervention had been to overthrow the Afghan Government and replace it with a regime more responsive to Soviet interests—a view shared by New Zealand and Sweden. These States were joined by Bangladesh, Bolivia, Ecuador, the Federal Republic of Germany, Indonesia, Nepal and Uruguay in condemning the USSR's act as interference in a State's internal affairs and in calling for immediate troop withdrawal. Mexico said that departure of those troops should be complemented by strict respect on the part of other States for the obligation to prevent armed bands from invading Afghanistan.

Turkey said it was dismayed that, instead of showing sensitivity to world opinion, the deployment of foreign troops in Afghanistan was proceeding and increasing.

Venezuela said there must be respect for the principle of non-intervention and the tenets of the Charter must not be distorted or subjected to circumstantial interpretations.

Spain feared that the USSR's intervention had led to a revival of the cold war. Austria, France, Malaysia and Yugoslavia agreed that the policy of detente was threatened.

The United States said the invasion was no cold-war squabble; the United Nations should not remain silent in the face of open aggression since this would be a violation of the only principle that small nations could invoke to protect themselves from more powerful States. This viewpoint was shared by Egypt.

Brazil and Morocco also condemned the use of force in international relations. Democratic Kampuchea, the Gambia and the Philippines expressed concern at the increasing threat posed to international peace and security. Bahrain, Mau-

ritius and Sri Lanka feared possible escalation of the conflict to the surrounding areas. Israel shared these apprehensions, and Sierra Leone cautioned that, should the Afghan people refuse to accept subjugation, their resistance would cause regional instability.

Chile believed the wealth of the subsoil had been a powerful incentive in the Soviet action, which it said had obvious geopolitical implications. Albania also charged the USSR with expansionist designs and with engineering the December 1979 coup, and said that the case of Afghanistan was a revealing indication of dangers threatening countries which signed treaties of friendship with super-powers.

Nigeria expressed disappointment at the Soviet action since it felt that no country had assisted the third world more, and Papua New Guinea said that the USSR's credibility as a champion of world peace was in question. Liberia and Oman observed that third world countries condemned foreign intervention, not because they followed one camp or the other, but because their interests were at stake.

Australia and Saudi Arabia were among those which called for the restoration of conditions in which the people of Afghanistan could choose their own Government freely and without outside interference. Malaysia, Peru and Portugal, making a similar plea, pointed out that the situation had also brought about a new wave of refugees which called for urgent, humanitarian aid.

On 14 January, the General Assembly adopted resolution ES-6/2 by which it called for the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, to enable its people to determine their own form of government and choose their economic, political and social systems free from outside interference. The Assembly strongly deplored the armed intervention in Afghanistan, which was inconsistent with the principle of respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State, and appealed to all States to respect that principle and the non-aligned character of Afghanistan and to refrain from any interference in its internal affairs. All parties concerned were urged to bring about speedily conditions necessary for the voluntary return of Afghan refugees and the Assembly appealed for humanitarian aid, in co-ordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to alleviate their hardship. The Security Council was called on to assist in implementing this resolution and the Secretary-General was requested to keep the Council and Member States informed of progress towards that end.

Resolution ES-6/2, introduced by Pakistan on behalf of 24 sponsors (see DOCUMENTARY REFER-

ENCES below), was adopted by a recorded vote of 104 to 18, with 18 abstentions.

Several delegations explained their votes in favour. El Salvador, Greece, Kenya, Suriname and Zaire indicated that they could not accept explanations that Afghanistan had requested the presence of Soviet troops or that the USSR had acted to prevent any kind of danger; Guyana and Malta were concerned that there was danger of the situation's escalating.

Albania said it would have preferred that the resolution condemn the Soviet aggression specifically and firmly. Guatemala and Saint Lucia said they supported the resolution, although it had little more than moral value.

Iraq felt events in Afghanistan had been used by the United States as justification for intervening in the domestic affairs of the area; however, since Iraq also disapproved of intervention such as that which had taken place in Afghanistan, it had voted in favour.

France, which voted in favour, and Madagascar, which abstained, expressed reservations about a preambular reference to the General Assembly's responsibility under the 1950 "Uniting for Peace" resolution.<sup>1</sup> France repeated its reservations about that resolution, which it had always regarded as illegal because it changed the rules regarding competence set out in the Charter. Madagascar stated that it had abstained because this reference opened up the possibility for United Nations intervention, which would be inadvisable in view of the position taken by Afghanistan. There was also a danger of misinterpretation, Madagascar added, since if the sponsors had wished to organize a collective operation under the 1950 resolution they should have detailed its nature, form and conditions.

Others that abstained included Finland, which said that, although it shared the view that inviolability of frontiers and national self-determination must be respected, it had followed its policy of neutrality. Nicaragua felt the resolution was only a partial approach to the problem.

A number of States gave their reasons for opposing the text. Grenada said the presence of Soviet troops was in keeping with Charter provisions relating to the right of individual and collective self-defence and the 1978 Afghan-Soviet treaty; moreover, the events in question posed no threat to international peace and security. Mozambique spoke in a similar vein.

The German Democratic Republic felt the resolution would aggravate the danger of confrontation since it slandered both Afghanistan and the USSR and contained a reference to the

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1950, p. 193, resolution 377 A (V) of 3 November 1950.

1950 resolution, which it said had been put together to justify intervention in Korea.

The USSR considered the resolution as impermissible interference in Afghanistan's affairs and a violation of the Charter.

Romania said it had not participated in the vote since it had sought a solution in keeping with the Charter which would guarantee the Afghan people the right to determine their future without outside interference and at the same time prevent increasing international tension by ensuring that détente, understanding and co-operation of the peoples of the world would not be adversely affected.

In his closing statement, the President of the General Assembly remarked upon the central theme that had emerged during the debate, namely the standard of conduct between nations which, many speakers had repeatedly emphasized, must be based on strict adherence to the fundamental principles of the Charter and the decisions of the Assembly. It was therefore incumbent on all Member States, he said, to take measures to prevent exacerbation of the situation and, with a dedication to the preservation of international peace and security, reverse the deteriorating trend in the international atmosphere.

During the Assembly's deliberations, two related communications addressed to the Secretary-General were received from Afghanistan and Mongolia.

By a letter of 10 January, the representative of Afghanistan transmitted: a policy statement of the Government of Afghanistan delivered by radio on 1 January by President Babrak Karmal; and a proclamation of general amnesty, dated 2 January, for political prisoners imprisoned by the former regime of Amin. The policy statement denounced the former regime, urged support for the new Government, and outlined its domestic and foreign policies.

On 11 January, Mongolia transmitted a statement issued the day before by its Ministry of Foreign Affairs, supporting the USSR's actions in response to a legitimate request by Afghanistan and opposing discussion of the subject in the United Nations.

#### Report of the Credentials Committee

The Credentials Committee met on 11 January to examine the credentials of representatives to the sixth emergency special session.

The USSR stated that the credentials of the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea were invalid since it considered the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to be the sole legitimate representative of that country—a position supported by the Congo. The USSR also could not recognize

the representatives of Chile as they were appointed by a regime it did not recognize. The United States said that since Chile was a Member of the United Nations in good standing there was no basis to challenge its credentials, a view also held by Ecuador and Panama.

China, Ecuador, Pakistan, Panama and the United States considered that the credentials of the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea were in order, since they had been recognized at previous sessions, and stressed that their acceptance of the credentials of the representatives of Afghanistan should not be taken as acquiescing in the armed intervention in that country.

Senegal saw the Committee's task as purely technical and, therefore, did not consider it necessary to express reservations, a viewpoint shared by Belgium which pointed out that any Committee action should not be construed as approval of country policies.

On the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee approved without vote a resolution by which, after taking into account the different reservations expressed, it accepted the credentials of all the representatives to the session. Also approved without vote was a draft proposed by the Chairman to have the General Assembly approve the report of the Credentials Committee.

On 14 January, this text was similarly adopted by the Assembly as resolution ES-6/1.

#### Communications (16 January-17 November)

A number of communications concerning Afghanistan were received by the Secretary-General from mid-January through mid-November.

On 16 January, Afghanistan transmitted a letter addressed to the President of the United States from the widow of former Prime Minister Taraki of Afghanistan, criticizing United States acknowledgement of Amin as Afghanistan's legitimate leader in disregard of his record which, the letter said, included the murder of her husband and the torturing and killing of thousands of innocent people. The United States should not have kept silent in the face of these events, she said.

Several communications expressed concern over the situation in Afghanistan, condemned the Soviet military intervention and demanded the immediate withdrawal of its troops.

The Adviser for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, in his capacity as Chairman of an extraordinary session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Islamabad, 27-29 January), transmitted the resolutions and final communique of the session on 11 February. The Conference decided to suspend Afghanistan's membership in the Organization of the Islamic Conference, urged support for the Afghan people, invited its member States

to withhold recognition of or sever diplomatic relations with what it termed the illegal regime, and called on them to withhold economic aid to that regime.

Three letters were received from Italy, on behalf of the member States of the European Community. A letter of 17 January contained a statement issued at Brussels, Belgium, on 15 January by the Foreign Ministers of the Community's members urging the USSR to conform to the Assembly's resolution of 14 January and stating that the explanations given by the USSR for its intervention in Afghanistan were unacceptable. A 5 May letter contained a declaration issued on 28 April at a meeting of heads of State and Government and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Community, meeting as the European Council at Luxembourg. The nine States proposed that the great powers and neighbouring States should undertake to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan, refrain from interfering in its internal affairs and renounce any stationing of troops on its soil or any military association with it. They said they were ready to support any initiative designed to promote a solution which would allow Afghanistan to return to its position as a neutral, non-aligned State and believed the Islamic and non-aligned countries had a particularly significant role to play in this respect. The European Council issued a further declaration from Venice, Italy, on 13 June. This statement, contained in a letter of 16 June, expressed concern at the intensification of Soviet military activity in Afghanistan and repeated the Council's readiness to support any initiative towards solution of the problem in keeping with the Assembly's January resolution.

The Prime Minister of Solomon Islands, in a telegram of 16 January, said his country was greatly disturbed at the intervention in an independent country whose people should be allowed to choose their own form of government. In a statement transmitted by an 8 February telegram, the Prime Minister of Dominica condemned the USSR invasion, said that it could not be condoned and strongly deprecated the violation of Afghanistan's territorial integrity.

Communications from Afghanistan outlined aspects of the situation in that country. The Foreign Minister, in a letter of 24 February transmitted on 5 March, cited continued interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs by external forces headed by the United States in collusion with Chinese and Pakistan circles. He accused them, together with Egyptian supporters, of supplying weapons to armed bands being trained in Pakistan with the intention of disturbing the peaceful life of the Afghan people.

A 24 March letter transmitted a statement of 10 March by the Government of Afghanistan refuting what it said was a misleading propaganda campaign by the enemies of the revolution. The statement said that a large part of a so-called refugee problem was no more than the usual seasonal nomadic migrations which had taken place throughout history. Enemies of the revolution abroad could not be termed refugees; the genuine refugees were those who had left the country because of the oppressive regime of Amin, and the Government was ready to co-operate in helping them to return to their homes.

The eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Islamabad, 17-22 May) was the subject of an Afghan Government statement dated 8 April and forwarded by a note verbale of 24 April. Afghanistan thereby protested not having been invited to participate in the Conference, declared that any debate on the so-called Afghanistan issue would be considered as flagrant intervention in Afghanistan's internal affairs, and said that suspension of its membership in the Conference was illegal.

On 19 May, an Afghan Government statement charged that neighbouring territories were being used in an undeclared war against Afghanistan. On 25 March it had wiped out a subversive band sent from abroad and had seized United States-made hand grenades containing poisonous gas. The statement added that charges in the Western press that Afghanistan was using chemical weapons against terrorists were absurd and groundless. Additional charges that chemical weapons were being used against Afghanistan were contained in an Afghan Government statement of 20 August, transmitted by a note verbale dated 4 September.

A proposed programme of political settlement was put forward by the Afghan Government on 15 May and transmitted on 17 May. The proposals included: negotiations with Iran and Pakistan without pre-conditions; a general amnesty for Afghans wishing to return to Afghanistan; consideration of outstanding bilateral problems; cessation of hostile activities against Afghanistan; political guarantees from other States; resolution of the question of withdrawal of the limited Soviet military contingents within the context of a political settlement; and support for turning the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf into a zone of peace. Afghanistan declared that questions pertaining to its interests could not be resolved without its participation.

Letters from Afghanistan (17 November) and Pakistan (6 November) accused each other of air-space violations. The Afghan letter detailed 22 such incidents between September 1978 and October 1980, while Pakistan protested against

three armed incursions by helicopter gunships in September and October 1980 which it said had caused several casualties.

A note verbale of 18 September annexed a letter of 9 September from the President and Prime Minister of Afghanistan addressed to the World Parliament of the Peoples for Peace. Only by negotiations, he said, could a solution be found to the outstanding issues of mutual interest to the region.

Action by the General Assembly (November)

A letter of 16 July to the Secretary-General requested inclusion in the agenda of the thirty-fifth (1980) session of the General Assembly of an item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security." The letter was signed by 35 States: Bangladesh, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, Fiji, Gambia, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, the Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay. They explained that, notwithstanding the adoption of resolution ES-6/2 in January, the continued presence of foreign armed forces in Afghanistan and the continued exodus of Afghan refugees into Pakistan remained a grave threat to regional as well as international peace and security.

On 17 September, the General Committee recommended that the item be included in the Assembly's agenda. Speaking in the Committee, the USSR reiterated that discussion of the question would be interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Mongolia spoke likewise, adding that the situation in that country had stabilized. According to Bulgaria, Afghanistan had been the victim of a threat to its peace and security.

Afghanistan said there was nothing in international law which prevented a sovereign State from appealing to a friendly country for protection; on the other hand, the sending of gangs to commit sabotage constituted an act of aggression.

Pakistan stated that world concern about events in Afghanistan was evidenced by the fact that 35 Member States had requested consideration of the item. The situation there had worsened with an increased foreign military presence and large numbers of refugees, the majority of whom were in Pakistan. Malaysia felt that the refugee problem alone justified the Assembly's consideration, while Senegal said the Afghanistan situation was typical of a non-aligned country occupied by a super-power.

China charged that the USSR had ignored the

Assembly's call for immediate troop withdrawal and was reinforcing its military strength in Afghanistan with a view to further regional expansion.

The General Assembly considered the item at six meetings held from 17 to 20 November. Opening the debate, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution sponsored by 42 Member States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

On 20 November, the Assembly adopted it by a recorded vote of 111 to 22, with 12 abstentions, as resolution 35/37.

By this resolution, the Assembly reiterated that preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan was essential for a peaceful solution of the problem, reaffirmed the Afghan people's right to determine their own form of government and their economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind, and called for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan. The Assembly also called on all parties concerned to work for the urgent achievement of a political solution and creation of conditions enabling the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homes in safety and honour, and appealed to all States and national and international organizations to extend humanitarian aid to the refugees, in co-ordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to alleviate their hardship. The Assembly expressed appreciation of the Secretary-General's efforts in the search for a solution to the problem. It hoped he would continue his assistance, including appointing a special representative, to promote a political solution in accordance with this resolution and explore ways to secure guarantees of non-use or threat of force against all neighbouring States, based on mutual guarantees and strict non-interference in each other's internal affairs and with full regard for Charter principles. The Assembly further asked him to keep Member States and the Security Council concurrently informed on progress and to report to them on the situation at the earliest opportunity.

The Pakistan Foreign Minister said that, since consideration of the question in January, there had been an alarming intensification of conflict within Afghanistan and the number of Soviet troops had increased. He pointed out that Pakistan, already burdened with 1.2 million Afghan refugees, was having to cope with a continuing influx—a situation that put great strain on its limited resources. He added that Pakistan would recognize any Afghan Government once the foreign troops were withdrawn.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan regretted that, despite his Government's objections and in violation of the Charter, the Assembly had been induced to discuss the so-called situation in Afghanistan. He reiterated that events since the 1978 Saur uprising were entirely an internal affair, discussion of which was a regrettable waste of time and diverted the world community's attention from real issues threatening international peace and security. He emphasized that the Assembly should condemn the continuing interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs by imperialistic, hegemonic and other reactionary forces. He pointed out that Afghanistan was prepared to seek a political settlement, as evidenced by its comprehensive proposals put forward on 15 May and by recent declarations by the leaders of Afghanistan and the USSR.

The representative of the USSR said that the Assembly had chosen to ignore the real external dangers to the security of Afghanistan, as evidenced by 30 military camps and 50 bases in Pakistan from which mercenaries were trained, equipped and sent to Afghanistan. He said that, contrary to their declared intentions, the sponsors of the resolution could not hope to achieve normalization of the situation in South-West Asia through the terms of their text; in particular, the demand for withdrawal of Soviet forces without a corresponding end to the interference and armed incursions in Afghanistan lacked political realism. In keeping with declarations of the leaders and senior officials of Afghanistan and the USSR, he said, the military contingents would be withdrawn as soon as the reasons that had necessitated them had been removed.

Speaking in support of the position of Afghanistan and the USSR, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Hungary, Madagascar, Mozambique and Poland were among those which reiterated criticism of the use of the United Nations forum for interference in the internal affairs of a Member State. Czechoslovakia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic stated that the resolution was dangerous since it might set a precedent for such interference. The German Democratic Republic said a Soviet troop withdrawal would be tantamount to encouraging the counter-revolutionary forces in Afghanistan. Grenada charged that external forces were increasing their efforts to thwart the Afghan revolution.

Democratic Yemen, the Ukrainian SSR and Viet Nam felt that the May proposals of the Afghan Government could form the basis for a political solution. According to Mongolia, the refugee question had been artificially created, inasmuch as Pakistan was not allowing persons to return to Afghan territory but was forcing them to so-called centres where foreign instruc-

tors were training diversionary groups to infiltrate Afghanistan.

The large majority of States expressed grave disquiet at the continuation of the tense situation in Afghanistan and the surrounding region, calling on that country to settle its problems through peaceful negotiations and on the USSR to withdraw its forces. Concern for the increasing numbers of refugees in Pakistan was also voiced.

Luxembourg, on behalf of the European Economic Community, said the Community's member States rejected any solution that would not give the Afghan people the right to choose their own destiny and leaders. This position was shared by Australia and Sweden, which added that the international community should demonstrate that the USSR's behaviour attracted the widest possible condemnation. New Zealand and Zaire said the USSR's actions breached its special responsibilities as a Security Council member. Liberia stated that it could no longer take the USSR at its word because of its actions in Afghanistan.

Albania, China and Democratic Kampuchea were among those which accused the USSR of interference in Afghanistan. Spain and the United States pointed out that, instead of complying with the Assembly's demand for withdrawal, the USSR had increased the strength of its forces.

The Ivory Coast and Paraguay repudiated efforts to justify the invasion. Suriname could not understand how the rationalizations put forward for the armed intervention could explain the fact that more than 1.2 million refugees had left Afghanistan. Japan also voiced concern over this aspect and other implications for Pakistan of the Soviet intervention. Israel, too, said the situation had taken on further far-reaching implications which threatened the fundamental balance of the international system. Greece, among others, joined in expressing concern over the situation's effect on detente.

The United Kingdom stated that nothing that Afghanistan or the USSR had proposed contained any basis for genuine negotiation; the Afghan proposals put forward in May seemed to be aimed primarily at legitimizing the new regime.

Kenya felt that justifying the aggressor's deeds would nullify the purposes of the Charter and undermine the security of developing nations. Yugoslavia said problems could not be solved by the imposition of an alien will on independent countries; Portugal held a similar view.

India observed that its participation in the debate was to advise restraint, rather than apportion blame, and warned that a resolution unacceptable to the countries directly involved would be counter-productive.

Austria felt that the 42-power resolution dealt with the main problem succinctly-finding a political and negotiated settlement. Canada would have preferred that its wording match more closely the Assembly's previous resolution on the question.

Though they voted in favour of the resolution, several countries expressed reservations on its wording. Albania reiterated that it should have contained a more specific condemnation of the USSR's aggression; it also lacked a provision supporting the Afghan people's armed struggle for national liberation. Zambia would have liked a warning added against rivalries between power blocs in the spirit of the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement. Sri Lanka would have preferred that the resolution not be necessary since it did not wish to pass judgement on a great power.

Explaining its negative vote, Sao Tome and Principe stated that the text did not meet the reasonable requirement that it satisfy the country involved. Seychelles opposed it, believing that it ignored the existence of a Government in Afghanistan, that the withdrawal of the Soviet troops was a matter between the two Governments, and that the same guarantees and non-interference that neighbouring States were calling for should apply to their relations with Afghanistan also.

Afghanistan rejected the text as a whole as illegal and not binding, and the USSR, opposing it, said that, since Afghanistan had stated that it was prepared to negotiate, it was up to the other side to

show political will for a settlement in the interests of all in South-West Asia. Madagascar said the mandate of the special representative exceeded what was generally expected of a mediator or peacemaker and seemed premature in any case.

Romania said it had not participated in the vote; its efforts to persuade the text's sponsors to include specific proposals it considered likely to lead to a political settlement had not succeeded.

Nicaragua, which abstained, felt that the resolution took no historical perspective and had many shortcomings and distortions.

Cyprus abstained in the vote in order to protest the lack of interest shown by the world community over the occupation of Cyprus by foreign forces since 1974. This explanation was contained in a letter of 20 November to the Secretary-General.

At a 22 September meeting of the Credentials Committee, appointed to examine the credentials of representatives to the thirty-fifth session, China, Singapore and the United States stated that acceptance of the credentials of the representatives of Afghanistan should in no way be taken as acquiescence to the situation created by the USSR's armed intervention in that country. Haiti said that, although it had no objection to Afghanistan's credentials, it was not prepared to recognize a régime dominated by a foreign power. (For further details of the report of the Credentials Committee, see subchapter below on the SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA.)

#### Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

##### Action by the Security Council

COMMUNICATIONS TO 4 JANUARY 1980

S/13717. Letter of 31 December 1979 from China (transmitting statement of 30 December).

S/13724 and Add.1,2. Letter of 3 January from Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela (request to convene Council).

S/13725. Letter of 4 January from Afghanistan (transmitting telegram of 3 January from Minister for Foreign Affairs to President of Security Council).

S/13727. Letter of 4 January from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 30 December 1979 by spokesman for Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

S/13728. Letter of 4 January from Chile (transmitting statement of 3 January).

SECURITY COUNCIL MEETINGS (5-9 JANUARY)

Security Council, meetings 2185-2190, 2190/Add.1 (reconvened).

S/13729. Bangladesh, Jamaica, Niger, Philippines, Tunisia, Zambia: draft resolution.

S/13731. Mexico and Philippines: draft resolution.

Resolution 462(1980), as proposed by 2 powers, S/13731, adopted by Council on 9 January 1980, meeting 2190/Add.1, by 12 votes to 2 (German Democratic Republic, USSR), with 1 abstention (Zambia).

The Security Council,  
Having considered the item on the agenda of its 2185th meeting, as contained in document S/Agenda/2185,

Taking into account that the lack of unanimity of its permanent members at the 2190th meeting has prevented it from exercising its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Decides to call an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the question contained in document S/Agenda/2185.

S/INF/36. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1980. Decisions, p. 1.

##### Action by the General Assembly (January)

General Assembly- 6th emergency special session  
Credentials Committee, meeting 1.  
Plenary meetings 1-7.



A/ES-6/3 (S/13734). Letter of 10 January from Afghanistan (transmitting policy statement delivered through Radio Afghanistan on 1 January by General Secretary of Central Committee of People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and President of Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister; and proclamation of general amnesty, dated 2 January).

A/ES-6/6 (S/13739). Letter of 11 January from Mongolia (transmitting statement of 10 January by Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

A/ES-6/L.1 and Add.1. Bahrain, Bangladesh, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, Fiji, Gambia, Honduras, Indonesia, Malaysia, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Thailand, Tunisia, Uruguay: draft resolution.

Resolution ES-6/2, as proposed by 24 powers, A/ES-6/L.1 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 14 January 1980, meeting 7, by recorded vote of 104 to 18, with 18 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire

Against: Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam

Abstaining: Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Congo, Cyprus, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Madagascar, Mali, Nicaragua, Sao Tome and Principe, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia.

The General Assembly,

Taking note of Security Council resolution 462(1980) of 9 January 1980, calling for an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the question contained in document S/Agenda/2185,

Gravely concerned at the recent developments in Afghanistan and their implications for international peace and security,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own future and to choose their own form of government free from outside interference,

Mindful of the obligation of all States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of any State or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing the urgent need for immediate termination of foreign armed intervention in Afghanistan so as to enable its people to determine their own destiny without outside interference or coercion,

Noting with profound concern the large outflow of refugees from Afghanistan,

Recalling its resolutions on the strengthening of international security, on the inadmissibility of intervention in the

domestic affairs of States and the protection of their independence and sovereignty and on the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Expressing its deep concern at the dangerous escalation of tension, intensification of rivalry and increased recourse to military intervention and interference in the internal affairs of States, which are detrimental to the interests of all nations, particularly the non-aligned countries,

Mindful of the purposes and principles of the Charter and of the responsibility of the General Assembly under the relevant provisions of the Charter and of Assembly resolution 377 A (V) of 3 November 1950,

1. Reaffirms that respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State is a fundamental principle of the Charter of the United Nations, any violation of which on any pretext whatsoever is contrary to its aims and purposes;

2. Strongly deplores the recent armed intervention in Afghanistan, which is inconsistent with that principle;

3. Appeals to all States to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan and to refrain from any interference in the internal affairs of that country;

4. Calls for the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of the foreign troops from Afghanistan in order to enable its people to determine their own form of government and choose their economic, political and social systems free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever;

5. Urges all parties concerned to assist in bringing about, speedily and in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter, conditions necessary for the voluntary return of the Afghan refugees to their homes;

6. Appeals to all States and national and international organizations to extend humanitarian relief assistance with a view to alleviating the hardship of the Afghan refugees in co-ordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to keep Member States and the Security Council promptly and concurrently informed on the progress towards the implementation of the present resolution;

8. Calls upon the Security Council to consider ways and means which could assist in the implementation of the present resolution.

#### REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

A/ES-6/5. Credentials of representatives to 6th emergency special session of General Assembly. Report of Credentials Committee.

A/ES-6/5, para. 17. Draft resolution, as orally proposed by Credentials Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 11 January, meeting 1.

Resolution ES-6/1, by which the General Assembly approved the report of the Credentials Committee, as recommended by Committee, A/ES-6/5, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 January 1980, meeting 6.

Communications (16 January- 17 November)

A/35/154. Letter of 24 March from Afghanistan (transmitting statement of 10 March).

A/35/264. Letter of 19 May from Afghanistan (transmitting statement).

A/35/430. Note verbale of 4 September from Afghanistan (transmitting statement of 20 August).

A/35/642. Letter of 17 November from Afghanistan (transmitting document on acts of aerial aggression and other intrusions by Pakistan into Afghanistan).

S/13744. Note by Secretary-General.

S/13747. Telegram of 16 January from Prime Minister of Solomon Islands to Secretary-General.

S/13752. Letter of 16 January from Afghanistan (transmitting

- letter from widow of late Prime Minister of Afghanistan, Noor Mohammad Taraki, to President of United States).
- S/13760. Letter of 17 January from Italy (circulating statement issued by 9 members of European Community at Brussels on 15 January).
- S/13794. Telegram of 8 February from Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Dominica (circulating statement of position by Prime Minister).
- S/13810 (A/35/109). Letter of 11 February from Pakistan (transmitting resolutions and final communiqué of extraordinary session of Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Islamabad, 27-29 January).
- S/13835 (A/35/126). Letter of 5 March from Afghanistan (transmitting letter of 24 February from Minister for Foreign Affairs to Secretary-General).
- S/13910 (A/35/187). Note verbale of 24 April from Afghanistan (transmitting statement of 8 April).
- S/13925. Letter of 5 May from Italy (transmitting declaration, in part on situation in Afghanistan, issued at Luxembourg on 28 April by heads of State and Government and Ministers for Foreign Affairs of 9 members of European Community, meeting as European Council).
- S/13951 (A/35/238). Letter of 17 May from Afghanistan (transmitting statement of 15 May).
- S/14003. Letter of 16 June from Italy (circulating declaration issued at Venice on 13 June by heads of State and Government and Ministers for Foreign Affairs of European Community, meeting as European Council).
- S/14183 (A/35/470). Note verbale of 18 September from Afghanistan (transmitting letter of 9 September from General Secretary of People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and President and Prime Minister to World Parliament of Peoples for Peace, Kabul).
- S/14245 (A/35/605). Letter of 6 November from Pakistan.

#### Action by the General Assembly (November)

General Assembly- 35th session  
General Committee, meetings 1, 2.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 32.  
Plenary meetings 3,65-70.

- A/35/109 (S/13810). Letter of 11 February from Pakistan (transmitting resolutions and final communiqué of extraordinary session of Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Islamabad, 27-29 January).
- A/35/126 (S/13835). Letter of 5 March from Afghanistan (transmitting letter of 24 February from Minister for Foreign Affairs to Secretary-General).
- A/35/144 and Add.1. Letter of 16 July from Bangladesh, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, Fiji, Gambia, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and Uruguay (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security").
- A/35/187 (S/13910). Note verbale of 24 April from Afghanistan (transmitting statement of 8 April).
- A/35/238 (S/13951). Letter of 17 May from Afghanistan (transmitting statement of 15 May).
- A/35/250. First report of General Committee, para. 24 (item 116).
- A/35/470 (S/14183). Note verbale of 18 September from Afghanistan (transmitting letter of 9 September from General Secretary of People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and President and Prime Minister to World Parliament of Peoples for Peace, Kabul).
- A/35/605 (S/14245). Letter of 6 November from Pakistan.
- A/35/651. Letter of 20 November from Cyprus.
- A/35/L.12 and Add.1. Bahrain, Bangladesh, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt,

Fiji, Gambia, Guinea, Honduras, Jordan, Kuwait, Liberia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Uruguay: draft resolution.

A/C.5/35/57, A/35/645. Administrative and financial implications of 42-power draft resolution, A/35/L.12 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 35/37, as proposed by 42 powers, A/35/L.12 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 20 November 1980, meeting 70, by recorded vote of 111 to 22, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam

Abstaining: Algeria, Benin, Cape Verde, Chad, Congo, Cyprus, Finland, Guinea-Bissau, India, Mali, Nicaragua, Zimbabwe.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security,"

Recalling its resolution ES-6/2 of 14 January 1980 adopted at its sixth emergency special session,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the obligation of all States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of any State,

Reaffirming further the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own form of government and to choose their own economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever,

Gravely concerned at the continuing foreign armed intervention in Afghanistan, in contravention of the above principles, and its serious implications for international peace and security,

Deeply concerned at the increasing outflow of refugees from Afghanistan,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need for a political solution of the grave situation in respect of Afghanistan,

Recognizing the importance of the continuing efforts and

initiatives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference for a political solution of the situation in respect of Afghanistan,

1. Reiterates that the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan is essential for a peaceful solution of the problem;

2. Reaffirms the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever;

3. Calls for the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from Afghanistan;

4. Also calls upon all parties concerned to work for the urgent achievement of a political solution and the creation of the necessary conditions which would enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homes in safety and honour;

5. Appeals to all States and national and international organizations to extend humanitarian relief assistance, with a view to alleviating the hardship of the Afghan refugees, in co-ordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

6. Expresses its appreciation of the efforts of the Secretary-General in the search for a solution to the problem and hopes that he will continue to extend assistance, including the appointment of a special representative, with a view to

promoting a political solution in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, and the exploration of securing appropriate guarantees for non-use of force, or threat of use of force, against the political independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of all neighbouring States, on the basis of mutual guarantees and strict non-interference in each other's internal affairs and with full regard for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to keep Member States and the Security Council concurrently informed of progress towards the implementation of the present resolution and to submit to Member States a report on the situation at the earliest appropriate opportunity;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security."

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980, Chapter 10.

A/35/484. Credentials of representatives to 35th session of General Assembly. First report of Credentials Committee, paras. 9, 10 and 12-15.

A/36/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1980-15 June 1981, Chapter 26.

### Relations between Iran and the United States

The deteriorating relations between Iran and the United States relating to the holding of United States hostages-detained by a group of Iranians since 4 November 1979<sup>2</sup>-occupied the Security Council at a meeting held in two parts on 11 and 13 January 1980 during which the Secretary-General reported on his visit to Iran earlier that month to assess the situation. A draft resolution sponsored by the United States-which would have had the Council call on Iran for the immediate release of the hostages and, pending their safe return, call on all Member States to impose sanctions on that country-was rejected owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.

#### Report of the Secretary-General

On 6 January 1980, the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council in pursuance of Council resolutions of 4 and 31 December 1979,<sup>3</sup> and gave an account of a visit he had made to Iran from 1 to 3 January 1980. The visit was undertaken with a view to contributing to solution of the crisis which had arisen between Iran and the United States over the seizure by Iranian students on 4 November 1979 of United States Embassy personnel and the occupation of its Embassy in Teheran. During his visit, the Secretary-General had held discussions with the Iranian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, and other members of the Revolutionary Council, the report said. The Secretary-General concluded that, despite difficulties encountered during his visit to Teheran owing to the particular power structure in the country, the trip had

been useful and had increased his understanding of the crisis. His extensive talks had given him clearer insight into the Iranian leaders' position; at that time, they were not prepared to respond to the call of the international community for immediate release of the hostages, an issue which they continued to link to the extradition from the United States of former Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and the return of assets allegedly illegally taken from Iran by him. At the same time, they had expressed support for the idea of establishing an international inquiry committee to investigate allegations of grave violations of human rights and of illegal acts under the previous régime in Iran, which would report to the United Nations for action. The Secretary-General had indicated that the release of the hostages should take place before or at least coincide with the establishment of such a committee.

#### Consideration by the Security Council (11 and 13 January)

On 11 January 1980, the Security Council resumed consideration, begun in 1979, of the situation that had arisen in relations between the United States and Iran. The Council had before it a draft resolution submitted by the United States whereby the Security Council would again urgently call on the Government of Iran to release immediately all United States hostages, provide them protection and allow them to leave the country. The Council would decide that,

<sup>2</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 307.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid., pp. 311 and 312, resolutions 457(1979) and 461(1979).

pending the hostages' release and safe departure from Iran, all United Nations Member States were to: prevent the sale or supply to Iran, by their nationals or from their territories, of all items except food, medicine, and supplies intended strictly for medical purposes; prevent shipment from their territories of such items by means of transport under their jurisdiction, and on vessels or aircraft registered in Iran; deny new credits, loans or payment facilities to the Iranian authorities; reduce to a minimum the personnel of Iranian diplomatic missions accredited to them; and prevent their nationals or firms from engaging in new contracts in support of industrial projects in Iran or in any activity which had the purpose of evading the decisions set out in the resolution.

The Security Council would also decide that all Member States were to give effect forthwith to the above decisions, notwithstanding any contract entered into or licence granted before the date of the resolution. It would call on Member States to carry out these decisions in accordance with their agreement to do so under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations,<sup>4</sup> and urge non-Member States and United Nations bodies and related agencies to conform their relations with Iran to the terms of the resolution. Finally, it would call on all Member States and members of the specialized agencies to report to the Secretary-General by 1 February on their implementation measures and request him to submit a first report to the Council by 1 March.

The Secretary-General reported on developments since his return from Iran. He had discussed his visit with the United States President and other United States officials and had sought from Iranian officials clarification of certain aspects of the talks he had had while in Teheran, but a mutually satisfactory solution to the problem had not been found. However, the Secretary-General said he would continue to make every effort towards that end.

The representative of the United States stated that, in view of Iran's non-compliance with the Security Council's resolution of 31 December 1979,<sup>5</sup> it was time for the Council to adopt effective measures under Articles 39 and 41 of the United Nations Charter. Those measures, contained in the draft resolution before the Council, would serve to demonstrate that Iran's continued defiance of international law would result in its increased isolation from the international community, he said. Failure by the Council to act would only confirm the belief of those in Iran who felt that they could act with impunity.

The USSR reaffirmed its position that violation of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations<sup>6</sup> contradicted international law.

However, the USSR could not accept that the actions of Iran threatened international peace and security, since it considered the dispute to be bilateral and not falling within the purview of Chapter VII of the Charter. These views were shared by the German Democratic Republic, which added that imposition of sanctions would only worsen the situation. According to the USSR, the dispute should be settled through peaceful means and, since the text before the Council sought to involve the United Nations in the United States policy of pressure and threats against Iran, the USSR considered the proposal inadmissible.

Bangladesh and Mexico agreed that imposition of sanctions would be ineffective and indeed might be counter-productive. Bangladesh added that they might unleash a chain of events with far-reaching implications for the security of the region. Jamaica said it had hoped that contemplating such a drastic step would not be necessary, but said that the Council had to act and must be seen to act positively; it continued to believe, however, that parallel initiatives should be pursued, particularly a means for dealing with the concerns of Iran. The Niger, too, said it had no enthusiasm for sanctions but would vote in favour of the draft in order to uphold the Organization's credibility. Speaking as the representative of France, the Council President said he hoped that economic sanctions would quickly become unnecessary.

Tunisia stated that its initial faith in the Iranian revolution had been shaken by Iran's serious transgression of international conventions and Islamic ethics.

Zambia said it continued to believe that the primary issue was release of the hostages but that there were positive elements that could be explored by the Council, as reflected in the Secretary-General's report.

The United Kingdom, however, said that, since the conclusions reached in the report plainly indicated that the Iranian leaders were not prepared to respond to the international community's call for the hostages' release, the Council had no alternative but to resort to further measures. Norway and Portugal concurred and expressed the hope that early release of the hostages would avert any need to implement the measures.

The draft resolution was put to a vote on 13 January and received 10 votes in favour, 2 against (German Democratic Republic, USSR) and 2 abstentions (Bangladesh, Mexico) and was

<sup>4</sup> For text of Article 25 of the Charter, and of other Charter Articles and Chapters mentioned herein, see APPENDIX II.

<sup>5</sup> See footnote 3, resolution 461(1979).

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 512.

therefore not adopted due to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council. China did not participate in the voting.

Speaking after the vote, China appealed to the parties concerned to exercise restraint, avoid taking any action that would aggravate the situation and refrain from blocking channels that might lead to the release of the hostages through consultation and mediation, the possibility of which continued to exist and deserved further exploration. China felt that economic sanctions might not necessarily lead to relaxation of tension and the hostages' release.

The United States stated that the USSR's vote was an irresponsible exercise of its veto power and an act of political expediency designed to buy Iranian silence on Afghanistan and Soviet advantage in the area; it demonstrated that Soviet policy conformed to international norms only on a selective and self-serving basis.

The USSR stated that it had used the veto to defend the Iranian people's interests and had undermined a United States attempt to use the United Nations for covert plans to intervene flagrantly in Iran and undertake hostile activities.

Communications (14 February- 9 June)

From February through June, the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council received several communications concerning relations between Iran and the United States.

By a letter of 11 February, Pakistan transmitted the resolutions and final communique adopted at an extraordinary session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Islamabad, 27-29 January). By one of the resolutions, the Conference expressed the wish that Iran and the United States would resolve their problems peacefully, declared its opposition to the use of force, intimidation, interference or imposition of economic sanctions against Iran, and declared its solidarity with the people of Iran in choosing whatever system they preferred.

On 14 February, Iran transmitted a note of that date from its Ministry of Foreign Affairs protesting involvement by the Canadian Embassy in Teheran in what it termed the illicit and fraudulent exit from Iran of six United States nationals formerly attached to the United States Embassy in Teheran.

A letter of 8 April from the United States contained a statement made the previous day by the

President of the United States on measures being taken in the light of the failure of Iran to release the hostages. These included: severing diplomatic relations; putting into effect the sanctions envisaged in the United States proposal in the Security Council (see preceding section); compiling an inventory of Iranian assets frozen by the United States and outstanding claims against Iran in order to facilitate their processing; and the invalidation of visas issued to Iranian citizens for entry into the United States.

In a further statement made on 25 April and transmitted that day, the United States President informed the Council President that late on 24 April he had cancelled, because of equipment failure, a helicopter mission which was under way in Iran to rescue the hostages. Eight crewmen of two aircraft which collided following a refuelling operation were killed and several wounded. He stated that the humanitarian mission was not directed against Iran or the Iranian people but was undertaken to protect American lives and interests and to reduce world tensions caused by the continuing crisis.

The United States action was termed by Iran as military aggression and an act of invasion-charges made in a 25 April telegram from the Iranian Foreign Minister transmitted by a note verbale of 28 April. He called on the Secretary-General to investigate and expose such acts against Member States.

The position of the heads of State and Government and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the nine member States of the European Community, meeting as the European Council, was issued at Luxembourg on 28 April. Italy informed the Secretary-General, by a letter of 5 May, that the nine States had repeatedly condemned the hostage-taking and occupation of the United States Embassy as inadmissible violations of international law, reaffirmed their solidarity with the United States and declared full support for the steps which the Secretary-General intended to take for their release.

By a letter of 9 June, the United States transmitted the Judgment of the International Court of Justice, delivered on 24 May, in the case concerning United States Diplomatic and Consular Staff in Tehran (United States of America v. Iran) (for details, see p. 1121).

On 16 January, Costa Rica had also appealed for the hostages' release (see p. 344).

#### Documentary references

##### Report of the Secretary-General

S/13730. Report of Secretary-General in pursuance of Security Council resolutions 457(1979) and 461 (1979) of 4 and 31 December 1979, respectively.

##### Consideration by the

Security Council (11 and 13 January)

Security Council, meeting 2191, 2191 /Add.1 (reconvened).

S/13735. United States: draft resolution.

#### Communications(14February-9June)

- S/13797. Letter of 14 February from Iran (transmittiNg note of same date from Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- S/13810 (A/35/109). Letter dated 11 February from Pakistan (transmitting resolutions and final communiqué of extraordinary session of Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Islamabad, 27-29 January). Annex (resolution 3/EOS).
- S/13879. S/13908. Letters of 8 and 25 April from United States (transmitting statements of 7 and 25 April by President).
- S/13915. Note verbale of 28 April from Iran (transmitting telegram of 25 April from Minister for Foreign Affairs).
- S/13925. Letter of 5 May from Italy (transmitting declaration, in part on situation in Iran. issued at LUXembOurg on 28 April by heads of State and Government and Ministers for Foreign Affairs of European Community, meeting as European Council).
- S/13989. Letter of 9 June from United States (transmitting ICJ Judgment delivered on 24 May in case concerning United States Diplomatic and Consular Staff in Tehran (United States of America v. Iran)).

#### Other documents

- A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980, Chapter 9 E-G.

### Situation between Iran and Iraq

In September 1980, an outbreak of armed conflict between Iran and Iraq caused the Secretary-General, on 22 September, to appeal to both countries for restraint and a negotiated solution, offering his assistance to this end. The following day, the Security Council President issued a statement expressing the Council's concern at the situation and appealing to Iran and Iraq to desist from armed activity.

At the request of Mexico and Norway, the Security Council considered the matter at meetings held on 26 and 28 September and adopted resolution 479(1980) calling on Iran and Iraq to cease hostilities and urging them to accept mediation or conciliation. The Council also called on other States to avoid widening the conflict and supported the Secretary-General's efforts towards resolving the situation.

Consideration of the question was resumed at Council meetings in October and the Council President issued a further statement on 5 November urging all those concerned to be guided by their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, reiterating full support for the Secretary-General's good offices and welcoming his intention to send a representative to the region to facilitate urgent peace negotiations.

#### Communications (21 May-26 September)

From mid-May through mid-September, the Secretary-General received a number of communications apprising him of the worsening relations between Iran and Iraq. He also addressed several communications on this problem to the two countries and to the President of the Security Council.

In a letter of 21 May, the representative of Iraq transmitted what were said to be the confessions of a member of an Iranian-backed group, the A1-Da'awa (Call) Party, which indicated that its agents planned to transform Iraq into a Persian province and perpetrate criminal acts against the Iraqi people and their leadership.

On 20 June, Iraq rejected accusations by Iran

to the effect that Iraq had expelled from its territory thousands of Iranians as well as Iraqi citizens of Iranian origin, thereby forcing them into a refugee situation in violation of the principles of human rights. Iraq stated that, on the contrary, it was the Iranians in Iraq who had committed indiscriminate acts of terrorism against the people of Iraq with the explicit blessing of Iranian authorities.

By a letter of 23 July, Iran transmitted a telegram of the same date from its Minister for Foreign Affairs who stated that, since the Islamic Republic of Iran had been established, Iraq had adopted a hostile policy towards Iran by: trying to undermine its stability through armed border incursions; supporting subversive elements in the Iranian provinces of Khuzestan and Kurdistan; and broadcasting radio messages against the Iranian leadership. The Foreign Minister pointed out that Iraq had expelled about 40,000 Shiite Moslems of Iranian origin, many of whom had lived in Iraq for generations and had acquired Iraqi nationality.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, in a letter dated 21 September transmitted the following day, charged that Iran had violated an agreement concluded on 6 March 1975 at Algiers, Algeria, and a Treaty on State frontiers and good-neighbourliness signed by the two countries at Baghdad, Iraq, on 13 June 1975, as well as four supplementary agreements of 26 December 1975 relating to navigation in the Shatt al-Arab River and other matters. Iraq therefore understood that the pre-1975 position had been reinstated, thus rendering void the legal relationship governing the Iraqi-Iranian boundaries, including Iraq's recovery of full control and sovereignty over the Shatt al-Arab. Moreover, the Foreign Minister stated, the new regime in Iran had adopted a policy of continuous interference in the internal affairs of Iraq. He affirmed that, in spite of such provocations, the Iraqi Government wished to maintain good relations with Iran and had no intention of waging war against

Iran beyond the necessity to defend its territorial integrity.

A further letter from the Iraqi Foreign Minister, dated 24 September, stated that Iraq had decided on 17 September to consider the Algiers agreement as terminated since Iran had failed to honour its obligations. Having exhausted all peaceful means of negotiation at its disposal, Iraq had decided to reassert its rights against Iran. By Iran's indiscriminate actions against the interests of Iraq, the region and the international community, Iraq was left with a narrow choice, namely to act in self-defence. Iraq was ready to present its point of view to the Security Council, he said.

A 23 September statement by the Tunisian Government, transmitted on 25 September, appealed to the two countries to cease fighting immediately and to resort to peaceful means to settle all disputes between them within the framework of Islamic solidarity and of the principles of the United Nations Charter.

In a letter of 23 September to the Security Council President, the Secretary-General recalled an appeal he had made the day before to the parties to end the fighting and make every possible effort to settle their differences by negotiation, to which end he had offered his good offices. In view of the danger that would arise from a further escalation of the conflict, he felt it was urgently necessary, and asked the President to arrange, for Council members to meet in consultation.

On 23 September, the Council President issued the following statement:

Members of the Security Council have today exchanged views in informal consultations on the extremely serious situation prevailing between Iran and Iraq. They have taken note of the sharp deterioration in relations and of the escalation in armed activity leading to loss of life and heavy material damage.

Members of the Council are deeply concerned that this conflict can prove increasingly serious and could pose a grave threat to international peace and security.

The members of the Council welcome and fully support the appeal of the Secretary-General, addressed to both parties on 22 September 1980, as well as the offer that he has made of his good offices to resolve the present conflict.

The members of the Council have asked me to appeal, on their behalf, to the Governments of Iran and Iraq, as a first step towards a solution of the conflict, to desist from all armed activity and all acts that may worsen the present dangerous situation and to settle their dispute by peaceful means.

In pursuance of the consultations held by the Council on 23 September, the Secretary-General the next day transmitted to the Council Presi-

dent a letter of that date he had addressed to the Presidents of Iran and Iraq. The Secretary-General recalled his appeal of 22 September and, without prejudice to the rights, claims or positions of the parties, appealed to them to end the bloodshed and avail themselves of the good offices-including his own-offered to assist them in settling their differences peacefully.

A further letter from the Secretary-General to the Council President, of 25 September, stated that, in spite of all efforts, intensified fighting between Iran and Iraq had continued on land and sea and in the air, resulting in loss of life and great property damage. The situation, he repeated, undoubtedly threatened international peace and security. He therefore suggested that the Security Council consider the matter with utmost urgency.

The President of Iraq responded to the Secretary-General's appeal in a letter of 26 September. The Iraqi President declared that his country had not interfered with interests affecting the peace, security and economy of the world, but had simply acted to adhere to and restore its legitimate rights. It was Iran that had escalated the situation by indiscriminately striking at interests vital not only to Iraq but to the region and the whole world, leaving Iraq no choice but to act in preventive self-defence in order to gain Iran's recognition of his country's rights in its lands and sovereignty over its national waters. Furthermore, Iraq wished to know Iran's position with regard to a cease-fire. The Secretary-General responded on 26 September, stating that the request for a cease-fire had been addressed in exactly the same terms to both Governments and expressing hope for their earliest possible responses. He forwarded these letters to the Security Council President on 26 September.

On 26 September, Mexico and Norway jointly requested the Council President to convene a Council meeting to consider the ongoing conflict between Iran and Iraq.

#### Meetings of the Security Council (26 and 28 September)

The Security Council considered the situation engendered by the conflict between Iran and Iraq at two meetings held on 26 and 28 September. At their request, the representatives of Iraq and Japan were invited to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

On 26 September, the Secretary-General summarized the developments leading to the meeting of the Council and said that, despite all efforts, the fighting between Iran and Iraq had continued and intensified. He informed the Council that the Organization of the Islamic Conference had met at the foreign minister level,

also in New York that day, to assist in resolving the differences between the two Governments, and he had been informed that the Conference was to send a goodwill mission-to be regarded as complementary to the efforts of the Security Council-to Iran and Iraq. The Secretary-General said he welcomed this initiative, reiterated his deep concern at the escalation of the conflict and appealed to the Council to exercise its primary responsibility by finding a way to end the fighting and promote a settlement through peaceful means.

Mexico and Norway said they appreciated the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Islamic Conference to bring about a cessation of hostilities, but they also felt that nothing could relieve the Security Council of its primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. They had therefore decided to request direct action by the Council in the hope that it might be able to end the hostilities.

The representative of Iraq quoted from a statement by the Iraqi Foreign Minister, issued earlier that day at Baghdad, emphasizing the principles of non-interference in internal affairs of States, respect for national sovereignty and concern for maintenance of international peace and security-principles which, he said, Iraq had repeatedly tried to persuade Iran to accept. The Foreign Minister added that Iraq had no ambitions concerning Iran's territory; it aimed at Iran's acknowledgement of his country's national rights, its non-interference in Iraq's internal affairs, lasting peace on the common border and good-neighbourly relations. Iraq welcomed efforts for mediation, good offices and consideration of the problem at all levels. However, it was acting in accordance with its sense of responsibility and its belief in the principles of non-alignment and the United Nations Charter, after all political means and invocation of international law and custom had failed. The representative of Iraq concluded by requesting that, should the Council move into substantive discussion and consider draft resolutions, Iraq be given the opportunity to present its case in full through its Foreign Minister, who was prepared to travel to New York.

On 28 September, the President of the Security Council announced that the Iraqi Government had informed him that it was accepting the offer of good offices emanating from the Islamic Conference, that a mission from that organization, composed of the President of Pakistan and the Secretary-General of the Conference, had arrived in Teheran where it had been well received and that the mission was to proceed to Baghdad. He then drew attention to a draft resolution

sponsored by Mexico, which the Council adopted unanimously that day as resolution 479 (1980). After calling on Iran and Iraq to refrain immediately from any further use of force and to settle their dispute by peaceful means and in conformity with principles of justice and international law, the Council, by this resolution, urged them to accept any offer of mediation or conciliation or other peaceful means that would facilitate fulfilment of their Charter obligations. The Council also called on all other States to exercise the utmost restraint and to refrain from any act that might further escalate or widen the conflict, supported the Secretary-General's efforts and his offer of good offices, and requested him to report to it within 48 hours.

The Secretary-General pointed out that his ability to report within 48 hours depended on the responses of the parties concerned. He therefore appealed to them to respond urgently to the terms of the resolution.

All those speaking after adoption of the resolution emphasized that both countries should use moderation, abandon the use of force and resort to peaceful means to settle the dispute.

The United States said it would observe strict neutrality and expected other nations to follow suit; it also stressed that freedom of navigation to and from the Persian Gulf must not be infringed-a view shared by Japan.

Bangladesh, Jamaica, the Niger and Tunisia were among those which expressed appreciation for all efforts aimed at mediation and particularly those of the Islamic Conference. The United Kingdom urged that the Conference continue its efforts and indicated, as did France, Japan and Zambia, that it was prepared to support any Council initiative towards restoring peace.

China maintained that disputes between third world countries could and must be settled peacefully through consultation or negotiation.

The German Democratic Republic cautioned against the Council's facilitating direct intervention in the affairs of the Persian Gulf and added that it believed that all means of peaceful settlement had by no means been exhausted.

The USSR thought it might have been better to hear the parties concerned state their position, in accordance with their wishes, before adopting a resolution. The Philippines agreed that Iraq's Foreign Minister should appear before the Council at the earliest opportunity and that Iran should be given the same opportunity; in the mean time, the Council should expedite measures to deal with the worsening situation.

Iraq wished to record that, despite an understanding that it would be allowed to address the Council briefly before adoption of the resolution, it had not been allowed to do so. It also regretted



that its Foreign Minister had not had the opportunity to present Iraq's position before that adoption. Iraq said Iran had rejected the Secretary-General's cease-fire request, but that the President of Iraq was currently making a statement to the Iraqi people and the world to the effect that it was prepared to stop fighting immediately, should the other side reciprocate, and to negotiate a settlement directly or through a third party.

The Council President pointed out that the Council had addressed itself at the current meeting to the major principles of the Charter relating to establishment and restoration of peace and security; the substance of the problem would be studied at further meetings.

#### Communications and report (29 September-16 October)

In accordance with resolution 479(1980) (see preceding section), the Secretary-General, on 30 September, reported to the Security Council on the replies he had received. The President of Iraq had replied on 29 September, and on 30 September he had been informed that Iran's reply would reach him by 1 October. The Secretary-General further reported that Pakistan had informed him of the Islamic Conference's mission to Teheran and Baghdad; reports from the area indicated that the conflict was continuing.

In its reply of 29 September, Iraq said it accepted the Council's resolution, reaffirmed its readiness to halt hostilities immediately if Iran made a similar undertaking and said it was willing to negotiate directly or through a third party. Iraq also expressed the hope that the Council would urge the Iranian side to abide by the resolution.

A letter from the President of Iran, transmitted on 1 October, reiterated that, since Iran's internal revolutionary victory of 11 February 1979, Iraq had violated the terms of the 1975 Algiers agreement by armed incursions across Iran's borders to assist counter-revolutionary groups and had formed a haven for the remnants of Iran's former régime. Iraq had also expelled more than 40,000 Iraqis of Iranian origin or Shiite persuasion and, prior to its attack on Iran on 22 September 1980, Iraq had moved troops to the common border, thereby confirming premeditated hostile designs. The President added that Iran, though unprepared for an all-out war, had retaliated in self-defence to secure its sovereignty and protect its interests. He further charged that Iraqi claims were propaganda to misguide international public opinion and, therefore, while Iraq continued its aggression against Iran, the Secretary-General's proposals and those con-

tained in the Security Council's resolution could not be considered; Iran saw no use in any discussion concerning the conflict.

A declaration of 5 October by the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq was transmitted the following day. The declaration accused Iran of aggression by armed attacks by land, sea and air and stated that, despite Iran's rejection of a cease-fire, the President of Iraq had ordered a cessation of military operations effective at dawn that day until 8 October with certain conditions, the breach of which would give Iraq the right to resume its operations: any military activity, including reconnaissance, against Iraq; continuation of anti-cease-fire announcements and rejection of negotiations; additional military build-ups along the Iraqi borders or the line of fire; and elapse of the period without any acceptance by Iran of a cease-fire or of negotiations aimed at respect for Iraq's rights.

Concern for casualties and damage to international shipping as a result of the hostilities was expressed in a letter of 10 October to the Presidents of Iran and Iraq from the Secretary-General. He appealed to both Governments to ensure the security of peaceful shipping and lawful international commerce in the conflict area by, as a first step, allowing immobilized ships to leave safely, and suggested a local cease-fire while this was effected. He also urgently requested suggestions as to the modalities to enable the ships to leave safely and said he was available to assist in making any arrangements.

Two messages on the subject were received from the President of Iran. By the first, dated 12 October, he said he knew of no such casualties or damage to international shipping caused by Iran's defensive actions and that Iran had no intention of interfering with peaceful shipping and lawful international commerce in the conflict area. By the second communication, of the following day, he said that safe passage of all commercial vessels anchored in Shatt al-Arab or the ports of Khurramshahr, Abadan and Basra under the United Nations flag was acceptable to the Iranian Government, which would not hinder safe passage out of the Shatt al-Arab provided they did not unload cargo at any other Iraqi ports.

In a letter to the Security Council President of 16 October, the Secretary-General enclosed: a further message he had sent to the President of Iraq on 15 October informing him that a positive reply had been received from Iran regarding immobilized ships in the conflict area, and requesting an early response to his letter of 10 October and to his suggestion that ships leaving the conflict area should fly the United Nations flag; and a 16 October reply he had received from the

Iraqi President stating that the Secretary-General's proposal was not acceptable, since the vessels concerned must fly the Iraqi flag as long as they were in the Shatt al-Arab which, the President added, was an Iraqi river.

#### Meetings of the Security Council (15 and 17 October)

The Security Council resumed consideration of the situation between Iran and Iraq at two meetings held on 15 and 17 October. At their request, the representatives of Cuba, Iran, Iraq and Japan were invited to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The Prime Minister of Iran maintained that the hostilities had been initiated by Iraq, which had abrogated the 1975 Algiers agreement as a pretext for war. The 1975 Treaty on State frontiers and good-neighbourliness, and the subsequent agreements concluded by both countries, he said, had made clear that Iraq admitted it had no further territorial claims and that previous disputes between the countries had been settled. Iraq's aim, by its aggression, was not to gain a few kilometres of territory but to destroy the revolutionary movement of the Islamic Iranian people, he added. Iraq's attitude had manifested itself when it had forced the leader of the Islamic revolutionary movement, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, to leave Iraq, where he had been staying during the Shah's régime. He further charged that Iraq was receiving aid from Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and the United States to fight the Islamic revolution. Iran had therefore come to the Council to convey the facts and to warn against attempts to overthrow that revolution, he said.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq said his country had welcomed the new Iranian regime which, however, had revealed territorial ambitions similar to those of the Shah. The Foreign Minister recounted alleged instances of criminal, subversive activities by members of the A1-Da'awa Party, whose objective was to overthrow the Iraqi Government. When it was discovered that these saboteurs were being aided by Iranian residents of Iraq, together with Iraqi nationals of Iranian origin, Iraq had had no alternative but to expel them in order to guarantee its national security. Further, when Iran considered itself no longer bound by the 1975 Algiers agreement, Iraq had regarded that agreement terminated by Iran. He emphasized that Iraq had no territorial ambitions against Iran and reiterated that his country was prepared to abide by Security Council decisions if Iran acted likewise. He also said that in 1976 the two countries had agreed to the mutual return of immovable property by the end of that year and the removal

of Iranian claims to Iraqi territory. Despite several notes to Iran on this subject, Iraq had received no reply.

He also stated that Khomeini had been a guest in Iraq for 15 years, but had wished to invite the world's press and television to Iraq in furtherance of his activities against the Shah, and, since that might have been considered as interference by Iraq in Iran's internal affairs, Iraq had refused to allow it. Therefore, Khomeini had chosen to depart.

The representative of Cuba said, since a cardinal objective of the non-aligned countries was to ensure defence of international peace and security, the situation between Iran and Iraq had caused great concern. He observed that the President of Cuba, as head of the Non-Aligned Movement, had sent the Cuban Minister for Foreign Affairs on a peace mission to Baghdad and Teheran and that he was currently in the area for that purpose. Cuba also welcomed other peace initiatives and said it would spare no effort to contribute to a settlement.

#### Communications (17-27 October)

In a letter of 17 October to the Secretary-General, Iran charged that 12 of its nationals, employees of the Common Bureau for Co-ordination-set up for the joint administration of the Shatt al-Arab waterway under the 1975 Treaty between Iran and Iraq-together with their families, had been unjustifiably placed under arrest by Iraq contrary to the provisions of that Treaty. The letter annexed the names of the employees.

On 22 October, Iraq informed the Secretary-General that it had decided that the employees and their families would be allowed to travel to Iran immediately.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran, in a message transmitted on 21 October, reaffirmed that Iran was committed to keeping the Straits of Hormuz open to international navigation.

On 27 October, Iraq transmitted a letter of 24 October from its Minister for Foreign Affairs stating that the current conflict actually dated from 4 September 1980, when Iranian shelling and bombardment of Iraqi border posts, towns and oil targets began, rather than 22 September, the date on which Iraq exercised preventive self-defence. The only possible resolution of the current situation which would not undermine the interests of either party was one which included a cease-fire and immediate negotiations under the Secretary-General's auspices. Iraq also reaffirmed its complete sovereignty over the Shatt al-Arab and stated that it would not withdraw its forces until that sovereignty was recognized by Iran. The withdrawal by Iraq must also be guar-

anteed by arrangements which would make Iranian surprise-aggression impossible.

#### Meetings of the Security Council (23,24 and 29 October)

The Security Council continued consideration of the situation between Iran and Iraq at three meetings held on 23, 24 and 29 October. The representatives of Cuba, Iran, Iraq and Japan were again invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

All Council members again urged the combatants to seek a solution by peaceful means. Bangladesh was among those which said that the longer the war continued the greater the threat to world peace. Mexico said the confrontation was particularly absurd since the historic aspirations of both countries were similar and even complementary.

The Niger and the United Kingdom felt that there were some common elements in both countries' positions which could form the basis for negotiations.

Cuba informed the Council that, on a proposal of the Palestine Liberation Organization and with the consent of Iran and Iraq, the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement had created an ad hoc committee, composed of Foreign Ministers of non-aligned countries, to build good faith and goodwill between the two countries.

The German Democratic Republic said attempts were being made by imperialism to take advantage of the situation and cited the presence of a large concentration of United States naval forces in the area. The USSR said there were States striving to destabilize the situation further and stressed that the USSR vigorously opposed attempts to intervene. Tunisia and Zambia urged the big powers to continue to exercise maximum restraint. China said that the international community must be vigilant in order to prevent others from taking advantage of the situation.

Though supporting the efforts to bridge the gap between the two sides, the United States said that the responsibilities which the Charter imposed could not be delegated to others—a view shared by the Philippines and the Council must work vigorously to achieve a cease-fire. France and Norway spoke in a similar vein, adding that a Council resolution should provide for the internationally supervised withdrawal of all foreign forces from territory acquired through the use of force and call again for respect for the principles of territorial integrity, sovereignty and national independence. France and Portugal added their concern for third parties, such as refugees and foreign workers caught in the

combat zone and persons on vessels that were immobilized. Jamaica also felt that the Council should play the major role in ending the conflict.

Both Iran and Iraq reiterated charges as to which side had started the conflict. Iraq said it shared the strong desire of those that wished to bring it to an end and repeated that it had no territorial ambitions in Iran and it accepted resolution 479(1980) of 28 September (see section above). Iran stated that the 1975 Treaty between the two countries remained valid and that neither party had the right under international law to change its boundaries unilaterally. Iran demanded that Iraq be condemned for its aggression and that it should compensate Iran for damage suffered.

#### Communications (November and December)

On 5 November, the President of the Security Council issued the following statement:

During recent days, members of the Security Council have continued intensive consultations about the situation between Iran and Iraq. Their aim continues to be to bring an early end to the hostilities and to bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

Members of the Council are deeply concerned that hostilities continue, with resulting loss of life and material damage. They continue to urge that all concerned be guided by Member States' obligations under the Charter to settle their international disputes by peaceful means and in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State.

The Secretary-General has participated fully in the Council's consultations. Members of the Council have reiterated their full support for the use of his good offices to bring about peaceful negotiations between Iran and Iraq with a view to arriving at a just solution to their differences. Members of the

Council welcome the fact that, in the exercise of his good offices, the Secretary-General is considering sending a representative to the region in order to facilitate authoritative communication with and between the Governments concerned so that negotiations for peace can proceed on an urgent basis.

Members of the Council express their hope that Iran and Iraq continue their co-operation with the Council and appeal to both parties to support the efforts of the Secretary-General.

The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to keep it fully informed about his efforts.

In this connexion, the Secretary-General announced, by a letter of 11 November to the Council President, that Iran and Iraq had agreed to his sending a representative to the area and that Olof Palme (Sweden) had accepted to

serve in this capacity. On the same day, the Council President said the members of the Security Council agreed with the contents of the Secretary-General's letter.

On 12 November, Japan in a letter welcomed the Secretary-General's decision to send his representative to both countries and expressed the hope that the visit would result in a breakthrough towards a peaceful settlement.

On 10 November, Iran transmitted a reply, dated 26 October, from its Foreign Ministry to a note of 17 September from Iraq's Foreign Ministry. Iran complained of Iraq's unilateral abrogation of the 1975 Treaty between the two countries. Iran said it still considered itself bound by the Treaty and protested Iraq's violations of it by aggression and armed infiltration into Iranian territory. Iran also quoted articles of the Treaty under which, it said, action could have been taken for settlement of the territorial dispute.

To a letter of 25 November, Iraq annexed copies of two notes from its Foreign Ministry to Iran's Embassy at Baghdad and denied that any so-called unilateral abrogation of the Treaty had been suggested by Iraq. The first note, dated 17 September, stated that, in view of Iran's constant interference in Iraq's internal affairs, its meddling with Iraq's internal security, its abuse of good-neighbourly relations, its encroachment on Iraqi territories and failure to hand them over to Iraq, and the refusal of its authorities to be bound by the Algiers agreement of 6 March 1975, Iraq had decided to consider the agreement, the Treaty on State fron-

tiers and good-neighbourliness with its protocols and annexes of 13 June 1975 and supplementary agreements of 26 December 1975 as null and void in view of their violation by Iran by word and deed. By the second note, dated 16 November, Iraq rejected discussion of the provisions of the 1975 Treaty, protocols and annexes and reiterated that Iraq regarded them as null and void in view of Iran's aggression and interference in Iraq's internal affairs. Iraq contested Iran's interpretation of the Treaty's provisions and said that Iran had omitted mention of a clause the breach of which effectively cancelled the Treaty as a whole. In view of this, the provisions for the resolution of disputes were not applicable.

On 4 December, Jordan transmitted the Final Declaration issued by 15 heads of State at the Eleventh Arab Summit Conference (Amman, 25-27 November), by which the Conference, seeking to preserve fraternal relations between Arab and Islamic countries, called on Iran and Iraq to observe an immediate cease-fire and to seek a solution to the conflict by peaceful means. The Conference supported the legitimate rights of Iraq over its territory and waterways, in accordance with the international agreements in force between the two countries, and would welcome Iraq's compliance with the appeal made by the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the United Nations and the non-aligned countries for a cease-fire and its acceptance of good offices for a solution to the conflict by means of negotiations. The Conference also called on Iran to adopt a similar position.

#### Documentary references and text of resolution

##### Communications (21 May-26 September)

A/35/268. Letter of 21 May from Iraq (transmitting confessions of Al-Da'awa Party member).  
 S/14020 (A/35/305). Letter of 20 June from Iraq.  
 S/14070. Letter of 23 July from Iran (transmitting telegram of same date from Minister for Foreign Affairs).  
 S/14190. Statement of 23 September by Security Council President.  
 S/14191 (A/35/483), S/14192. Letters of 22 and 24 September from Iraq (transmitting letters of 21 and 24 September from Minister for Foreign Affairs).  
 S/14193 and Corr.1. Letter of 24 September from Secretary-General to Security Council President (enclosing Secretary-General's appeal of same date addressed to Presidents of Iran and Iraq).  
 S/14195. Letter of 25 September from Tunisia (transmitting statement of 23 September by Government spokesman).  
 S/14196, S/14197. Letters of 23 and 25 September from Secretary-General to Security Council President.  
 S/14198. Letter 26 September from Mexico and Norway.  
 S/14199. Letter of 26 September from Secretary-General to Security Council President (transmitting exchange of letters on same date between President of Iraq and Secretary-General).

##### Meetings of the Security Council (26 and 28 September)

Security Council, meetings 2247, 2248.

S/14198. Letter of 26 September from Mexico and Norway (request to convene Council).  
 S/14201. Mexico: draft resolution.

Resolution 479(1980). as proposed by Mexico, S/14201, adopted unanimously (15-0) by Security Council on 28 September 1980, meeting 2248.

The Security Council.  
 Having begun consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Iran and Iraq."

Mindful that all Member States have undertaken, under the Charter of the United Nations, the obligation to settle their international disputes by peaceful means and in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered,

Mindful as well that all Member States are obliged to refrain in their international relations from the threat of or use of

force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State,

Recalling that under Article 24 of the Charter the Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Deeply concerned about the developing situation between Iran and Iraq,

1. Calls upon Iran and Iraq to refrain immediately from any further use of force and to settle their dispute by peaceful means and in conformity with principles of justice and international law;

2. Urges them to accept any appropriate offer of mediation or conciliation or to resort to regional agencies or arrangements or other peaceful means of their own choice that would facilitate the fulfilment of their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Calls upon all other States to exercise the utmost restraint and to refrain from any act which may lead to a further escalation and widening of the conflict;

4. Supports the efforts of the Secretary-General and the offer of his good offices for the resolution of this situation;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council within forty-eight hours.

S/INF/36. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1980. Decisions, p. 23.

#### Communications and report (29 September-16 October)

S/14203. Letter of 29 September from Iraq (transmitting letter of same date from President to Secretary-General).

S/14205. Report of Secretary-General, dated 30 September, on situation between Iran and Iraq.

S/14206. Letter of 1 October from Iran (transmitting letter from President to Secretary-General).

S/14210. Letter of 8 October from Iraq (transmitting declaration issued by Revolutionary Command Council on 5 October (also issued as A/C.1/35/5)).

S/14213. Letter of 10 October from Secretary-General to Security Council President (transmitting Secretary-General's appeal of same date to Presidents of Iran and Iraq).

S/14214, S/14216 Letters of 12 and 13 October from Iran (transmitting 2 messages, one of 12 October, from President to Secretary-General).

S/14221. Letter of 18 October from Secretary-General to Security Council President (transmitting exchange of let-

ters on 15 and 18 October between Secretary-General and President of Iraq).

#### Meetings of the Security Council (15 and 17 October)

Security Council, meetings 2250. 2251.

S/INF/36. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1980. Decisions, p. 23.

#### Communications (17-27 October)

S/14224. Letter of 17 October from Iran. (Annex: List of Iranian employees of Common Bureau for Co-ordination in detention in Iraq.)

S/14226. Letter of 21 October from Iran (transmitting message from Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

S/14227. Letter of 22 October from Iraq.

S/14236. Letter of 27 October from Iraq (transmitting letter of 24 October from Minister for Foreign Affairs to Secretary-General).

#### Meetings of the Security Council (23, 24 and 29 October)

Security Council, meetings 2252-2254.

#### Communications (November and December)

S/14244. Statement by Security Council President.

S/14249. Letter of 10 November from Iran (transmitting note of 28 October from Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Embassy of Iraq at Teheran and to Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq).

S/14251. Letter of 11 November from Secretary-General to Security Council President.

S/14252. Letter of 11 November from Security Council President to Secretary-General.

S/14255. Letter of 12 November from Japan (transmitting letter from Minister for Foreign Affairs to Secretary-General).

S/14272. Letter of 25 November from Iraq. (Annex: Note of 17 September from Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq to Embassy of Iran at Baghdad.)

S/14289 (A/35/719). Note verbale of 4 December from Jordan (transmitting Final Declaration of 11th Arab Summit Conference, Amman, 25-27 November).

S/INF/36. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1980. Decisions, pp. 23 and 24.

#### Communications concerning the islands of Abu Musa, the Greater Tunb and the Lesser Tunb

From the end of April through the beginning of December 1980, the Secretary-General received several communications concerning the islands of Abu Musa, the Greater Tunb and the Lesser Tunb, sovereignty over which was claimed by both Iran and the United Arab Emirates.

On 29 April, the representative of Iraq transmitted a letter of 2 April from the Iraqi Minister for Foreign Affairs calling attention to a statement made by the President of Iran, published in the periodical *al-Nahar al-Arabi wa al-Dawli* on 24 March, to the effect that Iran would not forgo or restore the three Arab islands. The Foreign Minister said that this statement confirmed Iran's policy of perpetuating its illegitimate occupation of the islands and he demanded Iran's immediate withdrawal.

The Foreign Minister of Iran replied, by a letter of 26 May transmitted on 6 June, that the islands had throughout history been an integral part of Iran and when the United Kingdom had withdrawn its forces from the Persian Gulf in 1971 Iran had reasserted its sovereignty over them.

The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates, in a letter of 6 August transmitted on 8 August, expressed regret over Iran's determination to continue occupation of the islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates. He invited the Iranian Government to demonstrate the sincerity of its desire to establish relations of good-neighbourliness based on respect for the independence and territorial integrity of the States of the region by initiating a

serious dialogue with the United Arab Emirates with a view to restoring the islands to their original owners.

On 19 August, Iraq's representative said that the arguments put forward in the 26 May letter of Iran's Foreign Minister could not be substantiated either in fact or law, since at no time had any of the islands been subject to Iranian rule.

The Acting Foreign Minister of Iran, in a letter of 12 November transmitted on 26 November, called the claims asserted by the United Arab Emirates in its letter of 6 August part of a calculated plot and provocation which had materialized through pressure by the Iraqi Government. He reiterated that Iran had continuously exercised sovereignty over the islands, which had been only

temporarily interrupted by the United Kingdom whose occupation had ended in 1971.

By a letter of 1 December, the representative of the United Arab Emirates referred to a statement by the President of Iran, published in the French magazine *Nouvel Observateur* on 13 October, in which it was claimed that the former Shah of Iran had paid certain sheikhs to keep silent regarding Iran's occupation of the islands. The United Arab Emirates called such statements fallacious and detrimental to its reputation and to relations between the Arab and Iranian Moslem peoples. The United Arab Emirates reiterated its intention to recover sovereignty over the islands and again called on Iran to enter into a dialogue on the subject.

#### Documentary references

S/13918 (A/35/201). Letter of 29 April from Iraq (transmitting letter of 2 April from Minister for Foreign Affairs).  
S/13987. Letter of 6 June from Iran (transmitting letter of 26 May from Minister for Foreign Affairs).  
S/14111 (A/35/399) and Corr.1. Letter of 6 August from United Arab Emirates (transmitting letter of 6 August from Minister of State for Foreign Affairs).  
S/14117 (A/35/404). Letter of 19 August from Iraq.  
S/14274. Letter of 26 November from Iran (transmitting letter

of 12 November from Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs).  
S/14290 (A/35/727). Letter of 1 December from United Arab Emirates.

#### Other documents

A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980, Chapter 23.  
A/36/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1980-15 June 1981, Chapter 25.

## Situation in South-East Asia

In October 1980, the General Assembly considered a new agenda item on the question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia but, since no draft resolution was submitted, adjourned consideration of the item until 1981.

During the year, the Kampuchean situation was considered by the Assembly and Economic and Social Council; the Commission on Human Rights examined human rights aspects (see p. 827).

On 1 May, the Council adopted resolution 1980/23 by which it decided to hold later that month an international meeting at the ministerial

level to consider aid to the Kampuchean people.

The Assembly considered the situation in Kampuchea in October and adopted resolution 35/6 by which it decided to convene in 1981 an international conference on Kampuchea to seek a political settlement, called for the stationing of observers along the Thai-Kampuchean border, urged establishment of a zone of peace, appealed for further urgent aid for Kampucheans and called for resettlement of those displaced.

Details of these subjects as well as brief accounts of related communications and developments are to be found in this subchapter.

#### Communications relating to events in the region

##### Relations between

##### Democratic Kampuchea and Viet Nam

During 1980, the Secretary-General received numerous communications concerning relations between Democratic Kampuchea and Viet Nam and the continuing armed conflict in Kampuchea, including its border region with Thailand.

A report published by the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea and transmitted on 16 January said that Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea had been reinforced and currently totalled 250,000 men.

Four times in January and March, three in

February, two each in April and June, and on 7 July and 16 September, Democratic Kampuchea transmitted summary accounts of developments in the continuing conflict in Kampuchea, which included the military situation, casualty figures and reported defections and mutinies by Vietnamese soldiers. The reports transmitted on 29 January, 5 and 8 February and 24 and 28 March also charged that Viet Nam was using toxic chemicals and poisonous gas in its military campaign against Kampuchea. A map transmitted in the 16 September letter reflected the military situation at the end of August.

Further charges of chemical-weapon use by Viet Nam were made by Democratic Kampuchea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs in a statement of 5 February transmitted on 11 February, in Ministry of Information documents of 11 April and 8 September, in Information Ministry statements and releases issued on 18 April, 31 May and 6 June, and in a Foreign Minister memorandum of 8 September.

On 21 January, in a memorandum transmitted the following day, Viet Nam accused the United States, in collaboration with China, of spreading false rumours that Viet Nam was using toxic weapons in Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Viet Nam said the United States was trying to cover up its own use of chemical weapons against Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam during the period from 1962 to 1971. Viet Nam further denied that it was using such weapons in a letter of 12 May, as corroborated in a release of 5 May of the International Committee of the Red Cross quoted in the letter.

War crimes against the people of Democratic Kampuchea, including extermination by starvation, forcible enlistment, genocide, massacres, rape, pillage and the use of toxic chemicals, were alleged in communications from the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea dated 11 January and 19 March and in a text of 20 November.

A proposed solution to the conflict was outlined in two communications from Democratic Kampuchea's Foreign Ministry. By the first of these—a statement of 15 February transmitted on 20 February—Democratic Kampuchea said the key to a political solution was the total withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops, thus giving the Kampuchean people the right to determine their own future free from outside interference, in accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 14 November 1979.<sup>7</sup> The second communication, a statement of 5 May transmitted on 9 May, included these conditions in a three-point proposal to resolve the problem of Kampuchea: Hanoi must withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and let the people choose their own Government under United Nations-supervised elections; Kampuchea would remain an independent, united, non-aligned State with United Nations guarantees; and if Hanoi withdrew its troops immediately, Democratic Kampuchea would not foster any hatred or rancour against the people of Viet Nam and would not require compensation.

This position was reiterated in a communique, released on 7 June and transmitted on 17 June, from the Council of Ministers of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which had met from

2 to 6 June. The Council evaluated the military situation in the country and appealed to peace-loving countries to continue aid and support to Democratic Kampuchea.

The charge that the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea was but one component of a Vietnamese-USSR "Indo-China Federation" designed to encircle China from the south and to carry out further aggression in South-East Asia and Asia was made in a radio broadcast by the Voice of Democratic Kampuchea on 17 July, the text of which was transmitted on 21 July.

A letter of 25 September from Democratic Kampuchea transmitted an aide-mémoire of 8 September from its Ministry of Information giving a chronology of events in relations between Kampuchea and Viet Nam during the previous 50 years. Democratic Kampuchea charged that Viet Nam had pursued expansionist and annexationist designs during this time, exemplified by its absorption of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and its current occupation of Kampuchea.

The Office of the Prime Minister of Democratic Kampuchea issued a statement on 18 October on the situation in Kampuchea at the close of the rainy season and the onset of the 1980/1981 dry season. This statement, transmitted on 28 October, reviewed the military situation and appealed to the Vietnamese people to intensify their struggle against what was called the Hanoi clique of Lê Duan, First Secretary of the Politburo of the Workers' Party of Viet Nam, and reiterated that if Vietnamese troops were withdrawn Democratic Kampuchea would harbour no grudges and demand no compensation from Viet Nam.

Other communications from Democratic Kampuchea included:

- a 24 March statement by its Ministry of Economy and Finances, transmitted on 1 April, condemning the introduction by the Vietnamese occupiers of a new national currency and new national bank in Kampuchea;

- a 17 May press communique from the Prime Minister's Office, transmitted on 30 May, containing a provisional political map of Kampuchea at the end of April, evaluating the allegiance of the population in different regions of the country and estimating the verdict of the Kampuchean people in the event of an election under United Nations supervision; and

- a 2 August statement by the Foreign Ministry transmitted on 5 August, issued in conjunction with the Secretary-General's visit to the region from 2 to 6 August, reiterating that any solution to the problem must take account of Democratic Kampuchea's 5 May proposal.

<sup>7</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 306, resolution 34/22.

Armed conflict in the Thai-Kampuchean border area was the subject of several further communications during 1980.

On 21 February, Thailand charged that its territory had been violated on 18 occasions between 22 December 1979 and 14 February 1980. These violations included air and ground incursions, shelling and clashes between Thai patrols and foreign forces, causing four deaths and resulting in several injured persons.

On 3 March, Viet Nam transmitted a statement of 28 February from what it identified as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The statement said that the Thai allegations were fabricated, and countercharged that violations of Kampuchean airspace by Thai aircraft and artillery fire from the remnants of the forces of the régime of Prime Minister Pol Pot and Minister for Foreign Affairs Ieng Sary ousted from Phnom Penh in January 1979 and being harboured in Thai territory had become common and were increasing daily. Moreover, Thai authorities permitted Beijing expansionists, United States imperialists and other reactionary forces to use their territory to supply the aggressors. A 6 June statement from the same source, transmitted on 10 June, reiterated these charges and offered to meet with Thailand with a view to ending the tense situation in the border region.

On 24 June, Thailand charged that the previous day more than two companies of Vietnamese forces and those of the President of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, Heng Samrin, had burned down houses and killed and injured a number of civilians deep inside Thai territory. Thailand reserved the right to take measures to safeguard its sovereignty.

Statements of 26 June from the Foreign Ministries of China and Democratic Kampuchea denounced the same incident and strongly supported Thailand's determination to defend its sovereignty.

A 27 June statement by Viet Nam's Foreign Ministry stated that charges of Vietnamese aggression against Thailand were false and were an attempt to cover up the fact that China, with the assistance of Thailand and the United States, was intensifying hostile activities against the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

A similar point of view was contained in a statement, also issued on 27 June, by the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and forwarded that day by Viet Nam. The Foreign Ministry again expressed its desire for talks with Thailand to resolve their differences and observed that it had not raised the question of recognition of the People's Republic of Kampuchea as a condition for these contacts.

On 30 June, Viet Nam forwarded what it said was proof that it had been Thailand that had provoked the border incidents of the previous few days. Viet Nam cited a report in *Matichon*, a Thai-language newspaper, that the Commander of Thai border forces had claimed that his troops had destroyed a large base about five kilometres inside Kampuchean territory, and reports by the Saporamean Kampuchea (SPK) news agency that Thai aircraft had violated Kampuchean airspace on several occasions towards the end of June. These charges were refuted as groundless by Thailand in a statement of 15 July from its Ministry of Foreign Affairs forwarded on 23 July. Thailand said that none of its troops had intruded as deep as was claimed and that, in his interview, the Thai Commander had stated that his forces had been instructed to maintain positions along the border.

On 1 July, Thailand said that, following Viet Nam's aggression of 24 June, it had taken the necessary countermeasures. As of 1 July, fighting on its territory had ceased although the situation remained tense. Thailand urgently requested the Secretary-General to bring the authority of the United Nations to bear on the situation, including the stationing of observers along its side of the border with Kampuchea.

By his reply of 7 July, the Secretary-General informed Thailand that he could not comply with its request since normally such action would have to be carried out under the authority of the Security Council. He had therefore circulated Thailand's letter of 1 July to that organ and to the General Assembly.

Further charges of violations of Kampuchean airspace and shelling of its territory during July were contained in a 15 July statement by the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, transmitted by Viet Nam on 18 July. It also charged that Thailand had unilaterally closed its border with the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

In a statement of 31 July, transmitted by Viet Nam on 4 August, the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea charged that tension on the Thai-Kampuchean border was caused by Thailand's rejection of proposals made by the Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam (Vientiane, 17 and 18 July) to ease the situation and guarantee the sovereignty of the region's countries (see p. 326), by its support for the former Kampuchean régime headed by Pol Pot, by facilitating the transfer of Chinese weapons to that régime, and by allowing its territory to be used by reactionary groups opposing the People's Republic of Kampuchea.



Thailand reported 23 further armed intrusions into and shelling of its territory during July in a letter of 5 September.

The problem of Kampuchean refugees in Thailand was again the topic of several communications from Democratic Kampuchea, Thailand and Viet Nam.

On 25 February, Democratic Kampuchea transmitted a statement of 20 February by its Foreign Ministry expressing deep concern over possible repatriation of refugees to Kampuchea by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) while Vietnamese troops continued to occupy that country. Democratic Kampuchea felt that they should return only when their security could be guaranteed, and it warned of the danger of misappropriation by the Vietnamese of humanitarian aid. The Foreign Ministry reiterated this position in an 8 September aide-mémoire, transmitted on 15 September, indicating that there were over 370,000 Kampuchean refugees in Thailand at the end of May, 200,000 of them encamped near the border.

Three communications from the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea transmitted by Viet Nam contained a different viewpoint.

In the first, dated 28 February and forwarded on 6 March, the Foreign Ministry charged that the refugees had left their homes because of United States bombings from 1970 to 1975 and the subsequent genocidal policy of what it called the Chinese-backed Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. It further charged that hundreds of thousands of refugees had been forced to follow the former régime's remnants into Thailand to oppose the Kampuchean people, and others were lured to refugee camps in Thailand by international humanitarian relief. However, the People's Republic of Kampuchea was willing to discuss with Thai authorities the cases of those that wished to be repatriated. By the second, dated 13 June and transmitted on 26 June, the Foreign Ministry expressed concern about press reports that Thailand was preparing to repatriate Kampuchean refugees, which the Foreign Ministry charged were Pol Pot forces in disguise. The third, a message from Hun Sen as Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, dated 15 June and transmitted on 27 June, said he had learned with deep regret that UNHCR was entering into an agreement with Thai authorities to this end, and asked the High Commissioner to end his Office's participation in the undertaking.

On 11 April, Viet Nam transmitted an article published in the French newspaper *Le Matin* on

the weekend of 15/16 March which reported that the 28,500 refugees in Sakeo camp, Thailand, were under the control of, and being terrorized by, a Pol Pot organization known as the Angkar. According to the article, the refugees feared that the Angkar might compel them to return to Kampuchea.

The modalities of relief assistance were outlined in a 16 July joint statement issued after a Bangkok meeting between Thai officials and representatives of relief agencies. This statement was forwarded by Thailand on 25 July.

Several communications concerning human rights questions were also received from Democratic Kampuchea and Viet Nam (for details, see p. 827).

#### Relations between China and Viet Nam

During 1980, China and Viet Nam forwarded a number of communications to the Secretary-General charging each other with continued aggressive acts in the border areas between the two countries.

Details of 12 such alleged incidents occurring between 20 December 1979 and 7 January 1980, in which 10 border guards were killed, other Vietnamese soldiers were killed or wounded and extensive damage was done, were contained in a 9 January Viet Nam News Agency report, forwarded on 14 January by Viet Nam.

On 15 February, Viet Nam transmitted its Foreign Ministry's round-up of facts during the year since the 17 February 1979 Chinese aggression against Viet Nam. The Foreign Ministry's memorandum accused China of: increasing armed activity; violating Viet Nam's territorial sovereignty; slandering Viet Nam in order to undermine its relations with other peoples of the region; eluding settlement of matters concerning relations between the two countries; and persisting with a plan to invade Viet Nam.

A 17 March note from China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Vietnamese Embassy in China, transmitted on 24 March, lodged a strong protest with Viet Nam over more than 360 armed incidents in the first two months of the year. China said these provocations, which had increased in frequency at the beginning of March and had resulted in four deaths and several injuries, proved that Viet Nam was attempting to sabotage relations between the two countries. Viet Nam rejected these charges by a Ministry reply of 20 March, transmitted on 24 March, and countercharged that, during March, China had intensified sabotage activities and armed actions by land, sea and air, which it enumerated, at many parts of the border. Viet Nam also set out in a memorandum of 20 March its version of the contrasting positions of the two countries at

the Viet Nam/China talks on restoring peace along the Sino-Vietnamese border, which had been conducted since 18 April 1979 at 15 plenary meetings in two rounds at Hanoi and Beijing<sup>8</sup> (see also below).

Further charges of armed violations of Vietnamese territory were contained in notes from the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry:

- on 25 March (to the Chinese Foreign Ministry), recounting incidents from 21 to 24 March in which eight Vietnamese were killed;

- on 17 May and 4 July (to the Chinese Embassy at Hanoi), condemning border crossings, shootings and airspace violations from 10 to 14 May, and shelling of populated areas between 28 June and 3 July; and

- on 11 and 18 October (to the Chinese Embassy at Hanoi and the Chinese Foreign Ministry, respectively), detailing similar armed provocations and attacks during that month in Viet Nam's border region.

These were transmitted on 27 March, 20 May, 9 July and 21 October, respectively.

Several notes from the Chinese Foreign Ministry to the Vietnamese Embassy in China charged Viet Nam with armed intrusions and military provocations:

- a note of 5 July, transmitted on 7 July, detailed intrusions and firing incidents on 1 and 2 July;

- a note of protest dated 16 October, transmitted the next day, accused Viet Nam since late September of killing and wounding several Chinese soldiers and civilians in the border areas; and

- a note of protest of 15 December, forwarded the following day, cited border crossings, shellings and firings, sabotage and bloodshed said to have been perpetrated by Viet Nam from 22 October to 18 November.

Excerpts from a 5 November communique by a Viet Nam Commission of Inquiry into crimes of aggression attributed to Chinese expansionists and hegemonists committed against Viet Nam during October were forwarded on 7 November. Together with armed incursions, artillery shellings, airspace and territorial water intrusions, incidents of sabotage were cited. A 21 November note from the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, forwarded on 25 November, accused China of territorial violations, building military installations along the borderline, moving marker posts and nibbling attacks on Viet Nam during the previous months.

The deadlock which had arisen during the second round of the China/Viet Nam talks, held from June to December 1979 at Beijing,<sup>9</sup> was the topic of several communications from the two countries' Ministries of Foreign Affairs. The

talks' objective was the restoration of peace along the Sino-Vietnamese border, settlement of boundary and territorial disputes and normalization of relations between the two States.

In a note of 6 March to Viet Nam, transmitted on 17 March, China suggested that, since the standpoints between the two remained wide and Viet Nam had refused to consider the Chinese eight-point proposal put forward in 1979,<sup>10</sup> the second round of talks should be concluded in order that both sides might have time to search for ways to resolve the dispute. China suggested that a new round might commence at Hanoi in the second half of 1980. The Vietnamese reply, incorporated in a note and a statement dated 8 March and forwarded two days later, said that China had tried to impose on Viet Nam by its proposal a position of hegemony and big-nation expansionism, had refused to discuss any problem put forward by Viet Nam and had tried to prolong the intervals between talks. Viet Nam suggested that, if the Chinese were not prepared to start the third round of talks in March or April, the first session of that round should begin on 15 July.

In a memorandum of 20 March (see above), Viet Nam outlined and reaffirmed its 1979 three-point proposal on the elements of a solution to problems between the two countries which it said comprised: the adoption of measures to secure peace and stability in the border areas, including not concentrating troops close to the borderline, separating the two sides' armed forces, stopping war provocations and hostile activities, establishing a demilitarized zone and setting up a joint commission to supervise implementation; restoration of normal relations based on peaceful coexistence; and settlement of border and territorial problems on the basis of respect for the status quo of the historical borderline as agreed upon by the two sides' Party Central Committees. It also reaffirmed its July 1979 five-point approach to discussing anti-hegemonism.<sup>11</sup>

A Vietnamese note of 16 June to China, transmitted the following day, expressed the hope that China would respond positively to Viet Nam's proposal to begin talks on 15 July. China replied by a note of 23 June to the Vietnamese Embassy in China, transmitted on 2 July, that, since Viet Nam had persistently refused China's proposals and increased its anti-Chinese activities, the atmosphere was not favourable for holding further talks.

On 3 July, Viet Nam addressed a note to China, transmitted on 7 July, demanding that

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., p. 286.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., p. 287.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., p. 286-87.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

China honour its statement in its note of 6 March on reopening the talks during the second half of 1980. Viet Nam reiterated its proposal that they should begin on 15 July.

On 21 August, Viet Nam's Foreign Ministry issued a statement, forwarded the next day, on what it said was a war threat by the Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister who, in an interview in Beijing on 20 August, had told the Japanese news agency, Kyodo, that China reserved its right to attack Viet Nam again. Viet Nam charged that China was trying to suspend the third round of talks and sow hostility between the three Indo-Chinese nations and the other countries of South-East Asia.

Viet Nam again drew attention to China's suggestion that the talks be resumed in the second half of 1980 in a note of 3 December, forwarded two days later, and asked China's Foreign Ministry to demonstrate a clear attitude towards its own proposal. China's position on the negotiations was contained in a note of 22 December to the Vietnamese Embassy in China, transmitted the next day. China pointed out that it had suggested that both sides use the intersessional period to find ways to break the deadlock but, as Viet Nam had intensified its acts of aggression against China, had refused to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, had increased troop concentrations along the Thai-Kampuchean border, and had acted as a tool for the southward-drive strategy of the USSR, there was no point in holding further talks until Viet Nam had demonstrated that conditions were favourable.

#### Relations between the United States and Viet Nam

From February to April 1980, the Secretary-General received several communications from Viet Nam concerning its relations with the United States.

On 7 February, Viet Nam forwarded a 1 February report by the Viet Nam News Agency on a statement made by a United States Congressman that Viet Nam still retained the remains of 400 Americans missing ever since the war between the two countries. Viet Nam rejected this allegation, made at a press conference in Washington, D. C. on 30 January, as a fabrication designed to sabotage United States-Vietnamese relations.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam also issued a number statements on Vietnamese-United States relations.

Three of these refuted allegations by United States officials that Viet Nam was causing instability in South-East Asia. By these statements dated 6 and 21 February and 1 March-trans-

mitted on 8 and 25 February and 10 March, respectively-Viet Nam asserted that the United States had increased the threat to the region's peace and security by supporting China's expansionist policies, sending war matériel to Thailand, trying to revive the South-East Asia Treaty Organization and exerting pressure on the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) to oppose Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam.

In a statement of 24 April, forwarded the next day, Viet Nam alleged that on 22 April two United States jet aircraft and one helicopter had intimidated a foreign vessel helping Viet Nam in scientific research in its zone of economic privileges. Viet Nam condemned this as a provocative and intimidating act and demanded that the United States stop such actions.

A 14 February statement was transmitted on 27 February. By this, Viet Nam stated that, in a report on the state of human rights in 154 countries made public on 5 February, the United States had repeated slanderous charges against Viet Nam. Viet Nam countercharged that the United States record made it unqualified to speak of human rights; its defence of human rights as a State policy was meant to doll up the face of imperialism, conceal internal difficulties, intensify its hostile policy against socialist countries and bring pressure to bear on others.

#### Communications concerning sovereignty over coastal islands

The Secretary-General received three communications during 1980 concerning archipelagos in the South China Sea over which sovereignty was claimed by both China and Viet Nam. The archipelagos were called Xisha and Nansha by China, and Hoang Sa and Truong Sa by Viet Nam. They were also known as the Paracels and Spratly.

On 30 January, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China issued a document, transmitted on 11 February, on what it called China's indisputable sovereignty over the large island groups. Included in the document were a chronology of events from the second century B. C., copies of historical records, photographs and maps, which, China said, proved that the islands had been Chinese territory since ancient times.

By a statement of 5 February forwarded the next day, the Foreign Ministry of Viet Nam said the Chinese document had been issued to counter the September 1979 Vietnamese white paper testifying to Viet Nam's sovereignty over the islands.<sup>12</sup> Viet Nam charged that China's document was also designed to divert public attention

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., p. 289.

from its delaying and obstructing the current Sino-Vietnamese talks in Beijing (see section above).

A further statement from the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, dated 31 May and transmitted on 3 June, protested that China had installed a radio beacon for aircraft guidance on one of the islands in the Hoang Sa archipelago. Viet Nam charged that this was a violation of its territorial sovereignty and an illegal attempt by China to control the eastern sea, thereby causing tension in South-East Asia.

#### Other communications

On 8 April, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam forwarded a joint communiqué of a Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Viet Nam and the "People's Republic of Kampuchea," signed at Phnom Penh on 5 January. By this communiqué the Foreign Ministers said they were determined to strengthen their solidarity and close co-operation with the USSR, and their countries were prepared to sign, on a bilateral basis, non-aggression treaties with other countries in South-East Asia and were ready to discuss with Burma and the five ASEAN member States (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) the establishment of a South-East Asian region of peace, independence, freedom, neutrality, stability and prosperity.

A 10 January statement by the Foreign Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea, transmitted on 14 January, said that an earlier proposal that the three parties sign a non-aggression treaty between themselves was an attempt by the Lê Duan clique to camouflage efforts towards forming an "Indo-China Federation" and to try to gain recognition from South-East Asian and other countries for the puppet regime in Phnom Penh, thereby legalizing Vietnamese aggression against Democratic Kampuchea.

These points were reiterated in a 13 February statement by the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry, transmitted on 19 February, which added that a recent statement by the Lê Duan clique's Foreign Vice-Minister that Viet Nam would effect a partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea in the next two months, and that a meeting of the three countries of Indo-China and ASEAN was to take place, was a scheme aimed at deceiving world public opinion that Viet Nam was committed to peace while it pursued a strategy of expansion in the area.

On 23 July, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam forwarded an 18 July statement adopted at Vientiane by a Conference

of the Foreign Ministers of those countries and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and a resolution of the same date addressing international problems in the Middle East, Afghanistan, Iran, the Indian Ocean, Namibia, Western Sahara and the Caribbean. By the statement, the Foreign Ministers renewed the proposals set forth in their communiqué of 5 January and supported a four-point proposal put forward by the People's Republic of Kampuchea which would have had that régime and Thailand: undertake to preserve peace and security in the border areas, including establishment of a demilitarized zone in those areas and setting up a joint commission to implement peace agreements and agree on a form of international control; co-operate towards solving the refugee problem, with camps established far from the border and reactionary refugees disarmed and not allowed to return; and negotiate either directly or indirectly to solve outstanding questions. The People's Republic of Kampuchea would also be prepared to discuss with international relief organizations the most effective way to distribute such relief, ensuring that it was not used to induce Kampuchians to become refugees or feed reactionary Khmers and was distributed on Kampuchean territory.

On 29 August, Viet Nam forwarded a 26 August memorandum by its Foreign Ministry which said that the four-point proposal was reasonable, logical and fair and respected the legitimate interests of Kampuchea and Thailand.

A 22 April statement by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, transmitted the following day, said that Viet Nam supported the position of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea to the effect that all international conferences held to discuss problems concerning Kampuchea must be approved by and have the participation of the Revolutionary Council. Viet Nam also said it was ready to hold bilateral discussions with South-East Asian countries on problems of mutual concern.

Further support for the People's Republic of Kampuchea was expressed in a Declaration issued by an International Conference in Support of the Kampuchean People, held at Phnom Penh on 20 May, and forwarded by Viet Nam on 26 May.

The continuing tension in South-East Asia was also discussed during the year by ASEAN and the nine member States of the European Economic Community (EEC).

On 11 March, Italy and Malaysia transmitted a joint declaration on economic co-operation and a joint statement on political issues issued at the end of the Second ASEAN/EEC Ministerial Meeting at Kuala Lumpur on 7 and 8 March. By the statement, the Foreign Ministers deplored

the continuing Vietnamese armed intervention in Kampuchea and called for early implementation of the General Assembly's resolution of 14 November 1979,<sup>13</sup> which had called for immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces. They agreed that co-operation among South-East Asian States depended on a political solution to the Kampuchean question based on that withdrawal and self-determination, emphasized non-interference in the internal affairs of South-East Asian States, appealed to the Secretary-General to explore all possibilities contained in the November 1979 resolution, which included convening an international conference, and further appealed to him to increase United Nations and relief agency personnel in the critical border areas and to consider stationing United Nations observers on the Thai side.

On the eve of the Thirteenth Ministerial Meeting of ASEAN, held on 25 and 26 June at Kuala Lumpur, Democratic Kampuchea's Foreign Ministry made a statement, transmitted on 25 June, reaffirming its three-point position as set out in the statement of 5 May and communiqué of 7 June (see p. 321) and expressing the conviction that the ASEAN Governments would continue to support that position.

By the joint communiqué of the Thirteenth Ministerial Meeting of ASEAN, transmitted by the Philippines on 9 July, the ASEAN Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to the Assembly's November 1979 resolution, ASEAN joint statements on the Kampuchean conflict, and the March 1980 ASEAN/EEC joint statement on political issues, particularly their position on the total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces, the right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people and non-interference in the internal affairs of South-East Asian States. The Foreign Ministers reiterated their request to the Secretary-General to convene an international conference on Kampuchea. They also expressed their serious concern at the tension on the Thai-Kampuchean border.

On 25 July, Luxembourg transmitted a 2 July statement by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the nine member States of the European Community, expressing support for the principles which had inspired the results of the ASEAN Meeting, deploring the Vietnamese violation of Thai territory and subscribing to the Secretary-General's appeal for the re-establishment of peace and security in the area necessary for the continuation of humanitarian aid, which had received new impetus from the Meeting on Humanitarian Assistance and Relief to the Kampuchean People, held at Geneva on 26 and 27 May (see p. 337).

Two further communications from the Philip-

pines contained statements by its Foreign Minister in his capacity as Chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee.

The first, transmitted on 2 August, contained a letter to the Secretary-General and a statement issued in Manila, both dated the previous day. By these, the ASEAN States again urged implementation of the Assembly's November 1979 resolution and expressed concern over the use of force against Thailand and concern that the ensuing tension had spread to the Thai-Lao border. They also felt that the suffering of the Kampuchean people was being further aggravated by Viet Nam's closure of the Thai-Kampuchean border and by pressures on relief organizations to divert international relief only to Phnom Penh.

The second statement, transmitted on 19 September and issued as a press release in New York on the same date, reiterated these points, including the call for an international conference on Kampuchea, the stationing of a United Nations observer team on the Thai side of the border and establishment of demilitarized peace zones in western Kampuchea under United Nations supervision for the safety of uprooted civilians.

Differing views of the situation in Kampuchea were the topic of three further communications.

A 21 April letter from Democratic Kampuchea transmitted a statement made on 17 April by Khieu Samphan, President of the State Presidency and Prime Minister of Democratic Kampuchea, to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the founding of that country. Included in his statement was a call to the Kampuchean people to continue the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

Two communications from Viet Nam transmitted statements made by Heng Samrin, identified as President of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea and President of the People's Revolutionary Council.

By the first, made at a meeting held in Phnom Penh on 7 January in commemoration of the first anniversary of his regime's victory in that city, and transmitted on 10 January, he reviewed the situation in Kampuchea since the overthrow of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary régime.

By the second, a 23 September interview given to the Kampuchean news agency SPK and forwarded on 7 October, he outlined what he said were the successes achieved by the Kampuchean people in the economic, social and political fields since January 1979.

<sup>13</sup>See footnote 7.

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A/35/354 (S/14077). Letter of 25 July from Luxembourg (transmitting statement issued at Brussels on 2 July by 9 member States of European Community, meeting in Council).

A/35/374 (S/14085). Letter of 2 August from Philippines (transmitting letter of 1 August to Secretary-General and statement issued in Manila on same date by Chairman of ASEAN Standing Committee).

A/35/424 (S/14141) and Corr.1. Letter of 29 August from Viet Nam (transmitting memorandum of 26 August from Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

A/35/469 (S/14182). Letter of 19 September from Minister for Foreign Affairs of Philippines (transmitting statement by Chairman of ASEAN Standing Committee issued in New York on same date).

A/35/517. Letter of 7 October from Viet Nam (transmittina text of interview granted on 23 September by President of National United Front for Salvation of Kampuchea and of People's Revolutionary Council to Kampuchean news agency SPK).

### Situation in Kampuchea

The situation in Kampuchea-continued fighting and increased tension near the Thai-Kampuchean border areas-again occupied the attention of the Organization in 1980 and, in October, the Assembly adopted a 30-nation resolution by which it decided to convene early in 1981 an international conference aimed at a comprehensive political solution.

#### Question of credentials

The credentials of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea to the General Assembly were the topic of several communications addressed to the Secretary-General and the Assembly President during 1980.

Three letters were received from Viet Nam during September transmitting telegrams from Hun Sen, identified as the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea: on 10 September (forwarded on 15 September), he asserted that the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea was the sole authentic and legal representative of the Kampuchean people and urged measures to end what he said was the illegal presence of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in the United Nations; on 13 September (transmitted on 15 September), he informed the Secretary-General that the Revolutionary Council had decided to send a delegation headed by himself, to the thirty-fifth (1980) session of the General Assembly; and on 19 September (for-

warded on 22 September), he supplied the delegation's composition.

Democratic Kampuchea, by a letter of 17 September, said that Viet Nam, by means of the 15 September communications, was attempting to compel the international community and the United Nations to accept a fait accompli, and to legalize aggression against, Democratic Kampuchea; accordingly Democratic Kampuchea requested an urgent meeting of the Credentials Committee.

On 13 October, Viet Nam transmitted a further telegram, dated 10 October, from Hun Sen who stated that, since the General Assembly was about to discuss the so-called problem of Kampuchea, such discussions held without the consent of the Revolutionary Council and the participation of its representatives constituted a flagrant violation of Kampuchea's internal affairs and the Charter of the United Nations; there was no problem of Kampuchea nor solution required, as the people had been liberated from the former regime and were masters of their own destiny. The Revolutionary Council rejected a 13-point draft resolution put forward by, among others, the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) -Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand (see following section).

The credentials of the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea were also discussed by



the Credentials Committee at other General Assembly sessions during the year: the sixth emergency special session (10-14 January) (see

P.302); the seventh emergency special session (22-29 July) (see p. 385); and the eleventh special session (25 August-15 September) (see p. 499).

The credentials of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea and 67 other Member States to the Assembly's 1980 regular session were examined by the Credentials Committee on 22 September.

Angola and the USSR said they believed that the People's Revolutionary Council was the only body entitled to act as Kampuchea's representative since it enjoyed the unanimous support of the people and had swept away a régime which had committed grievous crimes against its own people.

China, Singapore and the United States said that Democratic Kampuchea was a Member State of the United Nations and its Government was the sole legal representative of Kampuchea; therefore its credentials were in order. However, both Singapore and the United States indicated that they continued to deplore that Government's human rights record.

Haiti pointed out that Democratic Kampuchea's credentials had been accepted at previous sessions and that it would be incompatible with the United Nations Charter to seat a regime which had come to power through outside force.

The Chairman, after stating that acceptance or rejection of a representative's credentials did not imply any judgement concerning the legitimacy of a particular Government, proposed a draft resolution by which the Committee would take into account the reservations expressed and accept the credentials of the Member States concerned. This draft was adopted without vote.

The Committee also approved without vote a draft resolution, orally proposed by the Chairman, recommending that the Assembly approve the first report of the Credentials Committee.

The Assembly considered the Committee's report on 13 October and adopted the Committee's text without vote as resolution 35/4A.

Before its adoption, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Hungary, India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Poland, Seychelles, the Ukrainian SSR and Viet Nam submitted an amendment to have the Assembly approve the Credentials Committee's report, except with regard to the credentials of the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea.

Introducing the amendment, the Lao People's

Democratic Republic said that the Committee had not considered credentials submitted by the People's Revolutionary Council, which in the sponsors' view was the sole legitimate representative of Kampuchea; support for the Committee's report would be tantamount to giving legal sanction to genocide. Democratic Yemen and Viet Nam spoke in a similar vein, adding that as the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime no longer existed it should be banished from the Organization.

Madagascar was also among those which expressed concern that the credentials of the People's Revolutionary Council had not been considered.

India said that, since a large number of delegations still hesitated to recognize the People's Republic of Kampuchea, it was for the moment prepared merely to disapprove the credentials of so-called Democratic Kampuchea. The USSR and those sponsoring the amendment felt that not approving the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea was a minimum step towards solving the problem of the representation of Kampuchea.

Belgium, Canada, Ecuador, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Japan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, New Zealand and Pakistan were among those which stressed that endorsement of the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea in no way implied support for that Government's past actions. The United Kingdom said it had no intention of contributing to re-establishment of that Government's authority.

Nepal said no State had the right to judge the performance of a Government and alter the destiny of its people by imposing a substitute Government by armed force.

The Assembly rejected the amendment by a recorded vote of 35 in favour to 74 against, with 32 abstentions.

Explaining their abstentions, Austria, France, Norway and Sweden said they did not consider that either regime had the right to represent Kampuchea, while Denmark, voting against, said its vote should not be taken as support for either of them. Finland perceived the situation in Kampuchea to be a conflict of interests between the great powers.

Democratic Kampuchea said that rejection of the amendment had helped to prevent Viet Nam from legalizing its invasion of Kampuchea. Thailand and Zaire shared this view.

Two letters were received by the Secretary-General protesting acceptance of the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea: on 16 October, Viet Nam transmitted a statement of 14 October from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea rejecting the Assembly's decision; and a 15 October statement by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, transmitted

on 17 October, called it erroneous, out of touch with Kampuchean reality and contrary to the spirit of the Charter, justice, morality and international law.

#### General aspects

On 26 September 1980, Viet Nam transmitted to the Secretary-General a 24 September statement from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea which stated that the only problem in Kampuchea was the threat posed by China's hegemonists who, in collusion with other reactionary forces, were striving from Thai territory to arm Pol Pot gangs and send them back to Kampuchea to engage in banditry and sabotage; the solution was to reduce tension created by China on the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Pursuant to a General Assembly resolution of 14 November 1979,<sup>14</sup> the Secretary-General, on 30 September 1980, submitted a report on the situation in Kampuchea in which he recalled that, from 14 to 29 November 1979, Javier Perez de Cuéllar, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, had visited Thailand on his behalf and confirmed the appalling human suffering of the Kampuchean people. The Secretary-General had considered it imperative that the United Nations system intensify humanitarian efforts to alleviate their plight, including those who had sought refuge in neighbouring countries. To that end, in January 1980, he had designated Sir Robert Jackson to co-ordinate United Nations humanitarian operations in Kampuchea, and all aspects of the relief programme had been considered at a Meeting on Humanitarian Assistance and Relief to the Kampuchean People, held at Geneva on 26 and 27 May (see p. 337).

The Secretary-General added that, while humanitarian operations had served to relieve the intense suffering, renewed efforts were required towards political settlements since little progress had been made in implementation of certain provisions of the November 1979 resolution, including those relating to withdrawal of foreign forces. In August 1980 he had travelled to Hanoi and Bangkok but, notwithstanding his contacts with the parties and interested Governments, a basis for an agreed solution had not been reached. The Secretary-General therefore expressed determination to continue his efforts.

The General Assembly considered the situation in Kampuchea at six meetings held between 15 and 22 October. On 22 October, it adopted resolution 35/6 on this question. Sponsored by 30 Member States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), the resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 97 to 23, with 22 abstentions.

The Assembly thereby took note of the Secretary-General's report and expressed grave concern that deployment of more foreign troops and weapons in Kampuchea near the Thai-Kampuchean border had heightened tension in the region, that the continued fighting had forced large numbers of Kampucheans to flee to the Thai-Kampuchean border, and that the cross-border flow of international aid had been disrupted.

After reaffirming its resolution of 14 November 1979<sup>15</sup> and calling for its implementation, the Assembly decided to convene early in 1981 an international conference, involving participation of all conflicting parties, aimed at a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. The conference was to negotiate towards agreement on: total withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea within a specific time-frame; United Nations measures to ensure law and order and non-interference by outside powers in Kampuchea's internal affairs; United Nations-supervised free elections; and guarantees of the non-introduction of foreign forces and of respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kampuchea, and that it would not be a threat to its neighbours.

Pending settlement of the conflict, the Assembly called for United Nations observers on the Thai side of the border and establishment of safe areas under United Nations supervision in western Kampuchea for uprooted civilian Kampucheans, and urged South-East Asian countries to renew efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. The Assembly expressed appreciation to States and organizations which had rendered aid to Kampucheans and appealed for its continuance on an urgent, non-discriminatory basis. It further expressed appreciation to the Secretary-General for co-ordinating aid and monitoring its distribution, and requested him to ensure that it reached all those for whom it was intended and to report in 1981 on this resolution's implementation. The Assembly again called on all States to resettle displaced Kampucheans and urged the conflicting parties to co-operate in facilitating humanitarian aid flows and to observe the principles of human rights.

Introducing the text, the Philippines said that action was necessary because of non-implementation of the Assembly's 14 November 1979 resolution, the deteriorating situation in Kampuchea and Viet Nam's persistent pursuit of mini-hegemony, which obstructed peace in South-East Asia.

Democratic Kampuchea stated that no effec-

<sup>14</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 306, resolution 34/22.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

tive solution could be found to the humanitarian problems without a just and lasting solution to the conflict resulting from Viet Nam's aggression and withdrawal of that country's troops from Kampuchea—a view shared by Malaysia, which added that the resolution had been initiated by the ASEAN partners.

China stated that Viet Nam's armed aggression was the core of the problem and withdrawal of its troops a prerequisite for any settlement.

Several States stressed the need for a comprehensive political solution. Australia stated that its approach was based on principles affirmed by the Commonwealth heads of Government of the Asia-Pacific region at their New Delhi (India) meeting from 4 to 8 September, where such a solution had been stressed. Singapore, appealing to Viet Nam to negotiate, assured that country that any political settlement would take Viet Nam's legitimate interests into account. According to Haiti and Yugoslavia, a peaceful political solution could be achieved only on the basis of the resolution. India concurred, adding that dialogue among the concerned parties could resolve immediate problems and build towards an overall settlement.

Luxembourg, speaking on behalf of the member States of the European Economic Community (EEC), said that the 8 March ASEAN/EEC joint statement on political issues (see p. 326) remained valid, and supported ASEAN's further initiative, as reflected in the resolution.

Nigeria felt that the international community should try to narrow the gap between the peace proposals of ASEAN and those put forward by the countries nearer to Kampuchea.

A large number of States, while deprecating the invasion of Kampuchea by Viet Nam, also deprecated the Pol Pot regime for its human rights record. These included Austria, Egypt, Greece, Norway, Pakistan, Samoa, Suriname, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Canada said it did not wish to see the return to power of that regime, although Kenya felt that its evils did not justify an invasion. Senegal said that, even if there had been past incursions into Viet Nam's territory, Viet Nam could have repelled that intrusion without going beyond its own frontiers.

The United States rejected the three Indo-Chinese Foreign Ministers' proposal of 18 July (see p. 326) as an effort by Viet Nam to divert attention from the central issue of the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination.

Thailand pointed out that it had borne the brunt of spill-overs from the conflict-armed incursions, shellings and hundreds of thousands of refugees—and said it regarded the proposed conference as the best prospect for durable peace

and stability in the area. Japan felt that there was no alternative to holding the conference.

Sri Lanka viewed the resolution as an example of the only recourse, namely the United Nations, open to small States when their sovereignty and territorial integrity was violated. Mauritania spoke similarly.

Those States which spoke against adoption of the resolution argued that an international conference would constitute intervention in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, since its representatives would not be present.

Bulgaria said the resolution attempted to impose decisions not in the interests of the Kampuchean people or other people of the region and added that Vietnamese troops in that country were essential and threatened no one—a view shared by the Byelorussian SSR, which asserted that the real threat came from China's attempts to interfere in Kampuchea's internal affairs. Czechoslovakia said that the text contributed neither to regional normalization nor to the interests of the Kampuchean people, but rather served China's interests.

The USSR stated that the Pol Pot regime was not a legal Government; moreover, had revolutionary changes not removed that regime, the Khmer people would have almost totally disappeared.

Democratic Yemen and the Ukrainian SSR asserted that the situation in Kampuchea was irreversible and that manoeuvres to intervene, including attempts to use the United Nations to that end, would fail. Mongolia said the People's Republic of Kampuchea did not need outside supervision. Hungary added that even the discussion, in the absence of Kampuchea's representatives, constituted inadmissible interference in their country's affairs.

The German Democratic Republic pointed out that some of the resolution's sponsors had formally declared that they did not want the former regime to return to power; why, then, would they not leave the Kampucheans in peace?

Both the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam accused Thailand of harbouring remnants of Pol Pot's army, charged that relief supplies were falling into those forces' hands and asserted that tension prevailing in South-East Asia was caused by China's aim of dominating Indo-China.

Speaking after adoption of the resolution, Burma said it had voted in favour though it had reservations with regard to the stationing of United Nations observers and to the establishment of safe areas and a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia, since there

was lack of common ground between the parties concerned.

On 27 October, Viet Nam transmitted a statement of 23 October by its Foreign Ministry rejecting resolution 35/6 as erroneous, illegal and useless, as blatant misrepresentation of the situation and an impudent intervention in the in-

ternal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Democratic Kampuchea, on the other hand, transmitted on 19 November an 8 November statement by its Foreign Ministry expressing appreciation to the ASEAN countries and those which had supported the resolution.

#### Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

##### Question of credentials

General Assembly- 35th session  
Credentials Committee, meeting 1.  
Plenary meetings 34, 35.

A/35/454. Letter of 15 September from Viet Nam (transmitting telegram of 10 September from "Minister for Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of Kampuchea" to Secretary-General and President of 35th session of General Assembly).

A/35/455. Letter of 15 September from Viet Nam (transmitting telegram of 13 September from "Minister for Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of Kampuchea").

A/35/460. Letter of 17 September from Democratic Kampuchea to Secretary-General and President of 35th session of General Assembly.

A/35/478. Letter of 22 September from Viet Nam (transmitting telegram of 19 September from "Minister for Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of Kampuchea" to Secretary-General and President of 35th session of General Assembly).

A/35/484. First report of Credentials Committee.

A/35/484, para. 18. Draft resolution, as orally proposed by Credentials Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 22 September, meeting 1.

A/35/536, A/35/547. Letters of 13 and 16 October from Viet Nam (transmitting telegram of 10 October from "Minister for Foreign Affairs" and statement of 14 October by "Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of Kampuchea").

A/35/550. Letter of 17 October from Viet Nam (transmitting statement of 15 October by Ministry of Foreign Affairs on representation of Kampuchea).

A/35/L.5 and Add.1. Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Poland, Seychelles, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam: amendment to draft resolution recommended by Credentials Committee in A/35/484.

Resolution 35/4 A, by which the General Assembly approved the first report of the Credentials Committee, as recommended by Committee, A/35/484, adopted without vote by Assembly on 13 October 1980. meeting 35.

##### General aspects

General Assembly- 35th session  
Plenary meetings 36-40, 44.

A/35/498. Letter of 26 September from Viet Nam (transmitting statement of 24 September by "Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of Kampuchea").

A/35/501. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/569. Letter of 27 October from Viet Nam (transmitting statement of 23 October by Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning General Assembly resolution 35/6 of 22 October).

A/35/647 (S/14260). Letter of 19 November from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 8 November by Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

A/35/L.2. Australia, Comoros, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand: draft resolution.

A/35/L.2/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 13 powers and by Belgium, Canada, Colombia, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Netherlands, Niger, Samoa, Senegal, Somalia, Upper Volta, Uruguay and Zaire.

A/C.5/35/27 and Corr.1, A/35/7/Add.4, A/35/551. Administrative and financial implications of 30-power revised draft resolution, A/35/L.2/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

Resolution 35/6, as recommended by 30 powers, A/35/L.2/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 22 October 1980. meeting 44, by recorded vote of 97 to 23, with 22 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire

Against: Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Seychelles, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam

Abstaining: Algeria, Benin, Cape Verde, Chad, Finland, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Panama, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/22 of 14 November 1979.

Ta/ring note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 34/22.

Deeply regretting that the foreign armed intervention continues and the foreign forces have not been withdrawn from Kampuchea, thus seriously threatening international peace and security,

Gravely concerned that the hostilities in Kampuchea have not ceased, but have on several occasions spilled over into

Thailand, thus violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country,

Greatly concerned that the deployment of more foreign troops and weapons in Kampuchea near the Thai-Kampuchean border has heightened tension in the region,

Recalling the conclusions reached at the Meeting on Humanitarian Assistance and Relief to the Kampuchean People, held at Geneva on 26 and 27 May 1980, as contained in the report of the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly,

Recognizing that the assistance extended by the international community has reduced the widespread food shortages and health problems of the Kampuchean people but that, despite such assistance, hunger and disease continue to afflict them,

Gravely disturbed that the continued fighting in Kampuchea has forced large numbers of Kampucheans to flee to the Thai-Kampuchean border in search of food and safety, and that actions by outside forces in Kampuchea to seal the border have disrupted the cross-border flow of international relief aid,

Emphasizing that it is the inalienable right of the Kampuchean people who have sought refuge in neighbouring countries to return safely to their homeland,

Emphasizing further that no effective solution to the humanitarian problems can be achieved without a just and lasting political settlement of the Kampuchean conflict,

Convinced that, to bring about durable peace and stability in South-East Asia, there is an urgent need for a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem which will ensure the sovereignty and independence of Kampuchea and the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their future free from outside interference,

Convinced further that, after the comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean question through peaceful means, the countries of the South-East Asian region could pursue efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia so as to lessen international tensions and to achieve lasting peace in the region.

Reaffirming the need for all States to adhere strictly to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which call for respect for the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, non-recourse to the threat or use of force, and peaceful settlement of disputes,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 34/22 and calls for its implementation;

2. Decides, taking into account paragraph 12 of resolution 34/22, to convene early in 1981 an international conference on Kampuchea which should involve the participation of all conflicting parties in Kampuchea and others concerned, with the aim of finding a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem;

3. Decides further that the conference should negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on, inter alia:

(a) Total withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea within a specific time-frame to be verified by the United Nations;

(b) Measures by the United Nations to ensure law and order and the observance of the fundamental principles of human rights in Kampuchea;

(c) Measures by the United Nations to ensure non-interference by outside Powers in the internal affairs of Kampuchea;

(d) United Nations-supervised free elections in Kampuchea;

(e) Guarantees against the introduction of any foreign forces in Kampuchea;

(f) Guarantees to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kampuchea;

(g) Guarantees that an independent and sovereign Kampuchea will not be a threat to its neighbours;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps for the convening of such a conference;

5. Calls for, pending the settlement of the conflict:

(a) The stationing of a United Nations observer team on the Thai side of the border in order to observe the situation along the border and to verify that only civilian Kampucheans obtain international relief aid;

(b) The establishment of safe areas under United Nations supervision in western Kampuchea for the uprooted civilian Kampucheans encamped near the Thai-Kampuchean border and those in Thailand who wish to return to their homeland;

6. Urges the countries of South-East Asia, once a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean conflict is achieved, to exert renewed efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia;

7. Expresses its deep appreciation to donor countries, the United Nations and its agencies and other national and international humanitarian organizations which have rendered relief assistance to the Kampuchean people, and appeals to them to continue on an urgent and non-discriminatory basis such assistance to the civilian population of Kampuchea, including persons who have sought refuge in neighbouring countries;

8. Deeply appreciates the efforts of the Secretary-General in co-ordinating relief assistance and in monitoring its distribution, and requests him to strengthen such efforts so as to ensure that the assistance reaches all those for whom it is intended;

9. Calls again upon all States to provide resettlement for the displaced Kampucheans who have sought refuge in neighbouring countries and who do not wish to return to their homeland;

10. Urges all parties to the conflict to co-operate fully in facilitating humanitarian relief efforts and in ensuring that the cross-border flow of international relief aid continues uninterrupted;

11. Reiterates its appeal to all parties to the conflict to observe fully the fundamental principles of human rights;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea."

### Humanitarian assistance and relief to the Kampuchean people

During 1980, the United Nations mobilized humanitarian assistance and relief to the Kampuchean people, uprooted and otherwise afflicted by the conflict surrounding them.

In 1979, the Secretary-General had designated the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) as the Organization's lead agency, in co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), for carrying out relief aid to Kampuchea. Also associated with this programme

were the World Food Programme (WFP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Throughout 1980, a number of meetings were held by these agencies with donor Governments and, at year's end, the Inter-Agency Working Group on Kampuchea reported that over \$500 million in cash or kind had been paid or pledged to the multilateral aid pro-

gramme. Substantial assistance had also been provided bilaterally and by international voluntary agencies.

For information on UNICEF's role in the Kampuchean relief operation, see p. 926.

#### Action by the Economic and Social Council

On 21 April 1980, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand-the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)-informed the President of the Economic and Social Council by letter that, unless immediate large-scale humanitarian assistance was rendered, hundreds of thousands of Kampucheans might die from starvation. A 26 March meeting of donor Governments, chaired by the Co-ordinator for United Nations humanitarian operations in Kampuchea at New York, had not achieved its financial target or resolved the distribution problems, they said. Therefore, ASEAN requested that an additional item entitled "Humanitarian assistance and relief to the Kampuchean people" be included in the agenda of the Council's current (April/May) session and that the Secretary-General convene a meeting at the ministerial level to deal with aid to those people.

On 28 April, Viet Nam transmitted a 26 April message, signed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Council, condemning the ASEAN proposal for an international conference in May to discuss emergency aid as a manoeuvre designed to use humanitarian assistance to interfere in the domestic affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Any problem pertaining to Kampuchea raised at the international level or decision adopted without the agreement of representatives of the People's Revolutionary Council would be considered null and void. The message asserted that aid thus far received had been promptly distributed and relief efforts were going well.

Communications to the Secretary-General from Mongolia (1 May), Poland (30 April) and the USSR (1 May) detailed the nature and volume of assistance provided by these States to the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

On 1 May, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1980/23, by which it recognized the urgency of increasing international humanitarian assistance to the large number of refugees in the region and improving distribution measures to ensure that supplies reached the needy, and noted that the financial target for April to December 1980 (some \$262 million) had not been attained.

The Council decided to hold, towards the end of May, an international meeting at the ministerial level to consider aid to the Kampuchean

people, requesting the Secretary-General to convene the meeting at Geneva and to invite the States which had been invited to attend the July 1979 Geneva Meeting on Refugees and Displaced Persons in South-East Asia,<sup>16</sup> as well as the socialist States of Eastern Europe and the Council members not otherwise included. The Council further decided that the proceedings of the meeting were to be governed by the rules of procedure for United Nations pledging conferences adopted in 1978.<sup>17</sup>

Resolution 1980/23, sponsored by Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Thailand and the United Kingdom, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 41 to 4, with 4 abstentions. The roll-call vote was requested by the sponsors.

States which voted against the resolution explained their positions. The USSR felt that those in favour of the meeting were trying to establish a forum for discussion of matters exclusively within the competence of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Bulgaria stated that such a meeting could undermine current relief efforts. Hungary said that high-level meetings were no substitute for efforts in the field by international organizations and practical Government measures. The German Democratic Republic said humanitarian aid had to be administered with the consent of that Government.

Explaining their non-participation in the vote, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya said it was unnecessary to convene an international meeting and that a vote on the question would not solve the problems of Kampucheans, the United Arab Emirates had reservations with regard to the meeting's timing, and Jordan would have preferred a meeting, not at the ministerial level, to consider humanitarian aid alone. Iraq also did not participate in the vote as it felt the text contained political elements; for this reason Algeria and Ethiopia abstained.

Thailand said the sponsors wished to point out that the list of States mentioned in the text should not be taken as constituting a precedent for the future-a view shared by the United Kingdom.

Also before the Council was a draft resolution sponsored by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Viet Nam.

<sup>16</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 918.

<sup>17</sup>See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 978, decision 33/419 of 15 December 1978.

By this text, the Council would have: noted with satisfaction that international aid had helped the Kampuchean people do away with famine and other grave sufferings; expressed appreciation to States and organizations concerned and for the Secretary-General's efforts in that regard; and recognized the need to maintain and increase such aid which might continue to be provided through the channels and machinery established by the organizations concerned. It would have recalled that the meeting of donor countries on 26 March 1980 had not achieved its target, anticipated a meeting of such countries scheduled for 13 May, and urged Governments to increase their financial contributions through established channels.

Nepal felt that elements of this text were incompatible with resolution 1980/23 and, on Nepal's oral proposal, the Council decided, by 23 votes to 11, with 13 abstentions, to take no decision on the draft.

Several States explained their votes against this decision. Argentina, Cyprus and Ethiopia said the Council should have been given the opportunity to decide on the draft. Hungary regretted that the Council had failed to take account of the fact that the two texts differed significantly, while the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya said it did not find them incompatible. The USSR stated that certain delegations had used humanitarian assistance as a political instrument and had denied Council members the opportunity to express their views. Algeria and Bulgaria also felt the question had been politicized.

Had the 12-power draft been put to a vote, the Bahamas would have abstained in order to avoid a clash between the proposed meetings. Jordan said it had not participated in the vote owing to its strong preference for a consensus text.

Meeting on Humanitarian Assistance and Relief to the Kampuchean People (26 and 27 May)

The Meeting on Humanitarian Assistance and Relief to the Kampuchean People was held at Geneva on 26 and 27 May. Prior to this, the Secretary-General received several communications expressing opinions on the holding of the Meeting.

On 8 May, Viet Nam forwarded a 5 May statement from the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea which stated that the channelling of aid granted by socialist countries and the international community had been conducted normally. While the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea had no objection to an international conference aimed at helping victims of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, it deemed the Geneva Meeting unnecessary and considered Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/23

(see preceding section) to be a grave violation of the sovereignty of the People's Republic and a brazen intervention in its internal affairs.

Viet Nam, in a note verbale of 16 May, supported the position of the People's Republic of Kampuchea concerning the Meeting and declined the invitation to participate.

The views of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the Meeting received further support in communications from the USSR (19 May), the German Democratic Republic (21 May), and Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland (individually on 23 May). In giving their reasons for non-attendance, these States said they doubted that the Meeting would concern itself solely with humanitarian aspects; further, they considered that the Meeting represented interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea since the legitimate representatives of its people- the People's Revolutionary Council-would not be present. They would, however, continue to provide aid to those people.

On the other hand, Democratic Kampuchea, by a 26 May Foreign Ministry statement transmitted the next day, fully supported the convening of the Meeting and asserted that aid intended for the Kampuchean people had been diverted to troops and officials of the Vietnamese administration in Kampuchea.

By a note of 24 June, the Secretary-General reported that, in compliance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/23 (see preceding section), he had invited 99 States to participate in the Meeting; 59 had done so. Six organizations and bodies having operational programmes of assistance to Kampuchea-UNICEF, ICRC, UNHCR, FAO, WFP and the United Nations Development Programme-as well as the European Economic Community had also attended. Andrew S. Peacock (Australia) and Patrick Bolokor (Nigeria) were elected President and Vice-President, respectively.

Annexed to the note was the closing statement by the President of the Meeting, who stressed that full co-operation from all concerned was essential if the international relief programme was to succeed. Despite the Meeting's limitations because of the absence of some bilateral donors, it would serve its purpose of promoting aid to the Kampuchean people, he said. He pointed out specific suggestions put forward to improve the operation's effectiveness, particularly those relating to delivery, transportation and distribution arrangements: the Meeting had stressed more entry points, improvement of infrastructure and logistics within Kampuchea, and the need for more international officials and medical personnel. Appreciation was expressed for the humane

policies of Thailand and, in view of that country's pivotal position as host to hundreds of thousands of refugees and as the staging area for provision of supplies, it had been suggested, he said, that the Co-ordinator of the relief programmes be provided with a resident office in Bangkok. The President added that a special fund for Kampuchean relief had been proposed and the Secretary-General had been requested to study both proposals. An appeal had also been made to all parties concerned to abide strictly by the pertinent provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and to respect the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.<sup>18</sup> In addition, the President said that the response to the second phase of the international relief programme-April to December 1980—had been generous and encouraging.

On 18 July, the Economic and Social Council, on an oral proposal by its President, adopted without objection decision 1980/156 by which it took note of the Meeting President's statement and decided to transmit it to all Member States and to the General Assembly at its 1980 regular session.

#### Report of the Special Representative to Co-ordinate Humanitarian Programmes

On 16 October 1980, the Secretary-General forwarded to the General Assembly a report by his Special Representative to Co-ordinate Humanitarian Programmes in Kampuchea—the Co-ordinator for United Nations humanitarian operations in Kampuchea—who reviewed the United Nations relief operation since its inception in 1979, initially undertaken for a six-month period from October 1979 through March 1980. The Special Representative noted that during the second phase of the relief programme, from April to December 1980, in addition to meeting urgently needed food requirements, efforts had been made to deliver as much rice seed as possible, to help improve food deliveries and distribution and to improve basic health care and education. International organizations had identified needs through December at over \$500 million. The next donors meeting was scheduled for 19 November.

He observed that, from the outset, complex political factors had affected the operation and, in the border areas, the work of the international organizations endeavouring to help Kampuchians was exceptionally difficult since reasonable security conditions had never been developed and effective monitoring of the operation was virtually impossible. However, the Special Representative reported a steady improvement

in monitoring distribution within Kampuchea, where 86 international relief organization staff were currently operating, and a marked improvement in the health of the population, indicating that aid was reaching the needy.

After pointing out the burdens imposed on Thailand resulting from the Kampuchean situation, he added that, by pursuing humane policies towards the refugees and by agreeing to use its facilities to move supplies to the population inside Kampuchea, Thailand had earned the international community's gratitude.

#### Further communications

On 24 January 1980, Viet Nam transmitted a statement of 22 January by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea protesting the organization of a proposed "March for the Survival of Cambodia." According to the statement, reports from Western sources had indicated that at a 15 January Paris press conference an organization called "Doctors without Frontiers" had announced a plan to march from Aranyaprathet (Thailand) into Kampuchea and distribute aid directly to the population. The Foreign Ministry charged that this was part of a plan to incite public opinion against Kampuchea and undermine the peaceful work of its people, and that it could not allow infringement of its territorial sovereignty.

On 8 April, Democratic Kampuchea forwarded a statement of 3 April from its Foreign Ministry claiming that aid sent via the Vietnamese régime in Phnom Penh had not reached the Kampuchean people, was being diverted to occupying troops and agents or being sold, and reiterated its request that an adequate number of United Nations and humanitarian organization personnel be sent to assure correct distribution of such aid.

From May to December, the Secretary-General received information on the nature and amount of assistance provided to the People's Republic of Kampuchea from the German Democratic Republic (27 May), Hungary (9 May and 19 September) and the USSR (2 September and 11 December).

Viet Nam detailed its assistance in a letter of 19 May and, on 22 May, forwarded a report by the Kampuchean news agency SPK on a meeting of the Kampuchean Committee for Reception and Distribution of Humanitarian Aid held on 16 May to determine measures for expediting its work.

On 13 September, China transmitted a statement by its representative at the Meeting of

<sup>18</sup> See Y.U.N., 1948-49, p. 535, resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948.



Donors to the Programme of Humanitarian Assistance and Relief to the Kampuchean People, held on 3 September at United Nations Headquarters, New York. The representative charged that Vietnamese authorities had appropriated large quantities of international relief supplies earmarked for the Kampuchean people and were sabotaging relief operations on the Thai-Kampuchean border, by forbidding access to food distribution centres by hungry people or extorting fees from them. Viet Nam, in a note verbale of 5 September, rejected China's allegations as groundless and said they had been refuted by reports of United Nations officials in charge of the Programme. Annexed to the note verbale was a list of aid provided by Viet Nam during 1980.

On 11 November, Viet Nam transmitted a 21 October *Le Monde* newspaper article charging

that the humanitarian assistance operation along the Khmer-Thai frontier was foundering because of corruption and extortion by some of those responsible for channelling aid, implicating an official of the United States Agency for International Development and officials of the Thai Government.

Two letters from Democratic Kampuchea further charged Viet Nam with misappropriating humanitarian aid. On 17 November, it transmitted what it claimed was evidence of diversion and pillaging of such aid by the Vietnamese occupying Kampuchea, and a 20 December declaration of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers of Democratic Kampuchea—transmitted on 29 December—added that Vietnamese aggressors were worsening famine conditions in Kampuchea by preventing the population from harvesting crops and by seizing or destroying the rice harvest.

#### Documentary references, voting details and text of resolution

##### Action by the Economic and Social Council

Economic and Social Council—1st regular session, 1980  
Plenary meetings 12, 15-19, 21.

E/1980/58. Letter of 21 April from Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand to President of Economic and Social Council (request for inclusion in agenda of additional item entitled "Humanitarian assistance and relief to the Kampuchean people").

E/1980/61. Letter of 28 April from Viet Nam (transmitting message of 26 April from "Minister for Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of Kampuchea" to Secretary-General and President of Economic and Social Council).

E/1960/63. Note verbale of 30 April from Poland.

E/1980/69. Note verbale of 1 May from Mongolia.

E/1980/70. Letter of 1 May from USSR.

E/1980/L.33. Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Thailand, United Kingdom: draft resolution.

E/1980/L.35. Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam: draft resolution.

E/1980/L.37. Programme budget implications of 19-power draft resolution E/1980/L.33. Statement by Secretary-General.

Resolution 1980/23, as proposed by 19 powers, E/1980/L.33, and as orally revised by sponsors, adopted by Council on 1 May 1980, meeting 21, by roll-call vote of 41 to 4, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Malawi, Malta, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Bulgaria, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, USSR

Abstaining: Algeria, Ethiopia, India, Mexico.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing that there is a grave and urgent need to increase humanitarian assistance to the Kampuchean people and to improve the practical measures to ensure that food and medical supplies reach the needy,

Noting that the financial target for the period extending from April to December 1980 has not yet been attained and that there are still serious unresolved practical problems concerning the distribution of aid,

Noting with grave concern the large number of refugees in the region and their urgent need of further prompt and effective international assistance, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 34/62 of 29 November 1979, which was adopted without a vote,

Convinced of the urgent need to hold an international meeting on humanitarian assistance and relief to the Kampuchean people.

1. Decides that an international meeting, at the ministerial level, shall be held in the latter part of May 1980 to consider humanitarian assistance and relief to the Kampuchean people;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to convene the Meeting on Humanitarian Assistance and Relief to the Kampuchean People at Geneva and to invite to it those States which were invited to attend the meeting held at Geneva on 20 and 21 July 1979, as well as the socialist States of Eastern Europe and the States members of the Economic and Social Council not otherwise included;

3. Decides that, to the extent relevant and applicable, the proceedings of the Meeting shall be governed by the rules of procedure for United Nations pledging conferences adopted by the General Assembly on 15 December 1978.

Meeting on Humanitarian Assistance and Relief to the Kampuchean People (26 and 27 May)

Economic and Social Council—2nd regular session, 1980  
Plenary meeting 39.

A/35/189. Letter of 28 April from Viet Nam (transmitting message of 26 April from "Minister for Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of Kampuchea").

A/35/219. Letter of 8 May from Viet Nam (transmitting statement of 5 May by "Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of Kampuchea").

A/35/236 and Rev.1. Note verbale of 16 May from Viet Nam.

- A/35/239. Note verbale of 19 May from USSR.  
 A/35/259. Letter of 21 May from German Democratic Republic.  
 A/35/265. Note verbale of 23 May from Hungary.  
 A/35/266. Note verbale of 23 May from Poland.  
 A/35/267. Note verbale of 23 May from Czechoslovakia.  
 A/35/270 (S/13963). Letter of 27 May from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 26 May by Ministry of Foreign Affairs).  
 A/35/273. Note verbale of 23 May from Bulgaria.  
 A/35/303. Note by Secretary-General. (Annex: Summation by President of Meeting.)

Decision 1980/156, as orally proposed by Council President, adopted without objection by Council.

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 18 July 1980, the Council took note of the statement by the President of the Meeting on Humanitarian Assistance and Relief to the Kampuchean People, contained in the annex to the note by the Secretary-General on that Meeting, and decided to transmit it to all States Members of the United Nations and to submit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

#### Report of the Special Representative to Co-ordinate Humanitarian Programmes

- A/35/502. Note by Secretary-General. (Annex: Report of Special Representative of Secretary-General to Co-ordinate Humanitarian Programmes in Kampuchea.)

#### Further communications

- A/35/74. Letter of 24 January from Viet Nam (transmitting statement of 22 January by spokesman for "Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of Kampuchea" on "March for the Survival of Cambodia").  
 A/35/169 (S/13661). Letter of 8 April from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 3 April by Ministry of Foreign Affairs).  
 A/35/253. Letter of 19 May from Viet Nam (transmitting infor-

mation on assistance to "People's Republic of Kampuchea" in 1979 and 1980).

- A/35/254. Letter of 9 May from Hungary.  
 A/35/260. Letter of 22 May from Viet Nam (transmitting report by Kampuchean news agency SPK on meeting of Committee for Reception and Distribution of Humanitarian Aid, 16 May).  
 A/35/272. Letter of 27 May from German Democratic Republic (transmitting information on aid for "People's Republic of Kampuchea").  
 A/35/426. Letter of 2 September from USSR (transmitting information on assistance to "People's Republic of Kampuchea" in 1980).  
 A/35/431. Note verbale of 5 September from Viet Nam. (Annex: Aid provided to "People's Republic of Kampuchea" in 1980.)  
 A/35/450. Note verbale of 13 September from China (transmitting statement by representative at Meeting of Donors to Programme of Humanitarian Assistance and Relief to Kampuchean People, 3 September).  
 A/35/644 (S/14259). Letter of 17 November from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting text entitled "Evidence of diversion and pillaging of international humanitarian relief by the Vietnamese invaders in Kampuchea").  
 A/35/763. Letter of 11 December from USSR (transmitting information on assistance to "People's Republic of Kampuchea" in 1980).  
 A/C.3/35/2. Note verbale of 19 September from Hungary.  
 A/C.3/35/12. Letter of 11 November from Viet Nam (transmitting article entitled "The humanitarian assistance operation along the Khmer-Thai frontier is foundering in a wave of deadly anarchy" from 21 October issue of *Le Monde* (Paris)).  
 A/36/61. Letter of 29 December from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting declaration of 20 December of Presidency of Council of Ministers).

#### Other documents

- A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1980, Chapter XXXIII.

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

By a letter of 15 August 1980, Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Seychelles and Viet Nam, and subsequently Czechoslovakia and Ethiopia, said that, although the countries of South-East Asia desired peace, stability and co-operation, they had been deprived of this for the past 35 years and had not reached agreements aimed at relaxing tensions and achieving those objectives. The signatories to the letter requested inclusion in the agenda of the General Assembly's thirty-fifth (1980) session of an item entitled "Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia" with a view to enabling the international community to contribute to and enhance the efforts of the countries of the region towards those goals.

A statement of 2 September by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, transmitted on 8 September, charged that the request was a manoeuvre by Viet Nam intended to

depict the Hanoi authorities as peace-seeking people and aimed at diverting international attention from the fact that 250,000 Vietnamese troops were occupying Kampuchea.

Support for discussion of the question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia at the current Assembly session was expressed in a 24 October telegram to the Secretary-General and the Assembly President from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, transmitted by Viet Nam on 27 October. The Foreign Minister added that a four-point proposal put forward by his country at a Conference with the Foreign Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam, held at Vientiane, and contained in a statement of 18 July (see p. 326) should be among the proposals taken as the basis for discussion of the problem.

On 17 September, the General Committee recommended that the Assembly include the item in its agenda.

Speaking in the Committee, China said that

the proposal to include the item was a manoeuvre by Viet Nam, since the root cause of turmoil in South-East Asia lay with that country, aided by the USSR, which had committed expansionist aggression against Kampuchea.

Malaysia and Thailand, though not opposed to including the item, thought it would have been more appropriate to do so once the Kampuchean conflict had ended.

Two further communications from Viet Nam, transmitted on 4 and 29 August, were included among those addressing this agenda item: these were memoranda of 31 July and 26 August from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and Viet Nam, respectively, on the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border (see p. 322) and on Thai-Kampuchean relations (see p. 326).

The Philippines, whose Minister for Foreign Affairs was Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), transmitted three other communications (see p. 327) which were circulated in connexion with this subject: a joint communique issued on 26 June following a two-day ASEAN Ministerial Meeting at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; a letter and statement of 1 August, asking for United Nations assistance in rendering humanitarian aid to the Kampuchean people; and a press release statement of the ASEAN position on the situation in Kampuchea, issued on 19 September.

The question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia was considered by the General Assembly in three plenary meetings held on 23 and 24 October.

Opening the debate, the Lao People's Democratic Republic affirmed its desire for detente and understanding in the region and attributed tension in the area to China's policies which, it maintained, were aimed at restoring the Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea and pursuing a hostile policy towards other countries of Indo-China, particularly Viet Nam.

Viet Nam said the Indo-Chinese countries suggested that urgent questions related to restoration of peace and stability on the Thai-Kampuchean border and to normalization of the situation on the Thai-Lao border be examined first. Second, disagreements concerning the South China Sea, establishment of a zone of peace and stability, and the signing of treaties on non-aggression between the Indo-Chinese countries and the countries of ASEAN might be looked at.

Czechoslovakia and Ethiopia said they fully supported the positions of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam—that the situation in the region could be settled only by negotiations

among the countries concerned. This view was shared by Poland.

Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic were among those which also felt that instability in South-East Asia was caused by China's aggressive policy towards the peoples of Indo-China and its attempts to drive a wedge between them and ASEAN. According to Mongolia, imputations that the solidarity of the Indo-Chinese countries constituted a threat to the region were a Chinese propaganda campaign designed to cover its hegemonic designs. Bulgaria was joined by Democratic Yemen, Hungary and the Ukrainian SSR in expressing support for the proposals contained in the 18 July Vientiane statement.

Democratic Kampuchea charged that the current explosive situation in South-East Asia was caused by Viet Nam's invasion of Kampuchea in an attempt to absorb it into a Vietnamese "Indo-Chinese Federation," and asserted that only the total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea could restore peace and stability to the region.

China supported this view and charged that the Vietnamese authorities had the direct support of the USSR. China rejected the contention that it was a threat to the area; no Chinese soldiers could be found in any South-East Asian country.

After stating that China's claims were groundless, the USSR said the only reasonable solution was that those South-East Asian countries with differing social structures should learn to coexist in peace on the basis of the established status quo. The Byelorussian SSR spoke similarly.

Indonesia and Malaysia recalled that since the late 1960s the ASEAN countries had worked towards establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia, and on 27 November 1971 ASEAN had proclaimed that concept; however, efforts to that end had been halted by Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea in 1978. The key to peace in the region, therefore, was in the hands of Viet Nam, Indonesia added.

Singapore felt that if Viet Nam was sincere it should agree to the convening of an international conference to resolve the conflict in Kampuchea—a position shared by Thailand, which said it could not accept any solution imposed by military force.

As no draft resolution was submitted, the General Assembly without objection decided, by decision 35/403 of 24 October, on an oral proposal of the sponsors of the item, to adjourn consideration of the topic and to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth (1981) session.

## Documentary references

General Assembly- 35th session  
General Committee, meeting 2.  
Plenary meetings 3, 45-47.

A/35/193 and Add.1, 2. Letter of 15 August from Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Seychelles and Viet Nam (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled "Questions of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia").

A/35/250. First report of General Committee, para. 24 (item 119).

A/35/326 (S/14060). Letter of 9 July from Philippines (transmitting joint communiqué of 13th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 25 and 26 June).

A/35/347 (S/14071) and Corr.1. Letter of 23 July from Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam (transmitting statement and resolution of Conference of Foreign Ministers of Lao People's Democratic Republic, "People's Republic of Kampuchea" and Viet Nam, Vientiane, 18 July).

A/35/374 (S/14085). Letter of 2 August from Philippines (transmitting letter of 1 August to Secretary-General and statement of same date by Chairman of ASEAN Standing Committee).

A/35/376 (S/14087). Letter of 4 August from Viet Nam (transmitting memorandum of 31 July from "Ministry of For-

eign Affairs of People's Republic of Kampuchea" on tension along Kampuchean-Thai border).

A/35/424 (S/14141) and Corr.1. Letter of 29 August from Viet Nam (transmitting memorandum of 26 August from Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

A/35/435 (S/14155). Letter of 8 September from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting statement of 2 September by spokesman for Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

A/35/469 (S/14182). Letter of 19 September from Minister for Foreign Affairs of Philippines (transmitting statement by Chairman of ASEAN Standing Committee issued at New York, 19 September).

A/35/519. Letter of 7 October from Viet Nam.

A/35/557. Letter of 21 October from Philippines.

A/35/567. Letter of 27 October from Viet Nam (transmitting telegram of 24 October from "Minister for Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of Kampuchea" to Secretary-General and President of 35th session of General Assembly).

Decision 35/403, by which the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia," as orally proposed by 15 powers (signatories of A/35/193 and Add.1.2), adopted without objection by Assembly on 24 October 1980, meeting 47.

## Communication concerning the question of Korea

By a letter of 1 June 1981 to the President of the Security Council, the representative of the United States transmitted, on behalf of the unified command established in accordance with a 1950 Council decision,<sup>19</sup> the report of the United Nations Command concerning the maintenance of the Korean Armistice Agreement of 27 July 1953<sup>20</sup> during the period 15 December 1979 to 16 December 1980.

The report dealt with the Armistice mechanism and procedures, and the activities of the Military Armistice Commission which had held seven meetings during the reporting period, called to protest violations of the Agreement by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which according to the report numbered more than 8,100 during the period covered and includ-

ed five instances of armed infiltrations and attacks. The report also said that on 13 March the Command had charged the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with constructing an illegal barrier system, begun in June 1979 and currently extending for more than 140 kilometres throughout the Demilitarized Zone and incorporating electrified and barbed-wire fences, anti-tank barriers and fortified positions.

The report concluded that the United Nations Command would continue to fulfil its obligations under the Agreement's mandate until the parties directly concerned were able to arrive at a more permanent arrangement for peace in Korea.

<sup>19</sup> See Y.U.N., 1950, p. 230, resolution 84(1950) of 7 July 1950.

<sup>20</sup> See Y.U.N., 1953, p. 136, text of Agreement, annexed to resolution 725(VIII) of 7 December 1953.

## Documentary references

S/14499. Letter of 1 June 1981 from United States (transmitting report on activities of United Nations Command during period 15 December 1979 through 16 December 1980).

Other documents

A/36/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1980-15 June 1981, Chapter 26.

## Chapter XI

## Questions concerning Latin America and the Caribbean

## Communications concerning relations between the Bahamas and Cuba

By a letter dated 12 May 1980, addressed to the President of the Security Council, the representative of the Bahamas charged that, on 10 May, Cuban Government military aircraft had violated Bahamian airspace and had attacked and sunk a Bahamian Government patrol vessel, resulting in the death of four crew members. In a note of protest to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cuba, a copy of which was annexed to the letter, the Ministry of External Affairs of the Bahamas recounted the incident. It said that, while towing to port two Cuban fishing vessels that had been arrested for violating Bahamian fisheries laws, Her Majesty's Bahamian Ship *Flamingo*, an easily identifiable Government patrol vessel, was attacked without warning and sunk by Cuban aircraft. The following day, a Cuban helicopter had landed, without Bahamian permission, on Ragged Island- to where the survivors had made their way-while at the same time three Cuban aircraft had engaged in intimidating actions over that island. The Government of the Bahamas had demanded an apology, reserving its right to claim reparation for the damages and loss of life.

On 13 May, in a letter to the Council President, Cuba transmitted a note of 12 May from its Government, detailing the events of the two preceding days, and an editorial of 13 May from the newspaper *Granma*, constituting the official position of the Cuban Government in the matter. The note charged that the patrol vessel had attacked and seized two Cuban fishing boats in international waters, creating every appearance of a pirate attack, and the boats had radioed for help. Aircraft sighted at Ragged Island were part of an air search for the missing fishermen. The note stated that, if the vessel that had been sunk was in fact a Bahamian patrol boat, Cuba sincerely regretted the incident.

On 16 May, the Bahamian representative transmitted a note verbale dated 15 May in which his Government rejected the Cuban Government's explanations as being contrary to the facts, reiterated its charges that Cuba was responsible for the aggressive acts described in the note, and reasserted its demands for a formal and unconditional apology, guarantees of Cuban respect for Bahamian sovereignty and territorial in-

tegrity, and full compensation for the loss of lives and property.

By a letter dated 21 May, Cuba transmitted a note verbale of 19 May to the Bahamian Foreign Ministry, reiterating the charge that it was the Bahamian attack against the Cuban fishing boats that had caused the regrettable confusion in which the Cuban Air Force had mistaken the Bahamian patrol vessel for a pirate ship. The Government of Cuba deplored the unfortunate events, expressed its apologies and reiterated its willingness to offer compensation.

By a letter dated 23 May, the Bahamian representative transmitted the text of a note verbale of 21 May in which his Government accepted the apologies, acknowledgements and assurances as contained in the Cuban note of 19 May. The Bahamas Ministry of External Affairs proposed that the contents of those notes and an agreement on the amount of compensation and reparation should constitute an acceptable solution to both Governments. On 27 May, he transmitted a note verbale of the same date addressed to Cuba in which his Government expressed regret that Cuba had not replied to the Bahamian note of 21 May and restated its invitation to the Cuban Government to accept the Bahamian proposals as a basis for a settlement.

In a letter dated 2 June, the representative of the Bahamas stated that his Government and the Government of Cuba had agreed on a formula for a solution to the problem arising out of the activities of the Cuban armed forces on 10 and 11 May. The letter listed the Bahamian demands previously made of Cuba, on the basis of which it said a set of understandings, embodied in the notes exchanged on 19 and 21 May, as well as a note of 28 May, had been agreed by the two Governments. These understandings, assurances and apologies were included in the letter. An annex to the letter detailed facts pertaining to the incidents in question.

Cuba, in a letter of 16 June, stated that the Cuban and Bahamian Governments had agreed on a formula for solving the problem arising from the incidents of 10 and 11 May. As confirmation of the Cuban position, the letter reproduced a note of 28 May addressed to the Bahamas giving the Cuban Government's under-

standing of the Bahamian note of 21 May. It also noted that the Bahamian Government had agreed on the need to give careful consideration

to the delimitation of the sea areas of the two countries. An annex to the letter detailed facts relating to the incident of 10 May.

#### Documentary references

S/13937. Letter of 12 May from Bahamas (transmitting note of same date from Ministry of External Affairs to Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cuba).

S/13939. Letter of 13 May from Cuba (transmitting note of 12 May, and editorial from 13 May issue of *Granma* constituting official position of Government).

S/13943. Letter of 16 May from Bahamas (transmitting note verbale of 15 May to Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cuba).

S/13955. Letter of 21 May from Cuba (transmitting note verbale of 19 May to Ministry of External Affairs of Bahamas).

S/13959, S/13964. Letters of 23 and 27 May from Bahamas (transmitting notes verbales of 21 and 27 May to Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cuba).

S/13974. Letter of 2 June from Bahamas. (Annex: Facts pertaining to violation of Bahamian sovereignty and territorial integrity by Cuban armed forces on 10 and 11 May.)

S/14004. Letter of 16 June from Cuba. (Annex: Facts relating to incident of 10 May.)

A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979–15 June 1980, Chapter 26.

### Communication from Costa Rica

By a letter dated 16 January 1980, addressed to the Secretary-General, the representative of Costa Rica transmitted the text of a press release from his Government expressing satisfaction at the prompt release of the Costa Rican Ambassador and other diplomatic officials who had been seized and detained in the Panamanian Embassy

in El Salvador. Condemning terrorism, kidnapping, hostage-taking, blackmail and sabotage as methods of political action, Costa Rica appealed to the United Nations to take all necessary steps to secure the prompt release of hostages currently being held in the United States Embassy in Teheran, Iran (see p. 309).

#### Documentary references

S/13753. Letter of 16 January from Costa Rica (transmitting press release).

A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979–15 June 1980, Chapter 25.

## Chapter XII

### Questions relating to the Middle East

In 1980, the situation in the Middle East continued to occupy the attention of the Security Council, the General Assembly and several other United Nations bodies.

In southern Lebanon along the border with Israel, where the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was stationed, the cease-fire was broken a number of times. Lebanon submitted a series of complaints of attacks by Israeli forces against civilian targets. Israel, on the other hand, repeatedly charged that armed elements of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) had attempted to cross into Israel through UNIFIL lines. On 18 April, through a statement by its President, the Security Council condemned attacks on UNIFIL and the murder of two of its soldiers by the de facto forces in southern Lebanon operating outside the Government's control. By a resolution of 24 April, it con-

demned Israel's military intervention in Lebanon and requested action to restore Lebanon's sovereignty over all its territory. The Council extended UNIFIL'S mandate twice-first until 19 December and then for another six months, until 19 June 1981.

The situation in the Israel-Syria sector remained quiet, with no serious incidents. Twice during the year, the Council extended for six months the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, stationed in the Golan Heights. The second extension was until 31 May 1981.

The General Assembly in 1980 appropriated a total of \$156,743,240 for the two United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East, and approved higher reimbursement rates to troop-contributing States.

The question of Palestine was the subject of

an emergency special session in July, at which the Assembly reiterated its call for complete Israeli withdrawal from all the territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and establishment of an independent State. The Security Council was asked to adopt effective measures under the sanctions provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. These demands were repeated in an Assembly resolution adopted in December at the regular session. By another resolution of 15 December, the Assembly rejected all separate treaties that violated Palestinian rights and contradicted the principle of just and comprehensive solutions to the Middle East problem.

In its 1980 report, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People reaffirmed its 1976 recommendations designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise its rights. Included in the Committee's recommendations was a call for Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories according to a timetable to be fixed by the Security Council and the implementation of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and national independence.

In a resolution on the situation in the Middle East, adopted on 16 December, the Assembly reaffirmed its conviction that the question of Palestine was at the core of the Middle East conflict and that no comprehensive and lasting peace would be achieved without the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights, and without the equal participation of the parties, including PLO.

The situation in the territories occupied by Israel continued to occupy the attention of United Nations bodies. On 30 July, Israel passed a "basic law" declaring Jerusalem to be its capital, despite a Security Council resolution of 30 June reaffirming the non-validity of Israeli measures to alter the city's status. The Council censured on 20 August Israel's action on Jerusalem and decided not to recognize it. The Assembly took similar action by a resolution of 15 December.

On 5 December, the Assembly called for continued economic and social aid by United Nations agencies and organs to Palestinians, to be given in co-operation and consultation with local Palestinian organizations and the parties.

On 1 March, the Council determined that Israel's policy of settling parts of its population in the occupied territories constituted a serious obstruction to peace in the Middle East. At the same time, and again on 5 June, it called on States not to provide Israel with assistance to be used specifically in connexion with such settle-

ments. The Assembly adopted a similar resolution in December.

The three-member Security Council Commission on Israeli settlements in the occupied territories reported in November 1980 that Israel's systematic settlements policy had brought drastic adverse changes to the daily life of the remaining Arab population, as well as to the geographical and demographic nature of the territories.

The Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, in its report to the Assembly, stated that Israel's annexation and settlements policy continued unabated, while acts of violence by the Israeli settlers and the military authorities against the Arab population had increased significantly.

The expulsion of the Mayors of Hebron (Al-Khalil) and Halhoul and of the Islamic Judge of Hebron was another subject of United Nations resolutions. Both the Council, on 8 and 20 May and 19 December, and the Assembly, also in December, called on Israel to rescind the illegal measures taken in expelling the three Palestinian leaders and to facilitate their immediate return.

The Assembly, on 11 December, adopted six resolutions on the Special Committee's report. It condemned Israeli policies and practices such as evacuation, deportation, expulsion and displacement of the Arab inhabitants, demolition of houses, mass arrests, and the illegal exploitation of the natural resources of the occupied territories. The Assembly determined that the Israeli measures and actions to change the status, geographical nature and demographic composition of those territories had no legal validity and called again on Israel to desist from those actions. The Assembly further determined that all Israeli legislative and administrative measures that purported to alter the character and legal status of the Golan Heights were null and void and constituted a flagrant violation of international law and the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, and called on Israel to desist from enacting such legislation. It called again on Israel to comply with that Convention and urged all States parties to it to exert all efforts to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in the occupied territories, including Jerusalem. The Assembly also condemned Israeli policies and practices against Palestinian students and the systematic repression of universities in the occupied territories, and demanded that Israel ensure the freedom of those institutions.

On 5 December, the Assembly condemned Israeli policy resulting in the deterioration of the

living conditions of Palestinians and called on all States to co-operate with the United Nations and local Palestinian authorities to alleviate those conditions. It also reaffirmed the right of the Arab States and peoples subjected to Israeli occupation to permanent sovereignty over their natural resources and economic activities.

In 1980, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) maintained its education, health and relief programmes for Palestine refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Israeli-occupied territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. To overcome a deficit of more than \$56 million at the beginning of the year, the basic food ration was kept at the reduced 1978 level, and a number of capital improvements were deferred.

On 3 November, the Assembly adopted six resolutions on UNRWA. It renewed the Agency's mandate for another three years, until 30 June 1984, and urged Governments to contribute regularly and generously to meet the Agency's

needs. It appealed for funds for education and training, including refugee scholarships. It endorsed continued UNRWA humanitarian assistance to other displaced persons in the area. It reaffirmed the rights of all displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence, and called on Israel to stop removing and resettling Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip and destroying their shelters. It also requested its Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA to continue its efforts for another year.

By a resolution of 5 December, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to help Lebanon implement its reconstruction and development plans, with assistance from United Nations specialized agencies. For its programme in the south, Lebanon designated the United Nations Children's Fund as executing agency for water-supply projects and the repair and construction of schools and hospitals.

Details of these and other related actions on Middle East questions are given in the following pages.

## Situation in the Middle East: status of the cease-fire

### Israel-Syria sector: United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

#### Communications

On 21 February 1980, the Syrian Arab Republic transmitted to the President of the Security Council a letter of the same date from its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressed to the Secretary-General, rejecting charges made by the Prime Minister of Israel to the effect that the Syrian Arab Republic was planning to launch a military action against Israel, and accusing Israel of preparing acts of aggression against his country.

In a letter of 7 March to the Council President, Israel replied that it was not contemplating an attack on the Syrian Arab Republic or any other country.

By a note verbale of 27 October, the Syrian Arab Republic transmitted to the Secretary-General a letter from its Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, stating that the Israeli Knesset intended to discuss a bill for the annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights and re-emphasizing the need to put an end to Israel's aggressive and expansionist practices.

The first action was taken on 30 May, when the mandate due to expire on 31 May was extended to 30 November. Then, on 26 November, the Council further extended the mandate to 31 May 1981. The Council acted after receiving reports on UNDOF by the Secretary-General covering the periods from 24 November 1979 to 23 May 1980 and from 24 May to 20 November 1980. In both cases, he recommended extension of the Force for six months.

On each occasion, the Council adopted a resolution prepared in the course of consultations among its members. The texts were adopted, without debate, by 14 votes to 0, with one member (China) not participating in the vote.

By resolutions 470(1980) and 481(1980), the Council: renewed UNDOF's mandate for another six months; called on the parties to implement its resolution 338(1973), by which it had called for determined efforts to achieve a just and durable peace settlement;<sup>1</sup> and requested the Secretary-General to report again in six months.

At both meetings, the President then made virtually identical statements:

In connexion with the adoption of the resolution on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have

#### Decisions of the Security

##### Council (May and November)

During 1980, the Security Council twice approved six-month extensions of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF).

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 213, resolution 338(1973) of 22 October 1973.



been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council regarding the resolution just adopted:

"As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force states in paragraph 26 [paragraph 27 of the second report]: 'Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached.' This statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

In his reports of 23 May and 20 November, the Secretary-General gave an account of the Force's continued supervision of the observance of the cease-fire between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic. He said that, with the co-

operation of the parties, UNDOF had continued to perform its functions effectively, though restrictions on its freedom of movement still existed. The situation in the sector had remained quiet, with no serious incidents during the period under review.

As at 24 November, the strength of the Force was 1,296, with contingents drawn from Austria (529), Canada (225), Finland (389) and Poland (135), and including 18 observers from the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO). There had been one casualty during the reporting period; on 15 September, an Austrian soldier was seriously injured in a mine accident. Throughout 1980, the Force Commander continued to be Major-General Guenther G. Greindl of Austria, and from 1 February the Chief of Staff of UNTSO was Major-General Erkki Raine Kaira of Finland (seep. 358).

#### Documentary references and texts of resolutions

##### Communications

S/13612 (A/35/112). Letter of 21 February from Syrian Arab Republic (transmitting letter of same date from Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs).

S/13834. Letter of 7 March from Israel.

S/14234 (A/35/563). Report of Secretary-General, Chapter II A.

S/14239 (A/35/571). Note verbale of 27 October from Syrian Arab Republic (transmitting letter from Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs).

##### Decisions of the Security

Council (May and November)

Security Council. meeting 2224.

S/13957. Report of Secretary-General on UNDOF for period 24 November 1979 to 23 May 1980.

S/13967. Draft resolution.

S/13970. Note by President of Security Council containing complementary statement made at meeting 2224, 30 May.

Resolution 470(1980). as proposed in S/13967, adopted by Council on 30 May 1980. meeting 2224, by 14 votes to 0 (China did not participate in voting).

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,

Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338(1973);

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 1980;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit at the end of this period a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338(1973).

S/INF/36. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1980. Decisions, p. 10.

Security Council, meeting 2256.

S/14263. Report of Secretary-General on UNDOF for period 24 May to 20 November 1980.

S/14269. Draft resolution.

S/14271. Note by President of Security Council containing complementary statement made at meeting 2256, 26 November.

Resolution 481(1980), as proposed in S/14269, adopted by Council on 26 November 1980. meeting 2256, by 14 votes to 0 (China did not participate in voting).

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,

Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338(1973);

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 1981;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit at the end of this period a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338(1973).

S/INF/36. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1980. Decisions, pp. 14 and 15.

##### Other documents

A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980, Chapter 1 E (paras. 289-295).

A/36/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1980-15 June 1981, Chapter 1 C (paras. 123-128).

#### Situation in the Israel-Lebanon sector

##### Communications (February-24 April)

The President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General received a number of com-

plaints during the first four months of 1980 concerning incidents in the Israel-Lebanon sector, in which the United Nations Interim Force in

Lebanon (UNIFIL) was deployed to assist the Lebanese Government in re-establishing its authority in the area.

By a letter of 8 February to the Secretary-General, Israel charged that terrorists from Lebanese territory had attacked civilians in Israel. Pursued by a patrol of the Israel Defence Forces, they had escaped, in all likelihood the letter said, into the area controlled by UNIFIL.

In a letter of 7 April to the President of the Council, Israel charged that terrorists of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) based in Lebanon had penetrated into Israel from the UNIFIL area of operation and seized two nursery buildings, killing an infant, a civilian and an Israeli soldier, and wounding other small children and soldiers.

In letters dated 21 and 25 March, Lebanon charged Israeli forces with continued shelling of Lebanese villages, many of them within the UNIFIL area of operation, which had caused extensive damage to property and left several persons wounded. Three soldiers of the Netherlands contingent of UNIFIL had been injured. Lebanon reserved its right to call for an urgent meeting of the Security Council should the situation further deteriorate.

In letters dated 14 and 15 April, Israel submitted a series of charges regarding the activities of PLO terrorists against southern Lebanon since the establishment of UNIFIL and against targets in Israel since the withdrawal of Israel Defence Forces units from Lebanon in June 1978.

By a letter of 18 April, the representative of the United Arab Emirates, in his capacity as Chairman of the Arab group of States at the United Nations, charged that members of an Israeli special force had raided the Sarafand area in southern Lebanon at dawn that day, killing 22 civilians and causing considerable destruction of property, and called for immediate action by the Security Council.

On 21 April, Ireland transmitted to the Secretary-General a Government statement of 20 April in connexion with the killing of three soldiers—two of which had been murdered on 18 April—from the Irish contingent of UNIFIL by irregular de facto forces of Major Saad Haddad, asking for specific measures to ensure the effective functioning of the Force and the safety of its personnel.

In a letter of 24 April to the Secretary-General, Italy set out a statement of 22 April by the nine member States of the European Community expressing profound revulsion at the recent killing of UNIFIL soldiers and reaffirming their support for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and for UNIFIL's operations.

Consideration by the Security Council (13-24 April)

The Security Council met from 13 to 24 April to consider a letter of 10 April from Lebanon and a special report of the Secretary-General on UNIFIL.

By its letter, Lebanon charged Israel with continuing acts of aggression against southern Lebanon and with direct confrontation with UNIFIL, and requested a meeting of the Council.

In his special report dated 11 April, the Secretary-General informed the Council of the escalation of tension in and adjacent to the UNIFIL area of operation, where serious incidents had occurred, including violent harassment by the de facto forces of long-established observation posts manned by observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO). Since 6 April, the de facto forces had sought forcibly to establish a permanent armed presence in the area of deployment of the Irish battalion. During the night of 6/7 April, Palestinian armed elements had attacked the Israeli Kibbutz Misgav Am. Starting on 8 April, Israeli tanks, armoured vehicles and personnel had moved into southern Lebanon, including the UNIFIL area of deployment.

In three addenda to his special report issued on 16 and 18 April, the Secretary-General provided the Council with further information on the continuing acts of harassment of UNIFIL by the de facto forces, which had resulted in the murder of two Irish soldiers.

Fiji, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia and the Syrian Arab Republic were invited, at their request, to participate in the Council's debate without the right to vote.

By a letter of 13 April to the Council President, Tunisia requested that PLO be invited to participate in the discussion. The President observed that the proposal was not made pursuant to rule 37<sup>2</sup> or rule 39<sup>3</sup> of the Council's provisional rules of procedure. He added that the invitation, if approved, would confer on PLO the same rights as those conferred on a Member State when invited to participate pursuant to rule 37.

<sup>2</sup> Rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure reads: "Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may be invited, as the result of a decision of the Security Council, to participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council when the Security Council considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected, or when a Member brings a matter to the attention of the Security Council in accordance with Article 35 (1) of the Charter." For text of Article 35, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations, see APPENDIX II.

<sup>3</sup> Rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure reads: "The Security Council may invite members of the Secretariat or other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence."

At the request of the United States, the Council took a vote on the Tunisian proposal, which was adopted by 10 votes to 1 (United States), with 4 abstentions (France, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom). The United States reiterated that it was inappropriate for the Council to couch such an invitation to PLO in terms that some might interpret as conferring rights of participation as if it were a Member State.

At requests by Tunisia of 13 and 22 April, invitations under rule 39 were extended, without objection, to the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations and to the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General of the League, respectively.

At the Council's meeting of 13 April, the Secretary-General made a statement concerning the latest developments in the UNIFIL area of operation, saying in particular that artillery and mortar fire by the de facto forces had caused severe damage to UNIFIL headquarters and property and the At-Tiri area and that two soldiers had suffered injuries as a result. He reported that four members of the Irish contingent had been captured by the de facto forces. At a meeting with Israeli and de facto forces, UNIFIL had agreed to withdraw its reserve from At-Tiri as soon as all de facto forces had left the village. The Secretary-General expressed his concern at the deteriorating situation and asked for Council assistance in dealing with the harassment of UNIFIL by the de facto forces.

On 14 April, the Secretary-General told the Council that Israel had informed him that it had withdrawn all its troops from southern Lebanon. However, he said, UNIFIL had been unable to confirm the extent of the withdrawal, as its freedom of movement in the enclave was still severely restricted.

The representative of Lebanon informed the Council that the Commander-in-Chief of the Lebanese Army had offered to the UNIFIL Commander that the Lebanese detachment in the UNIFIL area of operation be moved to At-Tiri in order to share in the responsibilities of peace-keeping. That, he said, was a major development in enabling Lebanon to recover its sovereignty. He voiced doubts that the Israeli withdrawal was real and total and called for measures to put an end to a situation in which Lebanon's international boundaries remained at Israel's mercy. An end must also be put to the existence of the de facto forces which had become nothing more than an accessory of Israel's occupation.

Lebanon requested from the Council a resolution which would provide for the immediate cessation of hostilities against UNIFIL and its unhindered deployment, the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli army units from southern

Lebanon, the dismantling and disarming of its surrogate de facto forces, and the reactivation of the 1949 General Armistice Agreement.

France condemned the attacks by the de facto forces against UNIFIL and deplored Israel's intervention as an inadmissible infringement of Lebanon's territorial integrity and sovereignty, as well as a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and United Nations resolutions on UNIFIL. It emphasized the importance of enabling the Force to enjoy complete freedom of movement in its zone of operations.

Israel stated that its Government deeply deplored the tension in the south of Lebanon and fully supported the national sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. However, the presence of PLO and Syrian forces in Lebanon had reduced Lebanese sovereignty to shambles. The high hopes placed in UNIFIL had not been fulfilled, mainly because of the infiltration of PLO terrorists into the areas under its control.

According to information in the possession of the Israeli Government, PLO and its associates had established themselves in large numbers in about 40 locations within UNIFIL's area of operation where they carried out various activities, including frequent attempts to infiltrate into Israel. Under those circumstances, Israel said, its Government had the right and duty to take all the measures necessary to protect its citizens. Such inherent right of self-defence was recognized under Article 51 of the Charter.<sup>4</sup>

The USSR said Israel had carried out a mass invasion into Lebanese territory, thus flouting again international law and violating the numerous Council resolutions whose purpose was to preserve Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity. With the help of its agents in Lebanon, namely the anti-Government forces of Major Haddad, Israel had made it impossible for United Nations troops to establish control over the Lebanese areas that bordered Israel. In the view of the USSR, Israel's aggressive and provocative actions were part and parcel of the expansionist policy of its ruling circles for which military adventures had long been used as a means to realize far-reaching plans for annexation. By stepping up military tension, Israel was endeavouring to distract international attention from the ongoing negotiations regarding so-called administrative autonomy for Palestinians, the purpose of which was to facilitate Israel's consolidation of its annexation of the Arab lands occupied in 1967. The conclusion of the Camp David accords in September 1978 and the signing in March 1979 of a separate Egyptian-Israeli

<sup>4</sup> For text of Article 51 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

treaty had given Israel free rein to pursue its increasingly aggressive and expansionist policy against Lebanon and the Palestinian refugees located in its territory. That policy could not have been pursued had Israel not enjoyed virtually unlimited support from its protectors. The United States not only provided Israel with the most sophisticated form of weaponry, but also prevented the Security Council from taking any decision that would condemn Israel's armed provocations and provide for adoption of effective measures to put an end to them.

Turning to the overall situation in the Middle East, the USSR stated that a comprehensive and just settlement was feasible only if due account was taken of the legitimate rights of all parties concerned, including the Arab people of Palestine. For that, it added, there was only one genuine basis, namely, the restoration to the Arabs of all the territories seized in 1967, the granting to the Palestinian Arabs of the right of self-determination, including the right to create their own State, and the granting to all States in the area of an independent and secure existence. Any attempts to solve the problem on the basis of separate transactions would only increase the tension in the area and further Israel's aggressiveness. The USSR believed it essential that the Security Council adopt a resolution which contained unambiguous wording that would not only call for respect for Lebanon's territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence but would provide for forthright measures against the Israeli aggressor.

The representative of Norway said that the incursion of the Israeli forces into southern Lebanon was a clear defiance of Council decisions and a violation of Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Norway condemned the attack on Kibbutz Misgav Am. However, that appalling act could not justify an armed incursion into southern Lebanon. Israel, in the view of the Norwegian representative, carried a heavy responsibility in the tense situation created by the de facto forces, since their activity could not be sustained without Israel's moral, financial and logistic support. He urged Israel to co-operate fully to compel the de facto forces to cease their harassment of UNIFIL and to refrain from such flagrant breaches of international law and code of conduct as had been witnessed recently.

The representative of the German Democratic Republic said the recent aggressive actions of the Israeli military and the Haddad gang could be viewed as one more link in the chain of the Israeli policy aimed against a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East conflict. Instead of compelling Israel to observe international rules; its protectors had chosen the course

of separate deals which were being used by the aggressors for further adventures. In the view of his country, the Middle East crisis could be resolved only on the basis of the withdrawal of all Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, implementation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, in particular its right to its own independent State, and assurance of the security of all States of the region.

The representative of Zambia stated that Israel should be condemned in the strongest terms for its acts of aggression against Lebanon and the wanton and savage destruction and attacks against UNIFIL. The Council, he said, must act to ensure full respect for its decisions regarding the situation in Lebanon, which, in his view, could not be divorced from the general problem of the Middle East.

In Jamaica's view, the events of the past week had shown that both the Israel Defence Forces and Haddad's rebel forces, supportive of each other, had undertaken their defiant actions in the knowledge that UNIFIL's mandate ensured that its response would be limited. While Jamaica continued to regard UNIFIL's presence as vital to the prevention of all-out war in the area, it believed the Council should show determination to prevent the continued abuse and harassment of its peace-keeping troops and flagrant violations of the United Nations Charter by Israel.

The United Kingdom shared the deep concern expressed by the Secretary-General and many others about the escalation of violence in southern Lebanon. It condemned the murderous attacks on UNIFIL by Major Haddad's forces as well as the Israeli incursion into Lebanon. It also condemned the attack on Kibbutz Misgav Am, but did not regard it as a justification for the subsequent incursion of Israel into Lebanon. The United Kingdom urged all concerned to co-operate with UNIFIL and avoid any action which might obstruct the full implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978),<sup>5</sup> calling, inter alia, for respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon.

Bangladesh and the Philippines called for a complete end to the wanton violations of UNIFIL's role as a peace-keeping force; otherwise the prestige and authority of the Organization would be seriously eroded. In Bangladesh's view, pressure must be applied, particularly by those countries best placed for that purpose, to make Israel fulfil its obligations and comply with its commitment to co-operate with UNIFIL.

Portugal called for the full re-establishment of the sovereignty of the Lebanese Government over all its territory and expressed support for

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 312, resolution 425(1978) of 19 March 1978.

any measures aimed at enhancing UNIFIL's capacity to implement its mandate fully.

In the course of the debate, the Council heard other statements by non-member States, as well as the representatives of PLO and the League of Arab States.

Jordan called on the Council to put an end to Israel's aggression and ensure the total withdrawal of all its armed forces from Lebanon. Otherwise, it said, the whole Middle East would find itself in the throes of a conflict that could pose a most serious threat to international peace.

The representative of Ireland said he had been instructed to address the Council in view of his Government's great concern regarding recent events involving UNIFIL, particularly in the area where the Irish contingent was stationed. It was essential that the difficulties placed in the way of the Force in its efforts to carry out its mandate be removed. If the full co-operation of the parties was not forthcoming, the most serious questions as to the value of the Force would arise.

The Netherlands also expressed great concern about the consistent obstruction of UNIFIL in the implementation of its mandate. It emphasized the urgent need for the extension of UNIFIL's complete control to the internationally recognized boundary of Lebanese territory, which it considered instrumental to controlling movements of armed elements and a prerequisite for the fulfilment of UNIFIL's mandate. It associated itself with the Secretary-General's call for restraint and wished to impress on Israel the absolute necessity of calling a halt to the actions of Haddad's forces. The Netherlands also believed it important that UNTSO become operational again in the internationally recognized demarcation line between Israel and Lebanon.

Italy expressed the belief that Israel must be made to realize that the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon were essential conditions for stability in the whole region and that it was in its own interest to ensure those conditions by showing greater co-operation in the implementation of Council resolution 425(1978) establishing UNIFIL, with particular regard to the deployment of UNIFIL in all its area of operations. In Italy's view, the escalation of violence in the Middle East pointed out once again the urgent need for a just and comprehensive settlement to be negotiated among all the parties concerned, including PLO.

Nigeria had offered its contribution to UNIFIL with the clear understanding that the Force would enjoy the acceptance, if not the approval, of all the parties to the Lebanese tragedy. The hostility shown to UNIFIL was an exceptionally troubling development which threatened one of

the major purposes of the United Nations-peace-keeping. Nigeria condemned the harassment, torture and violence to which UNIFIL personnel were daily exposed at the hands of Major Haddad's illegal forces and deplored the fact that Israel aided and abetted those activities.

The Syrian Arab Republic stated that the Israeli actions in Lebanon, whether directly or through the so-called de facto forces, were a challenge to the Security Council, and that it was high time for its members to assume their responsibility in the matter. Peace in the area could prevail only when the Palestinians were allowed to establish their own State in their homeland.

The representative of PLO, quoting from the diaries of Moshe Sharett, a former Prime Minister of Israel, said that current Israeli activities in Lebanon were part of Zionist plans dating back to 1919 aimed at including southern Lebanon in the Jewish homeland promised under the Balfour Declaration. Turning to the latest attacks against UNIFIL, he urged the Council to condemn in the strongest possible terms the Israeli violations of the General Armistice Agreement and the territorial integrity of Lebanon and to impose sanctions on Israel.

The representative of the League of Arab States said that Israel sought to achieve final strategic military hegemony in Lebanon and prepare the ground for gaining control over the waters of the Litani River. By challenging Lebanon's authority and preventing it from deploying its forces in the south, Israel sought to keep Lebanon in a state of manageable turmoil favourable to its designs. Nothing but the imposition of economic, political and military sanctions would deter Israel from further defiance of United Nations authority.

On 18 April, the Security Council received news that two members of the Irish contingent of UNIFIL had been murdered by the de facto forces. After consultations among Council members, the President made the following statement:

I am authorized by the Security Council to make the following statement, on behalf of its members, pending action on the resolution which the Security Council is considering on the overall situation in Lebanon and on the acts of hostility against Lebanon, the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization.

The members of the Security Council are shocked and outraged at the report that the Council has received on the attacks on the Force and the cold-blooded murder of peace-keeping soldiers by the de facto forces.

This unprecedented, barbaric act against a peace-keeping force is a direct challenge to and defiance

of the authority of the Security Council and to the mission of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security.

The Security Council strongly condemns all those who share in the responsibility for this outrageous act. The Council reaffirms its intention to take such determined action as the situation calls for to enable the Force to take immediate and total control of its entire area of operation up to the internationally recognized boundaries.

The Council extends its deep-felt condolences to the Government of Ireland and the families of the victims.

The Council also commends the valiant action of the commanders and soldiers of the Force, and the courage of the United Nations observers under the most adverse circumstances.

Following that statement, members of the Council expressed shock at the murder of men serving the United Nations in the cause of peace. They called on Israel to discontinue its support to the de facto forces and to co-operate in disbanding them.

Resuming its consideration of the item on its agenda, the Council heard statements by Fiji, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, the President, speaking as the representative of Mexico, and a representative of the League of Arab States.

Fiji reaffirmed that its soldiers would continue to serve in southern Lebanon, even though its contingent had recorded the highest number of casualties in the history of UNIFIL. Saudi Arabia considered that Israel's encouragement of the de facto forces was a calculated attempt to undermine the Council's authority. Tunisia felt there was little hope of a lasting solution to Lebanon's difficulties if the Council confined itself to the provisional measures it had implemented over the past three years; implementation of a comprehensive Middle East settlement had not been successful because the peace proposed was not based on affirmation of the rights of the Palestinian people.

Speaking as the representative of Mexico, the Council President said the response of the contributing countries and the steps taken by the Secretary-General to facilitate compliance with the Force's mandate deserved unanimous support. But the time had come for the Council to take more far-reaching action; it had to ensure that all the parties concerned would co-operate towards placing UNIFIL in a position of being able to carry out its task, and to make perfectly clear that it was legitimate for UNIFIL to use force against any attempt to prevent it from carrying out its functions. The Council was clearly confronted with a matter of principle. All special interests and matters of temporary convenience had to be put aside.

The Personal Representative of the Secretary-

General of the League of Arab States underscored the unanimous support of the Arab States for the just cause of Lebanon and said that what they expected of the United Nations was not merely that the Israeli army end its murderous raids but also that Israel obey Security Council resolutions and cease all direct or indirect military action.

On 24 April, the Council, by 12 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions (German Democratic Republic, USSR, United States), adopted resolution 467(1980) prepared in the course of consultations. Another proposal, sponsored by Tunisia, had been circulated on 18 April but was later withdrawn.

By resolution 467(1980), the Council reaffirmed its determination to implement its previous decisions in the totality of the area of UNIFIL operations, up to the internationally recognized boundaries. It condemned all actions contrary to these decisions and, in particular, strongly deplored: any violation of Lebanese sovereignty and territorial integrity; Israel's military intervention in Lebanon; all acts of violence in violation of the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Lebanon; provision of military assistance to the so-called de facto forces; all acts of interference with UNTSO; all acts of hostility against UNIFIL and in or through its area of operation; all obstructions of UNIFIL's ability to confirm the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, to supervise the cessation of hostilities, to ensure the peaceful character of the area of operation, to control movement and to take measures deemed necessary to ensure the effective restoration of Lebanon's sovereignty; and acts that had led to loss of life and physical injuries among UNIFIL and UNTSO personnel, their harassment and abuse, the disruption of communication, and the destruction of property and material.

The Council condemned the deliberate shelling of UNIFIL headquarters and called attention to the provisions in UNIFIL's mandate that would allow it to use its right to self-defence. The Council requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting, at an appropriate level, of the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission (ILMAC) to agree on precise recommendations and to reactivate the General Armistice Agreement, conducive to the restoration of Lebanon's sovereignty over all its territory up to the internationally recognized boundaries. Finally, it called on all parties concerned and all those capable of lending any assistance to co-operate with the Secretary-General in enabling UNIFIL to fulfil its mandate.

Among the differences between the Tunisian proposal and the text adopted were the follow-

ing: the Tunisian text "strongly" condemned the actions condemned in the adopted text, and the latter text incorporated the call for a meeting of <sup>ILMAC</sup>.

A number of Council members made statements in explanation of vote. China said that the situation in southern Lebanon had been brought about entirely by Israel's armed incursions into Lebanon and provocations of incidents and conflicts by the Israeli-backed Lebanese secessionist forces. It considered the resolution on the whole conducive to support for the Lebanese and Arab peoples in opposing Israel's aggression and to the defence of Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. It therefore supported it, despite its deficiencies. As to references to <sup>UNIFIL</sup>, China's position had been made clear when the Security Council established that body in 1978.<sup>6</sup>

The German Democratic Republic declared that the resolution did not contain effective measures to prevent further acts of aggression by Israel. In the view of certain misgivings regarding <sup>UNIFIL'S</sup> mandate, which it had repeatedly mentioned, it abstained in the vote.

The representative of the United States announced that he would abstain because the resolution did not deal with the problems in a balanced and comprehensive way. He would have preferred a resolution which concentrated on constructive proposals rather than on condemnation. He indicated that the policy of the United States had been guided by three principles: that all parties must respect Lebanon's territorial integrity; that the authority of the Government of Lebanon must be restored up to the international border; and that a cease-fire should be respected in all quarters, including all attacks against Israel from Lebanese territory.

The USSR noted that the resolution contained a condemnation of Israel's armed intervention in Lebanon, as well as of the support provided by the Haddad separatist forces to Israel. The USSR considered that that condemnation should have been more clear-cut and the resolution should have included effective measures which would have made possible a complete cessation of all acts of Israeli aggression against Lebanon, both direct and indirect. The USSR abstained in the vote in accordance with its position of principle on <sup>UNIFIL</sup>, including the Council's administration of <sup>UNIFIL</sup>, the selection of national contingents and the method of financing.

Several other speakers were heard following the vote. Israel stated that both the deliberations of the Council and the adopted resolution had again been marked by a striking lack of balance and a selective conscience. The common denominator of this selectivity, it said, was an unwillingness even to criticize <sup>PLO</sup>. The attack against civilian targets in Israel had been ignored-the Misgav Am outrage was not even mentioned in the resolution-as had the wider dimensions of developments in southern Lebanon.

The representative of Jordan said the resolution had been so critically watered down that it was unlikely to be heeded. He found it strange that the incident of Misgav Am in Israel should have been an excuse for an attack on the territorial integrity of Lebanon, when no evidence had been produced that any infiltration had occurred across the Lebanese border.

Lebanon asked the Council to view the adopted text as a future-oriented resolution. With <sup>UNIFIL</sup>, Lebanon wished to transform southern Lebanon into an area of peace and security and not into an arena for future wars. Lebanon asked that it not be held accountable for what it had not done.

The <sup>PLO</sup> representative said he left it to the Council to decide whether there was any proof that the people who had carried out the attack on Misgav Am were infiltrators. He added that the United States, which had expressed shock at what happened in that incident, should have expressed a similar feeling at the wholesale murder of Palestinians and Lebanese.

Communications (28 April-16 June)

On 28 April, the Secretary-General informed the President of the Security Council that it was his intention to replace the Norwegian medical unit, which was soon to be withdrawn from <sup>UNIFIL</sup>, by a Swedish one, subject to the usual consultations, if and when the Council decided to extend the mandate of <sup>UNIFIL</sup>. On 29 April, the President replied that the Council members had agreed with the Secretary-General's proposal. China had dissociated itself from the matter.

By a letter dated 2 May, Fiji, Ireland and Senegal transmitted to the Secretary-General, on behalf of the 11 countries contributing troops to <sup>UNIFIL</sup>, a communique of that date following their meeting at Dublin, Ireland, to discuss the difficulties experienced by <sup>UNIFIL</sup> in carrying out its mandate. The communique expressed the conviction of the 11 States that the basic requirement to permit the Force to operate effectively was that it take immediate and total control of its entire area of operations.

By letters dated 8, 17 and 27 May to the Council President, Lebanon submitted a series of complaints of attacks by Israeli forces against civilian targets in Lebanon which had left several people killed.

On 16 and 19 May, by letters to the Secretary-

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., and resolution 426(1978) of 19 March 1978.

General, Israel charged that armed PLO elements had attempted to cross into Israel through UNIFIL lines and that rockets had been fired from Lebanese territory at civilian targets in northern Israel on 18 May. By a letter dated 16 June to the Council President, Israel charged that on that day three PLO members had attempted to penetrate Israel's territory from the sea. In the exchange of fire, they had been killed by an Israeli navy patrol.

In a letter of the same day to the Secretary-General, Italy transmitted a declaration on the situation in Lebanon, issued at Venice on 13 June by the heads of State and Government and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the European Community, meeting as the European Council. The Community members reiterated their total solidarity with Lebanon and appealed to all the countries and parties concerned to put an end to all acts liable to affect Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as the authority of its Government. They stressed that it was essential for all the parties concerned to allow UNIFIL to implement its mandate fully, including control of the territory up to the internationally recognized boundaries.

Consideration by the Security Council (17 June)

#### Report of the Secretary-General

On 12 June 1980, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Security Council on the functioning and activities of UNIFIL for the period from 11 December 1979 to 12 June 1980 in which he noted that, in spite of strenuous efforts at all levels, including those of the Council itself, the fifth mandate of UNIFIL had come to an end without significant progress having been achieved in implementing the objectives set forth when it was established. Not only had UNIFIL been denied the co-operation required but it had even been actively opposed or attacked in trying to perform its duties.

The Secretary-General emphasized that in the period under review the most serious problems had been with the de facto forces (Christian and associated militias). They had not only prevented a further deployment of UNIFIL in the enclave but had also maintained four positions previously established in the UNIFIL area and had attempted to establish additional encroachments. Those attempts, firmly resisted by UNIFIL, had led to serious confrontations resulting in the death of UNIFIL soldiers. The de facto forces had subjected UNIFIL headquarters at Naqoura to heavy bombardment and had restricted UNIFIL freedom of movement to the enclave.

The Secretary-General indicated that the relationship of the de facto forces to the Israeli forces

and their dependency on the latter was well known. The intercession of the Israeli authorities had been sought to curb the activities of the de facto forces and to restrain hostile acts against UNIFIL or the civilian population in the UNIFIL area. However, the Israeli authorities had continued their support of the de facto forces, citing reasons of national security, and for the same reasons Israeli forces had made incursions into Lebanese territory and had maintained a number of positions in the enclave.

The Secretary-General pointed out that UNIFIL had continued to be subjected to attempts by armed elements (mainly PLO and the Lebanese National Movement) to infiltrate personnel and weapons into its area of operation which inevitably created tensions and difficulties and sometimes confrontations. The Force had made every effort to prevent such infiltration.

The Secretary-General reported that the inability of UNIFIL to control its area of operations up to the international frontier, and the internal situation in Lebanon itself, had, for the time being, limited the ability of the Lebanese Government significantly to increase its military and civilian presence in the south.

In conclusion, the Secretary-General underlined his conviction that UNIFIL was performing an indispensable service to peace, not only in Lebanon but in the Middle East as a whole. In his view, if the functioning of UNIFIL were to be seriously eroded or if the Force were to be withdrawn, a resumption and widening of hostilities would be faced very rapidly, not only in southern Lebanon but far beyond its borders. For those reasons, he recommended that UNIFIL's mandate be extended for another six months.

#### Deliberations of the Security Council

The Security Council met on 17 June to consider the Secretary-General's report. It invited the representatives of Ireland, Israel, Lebanon and the Netherlands, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

A draft resolution drawn up in the course of consultations was adopted, as resolution 474(1980), by 12 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions (German Democratic Republic, USSR) and with China not participating in the vote.

By that resolution, the Council renewed UNIFIL's mandate for six months, until 19 December, and reiterated its commitment to the full implementation of the mandate throughout the entire area of operation up to the internationally recognized boundaries, according to the terms of reference and guidelines as stated and confirmed in Council resolutions. It fully endorsed the conclusions and recommendations in the Secretary-General's report. It strongly condemned all



actions contrary to the mandate and, in particular, continued acts of violence that prevented UNIFIL's fulfilment of it, took note of the steps taken by the Secretary-General to convene a meeting of ILMAC, and urged the parties concerned to extend their full co-operation in accordance with the relevant Council decisions.

The Council noted the efforts deployed by Member States, particularly troop-contributing States, in support of UNIFIL and urged all those in a position to do so to continue to use their influence with those concerned so that the Force could discharge its responsibilities. Finally, it reaffirmed its determination to examine practical ways to implement fully resolution 425(1978).<sup>7</sup>

In a statement following adoption of the resolution, the Secretary-General reaffirmed his conviction that, despite all the difficulties, UNIFIL was performing an indispensable service to peace, not only in Lebanon but with regard to the Middle East as a whole. He expressed his appreciation to the Government of Lebanon for its co-operation with UNIFIL and gratitude to the troop-contributing countries for their unswerving support. He indicated that, in accordance with the Council's wishes, he would pursue his contacts with the parties concerned, with a view to reactivating the 1949 General Armistice Agreement and ILMAC at the earliest possible date.

The representative of Lebanon said that a further renewal of the mandate should not be an inducement to accept the status quo as an irreversible fait accompli. Israel, he stated, must understand that it should withdraw totally and unconditionally from Lebanon, that it must at once stop all its direct and indirect activities within Lebanon's international borders, and that it must enable UNIFIL to operate effectively and with full military credibility in southern Lebanon. His Government viewed the reactivation of the General Armistice Agreement as a major step towards the achievement of a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

Israel maintained that there would be no real change for the better until all the alien elements had been removed from Lebanon so that Lebanese independence, sovereignty and unity could be restored.

France reaffirmed the value it attached to the attainment of the objectives set for the Force by the Council, namely, to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces, to restore international peace and security, and to help the Lebanese Government ensure the restoration of its authority.

The representative of the United States said that UNIFIL continued to make an indispensable contribution to peace. As a buffer between bitter enemies, it had worked to prevent infiltration attempts and to resist harassment and encroach-

ment on its area of operation. His Government was pleased to support the resolution, as it condemned acts of violence which had prevented UNIFIL from implementing its mandate in full. The United States stood ready to co-operate with the Secretary-General in convening a meeting of ILMAC.

The German Democratic Republic stated that the main reasons for the situation in southern Lebanon were Israel's aggressive policies, its refusal to respect Lebanon's sovereignty and its desire to prevent a comprehensive political solution of the Middle East conflict. The German Democratic Republic had abstained in the vote because its reservations regarding the definition of UNIFIL's mandate, its composition and financing remained valid.

The representative of the USSR said that, thanks to unswerving support by the United States, Israel had managed to conclude a separate agreement at Camp David and had signed a treaty with Egypt, thus freeing itself to embark on a more aggressive and expansionist policy against Lebanon and the indigenous population in the occupied Arab territories. He noted with regret that the resolution just adopted did not contain a clear-cut condemnation of Israel for its armed provocation against Lebanon or for its support of the separatist Haddad forces. The USSR had abstained in the vote on the basis of its policy of principle in respect of UNIFIL, the mandate given to it, the principles governing the selection of national contingents and the method of financing the Force.

Ireland said that the principal, though by no means the only, source of efforts to frustrate and attack UNIFIL continued to be the de facto forces which, as the Secretary-General had pointed out, were dependent on Israel. In the preceding weeks there had not been an end to military assistance to those forces. The freedom of movement necessary for UNIFIL to carry out its duties effectively continued to be denied. This denial was clearly intolerable. Ireland insisted that, if a peace-keeping force was to operate, it must be given the conditions to do so effectively.

The Netherlands held the view that UNIFIL performed an essential peace-keeping task and that its withdrawal would create a grave risk. However, some basic requirements, including the safety of UNIFIL personnel, had to be fulfilled. It repeated the call of the 11 troop-contributing countries on all parties to co-operate fully with the Force; this meant that all attacks, harassment and infiltrations had to cease and full freedom of movement be granted up to the internationally recognized boundaries.

<sup>7</sup> See footnote 5.

The Council President, speaking as the representative of Norway, said it was important for the continued functioning of UNIFIL that further progress be made towards the full implementation of its mandate. The Force performed an indispensable service to peace, not only in Lebanon but in the whole Middle East. Therefore, Norway had voted in favour of the extension of its mandate and was ready to continue to participate in UNIFIL.

Communications and reports (26 June-16 December)

In letters of 26 June, 1 July and 6, 15 and 19 August, the representative of Lebanon submitted charges concerning a series of acts of aggression by Israeli forces inside and outside the UNIFIL area of operation. He charged that the Israeli army had developed a pattern nearing occupation and annexation of territory by constructing and establishing fixed military installations, levying taxes by intimidation of the local population, appropriating and annexing land under duress, establishing military training camps, and installing prefabricated houses for Israeli soldiers.

In a special report of 21 August, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of recent developments within and adjacent to the UNIFIL area of operation which had led to a dangerous escalation of tension. Shelling and bombarding by the Israel Defence Forces and the de facto forces between 18 and 21 August had resulted in at least 25 people killed, as well as very heavy destruction of houses and property. The Secretary-General stated that, at the time of writing his report, the situation was quiet but tense, and all possible efforts were being made to restore and maintain the cease-fire and prevent a further escalation of the conflict.

On 22 August, by a letter to the President of the Security Council, Lebanon reported on casualties and property damage caused by Israeli acts of aggression carried out on 20 and 21 August north of UNIFIL'S area of operation.

On 2 September, Tunisia transmitted to the Secretary-General a letter dated 28 August from the Deputy Permanent Observer of PLO protesting Israeli military moves in Lebanon, which he charged had placed the region in an extremely delicate situation.

In letters of 19 and 22 September, 3, 13, 18, 24 and 28 October and 3 December, the representative of Lebanon charged that Israel had launched a series of air, land and sea attacks which had caused many casualties, extensive property damage and a massive displacement of population. He also charged that the Israeli army had moved the international border north-

ward and that it had constructed patrol roads on Lebanese territory. Lebanon considered it imperative that a meeting of ILMAC be called to discuss the situation.

In letters of 7 and 14 November and 16 December, Israel charged that on 6 November rockets had been fired from Lebanese territory at civilian targets, and that on the nights of 12/13 November and 14 December armed PLO groups had attempted to cross into Israel through UNIFIL lines.

By a letter dated 4 December, Luxembourg conveyed a statement of 2 December by the members of the European Community expressing concern about the situation in Lebanon and the position of UNIFIL, and calling again for respect for the integrity of Lebanon's international frontiers and the security of its population.

As requested by the General Assembly on 6 December 1979,<sup>8</sup> the Secretary-General, on 24 October 1980, submitted a report covering, in all aspects, the developments in the Middle East. With regard to Lebanon, he observed that, despite intense, persistent efforts, UNIFIL had not been able to make significant progress in overcoming the problems created by Israel's handing over control of the border area to Lebanese de facto forces.

As UNIFIL'S mandate was due to expire on 19 December, the Secretary-General on 12 December submitted a report on the activities of the Force for the period from 13 June to 11 December. Describing the situation in southern Lebanon, he indicated that, despite strenuous efforts at all levels during the period under review, UNIFIL had been prevented from making further progress towards implementing fully the objectives of Security Council resolution 425(1978).

He stressed that UNIFIL could successfully fulfil its mandate only with the full co-operation of all the parties concerned and that the situation in southern Lebanon could not be insulated from the developments in the region. The search for a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement in the Middle East continued to be frustrated and inevitably had a negative effect on the circumstances in which UNIFIL had to function. The Secretary-General pointed out that during the period under review the activities of armed elements, the de facto forces and the Israel Defence Forces in and near the UNIFIL area of operation had continued and, in some cases, intensified, and he gave an account of the main incidents that had taken place. The Israeli forces had established encroachments along the international border, increased their presence within the enclave, repeatedly violated Lebanese airspace and

<sup>8</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 375, resolution 34/70.

territorial waters and, on many occasions, had launched attacks against targets outside the UNIFIL area.

The Secretary-General stated that, despite the impediments it had had to face, the Force had continued its endeavour to consolidate its positions. Measures had been taken to improve the security of UNIFIL headquarters at Naqoura and to reinforce its defence capability. With the co-operation of the Lebanese Government, efforts had been made to increase the Lebanese presence, both civilian and military, in the UNIFIL area of operation.

The Secretary-General reported that the Chief of Staff of UNTSO had continued his efforts towards the reactivation of ILMAC and that a meeting had been convened under his chairmanship at UNIFIL headquarters on 1 December. While the two parties had continued to disagree on the validity of the General Armistice Agreement and the meeting had fallen short of the objective set by the Security Council, efforts were being made to convene another meeting.

The Secretary-General recommended that the mandate of UNIFIL be extended for another six months. He indicated that the Lebanese Government had agreed to the extension and stated that a determined effort must be made by all sides to make possible the consolidation of the UNIFIL area, in particular through removal of the five positions established there by the de facto forces and the two established by armed elements.

On 15 December, the representative of Lebanon submitted comments and recommendations in connexion with the Secretary-General's report and the forthcoming Security Council meeting to examine the renewal of the Force's mandate. He urged that the renewal be accompanied by articulation of the deterrent capability of the Force, reconsideration of the methods of defining its area of operation, acceleration of the reactivation of ILMAC and the unconditional observance of the 1949 General Armistice Agreement.

Consideration by the  
Security Council (17 December)

The Security Council met on 17 December to consider the Secretary-General's report and invited the representatives of Israel and Lebanon, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

Resolution 483(1980) drawn up in the course of consultations, was adopted by 12 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions (German Democratic Republic, USSR). China did not participate in the vote.

By that resolution, the Council: renewed UNIFIL'S mandate for six months, until 19 June 1981; reiterated its commitment to the full implementation of that mandate throughout UNIFIL'S

entire area of operation up to the internationally recognized borders, and the terms of reference of the Force; expressed its support for the Lebanese Government in its efforts to strengthen its authority in UNIFIL'S zone of operation; commended the Secretary-General for his efforts to reactivate ILMAC; requested him to take the necessary measures to intensify discussions among the parties concerned, so that UNIFIL might complete its mandate, and to report periodically on the results of his efforts; and reaffirmed its determination, in the event of continuing obstruction of UNIFIL'S mandate, to examine practical ways to secure the full implementation of resolution 425(1978).

Following the resolution's adoption, the Secretary-General indicated that he would make every effort to ensure its implementation, but cautioned that in order to achieve real progress the full co-operation of all parties concerned was needed.

The representative of Lebanon expressed the hope that the resolution would be a new beginning. His Government's position remained as stated before, namely: that peace in Lebanon should not have to wait for the settlement of everyone else's problems; that UNIFIL must become sufficiently credible to deter hostile acts against it and to implement fully its mandate; and that a systematic political and diplomatic action, including the reactivation of ILMAC, must be developed.

Israel reaffirmed its position of principle with regard to Lebanon- that it continued to support Lebanese independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity, that it wanted peace in and with Lebanon and that it had no territorial claims on that country. It agreed that the restoration of peace in Lebanon must not be made contingent on the attainment of an overall solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict. As to the Israel-Lebanon Armistice Agreement, it was Israel's view that Lebanon, by its declarations and actions in 1967, had brought the Agreement to an end. Consequently ILMAC, established under that Agreement, had also ceased to exist.

The representatives of the USSR and the German Democratic Republic considered the resolution adopted as weak, since it contained no condemnation of the aggressive actions of Israel and the Haddad separatists acting on its orders. The Council should have unambiguously required Israel to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon. Both the USSR and the German Democratic Republic confirmed their positions of principle regarding the control of the Force by the Council, its composition and financing.

France said that, in joining in the decision to

renew UNIFIL'S mandate, it wished to emphasize the importance it attached to the mission of the Force in Lebanon. At the same time, it stressed that the objectives originally established for UNIFIL continued to be fundamental.

Tunisia believed that, by renewing the Force's mandate, the Council had taken an important step towards a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem, which could not be divorced from the situation in southern Lebanon.

Norway, announcing that it was ready to continue its participation in UNIFIL, expressed the hope that practical ways and means could be found to implement fully UNIFIL'S mandate up to the international borders.

The Council President, speaking as the representative of the United States, said that the meeting convened by the Chief of Staff of UNTSO on 1 December was an important step towards implementing Council resolution 425(1978). His Government, however, had noted with regret the Secretary-General's observations of a definite hardening of position towards UNIFIL by certain Palestinian groups, of increasing harassment of the Force by the de facto forces and that the border encroachments by the Israeli forces appeared to be designed to create a new defensive line forward of the Armistice demarcation line.

#### Further communications

By a letter of 19 December to the President of the Security Council, Lebanon charged that Israel

had launched a major operation by air, land and sea against villages and towns inside the internationally recognized Lebanese boundaries and inside and beyond the UNIFIL area of operation.

Israel, in letters of 23 and 30 December to the Secretary-General, charged that Syrian forces had subjected a Lebanese town near the Israeli northern border and its civilian population to indiscriminate shelling, inflicting scores of casualties, and that PLO elements based in Lebanon had attempted to cross the border into Israel.

On 15 December, the Secretary-General informed the Council President of his intention to appoint the current Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Major-General Erkki Raine Kaira of Finland, as Commander of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force to replace Major-General Guenther G. Greindl of Austria. Major-General Emmanuel Alexander Erskine of Ghana, current Commander of UNIFIL, would be reassigned to his former post as Chief of Staff of UNTSO with the additional function of representing the Secretary-General for matters relating to United Nations peace-keeping operations in the Middle East. He would be replaced as Commander of UNIFIL by Major-General William Callaghan, Adjutant-General of the Irish Defence Forces.

On 19 December, the Council President replied that the Council members, at consultations on 17 December, had agreed with the proposals. China had dissociated itself from the matter since it had not participated in the voting on the relevant resolutions.

#### Documentary references and texts of resolutions

##### Communications (February-24 April)

- S/13785 (A/35/90). Letter of 8 February from Israel.
- S/13852 (A/35/139), S/13858 (A/35/153). Letters of 21 and 25 March from Lebanon.
- S/13876 (A/35/171 (9 April)). Letter of 7 April from Israel.
- S/13885. Letter of 10 April from Lebanon.
- S/13892. Letter of 14 April from Israel. (Annex: PLO deployment in southern Lebanon.)
- S/13895. Letter of 15 April from Israel (transmitting detailed information on PLO activity launched from Lebanon against Israel since withdrawal on 13 June 1978 of Israel Defence Force units from Lebanon through 7 April 1980).
- S/13899. Letter of 18 April from United Arab Emirates.
- S/13901. Letter of 21 April from Ireland (transmitting statement of 20 April).
- S/13907. Letter of 24 April from Italy.

##### Consideration by the Security Council (13-24 April)

Security Council, meetings 2212-2218.

- S/13885. Letter of 10 April from Lebanon.
- S/13888 and Corr.1 and Add.I-3. Special report of Secretary-General on UNIFIL.
- S/13889, S/13890. Letters of 13 April from Tunisia (requests to extend invitations to address Council).
- S/13897 and Rev.1. Tunisia: draft resolution and revision.

S/13900. Note by President of Security Council (containing statement read at meeting 2217, 18 April).

S/13903. Letter of 22 April from Tunisia (request to extend invitation to address Council).

S/13905. Draft resolution prepared in course of consultations.

Resolution 467(1980). as proposed in S/13905, adopted by Council on 24 April 1980, meeting 2218. by 12 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions (German Democratic Republic, USSR, United States).

The Security Council,  
Acting in response to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

Having studied the special report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 11 April 1980 and the subsequent statements, reports and addenda.

Having expressed itself through the statement of the President of the Security Council of 18 April 1980.

Recalling its resolutions 425(1978), 426(1978), 427(1978), 434(1978), 444(1979), 450(1979) and 459(1979).

Recalling the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force, as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978 confirmed by resolution 426(1978). and particularly:

- (a) That the Force "must be able to function as an integrated and efficient military unit."
- (b) That the Force "must enjoy the freedom of movement

and communication and other facilities that are necessary for the performance of its tasks,"

(c) That the Force "will not use force except in self-defence,"

(d) That "self-defence would include resistance to attempts by forceful means to prevent it from discharging its duties under the mandate of the Security Council,"

1. Reaffirms its determination to implement the above-mentioned resolutions, particularly resolutions 425(1978), 426(1978) and 459(1979), in the totality of the area of operation assigned to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, up to the internationally recognized boundaries;

2. Condemns all actions contrary to the provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions and, in particular, strongly deplores:

(a) Any violation of Lebanese sovereignty and territorial integrity;

(b) The military intervention of Israel in Lebanon;

(c) All acts of violence in violation of the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Lebanon;

(d) Provision of military assistance to the so-called *de facto* forces;

(e) All acts of interference with the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization;

(f) All acts of hostility against the Force and in or through its area of operation as inconsistent with Security Council resolutions;

(g) All obstructions of the ability of the Force to confirm the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, to supervise the cessation of hostilities, to ensure the peaceful character of the area of operation, to control movement and to take measures deemed necessary to ensure the effective restoration of the sovereignty of Lebanon;

(h) Acts that have led to loss of life and physical injuries among the personnel of the Force and of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, their harassment and abuse, the disruption of communication, as well as the destruction of property and material;

3. Condemns the deliberate shelling of the headquarters of the Force and more particularly the field hospital, which enjoys special protection under international law;

4. Commends the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General and by the interested Governments to bring about the cessation of hostilities and to enable the Force to carry out its mandate effectively without interference;

5. Commends the Force for its great restraint in carrying out its duties in very adverse circumstances;

6. Calls attention to the provisions in the mandate that would allow the Force to use its right to self-defence;

7. Calls attention to the terms of reference of the Force which provide that it will use its best efforts to prevent the recurrence of fighting and to ensure that its area of operation will not be utilized for hostile activities of any kind;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to convene a meeting, at an appropriate level, of the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission to agree on precise recommendations and further to reactivate the General Armistice Agreement conducive to the restoration of the sovereignty of Lebanon over all its territory up to the internationally recognized boundaries;

9. Calls upon all parties concerned and all those capable of lending any assistance to co-operate with the Secretary-General in enabling the Force to fulfil its mandate;

10. Recognizes the urgent need to explore all ways and means of securing the full implementation of resolution 425(1978), including enhancing the capacity of the Force to fulfil its mandate in all its parts;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to report as soon as possible on the progress of these initiatives and the cessation of hostilities.

S/INF/36. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1980. Decisions, pp. 6 and 7.

Communications (28 April- 16 June)

S/13916. Letter of 28 April from Secretary-General to President of Security Council.

S/13917. Letter of 29 April from President of Security Council to Secretary-General.

S/13921. Letter of 2 May from Fiji, Ireland and Senegal (transmitting agreed communique issued by troop-contributing States of UNIFIL (Fiji, France, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Sweden) following their meeting in Dublin, 2 May).

S/13931, S/13946. Letters of 8 and 17 May from Lebanon.

S/13947 (A/35/235), S/13952 (A/35/240). Letters of 16 and 19 May from Israel.

S/13962 (A/35/271). Letter of 27 May from Lebanon.

S/13999 (cf. A/35/293 (19 June)). Letter of 16 June from Israel.

S/14002. Letter of 16 June from Italy (containing declaration on situation in Lebanon issued at Venice on 13 June by heads of State and Government and Ministers for Foreign Affairs of European Community, meeting as European Council).

#### Consideration by the Security Council (17 June)

Security Council, meeting 2232.

S/13994. Report of Secretary-General on UNIFIL for period 11 December 1979 to 12 June 1980.

S/14001. Draft resolution prepared in course of consultations.

Resolution 474(1980), as proposed in S/14001, adopted by Council on 17 June 1980, meeting 2232, by 12 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions (German Democratic Republic and USSR) (China did not participate in voting).

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425(1978), 426(1978), 427(1978), 434(1978), 444(1979), 450(1979), 459(1979) and 487(1980), as well as the statement by the President of the Security Council of 18 April 1980.

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 12 June 1980,

Acting in response to the request of the Government of Lebanon and noting with concern the questions raised in its letters addressed to the Security Council on 8 May, 17 May and 27 May 1980.

Convinced that the present situation has serious consequences for peace and security in the Middle East,

Reaffirming its call for the strict respect for the territorial integrity, unity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries,

Commending the performance of the Force, yet expressing its concern about the continued existence of obstacles to the full deployment of the Force and its freedom of movement, the threats to its security and the safety of its headquarters,

1. Decides to renew the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a period of six months, that is, until 19 December 1980, and reiterates its commitment to the full implementation of the mandate of the Force throughout its entire area of operation up to the internationally recognized boundaries, according to the terms of reference and guidelines as stated and confirmed in the appropriate Security Council resolutions;

2. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and fully endorses the conclusions and recommendations expressed therein;

3. Strongly condemns all actions contrary to the provisions of the mandate and, in particular, continued acts of violence that prevent the fulfilment of this mandate by the Force;

4. Takes note of the steps already taken by the Secretary-General to convene a meeting of the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission and urges the parties concerned to

extend to him their full co-operation in accordance with the relevant Security Council decisions and resolutions, including resolution 467(1980);

5. Takes note of the efforts deployed by Member States, and more particularly the troop-contributing countries, in support of the Force and urges all those which are in a position to do so to continue to use their influence with those concerned so that the Force can discharge its responsibilities fully and unhampered;

6. Reaffirms its determination, in the event of continuing obstruction of the mandate of the Force, to examine practical ways and means to secure the full implementation of resolution 425(1978);

7. Decides to remain seized of the question,

S/INF/36. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1980. Decision, p. 11.

#### Communications and reports (26 June- 16 December)

S/14023. Letter of 26 June from Lebanon. (Annex: Sample list of recent Israeli actions in violation of Security Council resolution on southern Lebanon.)

S/14041 (A/35/317). Letter of 1 July from Lebanon. (Annex: Recent Israeli acts of aggression in southern Lebanon.)

S/14095, S/14108, S/14114. Letters of 6, 15 and 19 August from Lebanon.

S/14118. Special report of Secretary-General on UNIFIL.

S/14120. Letter of 22 August from Lebanon. (Annex: Recent Israeli acts of aggression in southern Lebanon.)

S/14146. Letter of 2 September from Tunisia (transmitting letter of 28 August from PLO).

S/14180 (A/35/471), S/14187 (A/35/477). Letters of 19 and 22 September from Lebanon.

S/14208 (A/35/510), S/14218 (A/35/534), S/14223 (A/35/552), S/14232. Letters of 3, 13, 18 and 24 October from Lebanon.

S/14234 (A/35/563). Report of Secretary-General, Chapter IIBandC.

S/14238. Letter of 28 October from Lebanon.

S/14247 (A/35/610), S/14257 (A/35/630). Letters of 7 and 14 November from Israel.

S/14282 (A/35/682). Letter of 3 December from Lebanon.

S/14286. Letter of 4 December from Luxembourg (containing statement issued at Luxembourg on 2 December by heads of State and Government and Ministers for Foreign Affairs of 9 members of European Community, meeting as European Council).

S/14295. Report of Secretary-General on UNIFIL for period 13 June to 11 December).

S/14296. Letter of 15 December from Lebanon.

S/14297 (A/35/783). Letter of 16 December from Israel.

#### Consideration by the Security Council (17 December)

Security Council, meeting 2258.

S/14298. Draft resolution prepared in course of consultations.

Resolution 483(1980). as proposed in S/14298, adopted by Council on 17 December 1980, meeting 2258, by 12 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions (German Democratic Republic and USSR) (China did not participate in voting).

#### Financing of United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East

The General Assembly in 1980 appropriated a total of \$156,743,240 for the two United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East. This

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425(1978), 426(1978), 427(1978), 434(1978), 444(1979), 450(1979), 459(1979), 467(1980) and 474(1980),

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 12 December 1980.

Noting the letter dated 15 December 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General,

Convinced that the present situation has serious consequences for peace and security in the Middle East,

Reaffirming its call for the strict respect for the territorial integrity, unity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon;

2. Decides to renew the mandate of the Force for a period of six months, that is, until 19 June 1981, and reiterates its commitment to the full implementation of the mandate of the Force throughout its entire area of operation up to the internationally recognized boundaries, according to the terms of reference and guidelines as stated and confirmed in the appropriate Security Council resolutions;

3. Commends the performance of the Force and reiterates its terms of reference as set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978 and approved by resolution 426 (1978), in particular that the Force must be enabled to function as an efficient military unit, that it must enjoy freedom of movement and communication and other facilities necessary for the performance of its tasks and that it must continue to be able to discharge its duties according to the above-mentioned terms of reference, including the right of self-defence;

4. Expresses its support for the Lebanese Government in its efforts to strengthen its authority, both at the civilian and at the military level, in the zone of operation of the Force;

5. Commends the Secretary-General for his efforts to reactivate the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission, takes note of the preparatory meeting that was held on Monday, 1 December 1980, and calls on all parties to continue such efforts as are necessary for the total and unconditional implementation of the General Armistice Agreement;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to intensify discussions among all the parties concerned, so that the Force may complete its mandate, and to report periodically on the results of his efforts to the Security Council;

7. Reaffirms its determination, in the event of continuing obstruction of the mandate of the Force, to examine practical ways and means to secure the full implementation of resolution 425(1978).

S/INF/36. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1980. Decisions, p. 15.

#### Further communications

S/14307. Letter of 19 December from Lebanon.

S/14308. Letter of 15 December from Secretary-General to President of Security Council.

S/14309. Letter of 19 December from President of Security Council to Secretary-General.

S/14316 (A/36/57), S/14322 (A/36/62). Letters of 23 and 30 December from Israel.

#### Other documents

A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980, Chapter 1 C (paras. 224-271).

A/36/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1980-15 June 1981, Chapter 1 A (paras. 5-39).

total consisted of \$27,537,248 for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) in the Israel-Syria sector for the period 1 June

1980 to 31 May 1981 and \$129,205,992 for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) from 19 December 1979 to 18 December 1980. The dates corresponded to the varying mandates of the Forces as established by the Security Council (see preceding subchapters). The Assembly also provided for financial authority to meet the expenses of UNDOF and UNIFIL for specified periods beyond these dates in the event the Council decided to continue them beyond the expiry of the six-month mandates in effect when the Assembly acted.

In each case, the Assembly apportioned the expenses for the Forces among all Member States in accordance with the special scale used for this purpose since the establishment of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) in 1973.<sup>9</sup> The mandate of UNEF had lapsed in 1979 and was not renewed by the Security Council.<sup>10</sup>

According to this arrangement, the permanent members of the Council were assessed more than they would have been under the scale of assessments for the United Nations regular budget, while most developing countries were assessed 80 per cent less and the least developed countries 90 per cent less than under the regular scale. In authorizing this arrangement, the Assembly said in the preambles of its appropriation resolutions that it was taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries were in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries had a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures. In respect of the two Forces, the Assembly decided that Saint Lucia, admitted to the United Nations in 1979, would be placed in the category of least developed States for assessment purposes.

The Assembly invited voluntary contributions for UNDOF and UNIFIL, both in cash and in services and supplies, and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Forces were conducted with a maximum of efficiency and economy.

The Assembly acted on the basis of appropriation requests submitted in reports of the Secretary-General and of recommendations by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

#### Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

The General Assembly made appropriations for UNDOF spanning the two six-month extensions of the Force's mandate approved by the Security Council in 1980 (1 June to 30 November 1980 and 1 December 1980 to 31 May 1981). For the year ending 30 November 1980, appropriations were at the monthly rate of \$2,096,333 gross (\$2,077,000 net of staff assessment). This

rate rose to \$2,493,208 gross (\$2,466,958 net) in the financial year beginning 1 December.

By resolution 35/45 A, appropriations were made in the amounts of \$12,577,998 gross (\$12,462,000 net) for the six months from 1 June to 30 November 1980 and \$14,959,250 for the period from 1 December 1980 to 31 May 1981. Also by this resolution, the Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into financial commitments for UNDOF for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1981 should the Security Council continue the Force beyond the existing mandate. It limited such commitments to the monthly rate of expenditure approved for the six months beginning 1 December 1980, namely \$2,493,208 gross (\$2,466,958 net).

The resolution also contained provisions relating to the apportionment of expenses among Member States and other matters (summarized in the introduction to this subchapter).

The Assembly adopted resolution 35/45 A on 1 December 1980 by a recorded vote of 93 to 5, with 15 abstentions, following its approval in the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee on 28 November, by a recorded vote, requested by the USSR, of 85 to 4, with 12 abstentions. In adopting this resolution, the Assembly accepted the recommendation of ACABQ to reduce by \$948,500 the annual expenditures for UNDOF, as estimated by the Secretary-General. The sum approved included an amount of \$4,324,000 for new standard rates of pay and allowances for troops.

In his report of 3 November, the Secretary-General gave cost estimates for the period from 1 December 1980 to 30 November 1981 totalling \$26,543,000. He recommended that, from 1 December onwards, new standard rates for pay and allowances of troops be established at \$950 per man-month for all ranks plus \$280 per man-month for a limited number of specialists, which would amount to an additional \$360,333 per month and increase the monthly cost figures to \$2,572,250 gross (\$2,546,000 net). As to the status of contributions, the Secretary-General reported a shortfall of approximately \$800,000 for the period from 25 October 1979 to 30 November 1980 owing to non-payment by certain Member States. As at 30 September 1980, he had received \$19.4 million; the balance due for this period amounted to \$7.6 million, of which \$800,000 comprised amounts apportioned among Member States which had stated they did not intend to pay. For the period 25 October 1973 to 24 October 1979, the balance due from Member States in respect of UNDOF and UNEF was \$67.8 million, of which only \$13.3 million could

<sup>9</sup>See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 222, resolution 3101(XXVIII) of 11 December 1973.

<sup>10</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 317.

be considered collectable. No voluntary contributions had been made in response to the Assembly's 1979 appeal for voluntary contributions to UNDOF both in cash and in the form of services and supplies."

The shortfall of previous periods of UNDOF together with UNEF was estimated at \$54.5 million. This situation placed a heavy burden on the troop contributors, as payments to them had not been made in time and they had not been reimbursed fully in accordance with agreed rates.

Introducing the text of what became resolution 35/45 A, Canada, on behalf of 12 sponsors (Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Ghana, Ireland, Norway, Panama, Sweden), explained that the formula for the financing of UNDOF was essentially the same as that approved by the Assembly in 1978<sup>12</sup> and 1979.<sup>13</sup> That formula was based on a procedure separate from that applied to meet expenditures under the regular budget. It was characterized by the creation of a special category of States which contributed to the financing of the peace-keeping forces, account being taken of the special responsibilities of the permanent members of the Security Council and of the need for the economically more developed countries to provide a larger share of contributions. The sponsors of the resolution were fully aware of the fact that the measures currently being proposed for the third consecutive year had originally been measures of an exceptional and provisional character, to be applied pending a permanent solution.

Canada, Japan and the United States expressed deep concern about the status of contributions to the United Nations peace-keeping forces. Canada stated that the withholding of contributions had for several years hindered the effective functioning of United Nations peace-keeping operations and had contributed to the cumulative deficit. The sponsors firmly believed that such operations were the physical embodiment of the Organization's *raison d'être* and that it was essential and urgent to find a solution to the crucial problem of the withholding of contributions.

Norway, speaking on behalf of the Nordic countries, stressed the fundamental role of United Nations peace-keeping operations in maintaining international peace and security and implementing the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. In Norway's view, all Member States had an obligation to share equitably in financing those operations. Norway considered it of vital importance that a solution to the financial problems be found and that the troop contributors be assured that they would be reimbursed.

Albania, Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic restated positions previously expressed with respect to the financing of UNDOF and said they would vote against the resolution and not accept any consequential financial obligation. The Syrian Arab Republic asked whether some Member States were not violating the Charter when they refused to compel the aggressor to withdraw, thus themselves becoming the origin of all the expenditure which they later had to meet. Iraq felt unable to endorse the existence of UNDOF since it held that the aggressor alone should bear the responsibility for its aggression.

China, reaffirming the position it had previously taken with respect to UNDOF financing, announced that it would neither take part in the vote nor accept any consequential financial obligation.

Democratic Yemen, which abstained in the voting, and Viet Nam, which announced that it would not vote, also said they would accept no such obligation. The Congo stated that it would abstain, as economic difficulties prevented it from responding favourably to the call of the United Nations. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya explained that in accordance with its position of principle it would not take part in the vote.

The USSR said it abstained in the vote as it could not approve the excessive amount to be spent for the Force.

The Assembly took another action aimed at making additional funds available to UNDOF by adopting resolution 35/45 B on 1 December by a recorded vote of 91 to 14, with 8 abstentions. The Fifth Committee had approved the text on 28 November by a recorded vote, requested by the USSR, of 82 to 13, with 5 abstentions.

By this resolution, the Assembly suspended certain provisions of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations so as to enable the United Nations to retain the unspent portion of 1979 appropriations for UNDOF, amounting to \$6,825,999 as at 31 December 1979, which otherwise would have had to be surrendered as a credit against subsequent assessments of Member States. By the preamble to this resolution, the Assembly recognized that, in consequence of the withholding of contributions by certain Member States, the surplus balance in the UNEF/UNDOF account had been fully drawn upon to supplement the income received from contributions for meeting the expenses of those Forces. Applying the rules in this case, it added, would aggravate the already difficult financial situation.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., p. 348, section IV of resolution 34/7 C of 3 December 1979.

<sup>12</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 321, resolution 33/13 D of 8 December 1978.

<sup>13</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 347, resolution 34/7 C of 3 December 1979.



The Assembly also decided that this amount was to be entered in the account which it had created in 1978 when it had taken a similar action for the first time.<sup>14</sup> The new amount was to be held in suspense pending a further decision.

Resolution 35/45 B was sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Ghana, Ireland, Norway, Panama and Sweden.

The Advisory Committee, noting in its report on UNDOF financing that this "surplus" balance had been fully drawn upon to meet the expenses of the Force, said the \$6,825,999 should be regarded as no more than a theoretical surplus.

On a recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the Assembly on 1 December also adopted, without vote, decision 35/416. The Assembly thereby decided that the special financial period of UNDOF should be from 25 October 1979 to 30 November 1980 and that any future periods should run from 1 December for 12 months. The Fifth Committee approved the decision without objection on 28 November. It acted on a suggestion by its Chairman following a proposal submitted by the Secretary-General.

#### Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

The General Assembly, by resolution 35/115 A of 10 December 1980, appropriated funds covering the two extensions of the UNIFIL mandate approved by the Security Council for 1980—from 19 December 1979 to 18 June 1980 and from 19 June to 18 December 1980. For each six-month mandate, appropriations totalled \$64,602,996 gross (\$64,059,996 net of staff assessment).

By this resolution, the Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into financial commitments for UNIFIL should the Council continue the Force beyond the existing mandate. This authorization covered the period from 19 December 1980 to 18 December 1981, at a monthly expenditure rate not to exceed \$12,180,500 gross (\$12,060,166 net). (The Council, on 17 December 1980, renewed the Force's mandate until 19 June 1981; see preceding subchapter.)

The Assembly reiterated its invitation to Member States to make voluntary contributions. It also approved provisions relating to the apportionment of expenses among all Member States according to the special scale for peace-keeping operations, and the inclusion of Saint Lucia among the States assessed at the lowest rate (see the introduction to this subchapter).

Resolution 35/115 A was sponsored in the Fifth Committee by Australia, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway,

Panama, Senegal and Sweden, as the first part of a two-part draft resolution. The other part—resolution 35/115 B—concerning suspension of certain provisions of the United Nations Financial Regulations in respect of the "surplus" balance of \$2,173,113, to be entered in a special UNIFIL account, was similar to resolution 35/45 B on UNDOF, already adopted by the Assembly (see preceding section).

The Fifth Committee approved the two parts together on 6 December by a recorded vote, taken at the request of the USSR, of 80 to 13, with 3 abstentions. The Assembly adopted resolution 35/115 A by a recorded vote of 89 to 12, with 1 abstention. It adopted resolution 35/115 B on 10 December by a recorded vote of 88 to 12, with 2 abstentions.

The authorization for the year beginning 19 December 1980 amounted to \$3.9 million less than the \$66,847,000 which the Secretary-General had estimated for the six months to 18 June 1981, based on an average Force strength of 6,000 troops. The \$3.9 million reduction was recommended by ACABQ, which did not apply it to any particular item of expenditure but considered that strict attention to economy and efficiency should result in savings. The Advisory Committee noted that estimates of miscellaneous income had not been provided in the Secretary-General's report, and recommended that future estimates for the Force take this element into account.

As to the status of contributions, the Secretary-General reported that the shortfall attributed to Member States that had stated they did not intend to pay for UNIFIL had risen from \$52.4 million in 1979 to \$84.1 million as at 30 September 1980, out of the \$345.8 million in assessments of Member States from the inception of the Force on 19 March 1978 to 18 December 1980. The shortfall posed a serious financial management problem. Payments due to the troop-contributing countries had never been made on time and were falling further behind. Troop contributors, which had not been currently and fully reimbursed in accordance with agreed rates, had conveyed their serious concern over the heavy burden this placed on their Governments.

In response to a resolution of 17 December 1979, by which the Assembly had established a Suspense Account to be funded through voluntary cash contributions to supplement the regular Special Account for UNIFIL<sup>15</sup> voluntary contributions totalling only \$1,200 had been received. So far, the Secretary-General noted, the Suspense Account had not achieved its purpose of alleviating the financial burden on the troop contributors.

<sup>14</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 323, resolution 33/13 E of 14 December 1978.

<sup>15</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 352, resolution 34/9 D.

The Advisory Committee was informed by representatives of the Secretary-General that the audited accounts for the biennium 1978-1979 indicated for the UNIFIL Special Account a "surplus" balance of \$2,173,113 as at 31 December 1979. This balance represented excess of income over expenditure and consisted of unencumbered balance of appropriations plus interest and miscellaneous credits. The income included assessed contributions, irrespective of whether they could be collected or not. As certain Member States had withheld their contributions, the surplus balance had been drawn upon in full to supplement the income received for meeting the expenses of the Force. The balance of \$2,173,113, therefore, could be considered no more than a theoretical surplus.

Ireland, in introducing the draft resolutions on behalf of the sponsors, said it had always valued the peace-keeping role of the United Nations, and for that reason had contributed troops to almost every peace-keeping operation since 1958. The withholding of contributions, in its view, not only contravened the obligation imposed by the United Nations Charter, but transferred the financial burden to the States contributing troops, in particular the developing States. It could also undermine the principle of equitable geographical distribution in the peace-keeping forces. As less developed countries had a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations, the permanent members of the Security Council had a special responsibility.

During discussion in the Fifth Committee, Lebanon stated that the attitude of Member States withholding contributions was a matter of grave concern. Lebanon had suffered in particular from a special kind of violence which arose from the way in which the United Nations had handled the problem of Palestine since the adoption in 1947 of an Assembly resolution on the partition of Palestine.<sup>16</sup> The Member States which had participated in the vote on that resolution, and to which the current tragedy in Lebanon could largely be ascribed, bore a heavy responsibility. For that reason, their support of UNIFIL was certainly a step in the right direction. Pursuant to the Security Council's decision of 19 March 1978,<sup>17</sup> the function of UNIFIL was also to assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority. Therefore, the political aspect could not be separated from the financial aspect. Lebanon feared that refusal to participate in the financing of UNIFIL might imply an erosion of moral and political support for the Force, with serious consequences for Lebanon and for peace in the Middle East.

The United States made a special appeal to Member States withholding their assessed contributions to reconsider their positions, and called upon those which were in arrears to pay their contributions expeditiously. In its view, non-payment might not only threaten the participation of troop-contributing States which could not afford the financial sacrifice involved in providing troops without adequate reimbursement, but was also incompatible with Charter principles.

The USSR stated that, in accordance with its position of principle that all expenses connected with the elimination of consequences of the Israeli aggression should be borne by the aggressor, it would vote against the draft resolutions and also in future would not participate in the financing of UNIFIL. Similar positions were reiterated by Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Mongolia, Poland and the Syrian Arab Republic. Algeria, Benin, China and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya declared that, for reasons of principle, they would not participate in the voting.

Israel said that peace-keeping operations could not be a substitute for the peaceful settlement of disputes. All Member States were duty-bound to pay their assessed share of the costs of peace-keeping operations whether or not they agreed with them. It added that it was unfortunate that some Members continued to use the Fifth Committee as a forum for unwarranted political attacks on Israel.

#### Review of reimbursement rates to troop contributors

By resolution 35/44, adopted on 1 December 1980 by a recorded vote of 89 to 13, with 10 abstentions, the General Assembly decided to establish new standard rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States of \$950 per man-month for all ranks, plus \$280 per man-month for a limited number of specialists, with effect from 1 December in the case of UNDOF and from 19 December in the case of UNIFIL, should the Security Council extend their mandates.

The Fifth Committee had, on 28 November, by a recorded vote of 79 to 13, with 8 abstentions, approved the text of this resolution, which was sponsored by 22 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

As requested by the Assembly in 1979,<sup>18</sup> the Secretary-General, on 11 November 1980, sub-

<sup>16</sup> See Y.U.N., 1947-48, p. 247, resolution 181 A (II) of 29 November 1947.

<sup>17</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 312, resolution 425 (1978).

<sup>18</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 354, resolution 34/166 of 17 December 1979.

mitted a report reviewing the existing rates of reimbursement to troop-contributing States, with a view to ensuring equitable rates. The Secretary-General recalled that in 1974 the Assembly had established standard rates for UNEF and UNDOF.<sup>19</sup> These were revised in 1977,<sup>20</sup> and in 1978 were applied to UNIFIL.<sup>21</sup>

In 1980, four States contributed troops to UNDOF, while 11 contributed to UNIFIL. The troop contributors had pointed out that they were absorbing on the average 60 per cent-some over 70 per cent-of the cost of their contingents. The average cost in 1980 ranged between \$1,201 and \$3,341 per man-month. Inflation had averaged 25 per cent in 11 of the troop-contributing countries and currency fluctuations had resulted in a decrease in the United States dollar value (the currency in which the reimbursement rates were set). The troop contributors had stated that there was a demonstrable requirement for a substantial increase in the standard rates.

In view of this situation, the Secretary-General suggested new reimbursement rates at \$950 per man-month, plus \$280 per man-month for specialists. The new rate would cover up to 81 per cent of the cost of the troop contributor reporting the lowest expenditure, 31 per cent of the highest and 49 per cent of the average of the troop contributors. Based on an average strength of 1,275 men for UNDOF and 6,000 for UNIFIL, the additional cost would be, respectively, \$4,324,000 and \$20,272,000 on an annual basis. In its report of 22 November, ACABQ endorsed the Secretary-General's recommendations.

Ireland, which introduced the draft resolution in the Fifth Committee, stated that countries contributing troops to the peace-keeping forces, in a desire to contribute to the achievement of the purposes and principles of the Charter, should receive fair and reasonable compensation;

the standard rates established three years earlier did not meet that purpose. Norway, speaking on behalf of the Nordic countries, said that States contributing troops would inevitably have to absorb progressively higher proportions of their costs, due to inflation. Developments in that field should be closely monitored in order to ensure timely adjustment of reimbursement rates.

The United States considered the increases proposed by the Secretary-General, \$270 and \$80 per man-month, in excess of the figures which in its view would be appropriate at the time, namely \$250 and \$64. Panama said in explanation of vote that it supported the resolution as it regarded peace-keeping as one of the principal functions of the United Nations; the new rates should apply for all United Nations peace-keeping forces, both present and future.

Poland stated that its decision to vote for the resolution should in no way be regarded as changing its position on the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East. The USSR voted against the resolution, regarding the sums requested as excessive; it could not approve a further increase in reimbursement rates that were already unjustifiably high. The Congo said that because of its economic crisis it would abstain. Democratic Yemen, which abstained in the voting, and Viet Nam, which did not vote, reiterated that they would accept no consequential financial obligation. For reasons of principle, Benin and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya said they would not take part in the vote, and Iraq announced that it would vote against.

<sup>19</sup>See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 216, resolution 3211 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974.

<sup>20</sup>See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 281, decision 32/416 of 2 December 1977.

<sup>21</sup>See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 324, section I of resolution S-8/2 of 21 April 1978.

#### Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

##### Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 36-39.  
Plenary meeting 76.

A/35/585 and Corr.I-3. Report of Secretary-General.  
A/35/653. Report of ACABQ, Chapter I.

A/C.5/35/L.23. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Ghana, Ireland, Norway, Panama, Sweden: draft resolution, as completed by Fifth Committee Secretary, approved by Committee on 28 November, meeting 39, as follows:

part A, by recorded vote of 85 to 4, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Burma,

Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Albania, Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR;

parts A and B together, without vote.

A/35/667 and Corr.1. Report of Fifth Committee (part I). draft resolution II A.

Resolution 35/45 A, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/667 and Corr.1, adopted by Assembly on 1 December 1980, meeting 76, by recorded vote of 93 to 5, with 15 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Albania, Angola.<sup>a</sup> Grenada, Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic

Abstaining: Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Malawi,<sup>b</sup> Maldives, Mongolia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yemen.

<sup>a</sup> Subsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

<sup>b</sup> Subsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

Bearing in mind Security Council resolutions 350(1974) of 31 May 1974, 363(1974) of 29 November 1974, 369(1975) of 26 May 1975, 361(1975) of 30 November 1975, 390(1976) of 28 May 1976, 396(1976) of 30 November 1976, 406(1977) of 26 May 1977, 420(1977) of 30 November 1977, 429(1978) of 31 May 1978, 441(1978) of 30 November 1978, 449(1979) of 30 May 1979, 456(1979) of 30 November 1979, 470(1980) of 30 May 1980 and 481(1980) of 26 November 1980,

Recalling its resolutions 3101(XXVIII) of 11 December 1973, 3211 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3374 C (XXX) of 2 December 1975, 31/5 D of 22 December 1976, 32/4 C of 2 December 1977, 33/13 D of 8 December 1978, 34/7 C of 3 December 1979 and 35/44 of 1 December 1980,

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure is required from that applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

# I

Decides to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section II, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution 3211 B (XXIX) the amount of \$12,577,996 gross (\$12,462,000 net) authorized and apportioned by section III of Assembly resolution 34/7 C for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1980 inclusive;

# II

1. Decides to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$14,959,250 for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 December 1980 to 31 May 1981 inclusive;

2. Decides further, as an ad hoc arrangement, without prejudice to the positions of principle that may be taken by Member States in any consideration by the General Assembly of arrangements for the financing of peace-keeping operations:

(a) To apportion an amount of \$8,722,739 for the above-mentioned six-month period among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (a) of General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for the years 1980, 1981 and 1962;

(b) To apportion an amount of \$5,875,993 for the above-mentioned six-month period among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (b) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII) and section II, paragraph 2 (b), of resolution 3374 C (XXX), in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for the years 1980, 1981 and 1962;

(c) To apportion an amount of \$354,534 for the above-mentioned six-month period among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (c) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII), section II, paragraph 2 (c), of resolution 3374 C (XXX) and section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 33/13 D, in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for the years 1980, 1981 and 1962;

(d) To apportion an amount of \$5,984 for the above-mentioned six-month period among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (d) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII), section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 3374 C (XXX), section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 31/5 D, section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 32/4 C, section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 33/13 D and section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 34/7 C, in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for the years 1980, 1981 and 1962;

3. Decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 2 of the present section, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of \$157,500 approved for the period from 1 December 1980 to 31 May 1981 inclusive;

# III

Authorizes the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force at a rate not to exceed \$2,493,206 gross (\$2,466,958 net) per month for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1981 inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 481(1980), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution:

# IV

1. Stresses the need for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force is conducted with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

## V

1. Decides that Saint Lucia shall be included in the group of Member States mentioned in paragraph 2 (d) of General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) and that its contributions to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 of Assembly resolution 35/11 A of 3 November 1980;

2. Decides further that, in accordance with regulation 5.2 (c) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the contributions to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force until 30 November 1980 of the Member State referred to in paragraph 1 of the present section shall be treated as miscellaneous income to be set off against the appropriations apportioned in section II above.

A/C.5/35/L.23. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Ghana, Ireland, Norway, Panama, Sweden: draft resolution, as completed by Fifth Committee Secretary, approved by Committee on 28 November, meeting 39, as follows:

part 8, by recorded vote of 82 to 13, with 5 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Mongolia, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yemen

Abstaining: Algeria, Congo, Democratic Yemen, Guinea, Romania;

parts A and B together, without vote.

A/35/667 and Corr.1. Report of Fifth Committee (part I), draft resolution II B.

Resolution 35/45 B, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/667 and Corr.1, adopted by Assembly on 1 December 1980, meeting 76, by recorded vote of 91 to 14, with 8 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and

Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Albania, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Hungary, Iraq, Mongolia, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

Abstaining: Algeria, Congo, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Malawi,<sup>a</sup> Maldives, Romania, Yemen.

<sup>a</sup> Subsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

The General Assembly,

Having regard to the financial position of the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General, and referring to paragraph 5 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Concerned that the Secretary-General is continuing to face growing difficulties in meeting the obligations of the Forces on a current basis, particularly those due to the Governments of troop-contributing States,

Recalling its resolutions 33/13 E of 14 December 1978 and 34/7 D of 17 December 1979,

Recognizing that, in consequence of the withholding of contributions by certain Member States, the surplus balances in the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force have, in effect, been drawn upon to the full extent to supplement the income received from contributions for meeting expenses of the Forces,

Concerned that the application of the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations would aggravate the already difficult financial situation of the Forces,

Decides that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations shall be suspended in respect of the amount of \$6,825,999, which otherwise would have to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to be entered in the account referred to in the operative part of General Assembly resolution 33/13 E and held in suspense until a further decision is taken by the Assembly.

A/35/585 and Corr.1-3. Report of Secretary-General, Chapter VI (para. 13 (c)).

A/35/585 and Corr.1-3, Chapter V. Proposal by Secretary-General, approved, following suggestion by Fifth Committee Chairman, without objection by Committee on 28 November, meeting 39.

A/35/667 and Corr.1. Report of Fifth Committee (part I), draft decision.

Decision 35/416, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/667 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Assembly.

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 1 December 1980, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, decided that the special financial period of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force should be from 25 October 1979 to 30 November 1980 inclusive and, thereafter, in line with the mandate periods of the Force thus far, should be for twelve-month periods beginning on 1 December of one year and ending on 30 November of the next, should its mandate be extended by the Security Council.

*Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon*

*General Assembly- 35th session*  
Fifth Committee, meetings 46-48.  
Plenary meeting 89.

A/35/613 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/668. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/35/L.29. Australia, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Senegal, Sweden: draft resolution, approved (parts A and B together) by Fifth Committee on 6 December, meeting 48, by recorded vote of 80 to 13, with 3 abstentions, as follows:

*In favour:* Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

*Against:* Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Mongolia, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

*Abstaining:* Congo, Guinea, Yemen.

A/35/667/Add.1. Report of Fifth Committee (part II), draft resolution A.

*Resolution 35/115 A*, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/667/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 10 December 1980, meeting 89, by recorded vote of 89 to 12, with 1 abstention, as follows:

*In favour:* Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

*Against:* Afghanistan, Albania, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

*Abstaining:* Congo.

*The General Assembly,*  
*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,

as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

*Bearing in mind* Security Council resolutions 425(1978) and 426(1978) of 19 March 1978, 427(1978) of 3 May 1978, 434(1978) of 18 September 1978, 444(1979) of 19 January 1979, 450(1979) of 14 June 1979, 459(1979) of 19 December 1979 and 474(1980) of 17 June 1980,

*Recalling* its resolutions S-8/2 of 21 April 1978, 33/14 of 3 November 1978, 34/9 B of 17 December 1979 and 35/44 of 1 December 1980,

*Reaffirming* its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations is required,

*Taking into account* the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

*Bearing in mind* the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of peace-keeping operations decided upon in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

# I

*Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section I, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution S-8/2 an amount of \$64,602,996 gross (\$64,059,996 net), being the amount authorized and apportioned under the provisions of section III of Assembly resolution 34/9 B for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon from 19 December 1979 to 18 June 1980 inclusive;

# II

*Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section I, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution S-8/2 an amount of \$64,602,996 gross (\$64,059,996 net), being the amount authorized and apportioned under the provisions of section III of Assembly resolution 34/9 B for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon from 19 June to 18 December 1980 inclusive;

# III

*Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon at a rate not to exceed \$12,180,500 gross (\$12,060,166 net) per month for the period from 19 December 1980 to 18 December 1981 inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 474(1980) of 17 June 1980, the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in Assembly resolution 33/14 and the provisions of section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 34/9 B, in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for the years 1980, 1981 and 1982;

# IV

1. *Renews its invitation* to Member States to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General;

2. *Invites* Member States to make voluntary contributions in cash to the Suspense Account established in accordance with its resolution 34/9 D of 17 December 1979;

# V

*Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon shall be administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

# VI

1. *Decides* that Saint Lucia shall be included in the group of Member States mentioned in section I, paragraph 2 (d). of

General Assembly resolution S-8/2 and that its contributions to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 of Assembly resolution 35/11 A of 3 November 1980;

2. Decides further that, in accordance with regulation 5.2 (c) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the contributions to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon until 18 December 1980 of the Member State referred to in paragraph 1 of the present section shall be treated as miscellaneous income to be set off against the apportionments authorized in section III above.

A/35/687/Add.1. Report of Fifth Committee (part II), draft resolution B.

Resolution 35/115 B, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/667/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 10 December 1980, meeting 89, by recorded vote of 88 to 12, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

Abstaining: Congo, Romania.

The General Assembly,

Having regard to the financial position of the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General, and referring to paragraph 7 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Concerned that the Secretary-General is continuing to face growing difficulties in meeting the obligations of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon on a current basis, particularly those due to the Governments of troop-contributing States,

Recalling its resolution 34/9 E of 17 December 1979,

Recognizing that, in consequence of the withholding of contributions by certain Member States, the surplus balances in the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon have, in effect, been drawn upon to the full extent to supplement the income received from contributions for meeting expenses of the Force,

Concerned that the application of the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations would aggravate the already difficult financial situation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

Decides that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations shall be suspended in respect of the amount of \$2,173,113.

which otherwise would have to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to be entered in the account referred to in the operative part of General Assembly resolution 34/9 E end held in suspense until a further decision is taken by the Assembly.

Review of reimbursement rates to troop contributors

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 36-39.  
Plenary meeting 76.

A/35/653. Report of ACABQ, Chapter II.

A/C.5/35/38. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/35/L.22. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Senegal, Sweden, Uganda: draft resolution, approved by Fifth Committee on 28 November, meeting 39, by recorded vote of 79 to 13, with 8 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Mongolia, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yemen

Abstaining: Algeria, Congo, Democratic Yemen, Guinea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Suriname, Tunisia.

A/35/667 end Corr.1. Report of Fifth Committee (part I), draft resolution I.

Resolution 35/44, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/667 end Corr.1, adopted by Assembly on 1 December 1980, meeting 76, by recorded vote of 89 to 13, with 10 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Hungary, Iraq, Mongolia, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

Abstaining: Algeria, Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Malawi,<sup>a</sup> Maldives, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Tunisia, Yemen.

<sup>a</sup> Subsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States, submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 34/166 of 17 December 1979, as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Recalling its decision of 29 November 1974, taken at its twenty-ninth session, by which it established, as from 25 October 1973, standard rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States for pay and allowances of their troops serving in the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, and its decision 32/416 of 2 December 1977, by which it revised those rates of reimbursement as from 25 October 1977,

Recalling also its resolution S-8/2 of 21 April 1978, by which it applied the same standard rates of reimbursement in effect for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force to those Govern-

ments of States contributing troops to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,

Recognizing that inflation and escalating troop costs have adversely affected in real terms the existing standard rates of reimbursement,

Mindful of the need for ensuring an equitable rate of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States,

Decides to establish new standard rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States of \$950 per man per month for all ranks plus \$280 per man per month for a limited number of specialists (up to 25 per cent of logistics contingents and up to 10 per cent of other contingents), with effect from 1 December 1980 in the case of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and from 19 December 1980 in the case of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, should the Security Council decide to extend their mandates.

#### Other documents

ST/ADM/SER.B/248. Status of contributions as at 30 June 1980, Annexes IV-VI.

ST/ADM/SER.B/249. Assessment of Member States' contributions for financing of UNDOF from 1 June 1980 to 31 May 1981, inclusive.

ST/ADM/SER.8/251 and Corr.1. Assessment of Member States' contributions for financing of UNIFIL from 19 June 1980 to 18 June 1981, inclusive.

## Search for a peaceful settlement

### Situation in the Middle East

#### Communications

Throughout 1980, the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council received communications concerning the situation in the Middle East.

In letters dated 25 January, 5 and 11 February, 24 June, 11 and 25 August, 27 October and 28 November, Israel submitted complaints of acts of terrorism by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), in which bombs and explosive devices had been placed or detonated in public places such as beaches, markets and bus stations, killing a number of civilians and wounding many others, among them women and children.

By a letter of 9 June, Israel charged that PLO terrorists had attempted on 7 June to enter Israel from Jordan, 12 miles south of the Dead Sea. In two letters, dated 16 and 19 June, Israel charged that on 16 June a rubber dinghy had entered Israel's coastal waters from the north and was intercepted some three miles south of its border with Lebanon. In an exchange of fire, the three PLO terrorists aboard, dispatched to carry out acts of terror in Israel, had been killed by a navy patrol.

Israel further charged, in a letter dated 29 July, that on 27 July in Antwerp, Belgium, one child had been killed and 17 other people wounded when grenades were hurled at a group of 40 Jewish children, and that the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine had taken

responsibility for the attack. By a letter of 7 October, Israel charged that PLO claimed credit for a variety of incidents in Israel, ranging from industrial accidents to gas explosions in private homes. On 5 October, a home-made bomb had exploded during a domestic quarrel in Givatayim near Tel Aviv, killing three persons and wounding six others. The PLO's reaction to these incidents illustrated its eagerness to be associated with any calamity in Israel, the Israeli letter said.

By two letters, dated 2 and 8 April, Israel transmitted a photocopy of an article of 11 February from the publication *El Mundo* in Caracas, Venezuela, in which Yassir Arafat, Chairman of PLO, was alleged to have stated that the destruction of Israel was the goal of PLO's struggle. On 18 April, Tunisia transmitted a letter of 16 April from the Permanent Observer of PLO advising that Mr. Arafat had instructed him to inform the President of the Security Council that he had never given such an interview.

On 21 November, Israel transmitted excerpts from an article in *The New York Times Magazine* of 2 November, in which it was alleged that PLO served as a tool in international terrorism, supported by the USSR.

On 4 and 6 June, the Israeli representative transmitted excerpts from what he described as the political programme and resolutions adopted at the Fourth Congress of the al-Fatah organization, held at Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic,



at the end of May, and charged that they called for the destruction of Israel. On 14 August, he transmitted a photocopy, in the original Arabic, of the programme and resolutions.

By a letter of 5 May, Italy transmitted a declaration issued in Luxembourg on 28 April by the heads of State and Government and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the nine member States of the European Community, meeting as the European Council, dealing in part with the situation in the Middle East. The Community reiterated the view that only a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement could bring true peace to the Middle East.

On 16 June, Italy transmitted a declaration issued at Venice on 13 June by the European Council regarding the situation in the Middle East. The European Community members stated that the time had come to promote the recognition and implementation of the two principles universally accepted by the international community, namely, the right to existence and to security of all States in the region, including Israel, and justice for all the peoples, which implied recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. As to Jerusalem, the nine countries stressed that they would not accept any unilateral initiative designed to change its status and that any agreement should guarantee freedom of access for everyone to the Holy Places. They also stressed the need for Israel to put an end to the territorial occupation which it had maintained since 1967, as it had done for part of Sinai, and expressed their conviction that the Israeli settlements constituted a serious obstacle to the peace process and were illegal under international law.

By a letter of 4 December, Luxembourg transmitted a statement issued at a meeting of the European Council in Luxembourg on 2 December. The statement confirmed that the principles of the Venice declaration incorporated the essential elements for a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement to be negotiated by the parties concerned. Consideration of those elements had resulted in the drafting of a report on the principal problems relating to a comprehensive settlement. The Council noted that various formulas aiming at giving substance to some of the Venice principles were possible. With a view to a more thorough exploration of those formulas and in the desire to encourage a climate more favourable to negotiations, the Council had laid down an action programme which included the establishment of new contacts with the parties concerned.

Report of the Secretary-General (24 October)

On 24 October 1980, the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly and the

Security Council a report on the situation in the Middle East, as called for by the Assembly on 6 December 1979.<sup>22</sup> The Secretary-General gave an account of United Nations efforts to deal with various aspects of the situation, namely, the status of the cease-fire, the situation in the occupied territories, the Palestine refugee problem, Palestinian rights and the search for a peaceful settlement.

The Secretary-General reiterated his view that the main aspects of the Middle East problem were interdependent and could not be separated. A continuous and determined effort had therefore to be made to achieve a comprehensive settlement through negotiations involving all the parties concerned, including PLO. Any future solution of the problem, he added, would have to be based on: the right of all States in the area to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries, free from threats or acts of force; the inalienable rights of the Palestinians, including their right to self-determination; and withdrawal from occupied territories. In that context, the question of Jerusalem was of primary importance and could not be solved through any unilateral decision. The Secretary-General continued to believe that the United Nations could do much to facilitate a settlement and hoped that it would play an increasingly important role in that vital endeavour.

Consideration by the General Assembly

The General Assembly discussed the situation in the Middle East at five plenary meetings held between 8 and 16 December. It heard the views of more than 50 Member States and, on 16 December, adopted resolution 35/207, by which it condemned the Israeli occupation, renewed its call for Israeli withdrawal and reaffirmed the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

The debate reflected wide agreement that the current situation in the Middle East continued to pose a serious threat to world peace and stability. Almost all speakers considered the question of Palestine the central issue. In their opinion, the current unjust situation would continue to be fraught with potentially explosive elements of mistrust, tension and conflict, so long as there was no solution to the Palestine question.

Many Members reiterated the views that: Israel must withdraw from the territories it had occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem; the national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish their own State, must be implemented; and the main aspects of the Middle East crisis were interdependent and

<sup>22</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 375, resolution 34/70.

could not be separated, and hence the settlement of the crisis should be comprehensive and negotiations should be held with equal participation of all the parties, including PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

A number of representatives emphasized, at the same time, the right of all States in the area to an independent existence within secure and recognized boundaries. It was generally considered that a just and durable solution had to be found under the auspices of the United Nations, which had already established the necessary framework within the context of its resolutions.

Opening the debate, Israel said the discussion should not focus exclusively on one part of the region. The situation in the Middle East included other trouble spots such as the war in the Persian Gulf, the situation in Afghanistan and the armed stand-off between the Syrian Arab Republic and Jordan. Those situations and other factors, for instance the quantity of arms imported by many Arab countries and the nuclear development in Iraq and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, held grave implications for international peace and deserved the Assembly's urgent attention.

Jordan stated that the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East were inextricably intertwined. Jordan's position was based on decisions and resolutions adopted at recent Arab summit conferences. At the Eleventh Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman, Jordan, from 25 to 27 November, the Arab leaders had reiterated their total support for the struggle of the Palestinian people and their commitment to the liberation of Arab Jerusalem. In their view, Security Council resolution 242(1967) of 22 November 1967<sup>23</sup> was incompatible with Arab rights and did not constitute a sound basis for resolving the Middle East crisis, in particular the question of Palestine. Having reiterated their rejection of the Camp David accords, the Arab leaders had expressed their determination to confront and defeat those accords and to remove their consequences.

Luxembourg, on behalf of the nine member States of the European Community, reiterated the fundamental principles governing any global peace settlement in the Middle East, as set out in the declaration on the Middle East situation issued by the nine States at Venice on 13 June: the right to existence and to security of all States in the area and justice for all the peoples, which implied recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. A comprehensive settlement to the Middle East problem must be based on Security Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973).<sup>24</sup> Further, a solution must be found to the Palestinian problem, which was not simply a

refugee problem; the Palestinian people must be enabled to exercise the right to self-determination. The two principles must be the basis of negotiation leading to a settlement which presupposed the participation of all parties concerned, including PLO. As to the Camp David agreements, the nine States felt that they had not had the expected results in promoting a comprehensive settlement. One of the fundamental conditions of such a settlement was the ending of the Israeli occupation. The Community members were opposed to the settlement policies of the Israeli Government. Those policies and measures to change the demographic composition of the occupied territories, either by establishing settlements or enlarging existing ones, were illegal under international law. They were also opposed to Israel's initiatives to change the status of Jerusalem and expressed concern that legislation affecting the character and status of the Golan Heights was about to be considered by the Israeli parliament. Regarding recent events in Lebanon, the nine States had, by their 2 December statement, reaffirmed that Lebanon's unity, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity remained an essential element of security and stability in the Middle East.

The USSR said the situation in the Middle East remained unsettled because of Israel's expansionist policy and its refusal to withdraw from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967. Israel could not have pursued such a policy without the support of the United States, which chose Israel as a channel for its own interests. The USSR had firmly and consistently favoured a political settlement on the basis of the relevant Council and Assembly decisions. A comprehensive settlement should embrace all the parties involved, including PLO, the sole legal representative of the Palestinian people. A Middle East settlement should recognize three interrelated elements ensuring: (1) the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories, including the eastern part of Jerusalem; (2) the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and to the establishment of their own independent State; and (3) the right of all States in the area involved in the conflict to an independent existence and security, with the necessary international guarantees. This approach determined the USSR attitude towards separate deals, like the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. The Camp David agreements had nothing in common with the establishment of a genuine and durable peace in the Middle East; they ran counter to the national interests of the peoples of

<sup>23</sup> See Y.U.N., 1967, p. 257, resolution 242(1967).

<sup>24</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 213, resolution 338(1973) of 22 October 1973.

that region. A just solution to the Palestinian problem, the USSR believed, could be achieved only in the context of an overall Middle East settlement based on the relevant decisions of the United Nations. The USSR supported the Security Council's censure of Israel's annexation of the eastern sector of Jerusalem (see p. 404) and affirmed that all actions taken by Israel to change the status of Jerusalem were invalid.

The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic said the purpose of Israel's policy of establishing settlements was ultimately the annexation of the occupied territories. His Government had alerted the international community to the dangerous implications of Israel's plan to consider a law declaring the annexation of the Golan Heights. The Syrian Arab Republic believed that the Security Council must take decisive action without delay to force Israel to implement the various resolutions of the Assembly which had defined the foundation of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Egypt reiterated its view that any solution of the Middle East problem must be based on the right of all the States in the area to live in peace and security, on the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination without outside interference and on Israel's withdrawal from, above all, the Arab city of Jerusalem. Egypt accepted Council resolution 242(1967) which laid down a general framework for a settlement of the problem of the Middle East. In the Camp David agreements and the peace treaty with Israel, which were based on the principles of the United Nations Charter and on the provisions of Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973), Egypt had, for the first time, managed to get from Israel a clear and binding commitment to allow the Palestinian people to exercise their legitimate rights. Until then, Israel had never recognized the existence of those people. Egypt was working patiently and hard for the restoration of their rights.

A number of States, including Algeria, Bulgaria, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Pakistan, were critical of the Camp David accords as an appropriate framework for the solution of the Palestinian question. In Hungary's opinion, those accords were futile, since their ultimate aim was not the establishment of peace, but rather the creation of a new military alliance. The autonomy offered to the Palestinians within those agreements did not apply to the territory in which they lived, but only to the inhabitants, and therefore served only the rapid annexation of the occupied territories.

The German Democratic Republic said the at-

tempts to bring about a one-sided settlement, outside the framework of the United Nations and in violation of the Charter and United Nations decisions, were directed against the interests of the Arab people. The real intention behind the so-called autonomy talks was to perpetuate the Israeli occupation.

Algeria stated that the parties to the Camp David agreements were not qualified to settle a problem primarily of concern to the Palestinian people and its sole legitimate representative, PLO. The basic premise of those agreements represented a flagrant violation of the fundamental principles concerning the right to self-determination and independence and to the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force.

The Lebanese representative expressed the view that the beginning of the solution to the Middle East question should be in Palestine itself. Meanwhile, he added, no people, including the people of Lebanon, could be allowed to continue to suffer for ever because it was convenient to use one country or another as a dumping pit for marginal wars and the products of war. Commenting on the United Nations peace-keeping operation, he said Lebanon considered resorting to the international community the surest way of attaining peace and security, provided that the Organization could restrain those who challenged its resolutions.

Almost all speakers emphasized that peace and stability in Lebanon were essential to the attainment of peace throughout the Middle East. A number of them, Japan, Portugal and Senegal for instance, deplored Israel's repeated attacks against southern Lebanon and demanded that they be halted.

Many countries, including Austria, Botswana, Brazil, Finland, India, Portugal, Romania, the United Republic of Cameroon and Zambia, expressed opposition to Israel's policies in the occupied territories.

Brazil voiced the views of many States when it said the problems and difficulties impeding the establishment of a global and peaceful settlement had been made even more serious by a number of Israeli initiatives. First, the consolidation of the settlement policy on the West Bank had changed the demographic and physical character of the area, in violation of Security Council resolutions and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949. Second, Brazil continued, Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem and its unilateral declaration of Jerusalem as the Israeli capital did not offer encouragement for the solution of problems. Third, the reported intention to annex the Golan Heights, illegally occupied since 1967, would be an act of defiance

that would undermine the creation of an atmosphere of goodwill and conciliation. Fourth, Israel's repressive measures against West Bank Palestinians, such as the detention and deportation of the Mayors of Hebron and Halhul, could hardly be regarded as positive harbingers of Israel's willingness to coexist peacefully with its Palestinian neighbours. Finally, the military attacks against Lebanon must cease and its sovereignty and territorial integrity be safeguarded.

Indonesia noted that not long ago Israel had been saying that it had no territorial designs and that all it wanted was peace. Currently, however, it was claiming the occupied West Bank as historically its own. It had become unmistakably clear that Israel was aiming at the gradual annexation of the occupied territories through demographic, religious, economic and other means. Under those circumstances, Indonesia said, it was time for the Security Council to initiate measures in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter.<sup>25</sup> A similar suggestion was made by the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Saudi Arabia and the Sudan.

The PLO representative declared that his organization was a liberation movement carrying out a legitimate struggle based on the principles of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.<sup>26</sup> Its armed struggle was a practical and humane contribution to the fight against Zionist terrorism. As to the Camp David agreements, PLO considered that partial solutions had merely complicated the crisis and rendered the situation even more explosive. Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people and against Lebanon had intensified. The autonomy plot that had come out of those agreements was nothing but a new way of imposing slavery on the Palestinian people and of maintaining Israeli occupation in the Palestinian homeland. Resolution 242(1967) was not a valid basis for a solution to the Middle East problem, whose very core was the problem of Palestine; PLO could not recognize a resolution which disregarded the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

Following the debate, the Assembly, on 16 December, voted on a draft resolution sponsored by Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Mali, Pakistan, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia. Operative paragraph 8, calling for strict respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries, was voted on separately and was approved by a recorded vote of 144 to 0. The text as a whole was adopted as resolution 35/207 by a recorded vote of 101 to 13, with 30 abstentions.

By other operative provisions of the resolution,

the Assembly condemned Israel's continued occupation of Palestinian and other Arab territories, renewed its call for Israel's immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal and reaffirmed its conviction that the question of Palestine was at the core of the Middle East conflict and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace would be achieved without the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights. It reaffirmed further that a just and comprehensive settlement could not be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of the parties to the conflict, including PLO. It declared that a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem must be based on a comprehensive solution, under United Nations auspices, which ensured complete and unconditional withdrawal from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem, and enabled the Palestinian people to exercise its inalienable rights to self-determination, national independence and establishment of its independent State in Palestine under the leadership of PLO.

The Assembly rejected all partial agreements and separate treaties which violated the recognized rights of the Palestinian people, and further reaffirmed its strong rejection of Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem, alter its physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and status. The Assembly strongly condemned Israel's aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people as well as its practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, particularly the Golan Heights, including annexation, the establishment of settlements, assassination attempts and other terrorist, aggressive and repressive measures.

In explanation of its vote against the resolution, the United States said that in its view the text was irrelevant to the search for a comprehensive peace as well as to a resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects, for which Camp David had provided the most realistic and practical framework. A comprehensive settlement between Israel and its neighbours could only be negotiated in accordance with the principles of Security Council resolution 242(1967), the only agreed basis for peace. The United States rejected the approach which sought to undermine that resolution by ignoring one of its central provisions. It was unrealistic to expect Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories without endorsing its right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries.

Reservations on paragraph 5 (rejecting partial

<sup>25</sup> For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

<sup>26</sup> See Y.U.N., 1948-49, p. 535, resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948.

agreements and separate treaties violating the rights of the Palestinian people) were voiced by the Bahamas, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Spain and Togo. They did not reject the Camp David agreements, although they recognized their inadequacy with regard to the rights of the Palestinian people, the implementation of which represented a basic requirement for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Reservations on paragraph 4 (citing, *inter alia*, the right of the Palestinians to establish an independent State in Palestine) were expressed by Costa Rica, Spain and Thailand which maintained that the result of the exercise of the right to self-determination by the Palestinian people should not be prejudged. Thailand also had reservations on the wording of paragraph 7 which condemned Israel's aggression against Lebanon and its practices in the occupied territories.

Ecuador explained that it had abstained because it did not agree with the wording of the resolution, though it agreed with some of its principles. Peru had felt obliged to abstain as the resolution did not provide a solution to the

Middle East problem within the framework of the fundamental Security Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973).

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya declared that its vote in favour did not signify that it acknowledged resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973). Trinidad and Tobago stated that it had voted in favour despite the fact that the resolution contained elements with which it did not fully agree.

In connexion with the situation in Jerusalem, Pakistan addressed on 7 October a letter to the President of the General Assembly, conveying the reservation of 39 member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the credentials of the delegation of Israel to the Assembly's 1980 regular session, and stating that it represented a Government that had violated international law and United Nations resolutions by declaring the Holy City of Jerusalem its capital. On 12 October, Israel replied that Pakistan's letter was an attempt to abuse the credentials procedure in order to introduce matters completely extraneous to it.

#### Documentary references, voting details and text of resolution

##### Communications

A/35/516. Letter of 7 October from Israel.

S/13767 (A/35/78), S/13781 (A/35/86), S/13789 (A/35/95). Letters of 25 January and 5 and 11 February from Israel.

S/13872 (cf. A/35/170 (8 April)). Letter of 2 April from Israel (transmitting article from 11 February issue of *El Mundo* (Caracas, Venezuela)).

S/13898. Letter of 18 April from Tunisia (transmitting letter of 16 April from PLO).

S/13925. Letter of 5 May from Italy (transmitting declaration, in part on situation in Middle East, issued at Luxembourg on 28 April by heads of State and Government and Ministers for Foreign Affairs of 9 members of European Community, meeting as European Council).

S/13985 (A/35/282). Letter of 4 June from Israel (transmitting excerpts from political programme and resolutions adopted by 4th Congress of al-Fatah, Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic, end of May).

S/13990 (A/35/284). Letter of 9 June from Israel.

S/13999 (cf. A/35/293 (19 June)). Letter of 16 June from Israel.

S/14009 (A/35/299). Letter of 16 June from Italy transmitting declaration on situation in Middle East, published at Venice on 13 June by heads of State and Government and Ministers for Foreign Affairs of 9 members of European Community, meeting as European Council).

S/14016 (A/35/302). Letter of 24 June from Israel.

S/14081 (A/35/357), S/14101 (A/35/387), S/14107 (A/35/395). Letters of 29 July and 11 and 14 August from Israel.

S/14125 (A/35/412), S/14237 (A/35/568). Letters of 25 August and 27 October from Israel.

S/14267 (A/35/654). Letter of 21 November from Israel. (Annex: Excerpts from article by Robert Moss in *The New York Times Magazine* of 2 November.)

S/14278 (A/35/669). Letter of 28 November from Israel.

S/14285 (A/35/712). Letter of 4 December from Luxembourg (transmitting statement issued at Luxembourg on 2 December by heads of State and Government and Ministers for

Foreign Affairs of 9 members of European Community, meeting as European Council).

##### Report of the Secretary-General (24 October)

S/14234 (A/35/563). Report of Secretary-General. (Chapter VI: Search for peaceful settlement.)

##### Consideration by the General Assembly

General Assembly- 35th session

Plenary meetings 86-89, 98.

A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980, Chapter 1 F.

A/35/78 (S/13767), A/35/86 (S/13781), A/35/95 (S/13789). Letters of 25 January and 5 and 11 February from Israel.

A/35/170 (cf. S/13872 (2 April)). Letter of 8 April from Israel (transmitting article from 11 February issue of *El Mundo* (Caracas, Venezuela)).

A/35/282 (S/13985). Letter of 6 June from Israel (transmitting excerpts from political programme and resolutions adopted by 4th Congress of al-Fatah, Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic, end of May).

A/35/284 (S/13990). Letter of 9 June from Israel.

A/35/293 (cf. S/13999 (16 June)). Letter of 19 June from Israel.

A/35/299 (S/14009). Letter of 16 June from Italy (transmitting declaration on situation in Middle East, published at Venice on 13 June by heads of State and Government and Ministers for Foreign Affairs of 9 members of European Community, meeting as European Council).

A/35/302 (S/14016). Letter of 24 June from Israel.

A/35/357 (S/14081), A/35/387 (S/14101), A/35/395 (S/14107). Letters of 29 July and 11 and 14 August from Israel.

A/35/412 (S/14125). Letter of 25 August from Israel.

A/35/515. Credentials of representatives to 35th session of General Assembly. Letter of 7 October from Pakistan to President of General Assembly.

A/35/535. Letter of 12 October from Israel to President of General Assembly.

A/35/563 (S/14234). Report of Secretary-General. (Chapter VI: Search for peaceful settlement.)

A/35/568 (S/14237). Letter of 27 October from Israel.

A/35/654 (S/14267). Letter of 21 November from Israel. (Annex: Excerpts from article by Robert Moss in The New York Times Magazine of 2 November.)

A/35/669 (S/14278). Letter of 28 November from Israel.

A/35/712 (S/14285). Letter of 4 December from Luxembourg (transmitting statement issued at Luxembourg on 2 December by heads of State and Government and Ministers for Foreign Affairs of 9 members of European Community, meeting as European Council).

A/35/L.49 and Add.1 Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Indonesia, Mali, Pakistan, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

Resolution 35/207. as proposed by 8 powers, A/35/L.49 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1980, meeting 98, by recorded vote of 101 to 13, with 30 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Burma, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Malawi, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Portugal, Samoa, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Venezuela.

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East,"

Taking into account the support extended to the just causes of the Palestinian people and the other Arab countries in their struggle against Israeli aggression and occupation in order to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights, as affirmed by previous resolutions of the General Assembly relating to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East,

Deeply concerned that the Arab and Palestinian territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem, still remain under illegal Israeli occupation, that the relevant resolutions of the United Nations have not been implemented and that the Palestinian people is still denied the restoration of its land and the exercise of its inalienable national rights in conformity with international law, as reaffirmed by resolutions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law and that Israel must withdraw from all the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem,

Reaffirming further the necessity of establishing a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region, based on full respect for the Charter and the principles of international law,

1. Condemns Israel's continued occupation of Palestinian and other Arab territories, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and renews its call for the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all these occupied territories;

2. Reaffirms its conviction that the question of Palestine is at the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region will be achieved without the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights;

3. Reaffirms further that a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of the parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization as the representative of the Palestinian people;

4. Declares once more that peace in the Middle East is indivisible and that a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem must be based on a comprehensive solution, under the auspices of the United Nations, which ensures complete and unconditional withdrawal from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem, and enables the Palestinian people to exercise its inalienable rights, including the right of return, and the right to self-determination, national independence and the establishment of its independent State in Palestine under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in accordance with resolutions of the United Nations relating to the question of Palestine, in particular General Assembly resolutions ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980 and 35/169 A of 15 December 1980;

5. Rejects all partial agreements and separate treaties which violate the recognized rights of the Palestinian people and contradict the principles of just and comprehensive solutions to the Middle East problem to ensure the establishment of a just peace in the area;

6. Further reaffirms its strong rejection of Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem, declare it as its "capital" and alter its physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and status, considers all these measures and their consequences null and void, requests that they should be rescinded immediately and calls upon all Member States, specialized agencies and other international organisations to abide by the present resolution and all other relevant resolutions, including General Assembly resolution 35/169 E of 15 December 1980;

7. Strongly condemns Israel's aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people as well as its practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, particularly the Syrian Golan Heights, including annexation, the establishment of settlements, assassination attempts and other terrorist, aggressive and repressive measures which are in violation of the Charter and the principles of international law;

8. Calls for strict respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects.

#### Other documents

A/36/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1980-15 June 1981, Chapter 1 E.

## Question of Palestine

## Communications

Numerous communications were addressed during 1980 to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council on different aspects of the question of Palestine.

By a letter of 11 February to the Secretary-General, Pakistan transmitted the resolutions and final communiqué of an extraordinary session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Islamabad, 27-29 January). On the question of Palestine and Jerusalem, the Conference had condemned Israeli aggression and the Egyptian policy of establishing relations with Israel as a threat to the security and independence of the Arab and Moslem countries. It called on all Islamic States to boycott Egypt and to reaffirm their solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and invited them to reaffirm concretely their solidarity with the Arab States for the liberation of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) and all other occupied territories.

By a letter of 28 April to the Secretary-General, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya conveyed the Declaration of the Fourth Summit Conference of the Steadfastness and Confrontation National Front (Tripoli, 12-15 April). The Conference reaffirmed the continued confrontation with Israel, resistance against the Camp David policy and support of PLO as representative of the Palestinian people.

Other communications also transmitted documents that addressed the question of Palestine.

Iraq on 2 May transmitted a letter of 2 April from, and the final statement of, the Second International Conference in Solidarity with the Peasants and People of Palestine (Baghdad, 30 March-2 April).

Jordan on 8 August forwarded the final documents of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers at its second extraordinary session (Amman, 11 and 12 July), devoted to the Palestinian question, at which the Ministers reaffirmed their position on Palestinian rights, Jerusalem, the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

On 20 August, Pakistan transmitted to the Secretary-General the resolutions and final communiqué adopted at the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Islamabad, 17-22 May). The Ministers had considered many aspects of the Palestine question.

By a letter of 29 September to the Secretary-General, Morocco transmitted the final communiqué of a special session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the question of Jerusalem (Fez, 18-20 September). The Confer-

ence affirmed that its members would assist PLO against Israel and support the Palestinian people within and outside their occupied homeland.

On 14 October, Cuba transmitted the communiqué of an extraordinary meeting (New York, 2 and 3 October) of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegations of the non-aligned countries to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth (1980) session. The meeting had expressed satisfaction that a resolution on the question of Palestine had been adopted by an overwhelming majority at the Assembly's seventh emergency special session in July (see p. 385).

By a letter of 27 October, the German Democratic Republic transmitted to the Secretary-General the resolutions adopted on 24 September by the Sixty-seventh Inter-Parliamentary Conference (Berlin, 14-25 September). The Conference condemned Israel's aggressive policy and its initiative to change the status of Jerusalem, and reaffirmed that a just and lasting solution must be based on: the right of the Palestinians to self-determination, national independence and sovereignty and the establishment of their own State; the right of PLO to participate on an equal footing in any efforts concerning the Palestinian question and the Middle East problem; and the right of the Palestinians to repatriation and the recovery of their land and property.

By a letter dated 4 December, Jordan conveyed to the Secretary-General the Final Declaration of the Eleventh Arab Summit Conference (Amman, 25-27 November), which emphasized that the liberation of Arab Jerusalem was a national obligation and reaffirmed support for PLO.

Israel, in letters to the Secretary-General dated 27 June, 31 October and 17 November, objected to material published by the United Nations Secretariat and prepared under the aegis of the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights. Israel considered these to be pseudo-scientific publications which gave a completely misleading version of the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict and/or were filled with factual errors and tendentious material.

Consideration by the Security Council  
(31 March-9 April, 29 and 30 April)

The Security Council held seven meetings between 31 March and 30 April to consider the question of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. On its agenda were two letters to the Council President. The first, dated 6 March, from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the

Palestinian People, referred to a 1979 General Assembly resolution,<sup>27</sup> whereby the Assembly had urged the Council to take a decision as soon as possible on the Committee's 1976 recommendations,<sup>28</sup> endorsed by the Assembly, and had requested the Committee to make the suggestions it deemed appropriate should the Council fail to act by 31 March 1980. The Acting Chairman said the Committee was convinced that concrete action by the Council to implement the Committee's recommendations would lead to tangible progress towards a solution of the Palestinian question. Action by the Council should not be delayed further in the face of the increased intransigence by Israel in establishing and strengthening its settlements in illegally occupied Arab territories.

The second letter, dated 24 March, was from the Chairman of the Committee, who wrote that developments in occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, constituted continuing violation by Israel of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and that the 31 March date envisaged by the Assembly was imminent. He therefore requested that the Council be convened urgently.

When the Council convened, the following Member States were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote: Algeria, Bahrain, Bulgaria, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Guyana, Hungary, India, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Invitations under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure<sup>29</sup> were extended, at their request, to the Chairman and the Rapporteur of the Committee. The Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations was also invited to participate under rule 39, as requested by Tunisia in a letter of 31 March.

The President drew attention to a letter of 27 March from Tunisia requesting that PLO be invited to participate in the Council's deliberations, in accordance with past practice. He added that the proposal was not made pursuant to rule 37<sup>30</sup> or rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, but that, if approved, the invitation would confer on PLO the same rights as those conferred on a Member State when invited to participate pursuant to rule 37.

The representative of the United States requested that the proposed invitation be put to a vote, stating that he had no objection to the participation of PLO, provided it was under rule 39. The proposal was approved by 10 votes to 1 (United States), with 4 abstentions (France, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom).

Opening the debate, the Chairman of the Committee said the Committee's report had been before the Council since 1976. All of its recommendations were based on United Nations resolutions. On two occasions, the Council had dealt with the matter without taking any decision because a Council member had requested that a decision be deferred in view of ongoing negotiations on the Middle East problem. On both occasions, the Committee, wishing to demonstrate its goodwill and its desire to promote the restoration of peace in the region, had agreed to a suspension of the debate. Unfortunately, the Committee's patience had not been rewarded. It appeared that those who had been requesting the deferment were in fact trying to prevent the Council from acting. The General Assembly had on several occasions deplored the Council's immobility in connexion with the question of Palestine. Assembly resolutions, as well as recent developments in the occupied Arab territories, showed that it was necessary and urgent for the Council to take a speedy decision on the Assembly's recommendations.

It was heartening to note that authoritative voices had been heard recently, particularly that of the President of France, in favour of the recognition of the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, as well as its right to have its legitimate representative participate in any negotiation to determine its future. Some other European countries had also taken that position. One permanent member, however, was still using the excuse of not wishing to damage negotiations going on outside the United Nations on the problem of the Middle East, the Chairman said.

A beginning to the solution of the Middle East conflict could be accomplished by adopting a resolution which would recognize the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, as defined by the Assembly. Such a decision would not signify the denial of Israel's rights. The Committee had always felt that what was essentially at stake in the Middle East was the recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people. Israel not only enjoyed its national rights but continually misused them by illegally occupying Arab territories.

Israel said the Committee had been set up for the purpose of bypassing Security Council resolution 242(1967).<sup>31</sup> Therefore, it was not surprising that its recommendations accorded fully with PLO's aims. Nineteen of the 23 members of

<sup>27</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 377, resolution 34/65 A of 29 November 1979.

<sup>28</sup> See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 235.

<sup>29</sup> See footnote 3.

<sup>30</sup> See footnote 2.

<sup>31</sup> See Y.U.N., 1967, p. 257, resolution 242(1967) of 22 November 1967.



the Committee did not have diplomatic relations with Israel and some of them did not recognize Israel's right to exist. The incontrovertible facts were that two States, Jordan and Israel, had been established on the territory which was the Palestine Mandate between the First and Second World Wars, and the Palestinians had long ago achieved self-determination in Jordan. The vast majority of Jordanian citizens were Palestinians, who constituted Jordan's administrative, intellectual and economic elite. The refusal of most Arab States to recognize Israel's right to exist was the core and cause of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Given the long record of Arab hostility and aggression, it was inevitable that before the final boundaries between Israel and Jordan were delineated, there must be a transitional period, which would in itself constitute a confidence-building measure. That was the concept embodied in the Camp David framework with regard to the future of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District and of the Palestinians residing in those areas.

Tunisia stated that it was time for Israel to understand that peace and security could not be brought about through the impairment of the rights of others to existence and liberty, or on any other basis than that of respect for the elementary principles of morality and international law. Force and oppression led nowhere; four wars had not reduced the people of Palestine to silence. More than ever before, they were determined to recover their rights and sovereignty. The Council had the ability to define and put into effect the terms of a peace based on justice and law and to put an end to uncertainty, which constituted the plight of the Palestinian people as well as that of all the peoples of the region.

The USSR charged that Israel was deliberately sabotaging the implementation of the resolutions relevant to a just settlement of the problem of Palestine. Along with Israel, those who had been encouraging that country's expansionist policy bore a heavy responsibility for undermining the efforts leading to a just solution. The Egyptian-Israeli treaty could only be viewed as a means of legitimizing Israel's presence on land seized by force of arms. As to the so-called administrative autonomy, it only aimed at consolidating Israel's domination over the occupied Palestinian lands, at preventing the self-determination of the Palestinian people and at excluding PLO from participation in a solution to the Palestinian problem. Israel would never have dared to disregard the demands of the Security Council had it not received all forms of assistance, in particular from the United States. By blocking the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, the United States

had been impeding a just Middle East settlement and the establishment of a lasting peace. The Council must do its duty and support the inalienable rights of those people.

China said that, since the beginning of the year, Israeli authorities had stepped up their pursuit of policies of aggression, expansion and annexation. By their statements and acts, they had made it clear that their reactionary stand on perpetuating their occupation of Arab territories and negating the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people had not changed. China strongly condemned Israel for those policies and resolutely supported the Palestinian people in their just struggle to regain their national rights, including the rights to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to establish their own State.

Bangladesh and the German Democratic Republic reviewed the principles on which a solution to the Middle East problem must be based and reaffirmed support of the recommendations of the Palestinian Rights Committee.

Zambia stated that any serious initiative to solve the Middle East question would not succeed unless it realized the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. Also, it was imperative that PLO be both recognized and enabled to participate in that solution on an equal footing with other parties. Israel would meaningfully contribute to peace and justice in the Middle East by accepting the reality of the existence of PLO.

Jamaica thought there had been a failure to recognize, through positive action by the Council, the political rights of the Palestinian people. It was therefore necessary, in order to give impetus to the efforts towards a comprehensive solution to the Middle East problems, to remedy the deficiencies of past pronouncements and open the way to a principled and realistic approach. The Council had a serious responsibility and a duty in this matter.

The Niger said that Assembly resolutions must be followed up vigorously in the Council and translated into a courageous resolution in which the rights of the Palestinian people were finally recognized, proclaimed and protected. The Niger supported the recommendations of the Palestinian Rights Committee and called for talks, on the basis of those recommendations, between Israel and PLO, which more than 110 countries had recognized as the authentic representative of the Palestinian people.

The President, speaking as the representative of Mexico, said the international community had reached certain irreversible conclusions, namely that: there could be no just and lasting peace in the Middle East without a recognition

of the right of every nation in the area to an independent existence; the self-determination of the Palestinian people entailed the full exercise of its national rights; Israel must withdraw from the territories occupied by force since 1967; and PLO was the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Mexico believed the Council was dealing with fundamental principles on which the existence of a nation as well as the maintenance of peace depended.

The Council also heard statements by the representatives of Algeria, Bahrain, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Guyana, Hungary, India, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian SSR, the United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen and Yugoslavia. In addition, it heard the representatives of PLO and the League of Arab States.

These speakers supported the recommendations of the Palestinian Rights Committee. India expressed hope that the Council would act on them in order to bring peace and justice to the region. Jordan said that, in the event the Council could not reach unanimity, the international community was determined to call for an emergency special session of the General Assembly. What they saw as Israel's scorn for the decisions of the United Nations, as most recently exemplified in its action concerning Jerusalem, was pointed out by many. Morocco said Israel must have the courage to set aside its expansionist, annexationist designs; Israel's alleged desire for peace could not be reconciled with its practices that violated the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

Step-by-step and partial approaches, in the opinion of Guyana, Hungary, and others, had done nothing to advance the cause of Middle East peace; instead they had allowed the occupying power to consolidate its hold on the occupied territories.

Egypt, referring to criticism by a number of speakers of the Camp David accords and of the Egypt-Israel peace treaty, categorically rejected allusions calling in question its commitment to the Palestinian cause. Those accords, it stated, constituted a first step and not the final settlement.

The PLO representative said the Camp David accords had been conceived in such a way as to ignore the rights of the Palestinian people. The Council was called on to take a decision on recommendations of the Palestinian Rights Committee regarding that people's rights to self-determination, national independence and sovereignty, which had been endorsed on several occasions in the General Assembly by an overwhelming majority. At its 1979 session, the As-

sembly had declared that the Camp David accords and other agreements had no validity in so far as they purported to determine the future of the Palestinian people and territories occupied by Israel since 1967. Statements to that effect had also been made by conferences of the non-aligned countries and the Organization of African Unity. The President of France on 3 March 1980, he continued, had expressed his conviction that the question of Palestine was not a refugee problem but that of a people which should be enabled to exercise its right to self-determination. Such developments as well as other constructive positions on the part of a number of European leaders were appreciated by PLO. It was noteworthy that the United States had recognized that there would be no comprehensive peace in the Middle East until the Palestinian problem, in all its aspects, was resolved. While the world was moving in the right direction for peace, Israel was nullifying even the so-called autonomy in the occupied territories through practices and policies there. The Council was legally committed to restoring the rights of the Palestinian people.

On 28 April, Tunisia submitted a draft resolution whereby the Council would affirm: that the Palestinian people should be enabled to exercise its inalienable national right to self-determination, including the right to establish an independent State in Palestine; the right of Palestinian refugees to return to their homes and live in peace with their neighbours; and the right of those choosing not to return to receive equitable compensation for their property. The Council would also: reaffirm that Israel should withdraw from all Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem; decide that appropriate arrangements should be established to guarantee the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all States in the area, including the sovereign independent State of Palestine, and the right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries; decide that these provisions should be taken fully into account in all international efforts and conferences organized within the United Nations framework for the establishment of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East; and request the Secretary-General to take all the necessary steps, as soon as possible, for the implementation of the resolution and to report on the progress achieved. The Council would also decide to convene within six months to consider the Secretary-General's report and pursue its implementation responsibilities.

On 30 April the Council voted on the draft resolution, which received 10 votes in favour to 1 against (United States), with 4 abstentions

(France, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom), and was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member.

The Council heard statements by a number of members in connexion with the vote.

The Philippines said that just as Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973)<sup>32</sup> recognized Israel's right to a secure existence as a State, so must be recognized the same right of the Palestinian people. Palestinian refugees wishing to return to their homes and live in peace with their neighbours should be able to do so and those choosing not to return should receive just compensation.

Portugal noted with regret that there remained too many different views about the best way for the Council to approach the question before it, a way that would make possible a broad consensus in support of the Palestinian cause. It considered that no all-encompassing search for peace in the Middle East could be undertaken without first taking into consideration the legitimate national and political rights of the Palestinian people.

Norway said it supported Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973) as a basis for a just and lasting Middle East peace. It had given full support to the Camp David agreements as an important first step towards a comprehensive settlement. On the other hand, progress seemed to have been rather modest in the talks on autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza. Whatever their outcome, the Palestinian issue would remain the key issue which had to be solved to achieve a comprehensive settlement. The question of Palestinian participation in future negotiations raised the question of the role of PLO. No other organization, group or individual could claim to be more representative of the Palestinian people. It was difficult to envisage real progress without PLO's participation. As to the draft resolution, Norway believed it would have been advisable to await a larger measure of agreement before taking a decision. In addition, it considered the text to be unbalanced and to prejudge the outcome of future negotiations.

The United States said the Palestinian dimension was one of the crucial issues to be resolved in the context of a comprehensive settlement. Accordingly, the Camp David accords called for the solution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects. Intensive negotiations were going on to provide for the security of Israel and to fulfil the commitment in the Camp David framework to establish full autonomy for the people of the West Bank and Gaza during a transitional period, pending further negotiations to resolve the final status of those territories. If successful, negotiations would provide the Palestinians living in those areas with a real opportunity to

manage their own lives for the first time in history. On an issue of such importance, the Council should not be distracted by approaches that offered no prospect for practical progress. Nor should the Council adopt an approach which did not endorse resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973).

The United Kingdom said its decision to abstain in the vote was taken solely because of the timing of the resolution; its substance was not considered. That should not be taken as a sign that the United Kingdom was not interested in the active search for a peaceful and just settlement in the Middle East, did not accept that the right of the Palestinians to determine their own future lay at the heart of the problem, or did not believe that Israel had a right to exist within secure boundaries. On the contrary, the question had been discussed at a 28 April meeting in Luxembourg of the heads of State and Government and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the European Community, when the Ministers were directed to submit a report on the Middle East problem to the next session of the European Council, to be held at Venice, Italy, in June (see p. 371).

The representative of France recalled that on several occasions his country had emphasized the need for a settlement of the Palestinian problem if peace and security were to be established in the Middle East. On 8 March, the President of France had stated that the right of each State in the region to live in peace within secure, recognized and guaranteed borders must be confirmed, and that France understood in that connexion the legitimate concerns of Israel. He had further stated that Israel must recognize that its occupation of Arab territories prevented it from establishing peaceful relations with its neighbours. Also, the true nature of the Palestine problem must be recognized, the problem of a people aspiring to exist. That people must be able to take a decision on their own destiny and to possess a homeland. The President of France had said that the implementation of those conditions for peace required the co-operation of all the parties concerned. As that did not currently exist, the French representative said, a postponement seemed the best course. France had been unstinting in its efforts to have that view conceded and to spare the Council a deadlock. Everything possible must be done to establish conditions that would enable the Council to take up again, under favourable conditions, the question of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. The European Community had in mind the

<sup>32</sup>See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 213, resolution 338(1973) of 22 October 1973.

search for a common position leading to a new initiative when the necessary conditions had been met.

Seventh emergency special session of the General Assembly

On 1 July, Senegal requested the Secretary-General to convene an emergency special session of the General Assembly to discuss the question of Palestine, as the Security Council had again failed to take a decision on the recommendations of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. Senegal stated that the Committee, over which it presided, had been authorized by the Assembly to make appropriate recommendations in the event the Council failed to act. The Committee had consequently decided to request the emergency special session to discuss an agenda item entitled "Question of Palestine." The Secretary-General transmitted the letter to Member States requesting them to inform him whether they concurred with the request.

By a letter of 20 July, Israel replied that the holding of such an emergency special session would be illegal as the two essential prerequisites laid down by resolution 377 A (V) entitled "Uniting for Peace"<sup>33</sup> had not been met. Those prerequisites were: deliberations by the Security Council on a matter where there appeared to be a threat to peace, breach of peace, or act of aggression; and a veto by a permanent Council member after such deliberations. In view of this, any resolution adopted at the session would be equally illegal.

On 21 July, the Secretary-General informed Member States that the majority of Members had concurred in Senegal's request.

On the same date, Israel informed the President of the General Assembly that it would not take part on 22 July in the proceedings of the emergency special session since it coincided with the Jewish fast of Tisha b'Av. Also on 21 July, Sri Lanka transmitted a message from its President restating his and his people's view that the question of Palestine was the core of the Middle East problem.

By a letter dated 22 July, Cuba transmitted the part of the Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held in 1979 which related to the situation in the Middle East and the question of Palestine.

On 25 July, Egypt conveyed a letter of 12 September 1979 from its Minister for Foreign Affairs to Fidel Castro in his capacity as President of the Sixth Conference, in connexion with certain insertions in the Final Declaration. In this letter, Egypt rejected the distortion of its foreign

policy which was depicted as a violation of non-aligned principles.

By a letter of 23 July, Algeria requested that the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States be given the opportunity to address the Assembly at its emergency special session.

General Assembly discussion

The General Assembly at its seventh emergency special session considered the question of Palestine between 22 and 29 July 1980. Opening the debate, the President of the session stated that the problem of Palestine was an issue universally accepted as the core of the Middle East conflict. The objective of the session should be to put an end to the suffering of the Palestinian people by striving for a solution which would enable them to exercise their legitimate right to self-determination, including the right to an independent State. It should be the aim of the session to strive for the scrupulous application of the principle of the non-admissibility of the occupation of territory by force and consequently for Israel's total withdrawal, and to work for the creation of conditions which would guarantee independence to all States of the area.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People deplored the United States veto on 30 April in the Security Council during the debate on the rights of the Palestinian people. The non-aligned countries had decided at their meeting in Havana, Cuba, in 1979 to request an emergency special session, should the Council fail to act because of a lack of unanimity among its permanent members, he said. The Committee considered that the convening of the emergency session was useful and timely. The Chairman believed that, without a solution to the Palestinian question, there would be no solution to the Middle East problem. In this context, he added, resolution 242(1967)<sup>34</sup> was inappropriate; if supplemented, it should include the right to self-determination, national independence and the creation of a sovereign State in Palestine, and the right of the refugees to return to their countries, as recognized by the Assembly.

With regard to the Camp David accords, he stated that the validity of agreements purporting to solve the problem of Palestine required that they be within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations and United Nations resolutions, on the basis of the full attainment and exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. He strongly condemned Israel's occupation of Arab and Palestinian territories and the

<sup>33</sup> See Y.U.N., 1950, p. 193, resolution 377 A (V) of 3 November 1950.

<sup>34</sup> See footnote 31.

establishment of settlements. Recourse to coercive measures under the Charter, he said, would become inevitable if Israel refused to follow the decision the emergency special session would take.

The Rapporteur of the Committee recalled the considerations that had prompted the Committee's recommendations, including: the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people; the right to existence and the legitimate security interests of all States in the region; the acceptance of all decisions taken by the United Nations on this question; and an enhanced potential role of the Organization in promoting a negotiated solution.

The PLO observer rejected the Camp David accords and the separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel as a conspiracy against justice and peace. In his view, the emergency special session represented a last chance, before an explosion, to enable the Palestinian people to achieve their right to return, to self-determination, independence and sovereignty and to the establishment of their own State. The Palestinian people could not attain those rights through the Security Council as a result of self-interested imperialistic alliances.

The Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference expressed the opinion that the basis for a solution to the Palestine question already existed in the partition plan of 1947 which recognized the existence of an independent Palestinian State,<sup>35</sup> in successive decisions by the Security Council and the General Assembly, in the will of the Palestinian people to establish an independent State on the land of their ancestors and, finally, in support for the Palestinian people and the recognition of PLO as their sole legitimate representative. The least that was expected by the Islamic people, he said, was an attitude that could dissuade Israel by using the sanctions set forth in Chapter VII of the Charter,<sup>36</sup> including the suspension of its membership in the United Nations if it continued to ignore the relevant decisions and refused to evacuate the Arab territories occupied after the 1967 war.

During the debate, most Members, including Guyana, India, Indonesia, Morocco and Seychelles, variously made the points that a comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem entailed: the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights, including their right to establish an independent State in their own homeland and their right to return to their homes; Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal from all occupied territories, including Jerusalem; and the guaranteed right of all States in the region to live within secure borders. Essential for a peaceful solution, they thought, was not only the recognition of PLO as the sole lawful rep-

resentative of the Palestinian people, but also its equal participation in any peace negotiations. They urged the Assembly to examine the recommendations of the Committee on Palestinian Rights with a view to adopting and implementing them.

Pakistan said the Assembly must firmly demand that Israel withdraw from all the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and it must establish an appropriate machinery to give effect to this demand and place the Palestinian people, led by PLO, in possession of the evacuated territories, including Jerusalem.

Kuwait, Qatar and the Sudan were among those which contended that the Camp David accords were directed against the Palestinian people and the interests of the Arab States.

Israel reiterated its opinion that the emergency special session was both illegal and preposterous since the prerequisites laid down by resolution 377 A (V)<sup>37</sup> had not been met. Therefore, any resolution adopted would be equally illegal. The Arab refusal to recognize Israel's right to exist had always been and remained the core and cause of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Because of the Arab refusal to make peace with Israel, it had not been possible in three decades to conduct serious negotiations about the conflict in all its aspects. The elements for a comprehensive solution had only come together at Camp David. The Camp David framework was based on Council resolution 242(1967), which remained the only agreed basis for peace negotiations in the Middle East. Only when the Arabs sat down and negotiated with Israel, on the basis of recognition and mutual respect, would a comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict in all its aspects be achieved.

Austria recalled the many efforts to find a solution to the Middle East problem within as well as outside the United Nations. All had failed. Austria did not wish to belittle the Camp David accords, but the further steps for a comprehensive, just and lasting peace had not been forthcoming. In Austria's view, any lasting solution needed the following elements: first, the recognition of all States in the area to exist within safe and secure boundaries and of the national rights of the Palestinian people; second, the right of the Palestinians to choose those who should negotiate on their behalf; and third, withdrawal of Israel from the territories occupied in 1967.

For Sweden, a just solution to the Palestine

<sup>35</sup> See Y.U.N., 1947-48, p. 247, resolution 181 A (II) of 29 November 1947.

<sup>36</sup> For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

<sup>37</sup> See footnote 33.

question was the prerequisite for lasting peace. Any settlement must contemplate Israel's right to exist within secure borders, as well as recognize the Palestinians' national rights and include an agreement on the status of Jerusalem.

Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, the USSR and other Eastern European countries stated that the crux of the Middle East problem was the question of restoring the full rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return and their right to national independence and sovereignty in Palestine, in accordance with the United Nations Charter. The Palestine Liberation Organization, as their sole legitimate representative, had won general, international recognition and, further, was recognized as one of the principal parties to a Middle East settlement.

These countries denounced the Israeli settlement policy as well as the situation in East Jerusalem. In their opinion, the Camp David accords could not serve any useful purpose since PLO had not participated in those deliberations. The basis for a Middle East settlement, they said, could be no other than the unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all occupied territories, including East Jerusalem, the implementation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the establishment of an independent State, and the ensurance of the right of all States in the region to a secure and independent existence and development.

The Assembly, they said, should adopt such decisions as would stress the necessity of immediate implementation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and should demonstrate its determination to apply to Israel the strictest coercive measures provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter should Israel continue to refuse to implement relevant United Nations decisions.

Luxembourg, on behalf of the European Community members, reaffirmed the principles of the declaration they had made at Venice on 13 June (see p. 371). In their view, the right of all States in the region, including Israel, to existence and security, and justice for all peoples, which implied recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, were essential to a comprehensive settlement. They were convinced that occupation of territory by force should cease and that the Israeli settlements on occupied Arab territories were a serious obstacle to peace. Any change in the status of Jerusalem could not be accepted by the Community's members, which believed that a climate of confidence had to be created and that PLO must be involved in negotiations for a just solution. Those members had always supported resolution 242(1967)

even though it was not adequate with regard to the Palestinian people. None the less, the basic principles of that resolution continued to be fundamental for any settlement.

China expressed the hope that the members of the European Community would work together with the third world countries and continue to make a positive contribution to promoting a Middle East settlement. It emphasized the right of all countries in the area to independence and existence and the right of free access to the Holy Places in Jerusalem.

The United States considered that the negotiations at Camp David were more than a start. There was a long way to go before a just and lasting peace was assured, but the United States believed a major step had been taken. What better alternative did those who opposed it suggest? The proposals circulated at the emergency special session (see following subsection) were one-sided and did not offer a realistic alternative. They were not founded on resolution 242(1967), the only agreed basis for a settlement in the Middle East. Further, they made no attempt to understand Israel's concern for its security. The United States reiterated that it was not satisfied with partial solutions; all aspects of the conflict must be resolved and the Palestinian people must be able to participate through negotiations in the determination of their future.

Lebanon stated that the Palestinian problem had the same context as the Lebanese problem and that peace in Palestine depended on peace in Lebanon and on Lebanese independence and sovereignty. There could be no peace in the Middle East at Lebanon's expense and as long as the Palestinian revolution pursued its quest for a land and a State.

For Egypt, the Camp David accords represented a means to an end and not an end in themselves. Egypt's endeavour could create a climate conducive to Palestinian self-determination. Egypt rejected all Israeli measures adopted in implementation of its colonial settlement policy and held Arab rights in Jerusalem to be incontestable. It had adopted an approach based on the following principles: the settlement had to be peaceful and comprehensive; it had to be based on the principles of justice and international law; it had to reflect the provisions of the United Nations Charter and to conform to United Nations resolutions, in particular Security Council resolution 242(1967); and it should not overlook recent diplomatic efforts.

Egypt's approval of the solution to the Palestine question was based on the following principles: Israel should withdraw to pre-June 1967 lines, including withdrawal from East Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip; its withdrawal should be

complete, including military forces, the dismantling of Israeli settlements and removal of settlers; the security of the Palestinian people and of the people of Israel should be on an equal footing; and the Palestinian people should be enabled to exercise its inalienable and fundamental right to self-determination, without external interference, including the right to establish an independent State on the West Bank and Gaza.

#### Decisions of the General Assembly

On 29 July, the Assembly, by a roll-call vote requested by Iraq of 112 to 7, with 24 abstentions, adopted resolution ES-7/2 on the question of Palestine. The text was sponsored by 52 Members (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

The Assembly, by the preamble to this resolution, stated its conviction that the failure to solve the question of Palestine posed a grave threat to international peace and security, and noted with regret and concern that the Security Council had failed to take a decision, as a result of the negative vote of the United States, on the recommendations of the Committee on Palestinian Rights.

By the operative part, the Assembly reaffirmed: that a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East could not be established without the withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied territories, including Jerusalem, and without a just solution to the problem of Palestine on the basis of the attainment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people; the inalienable right of the Palestinians to return to their homes and property in Palestine; their right to self-determination and to establish their own independent sovereign State; the right of PLO to participate on an equal footing in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East; and the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force. It called on Israel to start withdrawing from the occupied territories before 15 November.

The Assembly demanded that Israel comply fully with Security Council resolution 465(1980) of 1 March, which determined that all measures taken by Israel to change the character and status of the occupied territories had no legal validity (see p. 409), and with all United Nations resolutions relevant to the historic character of Jerusalem.

The Assembly expressed its opposition to the resettlement of the Palestinians outside their homeland and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to implement the recommendations of the Committee on Palestinian Rights, as a basis for the solution to the question of Palestine. The Assembly then requested the Security Council, in the event of non-

compliance by Israel, to adopt effective measures under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

Also on 29 July, a resolution on the work of the Committee on Palestinian Rights was adopted by a recorded vote of 112 to 5, with 26 abstentions. By this resolution—ES-7/3—which was sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cape Verde, Cuba, Guyana, Iraq, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Qatar, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia, the Assembly expressed great appreciation for the studies on the various aspects of the question of Palestine published by the Secretariat's Special Unit on Palestinian Rights under the Committee's guidance, and requested the Committee to study thoroughly the reasons for Israel's refusal to comply with relevant United Nations resolutions and to report to the Assembly at its regular 1980 session, which was to convene in September.

In explanation of vote on the resolutions, Luxembourg stated that the European Community members did not wish to prejudge the contacts they would be making in the near future, and had abstained. Japan emphasized that its abstentions in no way contradicted the principles it believed were essential for a just and lasting solution to the Middle East problem. Haiti, which also abstained, thought the recommendations calling for Israel's unconditional withdrawal would take the parties farther away from peaceful negotiations.

Bolivia, which voted in favour of resolution ES-7/2, expressed some reservations concerning the provisions calling for Israeli withdrawal. Trinidad and Tobago, though voting in favour, saw a certain imbalance in the text. Albania voted in favour in spite of its reservations with regard to some of the resolutions referred to in the text. Singapore, Thailand and Uruguay supported the resolution on the understanding that Israel's right to existence was recognized as irreversible.

By a letter of 22 July, Viet Nam forwarded to the Secretary-General a message of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, asking that the Credentials Committee reject the credentials submitted by Democratic Kampuchea. Democratic Kampuchea objected, by a letter of 23 July. The Credentials Committee, on 25 July, approved without vote a proposal of its Chairman to accept the credentials of all representatives. It set forth in its report the reservations expressed by some Members concerning the credentials of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea (USSR) as well as those relating to the credentials of the delegations of Afghanistan (China, Pakistan, United States) and Chile (USSR).

On the Chairman's proposal, the Committee also approved, without vote on 25 July, a draft resolution by which the Assembly would approve the Committee's report. The Assembly adopted this text on 29 July, also without vote, as resolution ES-7/I.

Speaking after adoption of the resolution, the Ukrainian SSR, on behalf also of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and the USSR, said they believed that the sole legitimate Government in Kampuchea was that of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea—a view shared by the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam. Democratic Kampuchea said it objected to the presence of Viet Nam in the United Nations and all related bodies.

#### Report of the Committee on Palestinian Rights

In its 1980 report to the General Assembly, submitted on 22 September, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People reviewed its activities during the year. It noted that the Assembly had in November 1979<sup>38</sup> again urged the Security Council to take a decision as soon as possible on the Committee's 1976 recommendations designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise its inalienable rights.<sup>39</sup> Since the Council had not taken action on those recommendations by 31 March 1980, the deadline set by the Assembly in 1979, the Committee's Acting Chairman had initiated consultations with the Council President to urge early action by the Council. In response, the Council had considered the question of Palestine in March and April (see p. 377), when a resolution presented to the Council was not adopted because of the negative vote of a permanent member. The Committee had therefore recommended that the question of Palestine should be discussed by the Assembly at an emergency special session (see preceding section).

The Committee noted that the Assembly, by resolution ES-712 adopted at the emergency special session, had reaffirmed the principles that had guided the Committee in formulating its recommendations, which concerned, among other things: the establishment by the Security Council of a timetable for Israeli withdrawal; measures to be taken by the United Nations during and after the withdrawal, including the possibility of setting up temporary peace-keeping forces; measures to facilitate the return of displaced Palestinians to their homes; and action to be taken by the Council on the question of Israeli settlements. The Committee once more urged the Council to take action on those recom-

mendations and drew the Assembly's attention to its opinion that the Camp David accords, to the extent that they did not take into consideration the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and had been negotiated without PLO participation, contravened Assembly resolutions of 7 December 1978<sup>40</sup> and 29 November 1979.<sup>41</sup>

The report also reviewed relevant action taken by other organizations and the Committee's representation at international meetings. It noted that two seminars on Palestinian rights had been organized by the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, the first at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 14 to 18 July, and the second at Vienna, Austria, from 25 to 29 August.

#### International Day of Solidarity

with the Palestinian People (29 November)

The Committee on Palestinian Rights reported to the General Assembly that the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People was commemorated in 1980 on 28 November, as the scheduled date of 29 November fell on a Saturday. The Committee had held two special meetings at United Nations Headquarters, New York, during which more than 60 statements and messages were heard. Statements were made by the Chairman of the Committee, the Secretary-General, the President of the Security Council, a PLO representative, the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Chairmen of the Special Committee against Apartheid, of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories and of the regional groups of Member States at the United Nations, and others. Messages were read from the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement and heads of State or Government or Foreign Ministers of more than 40 countries. The Day of Solidarity was also observed at Geneva. The speakers at that meeting included the Chairmen of the Arab group of United Nations Member States and of the Islamic Conference, and the Mayor of Nablus.

Further consideration by the General Assembly

The General Assembly again considered the question of Palestine during its regular 1980 session at nine plenary meetings held between 1 and 15 December. On 15 December, it adopted five resolutions—35/169 A-E—on the question. It thereby reaffirmed the principles on which a just and lasting Middle East peace must be based, endorsed the recommendations of the

<sup>38</sup> See footnote 27.

<sup>39</sup> See footnote 28.

<sup>40</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 342, resolution 33/28 A.

<sup>41</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 377, resolution 34/65 B.



Palestinian Rights Committee, demanded Israel's compliance with its resolutions, expressed opposition to partial agreements, decided not to recognize an Israeli "Basic Law" proclaiming a change in the character and status of Jerusalem and requested the Committee and the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights to continue their work.

#### Reports of the Secretary-General

In pursuance of Assembly resolution ES-7/2, adopted on 29 July 1980 during the seventh emergency special session (see p. 385), the Secretary-General reported to the Assembly at its 1980 regular session on the implementation of that resolution.

He had requested Israel on 30 July to inform him of the measures taken or envisaged to implement resolution ES-7/2. On 4 November, Israel had replied that Security Council resolution 242(1967) was the only agreed basis for a negotiated settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. In this connexion, it added, its Minister for Foreign Affairs had stated during the general debate of the current session that the Camp David framework—which was based on resolution 242(1967)—was the only approach possible. In accordance with that framework, negotiations had been taking place for the attainment of full autonomy for the Palestinian Arab inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza.

The Secretary-General stated that, in paragraph 13 of resolution ES-7/2, the Assembly had requested the Council, in the event of non-compliance by Israel, to adopt effective measures under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. By a note of 5 August, the Secretary-General had brought this to the attention of the Council.

The Secretary-General said that in pursuance of other provisions of resolution ES-7/2 he had, in consultation with the Bureau of the Committee on Palestinian Rights, given careful consideration as to what measures he could take towards the implementation of the Committee's recommendations. He noted that, in the event of the Security Council's establishing a timetable for Israel's complete withdrawal from areas occupied in 1967, contingency plans for the setting up of temporary peace-keeping forces could be presented to the Council without delay. With regard to the return of displaced Palestinians, the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) had reiterated that, given the authority, funds and co-operation of the Governments concerned, UNRWA would be capable of providing assistance promptly, efficiently and economically. With respect to other measures referred to in the recom-

mendations of the Committee, the Secretary-General stated that they could be taken only after Israel's withdrawal.

In another report to the Assembly, dated 24 October, the Secretary-General reviewed all aspects of the Middle East situation, including that of Palestinian rights. He described, in that connexion, the decisions of the 1979 Assembly session, the March/April 1980 meetings of the Security Council and the decisions of the Assembly's seventh emergency special session, and referred to communications on the subject received during the year.

#### General Assembly discussion

The Chairman of the Palestinian Rights Committee, addressing the General Assembly on 1 December, recalled that at its July session the Assembly, by resolution ES-7/2, had called on Israel to begin by 15 November 1980 to withdraw from the Arab and Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem. Once again, he said, Israel was refusing to comply and was hiding behind the framework of the Camp David agreement. If Israel refused to heed the voice of reason, he added, the Assembly must resolve to apply the sanctions provided for in the United Nations Charter, in the event that the Security Council failed to do so.

The Committee's Rapporteur, formally introducing the Committee's report, emphasized that a start in implementing the recommended phased approach through the Council, where all the interested parties could be involved, should be delayed no longer.

The observer of PLO called for the imposition of sanctions on Israel in view of its persistent non-compliance with relevant United Nations resolutions, in particular resolution ES-7/2 which, among other things, had called for Israel to begin to withdraw from occupied territory by 15 November.

Luxembourg, on behalf of the member States of the European Community, reiterated the view that a just solution to the Palestinian question was an essential element of a global settlement in the Middle East. The nine States were opposed to Israeli settlements in occupied territories, as well as to recent Israeli laws aimed at changing the status of Jerusalem.

Egypt stated that the Camp David agreements represented an important step towards the implementation of Security Council resolution 42(1967) and constituted a corner-stone for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem. They made it possible for the Palestinian people to exercise autonomy for a determined period, preparing the way for them to exercise their right to self-determination, and

making it possible for contacts to exist between the Palestinian people and Israel in a framework of peaceful coexistence, co-operation and mutual respect.

The representative of Israel said the question of the Palestinian Arabs formed one of the many complex elements of the Arab-Israeli conflict as a whole. To discuss it in isolation and disregard interrelated aspects could only imperil progress. He reiterated Israel's view that Jordan was the Palestinian Arab State where the Palestinian Arabs had achieved their self-determination. The Arab States, he added, had never given up their final objective of liquidating Israel. Certain Arab States had put PLO in charge of an attempt to transform Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District into platforms for terror, sabotage and subversion. Israel would not offer PLO a free hand in those territories. He also reiterated Israel's view that the programme of autonomy proposed for the Palestinian Arab inhabitants of those areas, as accepted in principle in the Camp David accords, was the first practical proposal advanced to provide a dignified solution for their needs.

The USSR and other Eastern European States reiterated their opposition to the Camp David accords and to the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty. They praised the work of the Palestinian Rights Committee and considered that the Assembly should once more reaffirm that the Palestinian problem was the core of the Middle East problem and should reaffirm the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, especially their rights to return to their country and their homes, to self-determination without foreign interference, to sovereignty and national independence and to establish their own independent State under PLO leadership. The Byelorussian SSR and others of this group of States called for the imposition of sanctions against Israel under Chapter VII of the Charter. Similar views were expressed by Afghanistan, Algeria, Cuba, Viet Nam and others.

China restated its support for the principles endorsed by the Assembly in connexion with the Palestine question and expressed appreciation for the work of the Committee. The struggle of the Palestinian and Arab people for the restoration of their national rights and recovery of their lost territories was closely linked with the resistance to super-power expansion and rivalry in the Middle East. Until that was discontinued and Israel desisted from aggression, it would be difficult for genuine peace and stability to prevail there.

Many other Members, including Bangladesh, Burundi, India, Malaysia, Mali, Turkey, Uganda and Yugoslavia, endorsed the recommendations of the Committee, which they be-

lieved to constitute a realistic basis for the solution of the Palestine question.

Reaffirmation of support for the rights of the Palestinians was voiced by the majority of speakers, Japan, Nigeria and Sierra Leone among them.

Also mentioned during the debate was opposition to the support given by the United States to Israel, which Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Kuwait, Somalia and many others considered a major obstacle to a peaceful solution of the Palestine problem.

#### Decisions of the General Assembly

On 15 December 1980, the General Assembly adopted five resolutions—35/169 A-E—on aspects of the question of Palestine.

By resolution 35/169 A, the Assembly expressed grave concern that no just solution to the Palestine problem had been achieved and that Security Council resolution 242(1967) did not provide for the future and the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. It reaffirmed that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East could not be established without the attainment of their rights, including the right to return and the right to self-determination, national independence and sovereignty in Palestine.

The Assembly stressed that PLO was the representative of the Palestinian people and called for it to be invited to participate in all United Nations deliberations on the Middle East on an equal footing with other parties. It endorsed the recommendations of the Committee on Palestinian Rights, which were annexed to the resolution, strongly reaffirmed its repeated endorsement of those recommendations, and drew the attention of the Security Council to the need for urgent action thereon. It also reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Palestinians to return to their homes and property in Palestine, their rights in Palestine to self-determination, to national independence and sovereignty and to establish an independent State.

The Assembly demanded that Israel withdraw from all territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem, and that it fully comply with Security Council resolution 465(1980) of 1 March (see p. 409), which determined that all measures to change the character and status of the occupied territories had no validity, as well as with all resolutions relevant to Jerusalem.

The Assembly expressed its opposition to all policies and plans aimed at the resettlement of Palestinians outside their homeland and condemned Israel for its non-compliance with all relevant United Nations resolutions. Finally, it requested the Security Council to convene to consider adopting effective measures under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

Operative paragraph 13, containing this final request, was adopted by a separate recorded vote of 94 to 19, with 34 abstentions. The text of the resolution as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 98 to 16, with 32 abstentions; it was sponsored by 31 Members (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below). An amendment by Malta to the language of the first operative paragraph was accepted by the sponsors.

By resolution 35/169 B, the Assembly reaffirmed its rejection of those provisions of the Camp David accords which ignored, infringed, violated or denied the rights of the Palestinian people. It expressed strong opposition to all partial agreements and separate treaties which constituted a flagrant violation of that people's rights, Charter principles and resolutions adopted in various international forums on the Palestinian issue, as well as the principles of international law, and declared that all agreements and separate treaties had no validity in so far as they purported to determine the future of the Palestinian people and of the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967. The Assembly declared that no State had the right to undertake any actions, measures or negotiations that could affect the future of the Palestinian people, its inalienable rights and the occupied Palestinian territories without the participation of PLO on an equal footing.

Resolution 35/169 B, sponsored by 26 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), was adopted by a recorded vote of 86 to 22, with 40 abstentions.

By resolution 35/169 C, sponsored by 31 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) and adopted by a recorded vote of 120 to 3, with 23 abstentions, the Assembly expressed appreciation to the Committee on Palestinian Rights and requested it to keep the situation relating to the question of Palestine under review and to report and make suggestions to the Assembly or the Security Council. It authorized the Committee to continue to promote the implementation of its recommendations and requested the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine and other United Nations bodies associated with the question to co-operate fully with the Committee. It decided to circulate the Committee's report to all competent United Nations bodies and urged them to take action as appropriate.

By resolution 35/169 D, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights continued to discharge its tasks and to keep under constant review the question of strengthening the Special Unit. It further requested him to ensure the continued co-operation of the Department of Public Information and other Secretariat units in enabling the Special Unit to perform its tasks,

invited all Governments and organizations to co-operate with the Committee and the Unit, and noted with appreciation the action taken by Member States to observe annually on 29 November the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People and the issuance by them of special postage stamps for the occasion. Resolution 35/169 D, sponsored by 32 Member States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), was adopted by a recorded vote of 120 to 4, with 23 abstentions.

By the preamble to resolution 35/169 E, the Assembly reaffirmed all relevant United Nations decisions on the status of Jerusalem and that the acquisition of territory by force was inadmissible, and noted the specific status of Jerusalem and the need for protection of the Holy Places in the city. It expressed deep concern over the enactment in the Israeli Knesset of a "basic law" proclaiming a change in the character and status of the Holy City.

By the operative section, the Assembly censured in the strongest terms the enactment by Israel of the "Basic Law" on Jerusalem, affirmed that the enactment constituted a violation of international law and determined that all legislative and administrative measures taken by Israel to alter the character and status of Jerusalem were null and void and a serious obstruction to peace in the Middle East. The Assembly decided not to recognize the "Basic Law" and such other actions by Israel that sought to alter the character and status of Jerusalem, called on all States, specialized agencies and other international organizations to comply with this resolution and urged them not to conduct any business not in conformity with it.

Resolution 35/169 E, sponsored by 32 Member States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), was adopted by a recorded vote of 143 to 1, with 4 abstentions.

A number of Members spoke in explanation of vote. In connexion with resolution 35/169 A, the following States expressed reservations at what they termed the negative reference to Security Council resolution 242(1967) which they deemed to be the only viable basis for a just and comprehensive Middle East peace: Argentina, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, Haiti, Lesotho, Norway, Panama, Peru, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, Uruguay, Zaire.

Reservations concerning resolution 35/169 B were based by a number of Members on their view that partial agreements should not be rejected and/or that States had a right to conclude treaties. Among those subscribing to these views were Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Greece, Haiti, Peru and Togo.

France stated that it was opposed to the provi-

sion of resolution 35/169 A requesting the Security Council to convene in order to consider the Palestine question and adopt measures under Chapter VII of the Charter, as the Assembly was thereby attempting to guide the work of the Council.

Australia had voted against resolutions 35/169 A-D because it considered them incompatible with its fundamental position; among other things, the security interest of Israel was not taken into account. The United States also voted against those resolutions. It considered resolution 35/169 A to be completely one-sided, making no reference to provisions of Council resolution 242(1967) which affirmed the right of every State in the area to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries. The United States opposed the activities of the Palestinian Rights Committee and the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights. Further, it had abstained on resolution 35/169 E in consistency with its previous position; nevertheless, it opposed the action of Israel concerning Jerusalem.

Canada said that in its view resolutions 35/169 A and B prejudged negotiations, would impose a settlement not agreed to by the parties concerned and ran counter to the provisions of Security Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973). It had therefore voted against them. It had also voted against resolution 35/169 D as it did not agree with the work programme for the Special Unit set out therein.

#### Assistance to the Palestinian people

As requested by the General Assembly on 14 December 1979,<sup>42</sup> the Secretary-General on 29 May 1980 submitted to the Economic and Social Council a report on assistance given to the Palestinian people by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in consultation with other organizations of the United Nations system. The report contained information received from those organizations on action they had taken, in co-ordination with the Economic Commission for Western Asia, to identify the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people and establish projects to that end. The organizations had also been asked by the Council to consult with PLO on projects to improve socio-economic conditions.

On 23 July, the Council, adopting decision 1980/160 without vote, took note of the report and transmitted it to the Assembly. The Council acted on the recommendation of its Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, which had approved the text without vote on 15 July as orally proposed by its Chairman.

Other action taken during 1980 included a report to the UNDP Governing Council in June

by the UNDP Administrator on steps taken to implement the Governing Council's 1979 decision to allocate \$3.5 million for projects to aid the Palestinian people. He described his consultations with all interested parties and the resultant agreement for more precise identification and formulation of 11 of 18 project proposals.

In April 1980, the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) requested the UNEP Executive Director to ensure the implementation of the Assembly's 1979 request for assistance to the Palestinian people<sup>43</sup> within UNEP's sphere of responsibility. Similarly, the Commission on Human Settlements in May requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to make every effort to ensure implementation of the Assembly request within the responsibility and competence of the Centre.

Later in the year, on 5 December, the Assembly adopted, by 125 votes to 2, with 21 abstentions, resolution 35/111, by which it urged agencies, organizations, organs and programmes of the United Nations system to take steps to implement the Economic and Social Council's resolutions of 1976<sup>44</sup> and 1977<sup>45</sup> on assistance to the Palestinian people, and requested that such assistance in the West Bank and Gaza be rendered through United Nations agencies and organs in co-operation and consultation with the local Palestinian organizations and in the Arab host countries through those agencies in consultation with the parties concerned.

On 14 October, the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee had approved the text, sponsored by 36 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), by a recorded vote of 106 to 2, with 21 abstentions.

Luxembourg said that the members of the European Community had abstained because United Nations organs were asked to take steps to implement Council resolutions on which those members had abstained. However, that did not affect their support of assistance to the Palestinian people.

The United States said it supported the assistance programme adopted by the UNDP Governing Council but had voted against the resolution because of its reference to resolutions which the United States had opposed.

#### Related General Assembly decisions

The General Assembly at its regular 1980 session adopted a number of additional resolutions

<sup>42</sup> Ibid., p. 380, resolution 34/133.

<sup>43</sup> Ibid.

<sup>44</sup> See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 248, resolution 2026(LXI) of 4 August 1976.

<sup>45</sup> See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 329, resolution 2100(LXIII) of 3 August 1977.

relating to the search for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

On 14 November, by resolution 35/35 A on self-determination, the Assembly condemned Israel's expansionist activities in the Middle East, as well as the bombing of civilian Arab and Palestinian populations, and urged all States, agencies and organizations within and outside the United Nations system to support the Palestinian people through its representative, PLO, in its struggle for self-determination (see p. 837).

By resolution 35/147 of 12 December, the Assembly urged practical and urgent steps to

implement a proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East and invited adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; it also reaffirmed its recommendation to nuclear-weapon States to refrain from any action contrary to the spirit and purpose of this resolution (see p. 47).

On the same day, by resolution 35/157, the Assembly took note of a progress report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Group of Experts to Prepare a Study on Israeli Nuclear Armament and requested him to pursue his efforts in this regard and to submit a report in 1981 (see p. 43).

#### Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

##### Communications

- A/35/209. Letter of 2 May from Iraq (transmitting letter of 2 April from 2nd International Conference in Solidarity with Peasants and People of Palestine held at Baghdad, 30 March-2 April; and final statement Issued by Conference).
- A/35/542 and Corr.1. Note verbale of 14 October from Cuba (transmitting communiqué of extraordinary meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegations of non-aligned countries, New York, 2 and 3 October).
- A/35/566. Letter of 24 October from Saudi Arabia.
- A/35/570. Letter of 27 October from German Democratic Republic (transmitting resolutions adopted by 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, Berlin, 14-25 September).
- A/35/587 and Corr.1. Letter of 31 October from Israel. (Annex: Water resources in Judaea and Samaria.)
- A/35/625. Letter of 12 November from Iraq.
- A/35/643. Letter of 17 November from Israel. (Annex: Analysis of United Nations pamphlet entitled "Acquisition of Land in Palestine," June.)
- S/13810 (A/35/109). Letter of 11 February from Pakistan (transmitting final communiqué and resolutions of extraordinary session of Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Islamabad, 27-29 January), Annex (resolution 4/EOS).
- S/13912 (A/35/188). Letter of 28 April from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting Declaration of 4th Summit Conference of Steadfastness and Confrontation National Front, Tripoli, 12-15 April).
- S/14045 (A/35/316). Letter of 27 June from Israel. (Annex: "Israel, the United Nations and International Law: Memorandum of Law," by Julius Stone, June.)
- S/14097 (A/35/384). Note verbale of 8 August from Jordan (transmitting general report, Final Declaration and resolution on question of Palestine adopted by 2nd extraordinary session of Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. Amman, 11 and 12 July).
- S/14129 (A/35/419). Letter of 20 August from Pakistan (transmitting resolutions and final communiqué of 11th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Islamabad, 17-22 May).
- S/14207 (A/35/508). Letter of 29 September from Morocco (transmitting final communiqué of special session of Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on question of Jerusalem, Fez, 18-20 September).
- S/14289 (A/35/719). Note verbale of 4 December from Jordan (transmitting Final Declaration of 11th Arab Summit Conference, Amman, 25-27 November).

Consideration by the Security Council  
(31 March-9 April, 29 and 30 April)

Security Council, meetings 2204-2208, 2219, 2220.

S/13832, S/13855. Letters of 6 and 24 March from Acting Chairman and from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of

Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People to Security Council President.

S/13865, S/13867. Letters of 27 and 31 March from Tunisia (requests to extend invitations to address Council).

S/13911. Tunisia: draft resolution.

S/INF/36. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1980. Decisions, pp. 5, 6, 8 and 9.

##### Seventh emergency special session of the General Assembly

General Assembly- 7th emergency special session  
Credentials Committee, meeting 1.  
Plenary meetings 1-11.

A/ES-7/1. Note by Secretary-General. (Annex: Letter of 1 July from Senegal requesting emergency special session of General Assembly to discuss item entitled "Question of Palestine.")

A/ES-7/13. Letter of 21 July from Israel.

A/ES-7/4. Letter of 21 July from Sri Lanka (transmitting message by President).

A/ES-7/5. Note verbale of 9 July from Pakistan.

A/ES-7/8. Letter of 22 July from Cuba (transmitting excerpt from Final Declaration of 6th (1979) Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, relating to situation in Middle East and question of Palestine).

A/ES-7/9. Letter of 23 July from Algeria.

A/ES-7/12. Letter of 25 July from Egypt (transmitting letter of 12 September 1979 from Minister for Foreign Affairs to President of 6th (1979) Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries).

A/ES-7/L.I and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Rev.1. Afghanistan, Angola, Bahrain, Burundi, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution and revision.

A/35/344. Letter of 20 July from Israel.

Resolution ES-7/2, as proposed by 52 powers, A/ES-7/L.1/Rev.1, adopted by Assembly on 29 July 1980, meeting 11, by roll-call vote of 112 to 7, with 24 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR,

Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Australia, Canada, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Israel, Norway, United States

Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Burma, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Paraguay, Portugal, Samoa, Sweden, United Kingdom.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Palestine at an emergency special session,

Convinced that the failure to solve this question poses a grave threat to international peace and security,

Noting with regret and concern that the Security Council, at its 2220th meeting on 30 April 1980, failed to take a decision, as a result of the negative vote of the United States of America, on the recommendations of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolutions 31/20 of 24 November 1976, 32/40 A of 2 December 1977, 33/28 A of 7 December 1976 and 34/65 A of 29 November 1979,

Having considered the letter dated 1 July 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations, Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,

Having heard the statement by the Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people,

1. Recalls and reaffirms its resolutions 3236(XXIX) and 3237(XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and all other relevant United Nations resolutions pertinent to the question of Palestine;

2. Reaffirms, in particular, that a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be established, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant United Nations resolutions, without the withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and without the achievement of a just solution of the problem of Palestine on the basis of the attainment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine;

3. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the Palestinians to return to their homes and property in Palestine, from which they have been displaced and uprooted, and calls for their return;

4. Reaffirms a/s/o the inalienable rights in Palestine of the Palestinian people, including:

(a) The right to self-determination without external interference, and to national independence and sovereignty;

(b) The right to establish its own independent sovereign State;

5. Reaffirms the right of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate on an equal footing in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the question of Palestine and the situation in

the Middle East within the framework of the United Nations:

6. Reaffirms the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force;

7. Calls upon Israel to withdraw completely and unconditionally from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem, with all property and services intact, and urges that such withdrawal from all the occupied territories should start before 15 November 1980;

8. Demands that Israel should fully comply with provisions of resolution 465(1980) adopted unanimously by the Security Council on 1 March 1980;

9. Further demands that Israel should fully comply with all United Nations resolutions relevant to the historic character of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular Security Council resolution 476(1980) of 30 June 1980;

10. Expresses its opposition to all policies and plans aimed at the resettlement of the Palestinians outside their homeland;

11. Requests and authorizes the Secretary-General, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to take the necessary measures towards the implementation of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 59 to 72 of the report of the Committee to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session as a basis for the solution of the question of Palestine;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. Requests the Security Council, in the event of non-compliance by Israel with the present resolution, to convene in order to consider the situation and the adoption of effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter;

14. Decides to adjourn the seventh emergency special session temporarily and to authorize the President of the latest regular session of the General Assembly to resume its meetings upon request from Member States.

S/14088. Note by Secretary-General.

A/ES-7/L.2 and Rev.1. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cape Verde, Cuba, Guyana, Iraq, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Qatar, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution and revision.

Resolution ES-7/3, as proposed by 14 powers, A/ES-71 L.2/Rev.I, adopted by Assembly on 29 July 1980, meeting 11, by recorded vote of 112 to 5, with 26 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: Australia, Canada, Guatemala, Israel, United States

Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Burma, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, Zaire.

The General Assembly,

Having heard the statements by the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and by the Rapporteur of the Committee,

1. Commends the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People for its efforts to discharge its duties;

2. Expresses great appreciation for the studies on the various aspects of the question of Palestine published by the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat under the guidance of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and requests the Committee to study thoroughly the reasons for the refusal of Israel to comply with the relevant United Nations resolutions, particularly resolution 31/20 of 24 November 1976, in which the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee contained in its report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session, and the numerous resolutions demanding the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and to submit the study to the Assembly;

3. Requests the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to report on the progress of its study to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

A/ES-7/7. Letter of 22 July from Viet Nam (transmitting message of same date from "Minister for Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of Kampuchea").

A/ES-7/11. Letter of 23 July from Democratic Kampuchea.

A/ES-7/13. Credentials of representatives to 7th emergency special session of General Assembly. Report of Credentials Committee.

A/ES-7/13. para. 13. Draft resolution, as orally proposed by Credentials Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 25 July, meeting 1.

Resolution ES-7/1, by which the General Assembly approved the report of the Credentials Committee, as recommended by Committee, A/ES-7/13. adopted without vote by Assembly on 29 July 1980. meeting 11.

Report of the Committee on Palestinian Rights

A/35/35. Report of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

A/35/563 (S/14234). Report of Secretary-General. (Chapter V: Palestinian rights.)

Further consideration by the General Assembly

General Assembly- 35th session  
Plenary meetings 75-80,89,95,98.

A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980. Chapter 1 A (paras. 24-47).

A/35/35. Report of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

A/35/109 (S/13810). Letter of 11 February from Pakistan (transmitting final communique and resolutions of extraordinary session of Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Islamabad, 27-29 January), Annex (resolution 4/EOS).

A/35/188 (S/13912). Letter of 28 April from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting Declaration of 4th Summit Conference of Steadfastness and Confrontation National Front, Tripoli, 12-15 April).

A/35/316 (S/14045). Letter of 27 June from Israel.

A/35/384 (S/14097). Note verbale of 8 August from Jordan (transmitting general report, Final Declaration and resolution on question of Palestine adopted by 2nd extraordinary session of Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Amman, 11 and 12 July).

A/35/419 (S/14129). Letter of 20 August from Pakistan (transmitting resolutions and final communique of 11th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Islamabad. 17-22 May).

A/35/508 (S/14207). Letter of 29 September from Morocco (transmitting final communique of special session of Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on question of Jerusalem, Fez, 18-20 September).

A/35/618 (S/14250). Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/719 (S/14289). Note verbale of 4 December from Jordan (transmitting Final Declaration of 11th Arab Summit Conference, Amman, 25-27 November).

A/35/L.38. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe: draft resolution and Annex (recommendations of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People, endorsed by General Assembly at its 31st session).

A/35/L.38/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution and Annex, sponsored by above 29 powers and by Congo and Guinea.

A/35/L.45. Malta: amendment to 29-power draft resolution and Annex. A/35/L.38.

Resolution 35/169 A and Annex, as proposed by 31 powers, A/35/L.38/Rev.1, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 95, by recorded vote of 98 to 16, with 32 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, Bolivia, Burma, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritius, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Samoa, Swaziland, Sweden, United Republic of Cameroon, Zaire.

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, 194(III) of 11 December 1948, 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 3375(XXX) and 3376(XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/20 of 24 November 1976, 32/40 A and B of 2 December 1977, 33/28 A to C of 7 December 1978,

34/65 A to D of 29 November and 12 December 1979 and ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980.

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,

Having heard the statement of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people,

1. Expresses its grave concern that no just solution to the problem of Palestine has been achieved and that this problem therefore continues to aggravate the Middle East conflict, of which it is the core, and to endanger international peace and security, and that Security Council resolution 242(1967) of 22 November 1967 does not provide for the future and for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, the attainment of which is a *conditio sine qua non* for a just solution of the question of Palestine;

2. Reaffirms that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be established without the achievement, *inter alia*, of a just solution of the problem of Palestine on the basis of the attainment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right of return and the right to self-determination, national independence and sovereignty in Palestine, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law;

3. Stresses the basic principle that the future of the Palestinian people cannot be discussed in their absence and, therefore, calls once more for the invitation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate, on the basis of General Assembly resolution 3237(XXIX) of 22 November 1974, in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East which are held under the auspices of the United Nations, on an equal footing with other parties;

4. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People contained in paragraphs 45 to 48 of its report and draws the attention of the Security Council to the need for urgent action thereon;

5. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the Palestinians to return to their homes and property in Palestine, from which they have been displaced and uprooted, and calls for their return;

6. Reaffirms *a/s*o the inalienable rights in Palestine of the Palestinian people, including:

(a) The right to self-determination without external interference, and to national independence and sovereignty;

(b) The right to establish its own independent sovereign State;

7. Strongly reaffirms its repeated endorsement of the recommendations of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, as contained in paragraphs 59 to 72 of its report to the thirty-first session, and as reproduced in the annex to the present resolution;

8. Demands the complete and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem, in conformity with the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force;

9. Demands that Israel should fully comply with the provisions, in particular, of Security Council resolution 465(1980) adopted unanimously on 1 March 1980;

10. Further demands that Israel should fully comply with all the resolutions of the United Nations relevant to the historic character of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular Security Council resolutions 476(1980) of 30 June 1980 and 478(1980) of 20 August 1980, and rejects the declaration of Israel that Jerusalem is its capital;

11. Expresses its opposition to all policies and plans aimed at the resettlement of the Palestinians outside their homeland;

12. Condemns Israel for its non-compliance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-7/2 and Security Council resolutions 465(1980) and 478(1980) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

13. Requests the Security Council to convene in order to

consider the situation and the adoption of effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter;

14. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Question of Palestine."

## ANNEX

Recommendations of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, endorsed by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session

### I. Basic considerations and guidelines

59. The question of Palestine is at the heart of the Middle East problem, and, consequently, the Committee stressed its belief that no solution in the Middle East can be envisaged which does not fully take into account the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people.

60. The legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to return to their homes and property and to achieve self-determination, national independence and sovereignty are endorsed by the Committee in the conviction that the full implementation of these rights will contribute decisively to a comprehensive and final settlement of the Middle East crisis.

61. The participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, on an equal footing with other parties, on the basis of General Assembly resolutions 3236(XXIX) and 3375(XXX) is indispensable in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East which are held under the auspices of the United Nations.

62. The Committee recalls the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and stresses the consequent obligation for complete and speedy evacuation of any territory so occupied.

63. The Committee considers that it is the duty and the responsibility of all concerned to enable the Palestinians to exercise their inalienable rights.

64. The Committee recommends an expanded and more influential role by the United Nations and its organs in promoting a just solution to the question of Palestine and in the implementation of such a solution. The Security Council, in particular, should take appropriate action to facilitate the exercise by the Palestinians of their right to return to their homes, lands and property. The Committee, furthermore, urges the Security Council to promote action towards a just solution, taking into account all the powers conferred on it by the Charter of the United Nations.

65. It is with this perspective in view and on the basis of the numerous resolutions of the United Nations, after due consideration of all the facts, proposals and suggestions advanced in the course of its deliberations, that the Committee submits its recommendations on the modalities for the implementation of the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

### II. Right of return

66. The natural and inalienable right of Palestinians to return to their homes is recognized by resolution 194(III), which the General Assembly has reaffirmed almost every year since its adoption. This right was also unanimously recognized by the Security Council in its resolution 237(1967); the time for the urgent implementation of these resolutions is long overdue.

67. Without prejudice to the right of all Palestinians to return to their homes, lands and property, the Committee considers that the programme of implementation of the ~~SXerCISe~~ of this right may be carried out in two phases.

#### Phase one

68. The first phase involves the return to their homes of the Palestinians displaced as a result of the war of June 1967. The Committee recommends that:



(a) The Security Council should request the immediate implementation of its resolution 237(1967) and that such implementation should not be related to any other condition;

(b) The resources of the International Committee of the Red Cross and/or of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, suitably financed and mandated, may be employed to assist in the solution of any logistical problems involved in the resettlement of those returning to their homes. These agencies could also assist, in co-operation with the host countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization, in the identification of the displaced Palestinians.

#### Phase two

69. The second phase deals with the return to their homes of the Palestinians displaced between 1948 and 1967. The Committee recommends that:

(a) While the first phase is being implemented, the United Nations in co-operation with the States directly involved, and the Palestine Liberation Organization as the Interim representative of the Palestinian entity, should proceed to make the necessary arrangements to enable Palestinians displaced between 1948 and 1967 to exercise their right to return to their homes and property, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions, particularly General Assembly resolution 194(III);

(b) Palestinians not choosing to return to their homes should be paid just and equitable compensation as provided for in resolution 194(III).

#### III. Right to self-determination, national independence and sovereignty

70. The Palestinian people has the inherent right to self-determination, national independence and sovereignty in Palestine. The Committee considers that the evacuation of the territories occupied by force and in violation of the principles of the Charter and relevant resolutions of the United Nations is a *conditio sine qua non* for the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights in Palestine. The Committee considers, furthermore, that upon the return of the Palestinians to their homes and property and with the establishment of an independent Palestinian entity, the Palestinian people will be able to exercise its rights to self-determination and to decide its form of government without external interference.

71. The Committee also feels that the United Nations has a historical duty and responsibility to render all assistance necessary to promote the economic development and prosperity of the Palestinian entity.

72. To these ends, the Committee recommends that:

(a) A timetable should be established by the Security Council for the complete withdrawal by Israeli occupation forces from those areas occupied in 1967; such withdrawal should be completed no later than 1 June 1977;

(b) The Security Council may need to provide temporary peace-keeping forces in order to facilitate the process of withdrawal;

(c) Israel should be requested by the Security Council to desist from the establishment of new settlements and to withdraw during this period from settlements established since 1967 in the occupied territories; Arab property and all essential services in these areas should be maintained intact;

(d) Israel should also be requested to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and to declare, pending its speedy withdrawal from these territories, its recognition of the applicability of that Convention;

(e) The evacuated territories, with all property and services intact, should be taken over by the United Nations, which, with the co-operation of the League of Arab States, will subsequently hand over these evacuated areas to the Palestine Liberation Organization as the representative of the Palestinian people;

(f) The United Nations should, if necessary, assist in establishing communications between Gaza and the West Bank;

(g) As soon as the independent Palestinian entity has been established, the United Nations, in co-operation with the States directly involved and the Palestinian entity, should, taking into account General Assembly resolution 3375(XXX), make further arrangements for the full implementation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, the resolution of outstanding problems and the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the region, in accordance with all relevant United Nations resolutions;

(h) The United Nations should provide the economic and technical assistance necessary for the consolidation of the Palestinian entity.

S/14342. Note, dated 23 January 1981, by Secretary-General.

A/35/L.39 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mali, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe: draft resolution.

Resolution 35/169 B, as proposed by 26 powers, A/35/L.39 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 95, by recorded vote of 86 to 22, with 40 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Gabon, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Singapore, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

\*Subsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

The General Assembly.

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions 34/65 A to D of 29 November and 12 December 1979,

Taking note of paragraphs 31 and 47 of the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,

1. Reaffirms its rejection of those provisions of the accords which ignore, infringe, violate or deny the inalienable

rights of the Palestinian people, including the right of return, the right of self-determination and the right to national independence and sovereignty in Palestine, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, and which envisage and condone continued Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967:

2. Expresses its strong opposition to all partial agreements and separate treaties which constitute a flagrant violation of the rights of the Palestinian people, the principles of the Charter and the resolutions adopted in the various international forums on the Palestinian issue, as well as the principles of international law, and declares that all agreements and separate treaties have no validity in so far as they purport to determine the future of the Palestinian people and of the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

3. Declares that no State has the right to undertake any actions, measures or negotiations that could affect the future of the Palestinian people, its inalienable rights and the occupied Palestinian territories without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization on an equal footing, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions, and rejects all such actions, measures and negotiations.

A/35/L.40 and Add.1, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe: draft resolution.

Resolution 35/169 C, as proposed by 31 powers, A/35/L.40 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 95, by recorded vote of 120 to 3, with 23 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: Australia, Israel, United States

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Sweden, United Kingdom.

The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolutions 3376(XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/20 of 24 November 1976, 32/40 A and B of 2 December 1977, 33/28A to C of 7 December 1978, 34/65 A to D of 29

November and 12 December 1979 and ES-7/3 of 29 July 1980.

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly;

2. Requests the Committee to keep the situation relating to the question of Palestine under review and to report and make suggestions to the General Assembly or the Security Council, as appropriate;

3. Authorizes the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations, to send delegations or representatives to international conferences where such representation would be considered by it to be appropriate, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session and thereafter;

4. Requests the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, established under General Assembly resolution 194(III) of 11 December 1948, as well as other United Nations bodies associated with the question of Palestine, to co-operate fully with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and to make available to the Committee, at its request, the relevant information and documentation which they have at their disposal;

5. Decides to circulate the report of the Committee to all the competent bodies of the United Nations and urges them to take the necessary action, as appropriate, in accordance with the Committee's programme of implementation;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Committee with all the necessary facilities for the performance of its tasks.

A/35/L.41 and Add.1, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe: draft resolution.

Resolution 35/169 D, as proposed by 32 powers, A/35/L.41 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 95, by recorded vote of 120 to 4, with 23 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Australia, Canada, Israel, United States

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,

Noting, in particular, the information contained in paragraphs 20 to 29 and 38 to 44 of that report,

Recalling its resolutions 32/40 B of 2 December 1977, 33/28 C of 7 December 1978 and 34/65 D of 12 December 1979,

1. Notes with appreciation the action taken by the Secretary-General in compliance with General Assembly resolution 34/65 D;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat, in consultation with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and under its guidance, continues to discharge the tasks detailed in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 32/40 Band paragraph 2 (b) of resolution 34/65 D;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to keep under constant review the question of the strengthening of the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights and to provide it with the resources necessary to discharge the responsibilities assigned to it by the General Assembly as well as the redesignation of the Special Unit as requested in paragraph 1 of resolution 34/65 D;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to ensure the continued co-operation of the Department of Public Information and other units of the Secretariat in enabling the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights to perform its tasks;

5. Invites all Governments and organizations to lend their co-operation to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights in the performance of their tasks;

8. Notes with appreciation the action taken by Member States to observe annually on 29 November the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People and the issuance by them of special postage stamps for the occasion.

A/35/L.42 and Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe: draft resolution and revision.

Resolution 35/169 E, as proposed by 32 powers, A/35/L.42/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 95, by recorded vote of 143 to 1, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour.' Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic,

Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel

Abstaining: Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Malawi, United States.

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions 2253(ES-V) of 4 July 1967 and 2254(ES-V) of 14 July 1967,

Recalling the resolutions of the Security Council relevant to the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular resolutions 252(1988) of 21 May 1968, 267(1969) of 3 July 1969, 271(1969) of 15 September 1969, 298(1971) of 25 September 1971, 465(1980) of 1 March 1980, 478(1980) of 30 June 1980 and 478(1980) of 20 August 1980,

Reaffirming that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible,

Bearing in mind the specific status of Jerusalem and, in particular, the need for protection and preservation of the unique spiritual and religious dimension of the Holy Places in the city,

Expressing its satisfaction at the decision taken by the States which have responded to Security Council resolution 478(1980) and withdrawn their diplomatic representatives from the Holy City of Jerusalem,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,

Deploping the persistence of Israel in changing the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and the status of the Holy City of Jerusalem,

Deeply concerned over the enactment of a "basic law" in the Israeli Knesset proclaiming a change in the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, with its implications for peace and security,

1. Censures in the strongest terms the enactment by Israel of the "Basic Law" on Jerusalem;

2. Affirms that the enactment of the "Basic Law" by Israel constitutes a violation of international law and does not affect the continued application of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem;

3. Determines that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which have altered or purport to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, and, in particular, the recent "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, are null and void and must be rescinded forthwith;

4. Affirms a/s/o that this action constitutes a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

5. Decides not to recognize that "Basic Law" and such other actions by Israel that, as a result of this law, seek to alter the character and status of Jerusalem and calls upon all States, specialized agencies and other international organizations to comply with the present resolution and other relevant resolutions and urges them not to conduct any business which is not in conformity with the provisions of the present resolution and the other relevant resolutions.

### Assistance to the Palestinian people

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 1-4,9.

Plenary meeting 43.

A/35/227 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.

E/1980/102. Report of Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, draft decision, as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 15 July, meeting 9.

Decision 1980/160, by which the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people and decided to transmit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1980/102. adopted without vote by Council on 23 July 1980. meeting 43.

General Assembly- 35th session

Second Committee, meetings 15, 17, 18.

Plenary meeting 84.

A/35/8. Report of Commission on Human Settlements on work of its 3rd session, Mexico City, Mexico, 6-15 May, Chapter V D (para. 78) and Annex I A (resolution 3/11).

A/35/25. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on work of its 8th session, Nairobi, Kenya, 16-29 April, Chapter II (paras. 130-132 and 151-157) and Annex I (decision 8/4).

A/C.2/35/L.10. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burundi, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by Second Committee on 14 October, meeting 17. by recorded vote of 106 to 2, with 21 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe.

Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom.

A/35/545. Report of Second Committee (part I) (on report of Economic and Social Council). draft resolution IV.

Resolution 35/111, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/545, adopted by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 84, by 125 votes to 2, with 21 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/147 of 20 December 1978 and 34/133 of 14 December 1979,

Recalling also its resolutions 3236(XXIX) and 3237(XXIX) of 22 November 1974,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolutions 1978(LIX) of 31 July 1975, 2026(LXI) of 4 August 1976 and 2100(LXIII) of 3 August 1977,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people,

Also taking note of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its twenty-seventh session,

1. Notes with satisfaction the action taken by the Administrator and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme in response to General Assembly resolution 34/133;

2. Urges the relevant agencies, organizations, organs and programmes of the United Nations system to take the necessary steps for the full implementation of Economic and Social Council resolutions 2026(LXI) and 2100(LXIII);

3. Requests that assistance to the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza should be rendered through United Nations agencies and organs in co-operation and consultation with the local Palestinian economic, social, educational and municipal organizations in these occupied territories;

4. Requests that assistance to the Palestinian people in the Arab host countries should be rendered through United Nations agencies, in consultation with the parties concerned and in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

### Situation in the occupied territories

During 1980, the question of the violation of human rights in the territories occupied by Israel as a result of hostilities in the Middle East was again considered by the Commission on Human Rights, the General Assembly and its Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories. In addition, the Security Council considered the situation re-

sulting from Israel's adoption of a "basic law" on Jerusalem and the proclamation of that city as the capital of Israel and, at a series of meetings, specific violations of human rights in the occupied territories. The occupied territories consisted of the Golan Heights, the West Bank of Jordan (including East Jerusalem), the Gaza Strip and the Sinai peninsula. The areas of Egyptian territory under Israeli military occupancy

were modified in accordance with an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty which came into force on 25 April 1979.<sup>46</sup>

Many communications on this subject were addressed during the year to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

#### Decisions of the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission

The Commission on Human Rights, at its February/March 1980 session, and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, at its August/September session, adopted several resolutions on the question of the violation of human rights in the territories occupied as a result of hostilities in the Middle East (for details, see p. 819).

By the first of these, adopted on 13 February, the Commission demanded that Israel desist from its annexation and settlement policies and cease all acts of torture and ill-treatment of Arab detainees and prisoners.

By the second resolution, adopted on the same day, the Commission called on Israel to abide by and respect the obligations of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (the fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949).

On 14 February, the Commission affirmed the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, to the establishment of an independent State and to their return to their homes.

On 11 September, the Sub-Commission requested its Chairman to appoint three of its members to visit Israeli prisons and detention camps and to report on the conditions of Palestinian prisoners and detainees.

The Sub-Commission also condemned Israel's violations of the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other United Nations resolutions, and called on Israel to release all Palestinian political detainees or prisoners and to ameliorate the conditions of all detainees and prisoners held in Israeli prisons, with a view to meeting international standards.

Further, the Sub-Commission urged Israel to withdraw from all occupied territories, including the Holy City of Jerusalem, and deeply deplored the reported violations of human rights in those territories.

#### Status of Jerusalem

In 1980, Israel adopted several administrative measures concerning the status of Jerusalem, which were the subject of communications and reports. Two Security Council resolutions were

adopted on the Holy City. Also, the General Assembly, at meetings on the question of Palestine, concerned itself with the status of Jerusalem and adopted a resolution by which it decided not to recognize actions of Israel that sought to alter the character and status of Jerusalem.

#### Communications (February-24 June)

In a letter of 5 February 1980, Jordan referred to press reports in Jerusalem of recurring acts of vandalism and desecration of Christian institutions in Jerusalem and to an appeal by local Christian groups for international guarantees for the city's Holy Places. On 12 February, Israel replied that it would not tolerate vandalism and charged that Jordan had repeatedly attempted to play upon religious sentiments in its campaign against Israel.

By a letter dated 12 March, the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People expressed the Committee's concern about implications of a statement by the President of the United States which concerned Security Council resolution 465(1980) of 1 March (see p. 409) and the indivisible status of Jerusalem. In the Committee's opinion, the President's statement could be interpreted as supporting Israel's insistence that Jerusalem was indivisible as long as it remained under Israel's domination.

On 16 May, Egypt transmitted a statement of 15 May by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stating that the preparation by Israel of a basic State law regarding Jerusalem as the capital of Israel contravened the Camp David framework and made it difficult to resume negotiations for the full autonomy of the Palestinian people.

By a letter of 24 June, Bahrain, on behalf of the Arab group of States at the United Nations, condemned the Israeli Prime Minister's decision to move part of the cabinet to East Jerusalem and called on the Security Council to prevent implementation of this decision. Also on 24 June, Tunisia transmitted a statement from the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States expressing the expectation that the Council, which was currently seized of the issue (see following subsection), would adopt a resolution including measures to terminate Israel's violations in Jerusalem.

#### Consideration by the Security Council (24-30 June)

In response to a request of 28 May by Pakistan, in its capacity as Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Security Council considered the situation in Jerusalem at eight meetings between 24 and 30 June.

<sup>46</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 3.56

Algeria, Bahrain, Chad, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Cameroon, the Upper Volta, Yemen and Yugoslavia were invited, at their request, to participate in the deliberations without the right to vote.

The Council extended invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure,<sup>47</sup> to the Rapporteur of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, at his request, and the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States, as requested by Tunisia in a letter of 20 June.

The President drew attention to another letter of 20 June from Tunisia requesting that the Palestine Liberation Organization (P.L.O.) be invited to participate in the Council's deliberations, in accordance with past practice. He added that the proposal was not made pursuant to rule 37<sup>48</sup> or rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, but that, if approved, the invitation would confer on P.L.O. the same rights as those conferred on Member States when invited to participate pursuant to rule 37.

The representative of the United States requested that the proposed invitation be put to the vote, stating that he had no objections to the participation of P.L.O. under rule 39. The proposal was approved by 10 votes to 1 (United States), with 4 abstentions (France, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom).

Opening the debate, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan said the recent bill declaring Jerusalem as Israel's capital had added a new dimension to Israeli aggression. The Islamic Conference had called on the Council to examine the dangerous consequences of the Israeli measure, to declare its annulment and, in case of Israel's defiance, to impose sanctions stipulated in Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.<sup>49</sup> The Islamic Conference had reaffirmed its commitment to sever relations with any country that accepted Israel's move to annex Jerusalem and recognized it as Israel's capital. Throughout the 13 centuries of Moslem rule over Palestine, he said, Islamic sovereignty over Jerusalem was exercised as a sacred trust. Its unique spiritual heritage, which spanned a period of more than 3,000 years, was consistently nurtured and preserved under Islamic administration. That sacred heritage was being systematically obliterated by the obsessive Zionist scheme to

Judaize that city and other cities of Palestine such as Hebron and Nazareth.

Morocco, speaking on behalf of the Jerusalem Committee of the Islamic Conference, reviewed the Committee's efforts, which had been met with arrogance and a spirit of conquest on the part of Israel. Morocco expressed the hope that the Council would spare no effort to see that the Holy City regained peace, that the Palestinian people could return to their homeland and establish a respected national State, and that the whole Middle East could resume its role to consolidate international peaceful co-operation.

China fully supported the initiative of the Islamic Conference and regarded Israeli actions to change the status and character of Jerusalem as illegal and null and void. The Council must strongly condemn Israel for its unlawful acts concerning Jerusalem and declare in explicit terms that the measures taken by Israel were illegal and null and void and should be rescinded. The Council should also demand Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied territories, including Jerusalem. Should the Israeli authorities continue to defy the relevant United Nations resolutions, the Council should consider the adoption of more effective measures against Israel.

The USSR charged that the support of the United States had encouraged Israel in its policy of expansion and aggression. As a result of Camp David, the Middle East was further than ever from genuine peace and a long-term political settlement. The Council must call a halt to the intentions of Israel; the decisiveness with which the Council reacted to Israel's defiance would largely determine the success in achieving a just and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The German Democratic Republic said that the issue before the Council was a new act of aggression; the idea of creating a "Greater Jerusalem" ran counter to international peace and security and was a further attempt to implement a colonialist policy, which had been intensified since Camp David. Should Israel fail to comply with the demands of the Council, the German Democratic Republic believed it would be justifiable to apply Chapter VII of the Charter.

Mexico favoured a forceful resolution so that the Council might implement the legal measures necessary to halt the flouting of the will of the international community. It called for an end to the illegal occupation, but thought that a long-term solution required a new approach leading to coexistence. If unification was to take place, it had to be done with respect to all sovereignties.

<sup>47</sup> See footnote 3.

<sup>48</sup> See footnote 2.

<sup>49</sup> For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

A special statute for Jerusalem, under international guarantees, with free access to the places of worship, was favoured by Portugal, which also considered that any attempt to impose control of the Holy City by force would contain the seed of new violence. Israel, Portugal added, should avoid creating a situation that would block a negotiated settlement.

France said it could not concur in the plan to annex the Arab part of Jerusalem and make the city the capital of Israel, which went beyond the measures to integrate the Arab part of Jerusalem in a unified administrative entity. Jerusalem must not be allowed to become a prize to be fought over. France held that all legislative and other measures by Israel to integrate the part of Jerusalem occupied since 1967 were, like the creation and extension of the settlements, contrary to the rules of international law. France appealed to Israel not to commit irreparable acts that would only provoke violent reactions and compromise the chances of peace.

The United Kingdom said that East Jerusalem was part of the territories occupied in the war of 1967. It was subject to the principles emphasized in Council resolution 242(1967),<sup>50</sup> including the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war. No unilateral action should or could change the status of Jerusalem. No such action should be allowed to prejudice the future of the city. That position had most recently been reaffirmed in the Venice declaration of the European Community members (see p. 371). The United Kingdom deplored the changes which Israel had made to the physical and demographic character of Jerusalem in the years since 1967 and Israel's failure to heed earlier Council resolutions on the subject.

Tunisia noted that the United Nations had constantly stated that Israel must evacuate the whole of the occupied territories, including Jerusalem. The international community had been unanimous in considering null and void any unilateral measures taken by occupation authorities with the aim of transforming a *de facto* situation into a *de jure* one. Because of Israel's persistence in violating the status of Jerusalem, the Council was duty-bound to have recourse to the sanctions provided for in the United Nations Charter.

Jamaica also emphasized that the annexation of East Jerusalem was a clear violation of international law, in particular the 1949 fourth Geneva Convention. All illegal measures which would have the effect of altering the character and status of Jerusalem should be rescinded, followed by Israel's complete withdrawal from East Jerusalem and other occupied territories.

The Niger and Zambia held that the future of Jerusalem could not be dissociated from that of

the Palestinian people. Application of the sanctions provided for by the Charter seemed to be the only weapon capable of curbing Israel in its efforts at colonial reconquest.

The Philippines observed that the special status with international guarantees envisaged for Jerusalem by General Assembly resolution 181 A (II) of 1947 called for the establishment of the city as a *corpus separatum* under a special international regime to be administered by the United Nations.<sup>51</sup> Since 1967, all actions having the intent of changing that status had been declared invalid by the Assembly and the Council. Cuba, Jordan and Turkey also referred to an international regime for Jerusalem in the context of the United Nations.

Bangladesh noted that Israel had been systematically taking measures in pursuit of a policy totally incompatible with its obligations under the Charter and the fourth Geneva Convention. In the context of repeated violation of its resolutions, the Council was called upon to declare as null and void the actions taken by Israel. If Israel continued its policy of defiance, all efforts must be made to compel its compliance, as its policies posed the gravest danger to international peace and security.

Israel stated that Jerusalem had always been the capital of the Jewish people. It had always been a united city except for the period between 1948 and 1967, when it was artificially divided. Modern statistics showed an uninterrupted Jewish majority in the city. In accordance with a decree enacted on 27 June 1967, Israel was empowered to apply the law, jurisdiction and administration of the State to any part of Israel. On that basis, Jerusalem was the indivisible capital. There was no substance to the allegation that Israel was altering the existing situation in Jerusalem. Under the 1967 Law on Protection of Holy Places, unrestricted access to all the Holy Places was guaranteed to members of all faiths.

In Egypt's view, Israel's policy to alter the status of Jerusalem affected the peace process. Under such conditions, Egypt had suspended the peace talks.

In the view of several other States which addressed the Council, including Algeria, Mauritania, the Sudan and Yugoslavia, the problem of Israel could not be dissociated from other aspects of the Middle East crisis. Many others, including Iraq, Jordan, Malaysia, Senegal, Somalia and the United Arab Emirates, pointed out that the application of sanctions seemed to be the only weapon to compel Israel's compliance.

<sup>50</sup>See Y.U.N., 1967, p. 257, resolution 242(1967) of 22 November 1967.

<sup>51</sup>See Y.U.N., 1947-48, p. 254, part III A of resolution 181 A (II) of 29 November 1947.

The representative of PLO said that Israel's determination to transfer its seat to East Jerusalem was an indication of its insistence upon usurping Jerusalem. Israel could not pursue its aggressive policy without the unlimited support of the United States. Jerusalem was the capital of the homeland of the Palestinian people and had been its symbol since their forefathers. The liberation of Jerusalem constituted a basic issue for all believers.

The President of the Council, speaking as the representative of Norway, noted that at the outset Israel had recognized the special status of Jerusalem. Its final status could only be settled through a comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict. He observed that the overwhelming majority of the international community opposed all unilateral steps to alter the status of Jerusalem as a serious obstacle to a comprehensive, just and lasting peace.

The United States, explaining its abstention before the vote on the draft resolution before the Council (see below), said that the series of debates in recent months relating to the Middle East had undermined the one active negotiation currently in progress among Egypt, Israel and the United States, which was designed to provide full autonomy to the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza and to resolve the Palestinian problem in all its aspects while fully protecting the security of Israel. The United States considered that the resolution before the Council contained a number of deficiencies. It quoted selectively 'from resolution 242(1967), affirming the need for Israeli withdrawal without any reference to other central provisions of that resolution, namely Israel's right to secure and recognized boundaries. The draft resolution, however, contained much that was consistent with United States policy because it deplored unilateral acts to change the character of the city outside a negotiated settlement.

On 30 June, the Security Council adopted, by 14 votes to 0, with 1 abstention (United States), resolution 476(1980), sponsored by 39 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCE below).

By this resolution, the Council reaffirmed the necessity to end Israel's prolonged occupation of Arab territories, including Jerusalem. It strongly deplored Israel's refusal to comply with relevant United Nations resolutions and confirmed again that all legislative and administrative measures and actions which purported to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem had no legal validity and constituted a flagrant violation of the fourth Geneva Convention as well as a serious obstruction to peace in the Middle East.

The Council reiterated that all measures which had altered the geographic, demographic

and historical character and status of Jerusalem were null and void and must be rescinded. It urgently called on Israel to abide by its resolutions and to desist forthwith from persisting in the policy and measures affecting the character and status of Jerusalem, and reaffirmed its determination, in the event of Israel's non-compliance, to examine practical ways and means to secure full implementation of this resolution.

Communications (30 June-14 August)

By a note of 30 June, the President of the Security Council circulated a letter of the same date from the Permanent Observer Mission of the Holy See, which enclosed a text, published by the *Osservatore Romano* on 30 June, setting out the position of the Holy See with regard to Jerusalem and the Holy Places. The text stated that the Jerusalem question could not be reduced to mere free access for all to the Holy Places. The overall character of the Holy City as a sacred heritage shared by all three monotheistic religions was required to be guaranteed by appropriate measures and by a juridical safeguard, which called for a responsibility that would go well beyond the limits of the States of the region. The significance and value of Jerusalem were such as to surpass the interests of any single State or bilateral agreements.

By a letter of 1 July, Iraq informed the Council President that its co-sponsorship of resolution 476(1980) of 30 June (see preceding subsection) did not imply its recognition of Council resolution 242 (1967).

By a letter dated 1 August, the representative of Pakistan stated that, in total disregard of the international community and in flagrant violation of Council resolutions, Israel had enacted a law proclaiming Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. On behalf of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, he requested an immediate Council meeting.

In a letter of 4 August, the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People conveyed the Committee's grave concern at Israel's latest action to make Jerusalem its capital.

Afghanistan, on 14 August, Iraq and Romania, on 11 August, and Viet Nam, on 12 August, expressed their opposition to and condemnation of that action. The Iraqi letter transmitted the section relating to Jerusalem from an Iraqi-Saudi Arabian press communiqué, strongly rejecting what they described as the new act of aggression against the Arab and Islamic nation and expressing their agreement to sever relations with any State which condoned Israel's decision or retained its embassy in Jerusalem after that decision.



Consideration by the Security Council (20 August)

The Security Council met on 20 August, at Pakistan's request of 1 August, to discuss the situation in the Middle East, in particular developments in Jerusalem.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited Algeria, Bahrain, Chad, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the Upper Volta and Yemen, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to a proposal of 15 August by Tunisia to invite PLO to participate in the discussion, in accordance with the Council's usual practice. Following the procedure adopted in the past, the Council approved the proposal by 10 votes to 1 (United States), with 4 abstentions (France, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom).

The President also drew attention to a draft resolution sponsored by 35 States (Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Chad, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Upper Volta, Yemen) and to a second draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

By the operative part of the 35-power text, the Council would have: condemned Israel for its refusal to comply with Council resolution 476(1980) of 30 June on the status of Jerusalem; determined that measures taken by Israel, which had altered or purported to alter the character and status of Jerusalem, in particular the "Basic Law," were null and void; affirmed that the "Basic Law" was a violation of the fourth Geneva Convention and that it constituted a serious obstruction to Middle East peace; refused to recognize the "Basic Law;" and called on all States to abide by that decision, not to deal with Israel's institutions in Jerusalem and withdraw diplomatic representation from the Holy City. Finally, the Council would have called on United Nations Members to apply sanctions against Israel under Article 41 of the United Nations Charter,<sup>52</sup> including the interruption of economic and military relations, requested the Secretary-General to report on implementation by 15 November 1980 and remained seized of the matter.

The draft resolution prepared in the course of consultations was subsequently adopted by the Council and is summarized below.

Speaking on the 35-power resolution, the representative of Pakistan, the current Chairman of the Islamic Conference, said that the provocative action to proclaim Jerusalem the capital of Israel had evoked strong condemnation by the international community. The Council, he added, must act on the obligation it had assumed under the terms of its resolution 476(1980), calling on Israel to desist from the measures affecting Jerusalem. It must seek practical ways and means to secure the implementation of that resolution. These measures were laid down in Chapter VII of the Charter.<sup>53</sup> The member States of the Islamic Conference demanded the imposition of sanctions under Chapter VII to force Israel to terminate its annexation and occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories, including the Holy City. The Council must strongly condemn Israel for its refusal to comply with the Council's resolutions, and call on all States to refuse to recognize the so-called Basic Law and to withdraw their diplomatic representations in Jerusalem.

Tunisia stated that the deliberate and overt violation by Israel of international law and the fourth Geneva Convention could not be cloaked in the slightest appearance of legality. Forty years ago, when Europe, brutally buffeted by an act of unjustified annexation, had finally yielded to intimidation, believing that it was safeguarding peace, it had done nothing other than pave the way to its own misfortune and to what was soon to be the collapse of world order. In such extreme situations, a clear and firm reply was the only healthy attitude. In submitting the 35-power text, the sponsors hoped to make known their profound concern to reach meaningful decisions. However, they were not calling for an immediate vote on the text.

The representative of Israel charged that the United Nations system had been mobilized into an unremitting war against his country, particularly since the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. With regard to Jerusalem, Israel's position remained as stated on 30 June before the Council, namely, that it had always been the capital of the Jewish people. The law adopted by the Knesset on 30 July merely reaffirmed that position and a situation that had prevailed for a long time.

Egypt considered the adoption of the bill on Jerusalem by the Knesset to be contrary to the spirit of the Camp David accords and the peace

<sup>52</sup> For text of Article 41 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

<sup>53</sup> See footnote 49.

process. Therefore, it stated, it had no alternative but to delay the autonomy talks until that new obstacle had been removed.

The German Democratic Republic said those who had pushed the law on Jerusalem through Israel's parliament had obviously felt encouraged to take such aggressive action because their imperialistic patrons had decided to pursue a policy of confrontation. The German Democratic Republic had supported the 35-power draft resolution as submitted by the group of Islamic States, which had included coercive measures. In its opinion, the text prepared during consultations was the minimum that should be done in the situation.

The Secretary of State of the United States remarked that the succession of resolutions before the Council and the General Assembly's seventh emergency special session (see p. 382) had neither aided the Camp David process nor offered a single alternative with the slightest chance of success. Jerusalem's future, he said, could not be determined by unilateral actions or narrow resolutions, but must be addressed in the context of negotiations for a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East. The status of Jerusalem could not simply be declared, but had to be agreed to by the parties. The United States had encouraged all parties to refrain from unilateral actions to change the character or status of Jerusalem. In line with that position, the United States would not vote against the draft text prepared in the course of consultations. However, it could not vote for it because it failed to reaffirm resolution 242(1967), and the United States considered the provision calling for the withdrawal of diplomatic missions in Jerusalem as not binding. The United States would continue to resist any attempt, as contained in the 35-power text presented but not to be voted on, to impose sanctions against Israel.

The draft resolution prepared in the course of consultations was adopted by 14 votes to 0, with 1 abstention (United States) as resolution 478(1980). The Council thereby censured in the strongest terms the enactment of the "Basic Law" on Jerusalem as well as Israel's refusal to comply with the Council's relevant resolutions. The Council affirmed that the enactment of the "Basic Law" constituted a violation of international law and did not affect the continued application of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, and determined that all legislative and administrative measures taken to alter or purporting to alter the character and status of the Holy City were null and void and must be rescinded. The Council also decided not to recognize the "Basic Law" and such other actions that, as a result of this Law, sought to alter the status of Jerusalem. It called on all Members of the United Nations to accept that decision

and on those with diplomatic missions in Jerusalem to withdraw them, and requested the Secretary-General to report on implementation of this resolution by 15 November.

The USSR commented that the adopted resolution contained positive features, but was far from adequate since it did not envisage steps commensurate with Israel's provocative actions. The USSR had been prepared to support the resolution initially proposed by the Islamic and other States, calling for sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter. Responsibility for the fact that such a decision had not emerged lay with the United States which had for years been giving Israel political, economic, financial and military assistance, encouraging it to continue its policy of expansion and aggression. The essence of United States Middle East policy had been revealed in its attempts to substitute for a genuine solution separate deals designed to perpetuate Israel's aggression. The main problems of the Middle East remained unsolved: the withdrawal of Israel; the rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and creation of their own State; and the guaranteed right of all States in the area to a secure existence and development.

The United Kingdom was of the view that Israel's rights in East Jerusalem did not extend beyond those of an occupying power, pending an agreed solution on the city's future. It considered the declaration of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel a highly provocative act. The United Kingdom, with its partners in the European Community, had a strong desire to see progress towards a comprehensive settlement, as demonstrated in the declaration they had adopted at Venice on 13 June (see p. 371).

France said it had warned Israel against taking a decision unacceptable to the international community. It reiterated its opinion that any unilateral measures concerning Jerusalem were illegal and contrary to international law.

Jordan hoped that the watered-down resolution adopted by the Council would serve as another signal that aggression and defiance tore to shreds the fabric on which the United Nations was founded.

The representative of PLO saw some positive aspects in the adopted resolution. However, in June the Council had reaffirmed its determination to examine practical ways to secure full implementation of its resolution 476(1980) in the event Israel did not comply. In the current case, it was not only non-compliance, but defiance.

Communications and report (22 August-December)

The Secretary-General submitted, on 11 November, a report in which he included a reply

of 4 November from Israel to his request for comments on the implementation of Security Council resolution 478(1980) of 20 August. Israel reiterated its position regarding Jerusalem, as stated by its Minister for Foreign Affairs during the regular 1980 General Assembly session. The Minister had reaffirmed that, since 1967, Israel had assured free and unfettered observance in Jerusalem of the religious rights of members of all faiths. Throughout recorded history, he had stated, only the Jewish people had made Jerusalem its capital.

The Secretary-General stated that, before the adoption of that resolution, Chile, Ecuador and Venezuela had announced their decision to withdraw their diplomatic missions from Jerusalem. At the time of the resolution's adoption, 10 States-Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, the Netherlands, Panama and Uruguay-maintained diplomatic missions there. Between 22 August and 9 September, those States had informed the Secretary-General that they had decided to withdraw their missions.

By a letter dated 4 September, Morocco transmitted the Final Declaration adopted at the close of an extraordinary session of the Jerusalem Committee of the Islamic Conference Casablanca - decision ca, 16-18 August). The Committee considered the decision to annex the Holy City the most serious development in Israel's escalating campaign against Arab and Islamic Palestine. By a further letter of 29 September, Morocco transmitted the final communique of a special session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the question of Jerusalem (Fez, 18-20 September). The communique included a resolution adopted by the Conference which affirmed the commitment of the Islamic States to utilize all their political, economic and military resources to counter Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem.

By a letter dated 29 October, Jordan transmitted a statement issued on 16 October by an official spokesman condemning what it charged was an attempt to burn down the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem on 14 October. Holding Israel responsible for the act, the statement indicated that the incident was in implementation of Israel's policy to destroy both the Islamic and Christian Holy Places and to give Arab Jerusalem a Jewish character. On 4 November, Israel replied that the fire had resulted from the toppling of a devotional candle onto the wooden floor. In reference to that reply, Jordan, on 23 December, affirmed that, as seen by witnesses, arson was involved.

On 24 October, in pursuance of a General Assembly resolution of 6 December 1979,<sup>54</sup> the Secretary-General submitted a report covering

developments in the Middle East in all its aspects. In part of that report, he reviewed efforts undertaken by the United Nations concerning the situation in the occupied territories and the question of Jerusalem.

Other aspects of the situation in the occupied territories

Communications (January-February)

In a letter of 9 January to the Secretary-General, Jordan expressed concern over Israel's measures to demolish historical Islamic places and evacuate Arab inhabitants, due to extensive excavations inside the walls of the Old City of Jerusalem which had recently caused the collapse of an Islamic building. Those charges were denied by Israel in a letter dated 25 January, in which it stated there was no connexion between the collapse of an old house and archaeological excavations being conducted in other parts of the city.

Tunisia on 25 January transmitted a letter of 21 January from the Permanent Observer of PLO who protested Israel's decision to take control of the Palestinian-owned East Jerusalem Electric Company by 1 January 1981, adding that such a decision was an obvious attempt to cut Jerusalem off materially from the rest of the West Bank.

Jordan, by a letter of 30 January to the Secretary-General, alleged that Israeli soldiers, on 25 December 1979, had stormed a refugee camp near Bethlehem, imposed a curfew and kept the refugees waiting in a school yard for more than 10 hours, and detained 70 Arabs for investigation. Jordan requested the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the Israeli authorities to these acts and request them to refrain from such behaviour and abide strictly by the provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention.

Israel, in its reply of 12 February, rejected these allegations. According to Israel, a four-hour curfew was placed on the camp and 20 persons were detained for investigation following an attack with stones on a public bus and a local ambulance near the refugee camp.

The situation in the city of Hebron (Al-Khalil) in the West Bank was the subject of eight communications, including requests for a meeting of the Security Council.

In a letter dated 5 February, Israel charged PLO with waging indiscriminate terror against civilians in Israel, taking responsibility for injury to six persons in Rehovot on 3 February and the murder of a resident of Qiryat Arba on 31 January in the bazaar of Hebron.

On 11 and 14 February, Tunisia transmitted

<sup>54</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 375. resolution 34/70.

letters of 7 and 11 February from the Permanent Observer of PLO charging, in the first, that on 31 January Israel had placed a curfew on the city, which lasted for seven days, during which the Palestinian inhabitants had been subjected to provocations by armed Jewish settlers accompanied by Israeli soldiers, and, in the second, that Israel's decision to allow its nationals to settle in the city underscored its intention to continue usurpation and occupation of Palestinian land and homes.

By a letter dated 14 February, Egypt expressed concern about Israel's decision to allow its nationals to settle in Al-Khalil, in violation of Security Council resolution 242(1967) and in conflict with the Camp David agreements.

On 20 February, the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People charged that the latest decision of Israel's cabinet to authorize settlements in the Arab city of Al-Khalil was another step towards strengthening Israel's annexation of the occupied territories, in violation of international law and United Nations resolutions.

By a letter of 22 February, Morocco transmitted a message from the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference drawing the attention of the Security Council to the continued harassment of the inhabitants of Hebron and the desecration of the Haram Al-Ibrahimi Mosque (Mosque of Hebron).

On 15 February, Morocco, on behalf of the members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, requested a meeting of the Council to consider the situation created by the measures recently taken by Israel's occupation authorities in Al-Khalil.

On the same day, Jordan also requested a Council meeting, to present to it additional evidence of Israel's defiance of its resolutions and to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem.

#### Consideration by the Security Council (22 February- 1 March)

In response to the requests made by Jordan and Morocco on 15 February 1980, the Security Council considered the situation in the occupied Arab territories at five meetings held between 22 February and 1 March. The Council had before it a report submitted on 4 December 1979<sup>55</sup> by the three-member Security Council Commission Established under Resolution 446(1979)<sup>56</sup> to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem.

Afghanistan, Algeria, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia,

Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Pakistan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to a letter of 20 February from Tunisia requesting that PLO be invited to participate in the debate, in accordance with previous practice. He added that the proposal was not made pursuant to rule 37<sup>57</sup> or rule 39<sup>58</sup> of the provisional rules of procedure, but, if approved, the invitation would confer on PLO the same rights of participation as on a Member State when invited pursuant to rule 37.

The United States requested that the proposed invitation be put to a vote, stating that, while it had no objection to POL'S participation, it believed that such could be sustained only under rule 39. The proposal was approved by 10 votes to 1 (United States), with 4 abstentions (France, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom).

The President, with the consent of the Council, also invited under rule 39, at his request, the Acting Chairman of the Committee on Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. At Tunisia's request, contained in letters of 22 and 20 February, respectively, invitations under rule 39 were extended to the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States and to Fahd Qawasma, Mayor of Al-Khalil (Hebron).

At Tunisia's suggestion, the President requested the Secretary-General to bring the invitation to Mr. Qawasma to Israel's attention, so that he might be permitted to address the Council and thereafter to return to his post.

By a letter of 25 February, brought to the Council's attention by its President in a note of 26 February, Israel stated that it would not permit the Mayor to travel abroad, charging that his intended trip would lend support to Israel's enemies. During the Council's debate, almost all speakers were critical of Israel's decision. The President drew attention to a letter of 29 February from Tunisia, transmitting a message that the Mayor had intended to deliver before the Council.

Opening the debate, the representative of Portugal, as Chairman of the three-member Security Council Commission, said the Commission had endeavoured to establish contact with all the parties concerned but had again been confronted by Israel's refusal to co-operate. Noting Israel's refusal to heed the Council's appeal to cease establishing and planning settlements in the territories it had occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, the Commission again empha-

<sup>55</sup> Ibid., p. 392, for summary of report.

<sup>56</sup> Ibid., p. 400, resolution 446(1979) of 22 March 1979.

<sup>57</sup> See footnote 2.

<sup>58</sup> See footnote 3.

sized the gravity of Israel's relentless settlement policy. Its effects on the local Arab and Palestinian population and the modification it had effected in the territories, including those affecting natural resources, had contributed to a dangerous deterioration of a situation already charged with tension and were incompatible with the search for peace in the area.

The representative of Jordan reviewed details of the expansion of Israel's settlements in the occupied territories, referring to a master plan according to which the settlements policy was carried out. Israel, he said, had also seized five sixths of the water resources in the West Bank, which it illegally called Judaea and Samaria. Jordan had called for an urgent meeting of the Council to deliberate on the dangerous situation which had arisen in consequence of the brutal, punitive measures that Israel's forces and the colonizers had perpetrated against the inhabitants of Al-Khalil, including desecration of the Mosque. These deeds and the resort to collective punishment, Jordan said, were in violation of the fourth Geneva Convention. Jordan urged the Council to act on the Commission's recommendation that it adopt measures in Jordan's view punitive measures under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter<sup>59</sup> to prevail on Israel to stop establishing settlements and dismantle the existing ones.

The representative of Morocco, speaking as Chairman of the Islamic group of States at the United Nations, said that Israel's settlement policy was one pillar of its strategy to annex a large part of the occupied Arab territories, particularly the West Bank of Jordan; it was tantamount to a dangerous provocation of the Islamic community as a whole. Council members would fully appreciate the indignation felt daily by millions of Moslems at the attacks against their Holy Places and the continued Israeli occupation. That was why the Moslem world was appealing to the Council speedily to put an end to the grave situation and take effective steps to prevent Israel from continuing to violate the rules of international law. The Islamic world remained convinced that Israel's policy was an obstacle to any serious search for a just and lasting solution to the problem of the Middle East and, more particularly, the Palestinian problem. A solution to those problems was to be found in the withdrawal by Israel from all the occupied Arab territories and the recovery by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights, including the right to establish its own national and sovereign State.

Israel said that whenever there was tangible progress in the ongoing peace process or whenever the negotiations between Egypt and Israel reached a significant stage, Jordan and its allies

rushed to the Council in an attempt to extract from it support for their own diversionary and belligerent purposes. With regard to the question being debated by the Council, Israel had recently re-enunciated its position of principle that Jews had the right to live in any part of the land of Israel. That mere reiteration of a position of principle had been turned into an excuse for calling for an urgent meeting of the Council. The enemies of reconciliation had deliberately created incidents in Hebron and elsewhere to further their belligerent designs. Any discussion of the situation in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District, which did not take Israel's right to self-preservation and its legitimate concern for its security and defence into account, was meaningless. Similarly, any United Nations commission established without regard to the background of persistent Arab aggression against Israel was detached from reality.

The representative of China saw the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict in Israel's occupation and the question of Palestine. It was imperative, he added, to do away with super-power intervention and sabotage, to oppose firmly Israel's policy of aggression and expansion, to recover the occupied Arab territories and to realize the national rights of the Palestinian people. The Council should uphold justice and adopt a resolution strongly condemning Israel for its aggression and expansion and including effective measures to stop Israel's criminal acts in the occupied territories.

In the USSR's opinion, Israel's policy in the occupied Arab territories was intended to perpetuate the results of the aggression of 1967. That policy was contrary to peace and in line with the long-standing policy of a greater Israel. The Camp David accords and the separate Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty served only to camouflage aggression against the Palestinian and Arab people, and the so-called autonomy talks between Egypt, Israel and the United States were a violation of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. The USSR categorically condemned Israel's mass repression, racial discrimination and suppression of freedom in the occupied territories. That situation must be ended, for the sake of peace, including for the sake of Israel itself. Proposals for sanctions against Israel under Chapter VII of the Charter were supported by the USSR.

The United Kingdom thought that there were two separate, though interrelated, aspects of Israeli policy in the occupied territories, both of which gave rise to serious concern. The first was the illegality of Israel's settlement policy. The

<sup>59</sup> See footnote 49.

United Kingdom deplored Israel's 1979 decision to allow Israeli citizens to buy land in the occupied territories. It considered Israel's claim to ultimate sovereignty over those territories to be incompatible with Security Council resolution 242(1967) and the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force. Therefore, Israel's recent decisions concerning the city of Hebron were viewed to be provocative and ill-conceived. The second aspect of concern was the effect of those Israeli policies on the search for a comprehensive peace in the area. It was difficult to understand how those policies, actions and claims of sovereignty could possibly be compatible with Israel's declared desire for an overall peace. The United Kingdom opposed any unilateral modifications of the territories in question, including those to the status of Jerusalem and the Holy Places.

In Mexico's opinion, the Council was faced with a case in which fundamental principles of the Organization were affected and objectives pursued by the international community were undermined. What was taking place in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip was unacceptable. Israel's actions were contrary to universally accepted principles and resolutions. Despite the partial solutions found so far, there would be no peace and security for the region as long as the conflict between the Jewish and the Palestinian nations was not settled. The former had, with the approval of the United Nations, constituted a State for over 30 years. The Palestinian people had the right to constitute itself politically with all the attributes of a sovereign State.

The Niger stated that Israel's settlement policy recalled the internationally condemned policy of South Africa. Israel must be made to recognize and respect the Arab entities of the region, renounce its aggressive settlement policy, recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and accept PLO as their representative. In the absence of such action, tension would never decrease in the region. While the means available to the Council were limited, the Charter provided for action and its ineffectiveness had not yet been demonstrated.

Tunisia said that an official policy of colonization had been unremittingly pursued by Israel since 1967, constantly modifying the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of the occupied territories. More lands, including the most fertile areas, had been illegally expropriated. Water resources had been diverted to quell a population that was doomed to despair. Palestinians were expelled daily from their homeland or arbitrarily detained. That was done in contempt of numerous United Nations

resolutions, international law and the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949. Nothing could impede the achievement of peace more than the repressive policies of Israel.

France stated that once again the Commission, in spite of its efforts, had not been successful in obtaining the co-operation and assistance of the Israeli authorities in the performance of its task. The conclusions in the Commission's report of 4 December 1979 were such as to substantiate the grave concern felt by many. Israel's attitude towards the occupied Arab territories constituted a violation of the provisions of international conventions and, in particular, the fourth Geneva Convention. The creation or enlargement of settlements was contrary to the norms of international law, whereby the occupying power was obliged to preserve the demographic, economic and cultural nature of the occupied regions and refrain from any interference in the life of those regions which went beyond the normal needs of administration. Recent Israeli statements in favour of settlements in Hebron were particularly alarming. The maintenance of such a situation could only serve to jeopardize further the chances of an overall settlement of the Middle East conflict by peaceful means.

The Philippines associated itself with the Commission's recommendation that the Council should urge Israel to implement fully the Council's resolutions concerning Jerusalem and regretted Israel's refusal to co-operate with the Commission. In the view of the Philippines, what was happening in the occupied Arab territories was only part of the problem; the larger problem was the occupation itself. That in turn was part of a still larger problem, which was that of restoring a homeland to the Palestinian people and guaranteeing to them their inalienable rights as a people.

Jamaica, in fully endorsing the Commission's recommendations, urged Israel to cease the establishment of settlements, which was contrary to international law and to the fourth Geneva Convention and posed a grave threat to the prospects for peace and stability in the Middle East. Above all, the settlements policy represented a gross injustice to the Palestinian people, whose inalienable rights, including their right to establish an independent homeland, had been recognized and endorsed by the overwhelming majority of Member States.

Zambia said that Israel's settlements policy in the occupied Arab territories was a euphemism for modern colonization. Exaggerated concerns about security were no justification for any country to commit acts of aggression against other States or peoples. Israel should not be allowed to advance the dangerous notion that its boundaries

were elastic and shifting. Zambia called for effective enforcement measures under the Charter to ensure Israel's withdrawal without delay.

Bangladesh and Yugoslavia expressed support for the recommendations of the Commission. Its report elaborated facts, Bangladesh said, which constituted an outright indictment of Israel. The Council should take effective enforcement measures to ensure that Israel withdrew from the occupied territories without any further delay. Yugoslavia expressed the view that Israel's lack of readiness to comply with United Nations resolutions should open the eyes of those on whom it relied in its intransigence. All Council members must immediately take the necessary measures to check Israel's policy of violence.

A number of States, not members of the Council, including Afghanistan, Egypt, Kuwait, Pakistan and the Syrian Arab Republic, felt that Israel's settlement policy violated not only the relevant United Nations resolutions but also international law and constituted a serious obstruction to peace in the Middle East. Cuba and Pakistan called for sanctions in the case of Israel's non-compliance with the Council's decisions; Israel's withdrawal and the recovery by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights was the only solution, in the view of these States as well as of Afghanistan, Algeria, Indonesia, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam and Zambia. Lebanon added that, by denying the Palestinians their national rights, Israel was creating a Palestine diaspora, particularly in Lebanon.

The PLO representative said the Commission's concern over the water resources of the occupied territories was justified. He expressed the hope that the Council would consider measures aimed at investigating the matter with a view to ensuring the protection of those important resources. The only effective protection, he said, was the withdrawal of the forces of occupation, a prerequisite for the free exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and for peace. As to the question of Jerusalem, the documents annexed to the Commission's report indicated that there was a consensus among Christian organizations that it was not merely a matter of protection of the Holy Places but that it was organically linked with living faiths and communities in the Holy City. By resolution 446(1979),<sup>60</sup> the Council had determined that Israel's policy in establishing settlements in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 had no legal validity and constituted a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East. In view of Israel's rejection of that resolution and its flouting of other Council decisions, the Council must meet

its responsibilities by imposing on Israel the sanctions provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter.

The Council President, speaking as the representative of the German Democratic Republic, said that Israel had for decades been protected, financed and equipped by the United States. With that support, it hoped that it could intensify its actions in the Middle East. The Camp David accords, he continued, ostensibly served the cause of peace, but their true significance was becoming increasingly clear. Taking refuge behind those accords and demagoguery about so-called autonomy, Israel was establishing further settlements and continuing the expulsion of the indigenous Palestinian population from its lands. The German Democratic Republic called for an uncompromising withdrawal by Israel to its borders as before the 1967 war, as well as participation on an equal footing for PLO in all negotiations.

On 1 March, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 465(1980), prepared in the course of consultations among members. It thereby called on Israel to dismantle the settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and to cease the establishment and planning of new ones. The Council determined that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of those territories had no legal validity, and that Israel's policy and practices of settling parts of its population in those territories constituted a flagrant violation of the 1949 fourth Geneva Convention and were a serious obstruction to peace in the Middle East.

The Council strongly deplored Israel's persistence in pursuing such policies and practices and called on all States not to provide it with any assistance to be used in connexion with settlements in the occupied territories. Further, the Council requested the Commission to continue to examine the situation relating to the settlements, to investigate the reported depletion of natural resources, particularly water resources, to keep under close scrutiny the implementation of the resolution and to report to it before 1 September.

Speaking in explanation of vote, Norway said it considered the settlement policy of Israel as inconsistent with international law and the fourth Geneva Convention, as an obstacle to peace, as undermining ongoing negotiations and as prejudging the outcome of negotiations on the future of the occupied territories. A just and lasting peace in the Middle East must be based on

<sup>60</sup>See footnote 56.

recognition of Israel's right to exist within secure and recognized boundaries and of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people. The final status of the territories could be established only through a comprehensive solution negotiated by representatives of all the parties concerned, including the Palestinian people. To achieve such a solution, all parties must refrain from actions which might complicate the search for peace.

The United States said that one positive trend in the area was reflected in the current series of negotiations for a comprehensive settlement which had resulted from the historic breakthrough at Camp David. A peace treaty had been signed and large areas of occupied Arab territories had been evacuated by Israel. Yet, there could be no comprehensive peace in the Middle East until the Palestinian problem in all its aspects was resolved. The United States regarded the settlements in the occupied territories as illegal-under international law, and an obstacle to a successful outcome of the current negotiations. The United States supported resolution 465(1980) despite reservations with regard to certain of its provisions which it considered to be recommendatory. It did not read the reference to changes in the institutional structure of the occupied territories as in any way prejudicing the outcome of the autonomy negotiations. The basic framework for all efforts, including the Camp David accords, was resolution 242(1967), calling for negotiations to resolve the many and difficult aspects of the Arab-Israeli conflict. One issue which the negotiators would have to address was the matter of existing settlements. There were a number of factors of a practical character, such as the need for housing, making it impractical to call for the dismantling of existing settlements.

The USSR representative drew attention to the appeal in the resolution to all States not to provide Israel with any assistance which might be used in connexion with the establishment of settlements in the occupied territories. He said it was important that all States heed that appeal and implement it. At the same time, the USSR considered that the resolution did not fully respond to the demands made of the Council by the very serious and peace-threatening situation which prevailed in the territories. The Council should more decisively condemn Israel's colonization and acquisition of Arab lands. It was time for the Council to ponder steps which would make it possible for its resolutions to be implemented.

Communications and report (12 March-6 May)

In a letter of 12 March, the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People expressed to

the President of the Security Council the Committee's satisfaction with the Council's adoption of resolution 465(1980) (see preceding subsection) and its unanimity in deploring Israel's settlement policy.

Between 14 and 25 March, the Council received six communications relating to the expropriation of Arab lands by Israel.

By a letter of 14 March, the Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian Rights expressed the Committee's concern about the expropriation by Israel of vast areas of Arab-owned land in the vicinity of Jerusalem, in order to establish new Israeli settlements.

By a letter of the same date, Jordan, in its capacity as current Chairman of the Arab group of Member States at the United Nations, protested the expropriation of 4 million square metres of Arab land north of Jerusalem. Also on that day, Egypt transmitted a statement by a cabinet spokesman expressing dismay at Israel's decision to confiscate Arab land in East Jerusalem which, he said, created serious obstacles to a comprehensive and just peace.

By a letter of 19 March, the Acting Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian Rights conveyed the Committee's serious concern about Israel's further expropriation of Arab land near Bethlehem.

On 21 March, Tunisia transmitted a letter of 19 March from the Deputy Permanent Observer of PLO who charged that Israel's recent confiscation of land in the vicinity of Bethlehem was for the purpose of establishing another illegal settlement.

By a letter of 25 March, Morocco, as Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, expressed grave concern about the expropriation of additional Arab lands north of Jerusalem and near Bethlehem and the proposed establishment of two Jewish religious institutions in Al-Khalil.

Two additional communications dealt with an Israeli decision to establish two schools in Al-Khalil. In a letter of 24 March, the Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian Rights said that decision was a clear indication of Israel's intention to annex the occupied Arab territories through a policy of faits accomplis. In a letter dated 25 March, Egypt quoted a statement of 23 March by its Ministry of Foreign Affairs, describing the Israeli decision as an act of defiance of international legitimacy and the spirit of peace.

By letters of 27 and 28 March to the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General, respectively, Jordan conveyed a statement by the Mayor of Arab Jerusalem who deplored the latest act of aggression in the Jerusalem area by the Israeli occupation authorities who had closed the Arab Science College in Abu Dees on the ground



that there were sufficient colleges in the occupied territories. In a reply of 3 April, Israel stated that that institution consisted of one class with a limited number of students and, since there were 13 institutions of higher learning on the West Bank, it had seen no reason for maintaining a single-unit institution.

On 2 May, the representative of Democratic Yemen, in his capacity as current Chairman of the Arab group, transmitted a letter of 1 May from the PLO observer, who complained of a series of provocations by Israeli forces against Palestinian students who had been staging protests in a number of cities in the occupied territories.

Developments in Hebron were the subject of further communications and a request for a meeting of the Security Council.

By a letter dated 4 May, Israel complained of a terrorist attack by PLO against Jewish worshippers in Hebron, which resulted in the death of six Israelis and the injury of 16 others, among them women and children.

On 6 May, Democratic Yemen, as Chairman of the Arab group, transmitted a letter of 5 May from the PLO observer who charged that on 2 May the Mayors of Al-Khalil and Halhul and the Islamic Judge of Al-Khalil had been expelled by the Israeli forces; PLO asked the Secretary-General to use his good offices to ensure their return to their towns.

On 6 May, Tunisia requested an urgent Security Council meeting to consider those expulsion measures.

Consideration by the Security Council (8 May)

On 8 May, the Security Council met to consider the expulsion of the Mayors of Hebron and Halhul and the Islamic Judge of Hebron, as requested by Tunisia on 6 May. Israel and Jordan were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to a letter of 8 May from Tunisia requesting that PLO be invited to participate in the Council's deliberations, in accordance with the usual practice. He added that the proposal was not made pursuant to rule 37<sup>61</sup> or rule 39<sup>62</sup> of the provisional rules of procedure, but that, if approved, the invitation would confer on PLO the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when invited pursuant to rule 37.

The United States reiterated its opposition to the manner in which the invitation had been phrased. Tunisia's proposal was approved by 10 votes to 1 (United States), with 4 abstentions (France, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom).

The Council then proceeded to vote on a draft resolution prepared in the course of consulta-

tions among Council members. It was adopted, by 14 votes to 0, with 1 abstention (United States), as resolution 468(1980). The Council thereby recalled the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and expressed its deep concern at the expulsion of the Mayors of Hebron and Halhul and the Sharia Judge of Hebron. It called on Israel to rescind these illegal measures and to facilitate the immediate return of the expelled Palestinian leaders so that they could resume their functions, and requested the Secretary-General to report on implementation of the resolution.

Following the vote, the United States said that those deportations were contrary to the provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention which applied to the conduct of Israeli military authorities in the West Bank and Gaza. However, the Council had been dealing with a tragic cycle of violence and could not focus on a single act. The United States regretted that the resolution did not refer to the killing of six Israelis and the wounding of 16 others in Hebron, which preceded the deportations.

The USSR had supported the resolution, although it did not contain a decisive condemnation of Israel for its illegal actions against the Palestinian leaders which should be immediately repealed. Nor could the USSR overlook any attempts to place on the same footing the actions of the Israeli occupiers who had committed atrocities in the Arab lands and the heroic struggle of the Palestinians fighting to drive out the occupiers and to restore their internationally recognized inalienable rights.

Israel stated that following the attack in Hebron on 2 May, for which PLO had taken responsibility, it had taken steps for the preservation of law and order and the maintenance of security. Those steps included the deportations of the Mayors and the Judge who, on the instruction of PLO, had been systematically engaged in inciting the local Arab population to acts of violence and subversion, abusing their public offices. The deportation orders were carried out on the basis of the Defence (Emergency) Regulations of 1945, which had been issued by the British Mandatory authorities and which had been applied in the West Bank by Jordan. The Palestine Liberation Organization had recently stepped up its campaign against the peace process and the current talks aimed at achieving full autonomy for the Palestinian people. Prominent among those involved in this campaign were the officials whom Israel had deported, only after their words and activities had led to bloodshed.

<sup>61</sup>see footnote 2.

<sup>62</sup>see footnote 3.

The representative of PLO said the Palestinians, being denied the rights to return to their homes, to self-determination and to life, were fighting for survival. By resolution 465(1980) of 1 March (see p. 409), the Council had deplored Israel's policies and practices in the occupied territories and called on it to rescind those measures. Israel's response had been further confiscation of Arab lands and the pursuance of its measures against the Palestinian people, many of which the PLO representative detailed.

Communications and report (12- 16 May)

By letters of 12 May 1980 to the Security Council President and the Secretary-General, Jordan transmitted a statement of 9 May pertaining to the deportation of the Mayors of Al-Khalil and Halhul and the Moslem Sharia Judge of Al-Khalil, Rajab Tamimi, in which it refuted the allegations on that issue made by Israel in the Council on 8 May.

In a letter dated 14 May, the Acting Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian Rights expressed the Committee's concern about Israel's defiance of Council resolution 468(1980) of 8 May (see preceding subsection) in refusing to readmit those officials.

On 13 May, the Secretary-General submitted a report on the implementation of resolution 468(1980). He stated that on 9 May Israel had informed him that it was unable to allow the expelled Mayors and Judge to return, for reasons indicated in its statement before the Council. The Secretary-General added that he had noted reports that those officials had been denied re-entry into the West Bank by Israel on 11 May.

On 16 May, Jordan, referring to Israel's defiance of resolution 468(1980), requested that the Council be convened to explore ways of ensuring full implementation of that resolution.

Consideration by the Security Council (20 May)

On 20 May 1980, the Security Council placed on its agenda Jordan's letter of 16 May concerning the non-compliance of Israel with Council resolution 468(1980) of 8 May. Israel and Jordan were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to a letter of 16 May from Tunisia, requesting that PLO be invited to participate in the debate, in accordance with previous practice. The United States reiterated its view that it was inappropriate to invite PLO on terms that would confer on it the right of participation as a Member State. Tunisia's proposal was adopted by 10 votes to 1 (United States), with 4 abstentions (France, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom).

Also the Council extended invitations, under rule 39, to the Mayors of Al-Khalil and Halhul, as well as to the Islamic Judge of Al-Khalil, as requested by Tunisia on 16 May.

Before the debate, the President called attention to a draft resolution prepared in the course of consultations among Council members.

Jordan, the first speaker, charged that not only those three Palestinian leaders but 1,600 others had been deported, including the Mayor of Arab Jerusalem, as a prelude to the annexation of the Holy City. At the grass-roots level, almost 300,000 persons from the Gaza Strip and the West Bank were currently displaced in the East Bank awaiting the implementation of United Nations resolutions which, since 1967, had called for their return to their homes. There were also tens of thousands of young people who had endured the ordeal of torture chambers and windowless cells, and thousands in Israel's jails. Jordan hoped the Council would not allow itself to be foiled once again.

Israel said the three individuals concerned had made no secret of their views and had encouraged acts of violence. As public officials entrusted to fulfil functions which included maintaining public order and peace, they had subverted the very source of their authority. As to the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, Israel did not recognize its formal application in the administered area, but nevertheless did apply, on a *de facto* basis, its humanitarian provisions. Israel would have been fully within its legal rights had it limited freedom of speech, assembly, expression and other basic freedoms. Proceedings had been initiated in Israel's Supreme Court on behalf of the three individuals regarding their deportation; the Court had decided to grant the petitioners a hearing.

In his statement before the Council, the Mayor of Halhul said the three officials had been expelled because they had rejected the autonomy plan proposed in the Camp David accords. Autonomy meant no rule over land, sources of water or power, but the perpetuation of occupation. Contrary to the statements made to the Council by Israel's representative, there was no freedom of expression, assembly or otherwise. The only way to peace was through recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to return to their homes, to self-determination and the establishment of their sovereign State in their homeland, Palestine.

The Mayor of Al-Khalil stated that Israeli acts of violence and terror had involved every Palestinian city and town. Neither the population nor the land had been spared violent mutilation by the occupying power. The peaceful protests by the people went unheard. Israel

had intensified its oppression by imposing curfews, limiting freedom of movement, enforcing collective punishment, destroying houses and restricting the political activities of the elected officials and community leaders. The decision to expel him and the two other officials had to do with their opposition to the Camp David agreements and the autonomy plan and their fight against Israel's policy of settlement.

On 20 May, the Council, by 14 votes to 0, with 1 abstention (United States), adopted the text before it as resolution 469(1980). By this text, it deplored Israel's failure to implement its resolution 468(1980) of 8 May, and called again on Israel, as the occupying power, to rescind the illegal measures taken by its military authorities in expelling the three officials and to facilitate their immediate return. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in order to implement this resolution and to report at the earliest possible date.

Following the vote, the United States said its position, as set forth before the Council on 8 May, had not changed.

Commenting on the abstention of the United States, PLO charged it with flouting its commitment under the fourth Geneva Convention.

Zambia expressed the view that all States, especially Members of the United Nations, were obliged to accept and give effect to Council decisions. Israel, by its actions, was bent on provoking a catastrophe in the Middle East by continuing to pursue its provocative and aggressive policies.

#### Communications and report (24 May-24 June)

On 24 May 1980, the Secretary-General submitted a report, as called for by the Council in resolution 469(1980) of 20 May (see preceding subsection). He stated that on 21 May he had addressed an appeal to the Prime Minister of Israel to respond to the call of the Council. In a reply of 23 May, the Prime Minister, expressing regret that Council resolutions had failed to mention the attack by PLO on Jewish worshippers in Hebron, stated that a petition to allow the return of the three men had been submitted to the High Court of Justice for consideration. The Prime Minister added that the judgement of the Court would be carried out by the Government.

In a letter dated 2 June, Jordan stated that on that day time-bombs planted in cars belonging to the Mayors of Nablus, Ramallah and Al Bireh had exploded, causing one of them the loss of both his legs and another the loss of one leg and injury to one hand. Jordan held the occupation authorities responsible for those acts. Condemnation of these incidents was expressed in two other communications: the first, dated 2 June, from the Chairman of the Committee on

Palestinian Rights; and the second, dated 3 June, from Egypt.

On 3 June, Bahrain, as current Chairman of the Arab group, transmitted a letter of the same date from the Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee charging that recent Israeli actions in the occupied Palestinian territories constituted an attempt to deprive those territories of their national leaders. He called on the United Nations to take the necessary steps to ensure the protection of the Palestinian people.

On the same date, Bahrain, acting for the Arab group, requested an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider the assassination attempts and the arbitrary detention of a great number of Palestinian students.

By a letter of 4 June, the representative of Israel transmitted excerpts from the political programme and resolutions adopted at the Fourth Congress of al-Fatah (Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic, end of May), which, he charged, called for the liquidation of Israel.

#### Consideration by the Security Council (5 June)

On 5 June, the Security Council met, as requested by Bahrain on 3 June, to consider the assassination attempts on the three Palestinian Mayors. Bahrain, Egypt, Israel and Jordan were invited, at their request, to participate in the debate without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to a 4 June letter from Tunisia requesting that PLO be invited to participate in the debate, in accordance with previous practice. The Council extended an invitation to PLO after adopting the proposal by 10 votes to 1 (United States), with 4 abstentions (France, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom).

The representative of Bahrain, as Chairman of the Arab group, said that recent developments in the occupied West Bank were alarming. He called urgently on the international community to end Israel's violation of the human rights of the Palestinian people and its occupation of Arab territories. While Israel had claimed its readiness to withdraw within the framework of a comprehensive settlement which guaranteed peace and security to all parties concerned, it was evident that it had no such intention. The United States, he said, bore great responsibility for the suffering of the Palestinian people. It not only supplied Israel with sophisticated weapons that allowed it to continue its occupation of the Palestinian homeland but it also was one of the signatories of the Camp David agreement and a party to the negotiations which aimed at perpetuating the occupation of Arab territories and legalizing Israel's presence in Palestine.

Israel said it condemned the use of terror. The acts of terror against the Arab Mayors on 2 June

had evoked widespread revulsion in Israel, which stood in stark contrast to the virtual absence of similar condemnations by Arab Governments and public opinion of PLO terror acts. Israel, remaining firm in its quest for a comprehensive peace in the area, was entitled to expect that the Council would refrain from adopting any position which might be interpreted by the enemies of peace as encouragement to further violence.

Following these statements, the Council adopted, by 14 votes to 0, with 1 abstention (United States), resolution 471(1980), prepared in the course of consultations among Council members.

By this resolution, the Council condemned the assassination attempts and expressed deep concern that Israel, the occupying power, had failed to provide adequate protection to the civilian population in the occupied territories in conformity with the 1949 fourth Geneva Convention. The Council called on Israel to provide the victims with adequate compensation for the damages suffered, called again on all States not to provide Israel with any assistance to be used in connexion with settlements in the occupied territories, and reaffirmed the necessity to end the prolonged occupation of Arab territories, including Jerusalem. In addition, the Council called again on Israel to comply with the provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention as well as with the relevant resolutions of the Council.

The German Democratic Republic said it was time for the Council to take urgent measures to put an end to Israel's expansionist policy. Otherwise, acts of violence against the Palestinian people would become ever more frequent. The most recent events in the Arab territories gave an idea of what awaited the Arab people of Palestine under the so-called autonomy.

The United States said the brutal crimes perpetrated on the West Bank were cowardly acts, the latest in a spiral of acts which had brought more distress to the West Bank than it had suffered at any time since the occupation began. That sad situation and the equally sad murder of Israeli citizens at Hebron were part of a broader tragedy-the continuing Arab-Israeli conflict. The Council had the responsibility to keep in mind the full range of those events and other factors bearing on the dispute, which had not been done in this resolution. The United States continued to believe that resolution 242(1967), a change in which it opposed, provided the basis for a just settlement. On that basis, it had pursued a settlement through the Camp David accords. The United States appealed most earnestly to those with influence and authority to exercise leadership and restraint.

The United Kingdom condemned unreservedly the assassination attempts on the Mayors. Shocking as they were, they were but the latest link in a chain of violence. The United Kingdom therefore wished to make it clear that it deplored and wished to see an end to all violence in the area. It called for restraint by all concerned. Recent events only underlined the need for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, which must involve, among other things, Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories.

France expressed its deep concern at all the acts of violence which had taken place in recent months, and condemned the assassination attempts, which made more necessary than ever before the quest for and implementation of a just and lasting peace settlement.

The USSR said the barbarous acts committed with the clear-cut connivance of the Israeli authorities and directed against the elected Palestinian officials were the direct extension of Israel's campaign of terror, violence and intimidation to force the indigenous Arab population to resign themselves to the military occupation régime and to impose, in the guise of autonomy, the final annexation of their ancestral lands. Violence in the Middle East was the result of the occupation by Israel of those lands and the expulsion therefrom of the indigenous Arab population. The only way to eliminate that violence was by Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in June 1967. The Council should consider the question of what Israel's aggressive policy would ultimately lead to and take all necessary measures to call a halt to that dangerous turn of events.

The representatives of Egypt and Jordan condemned the criminal acts against Palestinian leaders. Egypt commented that those acts were incriminating testimony to the evils of Israel's military occupation and provided further evidence of the need to terminate it. Jordan reiterated the conviction that the security and safety of the civilian population in the occupied Arab territories were the responsibility of Israel as the occupying power.

The PLO representative charged that Israel was resorting to organized terrorism in the territories. Those acts of armed vigilantes were encouraged by a climate of licentiousness created by the authorities, by arbitrary legislation for the requisitioning of property and by the deployment of the Israeli army to defend the illegal settlement.

Communications (6 June-December)

By a letter of 6 June, Yemen transmitted a statement by its Ministry of Foreign Affairs denouncing the recent Israeli terrorist acts

against the Mayors of Nablus, Ramallah and Al Bireh.

In a letter dated 12 June, the Acting Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian Rights referred to a declaration by the Israeli Prime Minister concerning the establishment of 10 new settlements on the West Bank, as well as to reports concerning the implementation of a plan to establish a "barrier zone" of new settlements in Gaza. He expressed the Committee's belief that the Security Council should take urgent and decisive measures to prevent the deterioration of the situation.

On 29 July, Tunisia transmitted a letter of 25 July from the PLO observer to the United Nations who said that on 14 July 76 Palestinian detainees had launched a hunger strike in protest of the abhorrent, inhuman conditions at the Nafha prison in the Negev Desert. As a result, 25 detainees became critically ill and were transferred on 21 July to Ramle prison. Prison officials attempted to break their fast by force-feeding which resulted in the death of two of them.

On 30 July, Tunisia transmitted another letter, dated 29 July, from the PLO observer stating that several hundred detainees in West Bank and Gaza prisons had joined the hunger strike. He urged the Security Council President to take every possible action to ensure that not one more Palestinian would suffer the same agonizing death as the other two victims.

On the conditions in Israel's prisons, two communications were received: the first dated 4 August from the Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian Rights and the second dated 7 August from Qatar, drawing attention to what they described as the inhuman treatment of imprisoned inhabitants of the occupied territories.

In a letter of 15 August, the Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian Rights drew attention to reports that Israel had decided to make it impossible for the Palestinian people in the occupied territories to open any institution for higher education without a special permit. Meanwhile, Israel had authorized the military authorities to strip Arab school curricula of any reference to Palestinian national character and history.

By a letter of 29 September, the Chairman drew the Secretary-General's attention to the latest developments in the case of the Mayors of Hebron and Halhul and the Sharia Judge of Hebron. The Supreme Court of Israel had upheld their expulsion for considerations of security and had ruled that the Mayors, though not the Judge, could appeal to an Israel Military Review Committee. On 10 October, the Secretary-General advised the Chairman that Israel had decided to allow the Mayors to return to the West Bank to appeal their deportation

order. On 24 October, the Chairman advised the Secretary-General that the Mayors had been confined at a border post where the hearing was held and, it was reported, had gone on a hunger strike following rejection of their appeal.

By a letter of 29 October, the Secretary-General stated that, according to information he had received, the Israeli Supreme Court was scheduled to hear the appeal submitted by the lawyer for the Mayors on 30 October. The Mayors had been transferred to Ramle prison in Israel. The Secretary-General added that he was following closely the developments in that matter.

In a letter dated 9 December, the Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian Rights said that Israel had maintained its defiance of Council resolutions by confirming its previous illegal decisions to expel the two Mayors. He therefore requested the Council to take firm action to implement the relevant resolutions.

By another letter, of 19 November, the Chairman expressed the Committee's deep concern at reports from the occupied territories indicating that 11 students from Bir Zeit University, who had been demonstrating against the closure of the University by the Israeli military authorities to prevent the students from observing Palestine Week, had been wounded by gunfire.

On 20 November, Tunisia transmitted a letter of 18 November from the Permanent Observer of PLO, charging that, on that date, Israeli soldiers had fired at unarmed students from Ramallah, Bethlehem and Al Bireh while they were demonstrating against the arbitrary closing of the University.

By a letter dated 8 December, the Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian Rights expressed the Committee's serious concern at the arrest of Gabbi Baramki, President of the University, under the pretext that he had allowed the students to observe a Palestine Week.

In a letter of 20 November, the Israeli representative charged that PLO was carrying out a campaign of intimidation and subversion in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District, adding that the campaign had intensified recently and had taken the form of political assassinations and public disturbances. In another communication, dated 26 November, he stated that since 1966 PLO had frequently threatened, terrorized and intimidated Arab leaders who did not carry out its orders.

Report of the Security  
Council Commission (25 November)

In March 1979, the Security Council had established a three-member Commission to examine the situation relating to settlements in the

Arab territories, including Jerusalem.<sup>63</sup> The Commission had reported twice in 1979;<sup>64</sup> its second report was taken up by the Council in February/March 1980 (see p. 406). On 1 March, the Council set 1 September as the date for submission of the Commission's third report (see p. 409).

On 16 June, the Council President announced that, following informal consultations, the Council had decided to maintain the Commission's original composition. By a note dated 20 August, he further stated that the Council had no objection to a request from the Chairman of the Commission to extend the date of submission of the third report until 25 November.

On 25 November, the Commission submitted that report. It observed that Israel was actively pursuing its systematic large-scale process of establishing settlements in the occupied territories and that a correlation existed between the establishment of those settlements and the displacement of the Arab population. The Commission concluded that the settlement policy had brought drastic and adverse changes to the economic and social pattern of the daily life of the remaining Arab population as well as profound changes of a geographical and demographic nature in the occupied territories, including Jerusalem.

The Commission stated that available evidence had shown that Israel continued to deplete the natural resources, particularly water resources, in the occupied territories for its own advantage and to the detriment of the Palestinian population.

As to the situation in Jerusalem, the Commission noted with grave concern that tension and confrontation between Israel and the Islamic world had increased, especially following the enactment of the "Basic Law" which proclaimed a change in the city's character and status.

The Commission expressed the view that the problem of the settlements and occupation raised fundamental problems for peace and that Israel's persistent refusal to heed the repeated appeals of the Security Council should be censured. The Commission reiterated its earlier recommendations that the Council, bearing in mind the inalienable rights of the Palestinians to return to their homeland, again draw Israel's attention to the disastrous consequences its settlement policy was bound to have on any attempt to reach a peaceful solution in the Middle East.

It recommended that appropriate measures be sought for an equitable allocation of water resources in the area, outside of any political considerations, in view of the vital importance of those resources. Their serious depletion was a result of intensive exploitation by Israeli authorities, mainly for the benefit of Israeli settlers.

With regard to Jerusalem, the Commission recommended that the Council urge Israel to implement fully its resolutions on that question.

#### Consideration by the General Assembly

##### Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices

The General Assembly in 1979 had renewed the mandate of the three-member Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories and requested it to submit a report in 1980.<sup>65</sup> The Committee's twelfth report, approved on 25 July and submitted to the Secretary-General on 26 July, covered the period since 9 November 1979. It contained a representative cross-section of information received by the Committee and an assessment in the context of applicable international law. The Committee noted that its special effort to secure the co-operation of Israel had been to no avail. The Committee heard the testimonies of a former detainee in an Israeli prison, the three Palestinian leaders expelled by Israel- the Mayors of Hebron and Halhul and the Islamic Judge of Hebron-and the Mayor of Nablus, who had been the subject of an assassination attempt. It also heard two persons from the occupied territories in closed meetings.

The information presented by the Committee was grouped in four categories: Israel's settlement policy; the treatment of civilians in the occupied territories; the situation of detainees in those territories; and the consequences of recourse to judicial remedies on the human rights of the local population. The report gave samples of incidents occurring during the period covered.

The report stated that Israel's annexation and settlement policy continued unabated. The rate and extent of expropriation were considerable; over 27 per cent of the land in the occupied territories had been taken over by Israel. Another significant measure was the purchase of property in the occupied territories, authorized by Israel. A particular feature observed by the Committee was the considerable amount of money spent on the settlement programme. The construction of new settlements and the expansion of existing ones had become part of a regular programme. As at 26 July, over 127 settlements had been established. This policy and the measures taken, the Committee pointed out, were in violation of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

<sup>63</sup> See footnote 56.

<sup>64</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, pp. 387 and 392.

<sup>65</sup> Ibid., p. 402, resolution 34/90 A of 12 December 1979.

Regarding the treatment of the civilian population, the Committee noted that acts of violence had remarkably increased and bloodshed had reached unprecedented levels. As noted in the past, the military occupation had generated a strong spirit of resistance among the civilians, and the reaction by the military authorities to the increasing number of demonstrations, strikes and other actions was severe. Israel, the Committee observed, continued to allow extreme provocation of the civilian population and severe repression of any reaction. One of the more striking developments was the activist role of the Israeli settlers who engaged in violent acts against the civilian inhabitants, causing damage to property, personal injury and sometimes even death. The military authorities, according to information available to the Committee, did not control those settlers.

Concerning the situation in prisons and the treatment of detainees, the Committee had received extensive reports of inhuman conditions and noted that no serious efforts had been undertaken to improve them. Interrogation procedures continued to be accompanied by violence, according to numerous reports. The Committee had examined cases where detainees had suffered severe bodily and mental damage as a result of conditions of detention; it called for an end forthwith to such practices and held that drastic measures should be taken to ensure against a recurrence.

The Committee noted an increasing trend in the resort to the High Court of Justice of Israel by the inhabitants of the occupied territories. In virtually all cases, this Court had been impotent in controlling the arbitrary behaviour by the military occupation authorities. There were no judicial remedies available to the civilian population other than making an application to the High Court. The Committee noted that the right to make such application became meaningless if the Court's judgement was not implemented. The administration of justice, the Committee pointed out, had been transferred from civil courts to military forums, by virtue of the promulgation of over 850 military orders changing the law governing the occupied territories.

In conclusion, the Committee said the military occupation in all its facets was at the core of the violation of fundamental human rights. The practices thereunder also constituted a systematic effort to change the status of the occupied territories in pursuit of Israel's "homeland" policy and its avowed intention to perpetuate its domination there and deny the inhabitants the right to self-determination. While the international community pursued the major goal of ending the occupation, it should immediately set in motion

efforts to modify conditions by the kind of mechanism urged by the Committee in previous reports (the protecting-power formula based on the fourth Geneva Convention).

The Committee's report was considered by the General Assembly's Special Political Committee which also had before it a series of communications (see sections above), including a letter of 24 April from Jordan transmitting a Government statement on Israel's modification of Jordanian labour law in the West Bank in order to curb trade union activity.

The Secretary-General, reporting on 4 November to the Assembly, described steps taken by the Department of Public Information to secure wide dissemination of the Committee's report and activities.

The Special Political Committee discussed the Committee's report at seven meetings between 7 and 21 November. On 18 and 21 November, it approved the texts of five resolutions-35/122 A-E-which it recommended to the Assembly for adoption. A sixth resolution, adopted as resolution 35/122 F, was not submitted in the Special Political Committee but in a plenary meeting on 11 December (see following subsection).

#### ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS

On 11 December, the General Assembly adopted the texts recommended by the Special Political Committee. By resolution 35/122 A, adopted by a recorded vote of 141 to 1, with 1 abstention, the Assembly reaffirmed that the fourth Geneva Convention was applicable to Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem. It deplored Israel's failure to acknowledge that applicability and called on it to do so and to comply with the provisions of the Convention. The Assembly again urged all States parties to that Convention to exert all efforts to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in the occupied territories, including Jerusalem.

The text was sponsored by Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan and Yugoslavia. The Special Political Committee, on 18 November, had approved it by a recorded vote of 109 to 1.

By resolution 35/122 B, adopted by a recorded vote of 140 to 1, with 3 abstentions, the Assembly determined that the measures and actions taken by Israel to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of the occupied territories had no legal validity and constituted a serious obstruction to a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, deplored Israel's persistence in carrying out such measures and called again on it to comply with its interna-

tional obligations and desist from any such action.

The resolution, sponsored by Bangladesh, Cuba, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Mali, Pakistan and Zambia, was approved by the Special Political Committee on 18 November, by a recorded vote of 110 to 1, with 2 abstentions.

By resolution 35/122 C, adopted by a recorded vote of 118 to 2, with 23 abstentions, the Assembly commended the Special Committee to investigate Israeli practices for its work and called again on Israel to allow the Committee access to the occupied territories. It deplored Israel's continued violation of the fourth Geneva Convention, condemning those violations which the Convention designated as grave breaches. It then condemned the following Israeli policies and practices: annexation of parts of the occupied territories, including Jerusalem; establishment of new settlements and expansion of existing ones on Arab lands, and transfer of an alien population thereto; evacuation, deportation, expulsion, displacement and transfer of Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories and denial of their right to return; confiscation and expropriation of Arab property and all other transactions for the acquisition of land involving the Israeli authorities, institutions or nationals on the one hand, and inhabitants or institutions of the occupied territories on the other; destruction and demolition of Arab houses; mass arrests, administrative detention and ill-treatment of the Arab population; ill-treatment and torture of persons under detention; pillaging of archaeological and cultural property; interference with religious freedoms and practices, as well as family rights and customs; and illegal exploitation of the natural wealth, resources and population of the occupied territories.

The Assembly reaffirmed that all measures by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the occupied territories, including Jerusalem, were null and void, and that Israel's settlement policy constituted a flagrant violation of the fourth Geneva Convention and of relevant United Nations resolutions. It demanded that Israel desist from those policies and practices, and reiterated its call on all States, international organizations and specialized agencies to avoid actions, including those in the field of aid, which might be used by Israel in its policies of annexation and colonization.

The Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue its investigations, to consult with the International Committee of the Red Cross in order to ensure the safeguarding of the welfare and human rights of the population of the occupied territories, and to continue to investigate

the treatment of civilians detained in the Arab territories. The Secretary-General was requested *inter alia* to ensure the widest circulation of the Committee's reports and of information regarding its activities and findings.

The draft was sponsored by Bangladesh, Cuba, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan and Zambia and was approved by the Special Political Committee on 18 November by a recorded vote of 91 to 2, with 22 abstentions.

By resolution 35/122 D, adopted by a recorded vote of 140 to 1, with 3 abstentions, the Assembly called on Israel to rescind the illegal measures taken in expelling and imprisoning the Mayors of Hebron and Halhul and in expelling the Sharia Judge of Hebron, and to facilitate their immediate return.

Bangladesh, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Mali, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Zambia sponsored the text in the Special Political Committee, where it was approved on 18 November by a recorded vote of 117 to 1, with 2 abstentions.

Resolution 35/122 E was adopted by a recorded vote of 119 to 2, with 23 abstentions. The Assembly thereby condemned Israel's persistence in changing the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and legal status of the Syrian Arab Golan Heights, and determined that all legislative and administrative measures and actions which might be taken by Israel that purported to alter the character and legal status of the Golan Heights were null and void, constituted a flagrant violation of international law and the fourth Geneva Convention and had no legal effect. It called on Member States not to recognize such measures and actions and called on Israel to desist from enacting such legislation.

Algeria, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Mali, Pakistan, Qatar and Yemen sponsored the resolution, which was approved by the Special Political Committee on 21 November by a recorded vote of 97 to 2, with 21 abstentions.

By resolution 35/122 F, adopted by a recorded vote of 117 to 2, with 25 abstentions, the Assembly again reaffirmed the applicability of the fourth Geneva Convention to the territories occupied by Israel. It condemned Israeli policies and practices against Palestinian students and faculty and the systematic repression of universities in the occupied Palestinian territories, and demanded that Israel rescind those actions and measures and ensure the freedom of those institutions. It requested the Security Council to convene urgently to take the necessary measures to ensure that Israel rescinded the illegal measures against the Palestinian Mayors and the Sharia Judge and to facilitate their immediate return.



The text was sponsored in the plenary Assembly by Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Iraq, Jordan, Maldives, Mauritania, Pakistan, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY DISCUSSION

The representative of Sri Lanka introduced the report of the Special Committee in the Special Political Committee. He said that, in view of the events which had taken place since the adoption of the Committee's report on 25 July, the Special Committee had wished to submit a special report on the treatment of detainees, but had been unable to do so for reasons beyond its control. The events in question had taken place during August and September in the Israeli Nafha prison. The Special Committee had gathered information from numerous sources, including eyewitnesses. Conditions in that prison were so deplorable that detainees had declared a hunger strike soon after being transferred there. The protest had spread to all other prisons where Palestinians were detained, and a number of incidents had taken place. To date, three detainees had died as a result of measures to force-feed them. An investigation by Israel had exonerated the prison authorities from responsibility for those deaths, but the facts available to the Special Committee had led to quite a different conclusion.

Another development since the adoption of the report was the publication of a study by the International Commission of Jurists on the rule of law in the occupied territories. The study covered a number of fields, including military legislation in areas as diverse as land rights and town planning, which appeared to extend far beyond the needs of Israel's security. The study illustrated the extent to which the occupation authorities were pursuing efforts to annex those territories in defiance of the fourth Geneva Convention. In the preface to the study, it was stated that the occupation would probably continue for an indefinite period and that the military governments had exercised powers akin to those of sovereign Governments by altering existing laws in such a way as to make the economy of the West Bank dependent on Israel and to facilitate the establishment of Jewish settlements.

The representative of Israel said the report had provided further proof that the Special Committee served as an instrument of the hatred and propaganda campaign against Israel by certain Arab States. Israel rejected the distorted picture which the Special Committee had given and denounced the deliberate use of the United Nations for purposes contrary to the United Nations Charter and detrimental to international

peace. The Special Committee had completely ignored the circumstances which necessitated Israel's presence in the territories, and had conveyed misguided concepts about security issues and regional political developments. The representative addressed in detail various statements and conclusions in the Special Committee's report, making such points as: Israel held that the fourth Geneva Convention was not applicable to the territories it administered but that it nevertheless applied the Convention's principles and even granted privileges not laid down in it; detainees were common criminals and were not detained for their political beliefs; Israel's legal system provided numerous safeguards for its citizens and the inhabitant of territories under its administration; and the Geneva Convention recognized the right to impose administrative detention where security considerations so demanded.

In the view of PLO, the current report of the Special Committee had special importance since it covered a period of intensification by Israel of its aggressive, criminal oppression, encroaching on every aspect of the lives of the Palestinian people both inside and outside the occupied territories. Israel's settlement policy aimed at depriving that people of the source of their livelihood, thus compelling them to leave, and at undermining the geographical base on which they as a nation would assert their right to self-determination and statehood.

Members agreed that the Israeli settlement practices were designed to alter unilaterally the demographic and physical character of the occupied territories with a view to perpetuating Israel's domination, and as such constituted a flagrant violation of the fourth Geneva Convention. They also condemned Israel's practices with respect to the civilian population in the occupied territories and considered the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel an act of aggression. Egypt, the USSR, the members of the European Community and many others called for Israel's total withdrawal as the basis for a just and lasting peace.

Greece said a peaceful solution of the Palestinian problem was unthinkable when settlements were continually being established and extended, the demographic composition of the territories changed, the judicial status unilaterally modified and the Palestinian people deprived of their legitimate right to self-determination.

The representative of the League of Arab States said the report of the Special Committee illustrated the ever-increasing violations by Israel of all legal, human, national and territorial rights of the population of the occupied territories.

Hungary associated itself with all those who supported the determination of the Arab inhabitants of the territories not to accept the conditions under which they were forced to live.

Malaysia appealed again to all countries which supported and sustained Israel to co-operate with the United Nations by taking steps that would ensure Israel's compliance with the accepted principles of international law.

Luxembourg, speaking on behalf of the nine member States of the European Community, reiterated their position calling for a comprehensive settlement and supporting the applicability of the fourth Geneva Convention. They urged Israel to refrain from expelling 'Palestinian officials and preventing them from carrying out their functions; such measures could only increase tension. They were also opposed to certain practices of the military occupation authorities with respect to the civilian population which were violations of the most fundamental human rights. The Community members, however, reiterated their reservations with respect to the establishment of the Special Committee and the manner in which it carried out its work. Since the Committee had not had adequate access to first-hand information, its report could not be considered absolutely authoritative.

The USSR reiterated its support for the struggle of the Arab peoples to eliminate the effects of Israel's aggression and achieve a comprehensive settlement with the participation of all parties concerned, including PLO. Such a settlement must provide for the unconditional return to the Arabs of all lands seized by Israel in 1967, including the eastern part of Jerusalem, and the full implementation of the national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to create an independent State.

The representative of Indonesia, who introduced the text of resolution 35/122 A on the applicability of the fourth Geneva Convention to the occupied territories, said that the international community must assume its responsibility to ensure the human rights of the population of those territories and to end the occupation.

Austria thought that the changes introduced by Israel in the occupied territories were unacceptable since they had not only increased tension and complicated the search for a peaceful settlement, but could also be viewed as an indication that Israel intended to perpetuate its domination.

The representative of China said that the Government and people of his country strongly condemned the Israeli authorities for their crimes against the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in the occupied territories, and for their flagrant violations of the fourth Geneva Conven-

tion and the United Nations Charter. The Chinese people had always resolutely supported the just struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, which would finally triumph. Israel must withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories and the Palestinian people must regain its national rights.

Kenya said it was strongly opposed to the acquisition of land by force; it deplored Israel's practices in the occupied territories and once more called on it to heed the opinion of the world community and change its policies in those territories. In Kenya's view, the United Nations had a historical duty and responsibility to protect the rights of the Palestinians, which were guaranteed in internationally recognized conventions.

In Nigeria's opinion, Israel's concept of "coexistence" was not one of equals but one between a dominant invader and the subordinate indigenous population, kept docile by a combination of military force and political and economic inducements.

#### EXPLANATIONS OF VOTE

Israel considered that resolution 35/122 C endorsed various false allegations made by the Special Committee and completely disregarded the actual circumstances. It said the text also ignored the principle of international law to the effect that the authorities, in addition to ensuring the welfare of the local population, had the clear obligation to protect that population against disorder and terrorism.

Regarding resolution 35/122 D, Israel stated that the Supreme Court, having heard the appeal of the two Mayors, would issue its decision in due course. The resolution was, therefore, totally unwarranted and sought to interfere with the due process of law.

Israel said resolution 35/122 E was unacceptable because it was based on the false premise that Israel's presence on the Golan Heights was illegal, and because it was designed to draw the United Nations into the campaign against the peace process in the Middle East. Israel considered resolution 35/122 F an unacceptable attempt to interfere with the judicial system of a sovereign Member State.

Luxembourg said the members of the European Community had voted for resolutions 35/122 A, B and D, thus reaffirming their position that the fourth Geneva Convention was applicable to the occupied territories. Their support for resolution 35/122 B reflected their feeling that the Israeli settlements and the demographic and land-ownership changes were in violation of international law. The Community members had abstained in the vote on resolu-

tion 35/122 C because of their reservations on the establishment of the Special Committee and certain inappropriate elements. The condemnation of Israeli policies and practices was unjustified in view of the lack of conclusive proof of the use of torture by Israel.

As for resolution 35/122 E, the Community members had abstained because of reservations particularly in connexion with certain operative paragraphs and some technical aspects of the preamble. In their view, however, any unilateral change in the status of the occupied territories would be contrary to international law and to the fourth Geneva Convention, and would constitute a new source of tension. Luxembourg added that the Community members would have liked to vote in favour of resolution 35/122 F, but were unable to do so because of their reservations with respect to some of the wording. On the other hand, they strongly disapproved of Israel's measures, particularly against Palestinian students and faculty, and strongly deplored the expulsion of the two Mayors for the second time.

Finland had abstained on resolution 35/122 C because of its reservations with respect to certain formulations, especially in those paragraphs regarding Israeli policies and practices. It had voted for resolutions 35/122 A, B and D, because it felt that they fully complied with Security Council resolutions 242(1967)<sup>66</sup> and 338(1973).<sup>67</sup> In view of the urgent need to obtain reliable information on the situation in the occupied territories, Finland deplored Israel's continued refusal to allow the Special Committee access to them.

The United States said it had voted for resolution 35/122 A since it felt that Israel's settlements in the occupied territories were inconsistent with international law, particularly the fourth Geneva Convention. The United States had abstained in the vote on resolution 35/122 B solely to make clear its objections to the use of the phrase "Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem." It considered that the reference to Jerusalem was to that part of the city which had been occupied in 1967. The United States reiterated its position that the final status of Jerusalem must be settled in the context of negotiations for a final peace. Whatever solution was eventually agreed upon should preserve Jerusalem as an undivided city, with free access to the Holy Places, and should safeguard the basic rights of the city's residents.

The United States had voted against resolution 35/122 C, which contained unfounded charges against the conduct of Israeli authorities. It had abstained in the vote on resolution 35/122 D, as it believed that the deportation of the

Mayors was contrary to the fourth Geneva Convention; but it could not vote for that resolution because the text should have contained a reference to the attack on Israeli citizens in Hebron which preceded the deportation.

The United States said it had voted against resolution 35/122 E, first, because Israel had not enacted any legislation changing the legal status of occupied Syrian Arab territory, and second, because the resolution did not contain specific reference to Security Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973) which set forth the principles on which a peaceful settlement of the question must be based. With reference to resolution 35/122 F, the United States, though very concerned about the measures taken by Israel, could not accept the resolution, principally because it purported to dictate to the Security Council what measures it should take, but also because it used unbalanced language and made no mention of the broader context in which events to which it related had occurred.

Australia said it had voted for resolutions 35/122 A, B and D, but had abstained in the vote on resolution 35/122 C. Although it was firmly opposed to Israeli actions which violated the human rights of the inhabitants of the occupied territories, that resolution condemned Israel for actions which had not been proved.

Declaring its support for resolution 35/122 E, Egypt condemned the attempt by extremist elements which sought to annex the Golan Heights and halt the peace process.

Austria said it supported resolution 35/122 E because it would not only categorically reject an act of annexation of the Golan Heights as a serious violation of international law but was also opposed to any preparatory steps and initiatives which might result in an annexation. However, Austria had serious reservations about the resolution, and considered that the question of the Golan Heights was a separate problem which should have been dealt with in the Security Council. It would have preferred more balanced wording for a resolution of a preventive character.

The Bahamas and Austria stated that their affirmative votes on resolution 35/122 F did not imply that they did not have serious reservations with regard to certain formulations. Austria and Portugal interpreted the reference to Palestinian and other Arab territories to apply to those territories which were occupied in 1967.

Canada said it had abstained in the vote on resolution 35/122 E because, although it strongly opposed any move by Israel to annex the Golan

<sup>66</sup> See footnote 50.

<sup>67</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 213, resolution 338(1973) of 22 October 1973.

Heights, it felt that the determination of the borders must be decided in negotiations between the parties and not by unilateral action. Canada also had particular reservations regarding a preambular paragraph recalling previous resolutions in which the Assembly had called on Israel to put an end to its illegal occupation and to withdraw, and regarding the condemnation of Israel's refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions. With respect to resolution 35/122 F, Canada had abstained since it could not subscribe to the emotive charges in parts of the text.

Norway stated that, although it shared the concern of the sponsors, it had abstained on resolution 35/122 E because it seemed to imply that the legal status of the Golan Heights had already been changed. Norway, as well as Finland and Portugal which had abstained, voiced particular reservations on the first two operative paragraphs condemning Israel's persistence in making changes in the Golan Heights and its refusal to comply with relevant United Nations resolutions.

Sweden said it could not support resolution 35/122 E because it dealt in a sweeping way with legislation not yet enacted; however, Sweden hoped Israel would desist from enacting such a law. Because of certain inappropriate formulations, Sweden abstained on resolution 35/122 F though it called on Israel to rescind all actions and measures contrary to the fourth Geneva Convention.

New Zealand abstained on resolution 35/122 E because Israel had not taken any action with regard to the Golan Heights, and it expressed the hope that Israel would not do so. Japan also abstained on that resolution, yet believed that Israel must withdraw from the Golan Heights; it maintained its objection to any annexation measures. Japan abstained on resolution 35/122 F because it included some elements Japan could not support.

Portugal and Venezuela said they would vote in favour of resolution 35/122 F to show support for the Palestinian cause, yet they wished to place on record reservations on the wording of certain paragraphs, in particular that which claimed that Israel pursued a deliberate policy of opening fire on defenceless students.

Uruguay expressed reservations with regard to the operative paragraph of resolution 35/122 C condemning specific policies and practices of Israel, on the grounds that it had not been proved that the practices and policies listed were in fact engaged in by Israel. For the same reason, it abstained on resolution 35/122 F.

Chile abstained on resolution 35/122 F because of its doubts about the language used and about the propriety of dealing with such matters in conjunction with situations of a different kind.

Tunisia said it had voted in favour of resolution 35/122 F, yet had some doubt whether measures decided on by the Security Council would be effective, given the prevailing situation in the Council.

#### Living conditions of the Palestinian people

In response to a General Assembly request of 14 December 1979,<sup>68</sup> the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly on 17 October 1980 a report on the social and economic impact of Israel's occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories. As permission to visit those territories had not been granted by Israel, the three experts appointed to prepare the report had had to rely on secondary sources of information from Governments, PLO and United Nations organs and specialized agencies. Two of the experts visited Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic, where they held discussions with government officials, Palestinian refugees, persons deported from the occupied territories, residents of the occupied territories visiting those countries, visitors to the occupied territories and PLO representatives.

The experts reported that no human settlements policy had been adopted for the occupied territories to ensure a rational distribution of the Palestinian people, as a consequence of the lack of an overall economic and social development policy and planning. Very little planning had been devoted to the resettlement of refugees in the West Bank, who constituted 46 per cent of the population. No public housing seemed to have been initiated commensurate with the magnitude of needs. In the Gaza Strip and northern Sinai, there was a resettlement policy, yet only a fraction of refugees had been provided with housing units. The dwelling units were overcrowded, both in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, especially in the rural areas and refugee camps.

Over the years, the occupied territories had witnessed a deterioration of the infrastructure. The appropriation by Israel of over a quarter of the land in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip had meant that less land was available to the Palestinian people for their housing and agricultural needs. Similarly, the diversion of water for the needs of the Israeli settlements had adversely affected the traditional habitat of the Palestinian people. Environmental health services had not improved commensurate with population increase. As a consequence, gastro-intestinal diseases had been a major cause of morbidity and mortality. One significant development had been the increase of the number of educational

<sup>68</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 406, resolution 34/113.

institutions both in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and enrolment had also increased significantly. However, the political climate and actions of the occupying authorities had not provided a learning environment free from insecurity among both teachers and students. Concerning social welfare services, the occupying authorities had increased the number of welfare bureaux and social workers. The number of recipients of services, particularly financial assistance, had decreased considerably, due to the high level of employment in the occupied territories and to the rehabilitative services introduced by the occupying authorities, with financial resources made available by international organizations.

Having considered the Secretary-General's report, the Assembly on 5 December adopted resolution 35/75, by which it deplored Israel's refusal to allow the Group of Experts to visit the occupied territories, condemned Israel's policy resulting in the deterioration of the living conditions of the Palestinian people in those territories and called on all States to co-operate with the United Nations and local Palestinian authorities to alleviate the tragic living conditions caused by the Israeli occupation.

Resolution 35/75 was adopted by a recorded vote of 118 to 2, with 26 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, where the draft, sponsored by 40 Member States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), was approved on 14 November by a recorded vote of 110 to 2, with 23 abstentions.

Before the vote in Committee, Israel said that one-sided resolutions would not bring peaceful solutions any closer and, therefore, it would vote against the resolution.

In explanation of vote, Bulgaria, which voted in favour of the text, endorsed the struggle for independence led by PLO and said it would continue to support the Palestinian people. Bolivia, which also voted in favour, would have preferred a different wording of the paragraph which condemned Israeli policy resulting in the deterioration of the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories. Austria said it had voted in favour with considerable hesitation and was not convinced that the condemnation of Israel was justified on the basis of the Secretary-General's report; if a separate vote had been taken on that paragraph, it would not have voted for it. Japan said it abstained because that paragraph concerned a matter which, it felt, could not appropriately be considered by the Second Committee.

Luxembourg, on behalf of the nine members of the European Community, said they had ab-

stained because of certain reservations. The United States said it had voted against the resolution because of unjustified criticism of Israel and references to resolutions which the United States had opposed.

Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories

On 5 December 1980, the General Assembly adopted another resolution relating to the situation in the territories occupied by Israel. By resolution 35/110, on permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories, the Assembly emphasized the right of the Arab States and peoples whose territories were under Israeli occupation to full and effective permanent sovereignty over their natural and all other resources, wealth and economic activities. It reaffirmed that measures taken by Israel to exploit those resources were illegal, called on Israel to desist from such measures, reaffirmed the right of the Arab States and peoples subjected to Israel's occupation to restitution of and compensation for such exploitation, and called on Israel to meet their just claims. The Assembly called on all States to support the Arab States and peoples in the exercise of these rights and called on all States, international organizations and institutions not to co-operate with Israel in this matter. It regretted that the report it had requested in 1979 on this subject<sup>69</sup> was not completed and asked the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the 1981 session.

The Assembly adopted resolution 35/110 by 122 votes to 2, with 23 abstentions. It acted on the recommendation of the Second Committee which had approved the text, sponsored by 36 Members (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), on 14 October by a recorded vote of 101 to 2, with 22 abstentions.

After the vote, Luxembourg, speaking on behalf of the European Community members, said they had abstained because they felt the issue was not within the competence of the Second Committee. The United States said it had voted against the resolution on the basis of its position on the question of permanent sovereignty and because the matter was not within the Committee's competence. Portugal, which voted in favour, expressed reservations with regard to the paragraph reaffirming the right to compensation.

Related General Assembly decisions

The General Assembly, on 14 November, adopted two additional resolutions relating to the Middle East problem.

<sup>69</sup> Ibid., resolution 34/136 of 14 December 1979.

By resolution 35/33, on the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the Assembly expressed its satisfaction to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People for its contribution of the implementation of the Programme for the Decade (for details, see p. 798).

By resolution 35/35 A, on the importance of the right to self-determination, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without external interference (for details, see p. 837).

Further consideration by the Security Council

Meetings of the Security Council (19 December)

On 19 December, the Security Council met, for the third time, to consider the expulsion of the three Palestinian leaders. Egypt, Israel and Kuwait were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

By 10 votes to 1 (United States), with 4 abstentions (France, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom), the Council approved a Tunisian proposal to invite PLO to participate in the debate. The invitation conferred on PLO the same rights of participation as those conferred on Member States when invited under rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.<sup>70</sup> Upon Tunisia's request, the Council also invited, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure,<sup>71</sup> the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States and the two Mayors.

Opening the debate, the Secretary-General gave an account of developments in the case since 24 May. He told the Council that on 4 December the Supreme Court of Israel had upheld the expulsion order but recommended that the Government review the matter, in the mean time allowing the Mayors to stay. On 5 December, the Secretary-General had learned that Israel planned to deport the Mayors forthwith. Despite his intervention, Israel had deported them that day.

Israel said that it had a primary duty to preserve law and order and safeguard human life. The three individuals concerned had been systematically engaged over the preceding months in inciting the local Arab population to acts of violence and subversion. Over the past few months, they had had full recourse to the Israeli judicial system. Israel could not accept any attempt to interfere with its judicial process.

Tunisia noted that Article 25 of the United Nations Charter<sup>72</sup> made it binding on Members of the United Nations to carry out Council deci-

sions. Israel did not comply with that Article. The expulsion of the three Palestinian leaders was part of Israel's systematic defiance of international law and unanimously acknowledged rules.

The USSR said it had long been clear that the real sources of tension in the Middle East were Israel's occupation of Arab lands, the expulsion of the indigenous population and its acts of terror, violence and intimidation. The USSR believed that the Council should most resolutely demand that Israel strictly comply with the 1949 fourth Geneva Convention. In the case of Israel's non-compliance, the Council should take appropriate measures in accordance with the Charter.

Zambia said Israel had no legal right to expel any Palestinian from Palestine. Since 1967, the indigenous people had been dispossessed of their land and property. The Council should prevail on Israel to allow the Mayors to return to their homeland.

China noted that Israel's acts had aroused strong condemnation from the international community and vigorous resistance by Palestinians. In China's opinion, Israel could only make itself even more isolated, should it persist in its aggression and expansion and the persecution of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. If Israel refused to implement the Council's decision on this matter, the Council would have to take stronger and more effective measures.

The German Democratic Republic said that, along with many other States, it condemned the policy of separate deals pursued under the protection of the United States, since that policy had increased obstacles to a comprehensive and just peace settlement in the Middle East and had already led to dangerous complications.

Bangladesh noted that the Council had recently met twice on the expulsion of the Palestinian leaders; it felt grave concern over Israel's latest action.

The Council also heard statements on the matter by Egypt, Kuwait, the representatives of PLO and the League of Arab States, and the Mayors of Hebron and Halhul.

The President, speaking as the representative of the United States, said that the views of the United States on the deportation of the Mayors were well known. The fourth Geneva Convention applied to the West Bank and prohibited deportations. While supporting the resolution which was before the Council, the United States continued to believe that the Council should take the entire situation in the occupied territories into account. It hoped that any future inci-

<sup>70</sup> See footnote 2.

<sup>71</sup> See footnote 3.

<sup>72</sup> For text of Article 25 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

dents of violence would be brought to the attention of the Council, which should condemn violence against Israel as promptly as it condemned Israel's actions.

On 19 December, the Security Council adopted unanimously resolution 484(1980), prepared in the course of consultations among Council members. It thereby reaffirmed the applicability of the 1949 fourth Geneva Convention to all the Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967, called on Israel to adhere to the Convention, and declared it imperative that the Mayors be enabled to return to their homes and resume their responsibilities.

#### Further communications

On 23 December, Cuba transmitted the communiqué of a plenary meeting of the non-aligned countries, held at New York that day to consider the situation of the two Palestinian Mayors. The meeting declared its full solidarity with them and the Sharia Judge of Al-Khalil and called on the Security Council to ensure full implementation of its resolutions adopted on this matter in 1980.

By a letter of 24 December, Tunisia transmitted a message of the same date from the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, calling on the Council to undertake all measures that would ensure the safe return of the two Mayors.

### Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

#### Status of Jerusalem

##### COMMUNICATIONS (FEBRUARY -24 JUNE)

S/13782 (A/35/87). Letter of 5 February from Jordan.

S/13793 (A/35/98). Letter of 12 February from Israel.

S/13840. Letter of 12 March from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

S/13945. Letter of 16 May from Egypt (transmitting statement of 15 May by Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

S/14017. Letter of 24 June from Tunisia.

S/14018. Letter of 24 June from Bahrain.

##### CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL (24-30 JUNE)

Security Council, meetings 2233-2236, 2238, 2239, 2241, 2242.

S/13966. Letter of 28 May from Pakistan (request to convene Council).

S/14012, S/14013. Letters of 20 June from Tunisia (requests to extend invitations to address Council).

S/14031. Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Chad, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Yemen: draft resolution.

S/14049. Letter of 2 July from Uganda.

Resolution 476(1980), as proposed by 39 powers, S/14031, adopted by Council on 30 June 1980, meeting 2242, by 14 votes too, with 1 abstention (United States).

The Security Council,

Having considered the letter of 28 May 1980 from the representative of Pakistan, the current Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, contained in document S/13966,

Reaffirming that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible,

Bearing in mind the specific status of Jerusalem and, in particular, the need to protect and preserve the unique spiritual and religious dimension of the Holy Places in the city,

Reaffirming its resolutions relevant to the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular resolutions 252 (1968), 267(1969), 271(1969), 298(1971) and 465(1980),

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,

Deploping the persistence of **Israel** in changing the physical

character, demographic composition, institutional structure and the status of the Holy City of Jerusalem,

Gravely concerned about the legislative steps initiated in the Israeli Knesset with the aim of changing the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem,

1. Reaffirms the overriding necessity for ending the prolonged occupation of Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

2. Strongly deplores the continued refusal of Israel, the occupying Power, to comply with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly;

3. Reconfirms that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which purport to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem have no legal validity and constitute a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and also constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

4. Reiterates that all such measures which have altered the geographic, demographic and historical character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem are null and void and must be rescinded in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

5. Urgently calls on Israel, the occupying Power, to abide by the present and previous Security Council resolutions and to desist forthwith from persisting in the policy and measures affecting the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem;

6. Reaffirms its determination, in the event of non-compliance by Israel with the present resolution, to examine practical ways and means in accordance with relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations to secure the full implementation of the present resolution.

S/INF/36. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1980. Decisions, pp. 12 and 13.

##### COMMUNICATIONS (30 JUNE-14 AUGUST)

A/35/390. Letter of 11 August from Iraq (transmitting excerpt relating to Jerusalem from press communiqué issued jointly with Saudi Arabia).

S/I 4032. Note by President of Security Council (transmitting letter of 30 June from Holy See enclosing text on question of Jerusalem from Osservatore Romano of same date).

S/14042. Letter of 1 July from Iraq.

S/14084. Letter of 1 August from Pakistan (request to convene Council).

S/14090 (A/35/378). Letter of 4 August from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

S/14098. Letter of 11 August from Romania.

S/14103. Letter of 12 August from Viet Nam (transmitting statement of 6 August by Ministry of Foreign Affairs).  
S/14115. Letter of 14 August from Afghanistan.

#### CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL (20 AUGUST)

Security Council, meeting 2245.

S/14084. Letter of 1 August from Pakistan.  
S/14106. Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Chad, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Upper Volta, Yemen: draft resolution.  
S/14109. Letter of 15 August from Tunisia (request to extend invitation to participate in Council discussion).  
S/14113. Draft resolution prepared in course of consultations.

Resolution 478(1980), as proposed in S/14113, adopted by Council on 20 August 1980, meeting 2245, by 14 votes to 0, with 1 abstention (United States).

The Security Council,  
Recalling its resolution 476(1980),  
Reaffirming again that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible,

Deeply concerned over the enactment of a "basic law" in the Israeli Knesset proclaiming a change in the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, with its implications for peace and security,

Noting that Israel has not complied with resolution 476 (1980),

Reaffirming its determination to examine practical ways and means, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, to secure the full implementation of its resolution 478(1980), in the event of non-compliance by Israel,

1. Censures in the strongest terms the enactment by Israel of the "basic law" on Jerusalem and the refusal to comply with relevant Security Council resolutions;

2. Affirms that the enactment of the "basic law" by Israel constitutes a violation of international law and does not affect the continued application of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem;

3. Determines that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which have altered or purport to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, and in particular the recent "basic law" on Jerusalem, are null and void and must be rescinded forthwith;

4. Affirms a/so that this action constitutes a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

5. Decides not to recognize the "basic law" and such other actions by Israel that, as a result of this law, seek to alter the character and status of Jerusalem and calls upon:

(a) All Member States to accept this decision;

(b) Those States that have established diplomatic missions at Jerusalem to withdraw such missions from the Holy City;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution before 15 November 1980;

7. Decides to remain seized of this serious situation.

S/INF/36. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1980. Decisions, pp. 13 and 14.

#### COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORT (22 AUGUST-DECEMBER)

S/14124. Letter of 22 August from El Salvador.  
S/14126. Letter of 26 August from Costa Rica.  
S/14127. Letter of 26 August from Panama.  
S/14135. Letter of 28 August from Colombia.  
S/14137. Letter of 29 August from Haiti.  
S/14138. Letter of 29 August from Bolivia.  
S/14144. Letter of 29 August from Netherlands.  
S/14151. Letter of 5 September from Guatemala.  
S/14163. Note verbale of 9 September from Dominican Republic.  
S/14168. Note verbale of 9 September from Uruguay.  
S/14169. Letter of 4 September from Morocco (transmitting Final Declaration adopted by Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Committee at its extraordinary session, Casablanca, 16-18 August).  
S/14207 (A/35/508). Letter of 29 September from Morocco (transmitting final communiqué of special session of Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez, 18-20 September).  
S/14234 (A/35/563). Report of Secretary-General, Chapter III (paras. 22, 26 and 27).  
S/14241 (A/35/578). Letter of 29 October from Jordan (transmitting statement issued on 16 October by official spokesman).  
S/14243 (A/35/595). Letter of 4 November from Israel.  
S/14248. Report of Secretary-General under Security Council resolution 478(1980) of 20 August.  
S/14317 (A/36/58). Letter of 23 December from Jordan.

#### Other aspects of the situation in the occupied territories

#### COMMUNICATIONS (JANUARY-FEBRUARY)

S/13732 (A/35/60). Letter of 9 January from Jordan.  
S/13765. Letter of 25 January from Tunisia (transmitting letter of 21 January from PLO).  
S/13766 (A/35/77). Letter of 25 January from Israel.  
S/13772 (A/35/81). Letter of 30 January from Jordan.  
S/13781 (A/35/86). Letter of 5 February from Israel.  
S/13791 (A/35/101). Letter of 11 February from Tunisia (transmitting letter of 7 February from PLO).  
S/13792 (A/35/97). Letter of 12 February from Israel.  
S/13795 (A/35/102). Letter of 14 February from Egypt.  
S/13798 (A/35/103). Letter of 14 February from Tunisia (transmitting letter of 11 February from PLO).  
S/13801. Letter of 15 February from Jordan (request to convene Council).  
S/13802. Letter of 15 February from Morocco (request to convene Council).  
S/13811 (A/35/111). Letter of 20 February from Acting Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.  
S/13815. Letter of 22 February from Morocco (transmitting message from Secretary-General of Organization of Islamic Conference).

#### CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL (22 FEBRUARY-I MARCH)

Security Council, meetings 2199-2203.

S/13679. Report of Security Council Commission Established under Resolution 446(1979) of 22 March 1979.  
S/13801. Letter of 15 February from Jordan.  
S/13802. Letter of 15 February from Morocco.  
S/13813 and Corr.1, S/13814, S/13819. Letters of 20 and 22 February from Tunisia (requests to extend invitations to address Council).  
S/13824. Note by President of Security Council.  
S/13827. Draft resolution prepared in course of consultations.  
S/13830. Letter of 29 February from Tunisia (transmitting message from Mayor of Hebron).



Resolution 465(1980), as proposed in S/13827, adopted unanimously (15-0) by Council on 1 March 1980, meeting 2203.

The Security Council,

Taking note of the reports of the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446(1979) to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, contained in documents S/13450 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and S/13679,

Taking note also of letters from the Permanent Representative of Jordan and the Permanent Representative of Morocco, Chairman of the Islamic Group,

Strongly deploring the refusal by Israel to co-operate with the Commission and regretting its formal rejection of resolutions 446(1979) and 452(1979),

Affirming once more that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Deploping the decision of the Government of Israel officially to support Israeli settlements in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967,

Deeply concerned by the practices of the Israeli authorities in implementing that settlements policy in the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and its consequences for the local Arab and Palestinian population,

Taking into account the need to consider measures for the impartial protection of private and public land and property, and water resources,

Bearing in mind the specific status of Jerusalem and, in particular, the need to protect and preserve the unique spiritual and religious dimension of the Holy Places in the city,

Drawing attention to the grave consequences which the settlements policy is bound to have on any attempt to reach a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

Recalling pertinent Security Council resolutions, specifically resolutions 237(1967), 252(1968), 267(1969), 271(1969) and 298(1971), as well as the consensus statement made by the President of the Council on 11 November 1976,

Having invited Mr. Fahd Qawasma, Mayor of Al-Khalil (Hebron), in the occupied territory, to supply it with information pursuant to rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure,

1. Commends the work done by the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446(1979) in preparing the report contained in document S/13679;

2. Accepts the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Commission;

3. Calls upon all parties, particularly the Government of Israel, to co-operate with the Commission;

4. Strongly deplores the decision of Israel to prohibit the free travel of Mayor Fahd Qawasma in order to appear before the Security Council and requests Israel to permit his free travel to United Nations Headquarters for that purpose;

5. Determines that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, or any part thereof have no legal validity and that Israel's policy and practices of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in those territories constitute a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and also constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

6. Strongly deplores the continuation and persistence of Israel in pursuing those policies and practices and calls upon the Government and people of Israel to rescind those measures, to dismantle the existing settlements and in particular to cease, on an urgent basis, the establishment, construction and planning of settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

7. Calls upon all States not to provide Israel with any

assistance to be used specifically in connexion with settlements in the occupied territories;

8. Requests the Commission to continue to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, to investigate the reported serious depletion of natural resources, particularly the water resources, with a view to ensuring the protection of those important natural resources of the territories under occupation, and to keep under close scrutiny the implementation of the present resolution;

9. Requests the Commission to report to the Security Council before 1 September 1980 and decides to convene at the earliest possible date thereafter in order to consider the report and the full implementation of the present resolution.

S/INF/36. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1980. Decisions, p. 4.

#### COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORT (12 MARCH-6 MAY)

S/13839, S/13843. Letters of 12 and 14 March from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

S/13844. Letter of 14 March from Jordan.

S/13845 (A/35/133) and Corr.1. Letter of 14 March from Egypt (transmitting statement by spokesman for Cabinet).

S/13849. Letter of 19 March from Acting Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

S/13851. Letter of 21 March from Tunisia (transmitting letter of 19 March from PLO to President of Security Council).

S/13854. Letter of 24 March from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

S/13859. Letter of 25 March from Morocco.

S/13861 (A/35/155). Letter of 25 March from Egypt.

S/13868 (A/35/158 (28 March)). Letter of 27 March from Jordan.

S/13874 (A/35/166). Letter of 3 April from Israel.

S/13922 (A/35/206) and Corr.1. Letter of 2 May from Democratic Yemen (transmitting letter of 1 May from PLO).

S/13923 (A/35/207). Letter of 4 May from Israel.

S/13926. Letter of 6 May from Tunisia (request to convene Council).

S/13928 (A/35/218). Letter of 6 May from Democratic Yemen (transmitting letter of 5 May from PLO).

#### CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL (8 MAY)

Security Council, meeting 2221.

S/13926. Letter of 6 May from Tunisia.

S/13930. Draft resolution prepared in course of consultations.

S/13932. Letter of 8 May from Tunisia (request to extend invitation to participate in Council discussion).

Resolution 468(1980), as proposed in S/13930, adopted by Council on 8 May 1980, meeting 2221, by 14 votes to 0, with 1 abstention (United States).

The Security Council,

Recalling the Geneva Convention of 1949,<sup>a</sup>

Deeply concerned at the expulsion by the Israeli military occupation authorities of the Mayors of Hebron and Halhul and of the Sharia Judge of Hebron,

1. Calls upon the Government of Israel, as the occupying Power, to rescind these illegal measures and to facilitate the immediate return of the expelled Palestinian leaders so that they can resume the functions for which they were elected and appointed;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to report upon the implementation of the present resolution.

<sup>a</sup> Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949.

S/INF/36. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1980. Decisions, p. 9.

COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORT (12-16 MAY)

S/13936 (A/35/225). Letter of 12 May from Jordan. (Annex: Statement of 9 May regarding deportation of Mayors of Hebron and Halhul.)

S/13938. Report by Secretary-General under Security Council resolution 468(1980) of 8 May.

S/13940 (A/35/230). Letter of 14 May from Acting Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

S/13941. Letter of 16 May from Jordan (request to convene Council).

CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL (20 MAY)

Security Council, meetings 2222, 2223.

S/13941. Letter of 16 May from Jordan.

S/13942. Letter of 16 May from Tunisia (request to extend invitation to address Council).

S/13949. Draft resolution prepared in course of consultations.

S/13950. Letter of 16 May from Tunisia (request to extend invitation to participate in Council discussion).

Resolution 469(1980), as proposed in S/13949, adopted by Council on 20 May 1980, meeting 2223, by 14 votes to 0, with 1 abstention (United States).

The Security Council,

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary-General on 13 May 1980, under Security Council resolution 468(1980),

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and in particular article 1, which reads "The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for the present Convention in all circumstances," and article 49, which reads "Individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the occupying Power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited, regardless of their motive,"

1. Strongly deplores the failure of the Government of Israel to implement resolution 468(1980);

2. Calls again upon the Government of Israel, as the occupying Power, to rescind the illegal measures taken by the Israeli military occupation authorities in expelling the Mayors of Hebron and Halhul and the Sharia Judge of Hebron, and to facilitate the immediate return of the expelled Palestinian leaders so that they can resume the functions for which they were elected and appointed;

3. Commends the Secretary-General for his efforts and requests him to continue his efforts in order to ensure the immediate implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council on the result of his efforts at the earliest possible date.

S/INF/36. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1980. Decisions, p. 9.

COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORT (24 MAY-24 JUNE)

S/13960. Report of Secretary-General under Security Council resolution 469(1980) of 20 May.

S/13976 (A/35/278). Letter of 2 June from Jordan.

S/13977. Letter of 3 June from Bahrain (request to convene Council).

S/13978 (A/35/279). Letter of 2 June from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

S/13979. Letter of 3 June from Egypt.

S/13983 (A/35/281). Letter of 3 June from Bahrain (transmitting letter of same date from Chairman of PLO Executive Committee).

S/13985 (A/35/282). Letter of 4 June from Israel (transmitting excerpts from political programme and resolutions adopted by 4th Congress of al-Fatah, Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic, end of May).

CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL (5 JUNE)

Security Council, meeting 2226.

S/13977. Letter of 3 June from Bahrain.

S/13982. Letter of 4 June from Tunisia (request to extend invitation to participate in Council discussion).

S/13984. Draft resolution prepared in course of consultations.

Resolution 471(1980), as proposed in S/13984, adopted by Council on 5 June 1980, meeting 2226, by 14 votes to 0, with 1 abstention (United States).

The Security Council,

Recalling once again the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and in particular article 27, which reads,

"Protected persons are entitled, in all circumstances, to respect for their persons.. They shall at all times be humanely treated, and shall be protected especially against all acts of violence or threats thereof. .,"

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Recalling a/s/o its resolutions 468(1980) and 469(1980),

Reaffirming its resolution 465(1980), by which the Security Council determined "that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, or any part thereof have no legal validity and that Israel's policy and practices of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in those territories constitute a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and also constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East" and strongly deplored the "continuation and persistence of Israel in pursuing those policies and practices,"

Shocked by the assassination attempts against the Mayors of Nablus, Ramallah and Al Bireh,

Deeply concerned that the Jewish settlers in the occupied Arab territories are allowed to carry arms, thus enabling them to perpetrate crimes against the civilian Arab population,

1. Condemns the assassination attempts against the Mayors of Nablus, Ramallah and Al Bireh and calls for the immediate apprehension and prosecution of the perpetrators of these crimes;

2. Expresses deep concern that Israel, as the occupying Power, has failed to provide adequate protection to the civilian population in the occupied territories in conformity with the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War;

3. Calls upon the Government of Israel to provide the victims with adequate compensation for the damages suffered as a result of these crimes;

4. Calls again upon the Government of Israel to respect and to comply with the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, as well as with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

5. Calls once again upon all States not to provide Israel with any assistance to be used specifically in connexion with settlements in the occupied territories;

6. Reaffirms the overriding necessity to end the prolonged occupation of Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution.

S/INF/36. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1980. Decisions, p. 10.

#### COMMUNICATIONS (6 JUNE-DECEMBER)

S/13988 (A/35/283). Letter of 6 June from Yemen.  
 S/13997. Letter of 12 June from Acting Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.  
 S/14057 (A/35/325). Note by Secretary-General (bringing to attention of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions 1 A and B (XXXVI) adopted by Commission on Human Rights on 13 February).  
 S/14075, S/14082. Letters of 29 and 30 July from Tunisia (transmitting letters of 25 and 29 July from PLO).  
 S/14089 (A/35/377). Letter of 4 August from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.  
 S/14096. Letter of 7 August from Qatar.  
 S/14110 (A/35/398). Letter of 15 August from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.  
 S/14209 (A/35/513). Letter of 29 September from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People to Secretary-General.  
 S/14215 (A/35/530). Letter of 10 October from Secretary-General to Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.  
 S/14234 (A/35/563). Report of Secretary-General, Chapter III.  
 S/14235 (A/35/565). Letter of 24 October from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People to Secretary-General.  
 S/14242 (A/35/581). Letter of 29 October from Secretary-General to Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.  
 S/14261 (A/35/648). Letter of 19 November from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.  
 S/14262. Letter of 20 November from Tunisia (transmitting letter of 18 November from PLO).  
 S/14264 (A/35/652), S/14273 (A/35/666). Letters of 20 and 26 November from Israel.  
 S/14291 (A/35/728), S/14292 (A/35/740). Letters of 8 and 9 December from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

#### REPORT OF THE SECURITY

##### COUNCIL COMMISSION (25 NOVEMBER)

S/14000. Note of 16 June by President of Security Council.  
 S/14116. Note of 20 August by President of Security Council.  
 S/14268 Report of Security Council Commission Established under Resolution 446(1979) of 22 March 1979.  
 S/INF/36. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1980. Decisions, pp. 11 and 14.

#### Consideration by the General Assembly

##### REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES

General Assembly- 35th session  
 Special Political Committee, meetings 25-29,34,39.  
 Fifth Committee, meeting 42.  
 Plenary meeting 92.

A/35/60 (S/13732). Letter of 9 January from Jordan.  
 A/35/77 (S/13766). Letter of 25 January from Israel.  
 A/35/81 (S/13772), A/35/87 (S/13782). Letters of 30 January and 5 February from Jordan.

A/35/97 (S/13792), A/35/98 (S/13793). Letters of 12 February from Israel.  
 A/35/101 (S/13791). Letter of 11 February from Tunisia (transmitting letter of 7 February from PLO).  
 A/35/102 (S/13795). Letter of 14 February from Egypt.  
 A/35/103 (S/13798). Letter of 14 February from Tunisia (transmitting letter of 11 February from PLO).  
 A/35/111 (S/13811). Letter of 20 February from Acting Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.  
 A/35/133 (S/13845) and Corr.1. Letter of 14 March from Egypt (transmitting statement by spokesman for Cabinet).  
 A/35/155 (S/13861). Letter of 25 March from Egypt.  
 A/35/158 (S/13868). Letter of 28 March from Jordan.  
 A/35/166 (S/13874). Letter of 3 April from Israel.  
 A/35/186. Letter of 24 April from Jordan (transmitting Government statement).  
 A/35/206 (S/13922) and Corr.1. Letter of 2 May from Democratic Yemen (transmitting letter of 1 May from PLO).  
 A/35/207 (S/13923). Letter of 4 May from Israel.  
 A/35/218 (S/13928). Letter of 6 May from Democratic Yemen (transmitting letter of 5 May from PLO).  
 A/35/225 (S/13936). Letter of 12 May from Jordan. (Annex: Statement of 9 May regarding deportation of Mayors of Hebron and Halhul.)  
 A/35/230 (S/13940). Letter of 14 May from Acting Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.  
 A/35/278 (S/13976). Letter of 2 June from Jordan.  
 A/35/279 (S/13978). Letter of 2 June from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.  
 A/35/281 (S/13983). Letter of 3 June from Bahrain (transmitting letter of same date from Chairman of PLO Executive Committee).  
 A/35/282 (S/13985). Letter of 4 June from Israel (transmitting excerpts from political programme and resolutions adopted by 4th Congress of al-Fatah, Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic, end of May).  
 A/35/283 (S/13988). Letter of 6 June from Yemen.  
 A/35/325 (S/14057). Note by Secretary-General (bringing to attention of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions 1 A and B (XXXVI) adopted by Commission on Human Rights on 13 February).  
 A/35/377 (S/14089), A/35/378 (S/14090), A/35/398 (S/14110). Letters of 4 and 15 August from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.  
 A/35/419 (S/14129). Letter of 20 August from Pakistan (transmitting resolutions and final communique of 11<sup>th</sup> Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Islamabad, 17-22 May).  
 A/35/425. Report of Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting Human Rights of Population of Occupied Territories. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report).  
 A/35/508 (S/14207). Letter of 29 September from Morocco (transmitting final communique of special session of Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Fez. 18-20 September).  
 A/35/513 (S/14209). Letter of 29 September from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People to Secretary-General.  
 A/35/530 (S/14215). Letter of 10 October from Secretary-General to Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.  
 A/35/563 (S/14234). Report of Secretary-General.ChapterIII.  
 A/35/565 (S/14235). Letter of 24 October from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People to Secretary-General.  
 A/35/578 (S/14241). Letter of 29 October from Jordan (transmitting statement issued on 16 October by official spokesman).  
 A/35/581 (S/14242). Letter of 29 October from Secretary-General to Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

A/35/586. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/595 (S/14243). Letter of 4 November from Israel.

A/35/648 (S/14261). Letter of 19 November from Chairmen of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

A/35/652 (S/14264), A/35/666 (S/14273). Letters of 20 and 26 November from Israel.

A/35/728 (S/14291), A/35/740 (S/14292). Letters of 8 and 9 December from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

A/SPC/35/L.14. Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan. Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 18 November, meeting 34, by recorded vote of 109 to 1, as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia  
Against: Israel.

A/35/674. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution A.

Resolution 35/122 A, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/35/674, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1980, meeting 92, by recorded vote of 141 to 1, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR,

USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel

Abstaining: Guatemala.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3092 A (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3240 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3525 B (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 31/106 B of 16 December 1976, 32/91 A of 13 December 1977, 33/113 A of 18 December 1978 and 34/90 B of 12 December 1979,

Considering that the promotion of respect for the obligations arising from the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments and rules of international law is among the basic purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,

Noting that Israel and those Arab States whose territories have been occupied by Israel since June 1967 are parties to that Convention,

Taking into account that States parties to that Convention undertake, in accordance with article 1 thereof, not only to respect but also to ensure respect for the Convention in all circumstances,

1. Reaffirms that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

2. Strongly deplores the failure of Israel to acknowledge the applicability of that Convention to the territories it has occupied since 1967;

3. Calls again upon Israel to acknowledge and to comply with the provisions of that Convention in Palestinian and other Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

4. Urges once more all States parties to that Convention to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem.

A/SPC/35/L.15. Bangladesh, Cuba, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Mali, Pakistan, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 18 November, meeting 34, by recorded vote of 110 to 1, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel

Abstaining: Malawi, United States.

A/35/674. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution B.

Resolution 35/122 B, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/35/674, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1980, meeting 92, by recorded vote of 140 to 1, with 3 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: Israel

Abstaining: Guatemala, Malawi, United States.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/5 of 28 October 1977, 33/113 B of 18 December 1978 and 34/90 C of 12 December 1979,

Expressing grave anxiety and concern at the present serious situation in the occupied Arab territories as a result of the continued Israeli occupation and the measures and actions taken by the Government of Israel, as the occupying Power, and designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of those territories,

Considering that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to all the Arab territories occupied since 5 June 1967,

1. Determines that all such measures and actions taken by Israel in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 have no legal validity and constitute a serious obstruction of efforts aimed at achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

2. Strongly deplores the persistence of Israel in carrying out such measures, in particular the establishment of settlements in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories;

3. Calls again upon Israel to comply strictly with its international obligations in accordance with the principles of international law and the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

4. Calls once more upon the Government of Israel, as the occupying Power, to desist forthwith from taking any action which would result in changing the legal status, geographical nature or demographic composition of the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

5. Urges all States parties to the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War to respect and to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and

compliance with its provisions in all the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem.

A/SPC/35/L.16. Bangladesh, Cuba, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 18 November, meeting 34, by recorded vote of 91 to 2, with 22 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela.

A/SPC/35/L.18, A/C.5/35/59, A/35/713. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution C recommended by Special Political Committee in A/35/674. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/35/674. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution C.

Resolution 35/122 C, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/35/674, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1980, meeting 92, by recorded vote of 118 to 2, with 23 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: Israel, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom.

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations as well as the principles and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, as well as of other relevant conventions and regulations,

Recalling all its resolutions on the subject, in particular resolutions 32/91 B and C of 13 December 1977, 33/113 C of 18 December 1978 and 34/90 A of 12 December 1979, as well as those adopted by the Security Council, the Commission on Human Rights and other United Nations organs concerned and by the specialized agencies,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories which contains, *inter alia*, public statements made by leaders of the Government of Israel,

1. Commends the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories for its efforts in performing the task assigned to it by the General Assembly and for its thoroughness and impartiality;

2. Deplores the continued refusal by Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories;

3. Calls again upon Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories;

4. Deplores the continued and persistent violation by Israel of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and other applicable international instruments, and condemns in particular those violations which that Convention designates as "grave breaches" thereof;

5. Condemns the following Israeli policies and practices:

(a) Annexation of parts of the occupied territories, including Jerusalem;

(b) Establishment of new Israeli settlements and expansion of the existing settlements on private and public Arab lands, and transfer of an alien population thereto;

(c) Evacuation, deportation, expulsion, displacement and transfer of Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories and denial of their right to return;

(d) Confiscation and expropriation of private and public Arab property in the occupied territories and all other transactions for the acquisition of land involving the Israeli authorities, institutions or nationals on the one hand and the inhabitants or institutions of the occupied territories on the other;

(e) Destruction and demolition of Arab houses;

(f) Mass arrests, administrative detention and ill-treatment of the Arab population;

(g) Ill-treatment and torture of persons under detention;

(h) Pillaging of archaeological and cultural property;

(i) Interference with religious freedoms and practices as well as family rights and customs;

(j) Illegal exploitation of the natural wealth, resources and population of the occupied territories;

6. Reaffirms that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the occupied territories, or any part thereof, including Jerusalem, are null and void, and that Israel's policy of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in the occupied territories constitutes a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and of relevant United Nations resolutions;

7. Demands that Israel desist forthwith from the policies and practices referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 above;

8. Reiterates its call upon all States, in particular those States parties to the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, in accordance with article 1 of that Convention, and upon international organizations and the specialized agencies not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel in the occupied territories and to avoid actions, including those in the field of aid, which might be used by Israel in its pursuit of the policies of annexation and colonization or any of the other policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

9. Requests the Special Committee, pending the early termination of the Israeli occupation, to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross in order to ensure the safeguarding of the welfare and human rights of the population of the occupied territories and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

10. Requests the Special Committee to continue to investigate the treatment of civilians in detention in the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

11. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To provide all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including those required for its visits to the occupied territories, with a view to investigating the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

(b) To continue to make available additional staff as may be necessary to assist the Special Committee in the performance of its tasks;

(c) To ensure the widest circulation of the reports of the Special Committee, and of information regarding its activities and findings, by all means available through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and, where necessary, to reprint those reports of the Special Committee which are no longer available;

(d) To report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the tasks entrusted to him in the present paragraph;

12. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories."

A/SPC/35/L.17. Bangladesh, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Mali, Pakistan, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 16 November, meeting 34, by recorded vote of 117 to 1, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel

Abstaining: Malawi, United States.

A/35/674. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution D.

Resolution 35/122 D. as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/35/674, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1960, meeting 92, by recorded vote of 140 to 1, with 3 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: Israel

Abstaining : Guatemala, Malawi, United States.

The General Assembly,  
Recalling Security Council resolutions 466(1980) of 8 May 1980 and 469(1980) of 20 May 1980,

Deeply concerned at the expulsion by the Israeli military occupation authorities of the Mayors of Hebron and Halhul and of the Sharia Judge of Hebron,

Grave/y concerned at the imprisonment by the Israeli military occupation authorities of the Mayors of Hebron and Halhul.

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, in particular article 1 and the first paragraph of article 49. which read as follows:

"Article 1

"The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for the present Convention in all circumstances."

"Article 49

"Individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the occupying Power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited, regardless of their motive...."

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War to Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. Calls upon the Government of Israel, as the occupying Power, to rescind the illegal measures taken by the Israeli military occupation authorities in expelling and imprisoning the Mayors of Hebron and Halhul and in expelling the Sharia Judge of Hebron and to facilitate the immediate return of the

expelled Palestinian leaders so that they can resume the functions for which they were elected and appointed;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible on the implementation of the present resolution.

A/SPC/35/L.19. Algeria, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Mali, Pakistan, Qatar, Yemen: draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 21 November, meeting 39, by recorded vote of 97 to 2, with 21 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom.

A/35/674. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution E.

Resolution 35/122 E. as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/35/674, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1960, meeting 92, by recorded vote of 119 to 2, with 23 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against : Israel. United States

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy.

Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Swaziland,<sup>a</sup> Sweden, United Kingdom.

<sup>a</sup>Subsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned at reports indicating the intention of the Israeli authorities to enact legislation embodying changes in the character and status of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan Heights,

Deeply concerned that the Arab territories occupied since 1967 have been under continued illegal Israeli occupation,

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3414(XXX) of 5 December 1975, 31/61 of 9 December 1976, 32/20 of 25 November 1977, 33/26 and 33/29 of 7 December 1978 and 34/70 of 6 December 1979, in which it, inter alia, called upon Israel to put an end to its illegal occupation of the Arab territories and to withdraw from all those territories,

Reaffirming that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and that all territories thus occupied by Israel must be returned,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 1949,

1. Condemns the persistence of Israel in changing the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and legal status of the Syrian Arab Golan Heights;

2. Strongly condemns the refusal by Israel, the occupying Power, to comply with relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

3. Determines that all legislative and administrative measures and actions which might be taken by Israel, the occupying Power, that purport to alter the character and legal status of the Syrian Arab Golan Heights are null and void, constitute a flagrant violation of international law and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and have no legal effect;

4. Calls upon Member States not to recognize such legislative and administrative measures and actions;

5. Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to desist from enacting such legislation.

A/35/L.46 and Add.1. Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Iraq, Jordan, Maldives, Mauritania, Pakistan, United Arab Emirates, Yemen: draft resolution.

Resolution 35/122 F. as proposed by 11 powers, A/35/L.46 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1980. meeting 92, by recorded vote of 117 to 2, with 25 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of

Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 466(1980) of 8 May 1980 and 469(1980) of 20 May 1980,

Deeply shocked by the most recent atrocities committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories,

Taking cognizance of the recent repeated expulsion by Israel, the occupying Power, of the Mayors of Hebron and Halhul.

Condemning the rejection of Israel to accept and carry out the above-mentioned decisions of the Security Council,

1. Reaffirms the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel, including Jerusalem;

2. Condemns Israeli policies and practices against Palestinian students and faculty in schools, universities and other educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories, especially the policy of opening fire on defenceless students, causing many casualties;

3. Condemns the systematic Israeli campaign of repression against universities in the occupied Palestinian territories, restricting and impeding academic activities of Palestinian universities by subjecting selection of courses, textbooks and educational programmes, admission of students and appointment of faculty members to the control and supervision of the military occupation authorities, in clear contravention of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War;

4. Demands that Israel, the occupying Power, comply with the provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and rescind all actions and measures against all educational institutions and ensure the freedom of these institutions;

5. Requests the Security Council to convene urgently in order to take the necessary measures, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, to ensure that the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, rescinds the illegal measures taken against the Palestinian mayors and the Sharia Judge Tamimi, and to facilitate their immediate return so that they can resume the functions for which they were elected.

#### LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

General Assembly- 35th session

Second Committee, meetings 5, 35, 39, 43.

Plenary meeting 83.

A/35/533 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General. (Annex I: Report of Group of Experts on Social and Economic Impact of Israeli Occupation on Living Conditions of Palestinian People in Occupied Arab Territories.)

A/C.2/35/L.23. Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe: draft



resolution approved by Second Committee on 14 November, meeting 43, by recorded vote of 110 to 2, with 23 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Sweden, United Kingdom.

A/35/592/Add.4. Report of Second Committee (part V) (on development and International economic co-operation), draft resolution V.

Resolution 35/75, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.4, adopted by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 83, by recorded vote of 118 to 2, with 26 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sweden, United Kingdom.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, 1976, and the relevant recommendations for national action adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements,

Recalling also resolution 3, entitled "Living conditions of the Palestinians in the occupied territories," contained in the recommendations for international co-operation adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements and Economic and Social Council resolutions 2026(LXI) of 4 August 1976 and 2100(LXIII) of 3 August 1977,

Recalling further its resolutions 31/110 of 16 December 1976, 32/171 of 19 December 1977, 33/110 of 18 December 1978 and 34/113 of 14 December 1979,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories;

2. Deplores the refusal of the Government of Israel to allow the Group of Experts on the Social and Economic Impact of the Israeli Occupation on the Living Conditions of the Palestinian People in the Occupied Arab Territories to visit the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel;

3. Condemns Israeli policy resulting in the deterioration of the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories;

4. Calls upon all States to co-operate with United Nations agencies, organizations and organs and local Palestinian authorities to alleviate the tragic living conditions of the Palestinian people caused by the Israeli occupation;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive and analytical report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

#### PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATIONAL RESOURCES IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 15, 17, 18.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 45.  
Plenary meeting 84.

A/35/514. Note by Secretary-General.

A/35/577. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution III recommended by Second Committee in A/35/545. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.2/35/L.9. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burundi, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by Second Committee on 14 October, meeting 17, by recorded vote of 101 to 2, with 22 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname,

Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel. United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Central African Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom.

A/C.2/35/L.11, A/C.5/35/60. Administrative and financial implications of 36-power draft resolution, A/C.2/35/L.9. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/35/545. Report of Second Committee (part I) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution III.

Resolution 35/110, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/545. adopted by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 84, by 122 votes to 2, with 23 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 34/136 of 14 December 1979,

Bearing in mind the relevant principles of international law and the provisions of the international conventions and regulations, in particular Convention IV of The Hague of 1907, and the fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949, concerning the obligations and responsibilities of the occupying Power.

Recalling its previous resolutions on permanent sovereignty over natural resources, particularly their provisions supporting resolutely the efforts of the developing countries and the peoples of territories under colonial and racial domination and foreign occupation in their struggle to regain effective control over their natural and all other resources, wealth and economic activities.

Bearing in mind the pertinent provisions of its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New international Economic Order, and 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Recalling further its resolutions 3175(XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, 3336(XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3516(XXX) of 15 December 1975, 31/186 of 21 December 1976 and 32/161 of 19 December 1977 on permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories,

Referring to the note by the Secretary-General concerning the report on permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/136,

1. Emphasizes the right of the Arab States and peoples whose territories are under Israeli occupation to full and effective permanent sovereignty and control over their natural and all other resources, wealth and economic activities;

2. Reaffirms that all measures undertaken by Israel to exploit the human, natural and all other resources, wealth and economic activities in the occupied Arab territories are illegal and calls upon Israel to desist immediately from such measures;

3. Further reaffirms the right of the Arab States and peoples subjected to Israeli aggression and occupation to the restitution of, and full compensation for, the exploitation, depletion and loss of and damages to their natural, human and all other resources, wealth and economic activities, and calls upon Israel to meet their just claims;

4. Calls upon all States to support and assist the Arab

States and peoples in the exercise of their above-mentioned rights;

5. Calls upon all States, international organizations, specialized agencies, investment corporations and all other institutions not to recognize, or co-operate with or assist in any manner in, any measures undertaken by Israel to exploit the resources of the occupied territories or to effect any changes in the demographic composition, geographic character or institutional structure of those territories;

6. Regrets the failure to prepare a report for submission to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session in accordance with Assembly resolution 34/136;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report which takes into consideration the provisions of paragraph 2 of resolution 32/161.

#### Further consideration by the Security Council

MEETINGS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (19 DECEMBER)

Security Council, meetings 2259, 2260.

S/13960. Report of Secretary-General under Security Council resolution 469(1980) of 20 May 1980.

S/14302. Note by Secretary-General.

S/14303. S/14304, S/14305. Letters of 18 December from Tunisia (requests to extend invitations to address Council).

S/14306. Draft resolution prepared in course of consultations.

Resolution 484(1980), as proposed in S/14306, adopted unanimously (15-0) by Council on 19 December 1980, meeting 2260.

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 466(1960) and 469(1980),

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 35/122 F of 11 December 1980,

Expressing its grave concern at the expulsion by Israel of the Mayor of Hebron and the Mayor of Halhul,

1 Reaffirms the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to all the Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967;

2. Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to adhere to the provisions of the Convention;

3. Declares it imperative that the Mayor of Hebron and the Mayor of Halhul be enabled to return to their homes and resume their responsibilities;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution as soon as possible.

S/INF/36. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1960. Decisions, p. 16.

#### FURTHER COMMUNICATIONS

S/14315. Note verbale of 23 December from Cuba (transmitting communique adopted on same date by non-aligned countries at meeting held in New York).

S/14319 (A/36/59). Letter of 24 December from Tunisia (transmitting message of same date from Secretary-General of League of Arab States).

#### Other documents

A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980. Chapter 1 B (paras. 81-183).

A/36/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1980-15 June 1981, Chapter 1 D (paras. 153-168, 170).

## Questions pertaining to refugees in the Near East

In 1980, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) maintained its education, health and

relief programmes for Palestine refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Israeli-occupied territories of the West Bank

and the Gaza Strip. In spite of the continuing insecure situation, programmes were almost fully maintained.

As had been the case many times since UNRWA began operations in 1950, it did not receive enough voluntary contributions during the year to meet all budgetary expenditures. Income for 1980 was just over \$190 million against budget expenditures of \$211 million. To overcome this deficit, the basic food ration had had to be kept at the reduced 1978 level, a number of capital improvements were deferred, and improvements in local staff remuneration to keep pace with inflation were not fully implemented. A survey of conditions of employment in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip by the International Civil Service Commission did, however, lead to an upward adjustment of staff remuneration in those areas late in the year.

#### Activities in 1980

The number of refugees registered with UNRWA rose through natural increase by 41,229 since 31 December 1979, to 1,863,162 at 31 December 1980. Of these, about 834,000 were eligible to receive food rations and approximately 1.5 million were eligible for health and education services. However, 565,036 registered eligible persons, mostly children, did not receive rations because of ceilings put on the number of recipients.

The Agency also distributed rations to about 230,000 displaced persons and displaced refugee children (registered for services only) in Jordan at the expense of the Jordanian Government.

About 35 per cent of the registered population lived in camps. At 31 December, there were 656,485 refugees in 61 camps.

The Agency continued its efforts, in co-operation with the World Health Organization, in health education and integrated family health care, with emphasis on preventive medicine, including supplementary feeding for nutritionally vulnerable groups. Despite money shortages, specialized medicine programmes and laboratory facilities were improved. In 1979, UNRWA had extended its hot-meal programme to all children under the age of eight, but for financial reasons had to limit it again in 1980 to the age of six. Expenditure on health services totalled \$31.0 million in 1980.

Expenditure on relief services in 1980 was \$44.1 million, which represented mainly the value of food commodities donated in kind and a small programme of assistance to hardship cases. Spending on education was over \$100.1 million. The programme, operated with the technical assistance of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), included the first nine years of general education

(10 years in Lebanon), some assistance for refugee pupils in government and private secondary schools, vocational and teacher training in eight centres, and 354 university scholarships (for the 1979/80 academic year). Of UNRWA'S 16,700 employees, almost all Palestine refugees themselves, more than 11,000 were working in the educational field, and most of them were teachers (9,479).

In the 1979/80 school year, some 314,000 children were enrolled in the 627 UNRWA elementary and junior secondary schools, an increase of approximately 3,000 over 1978/79. There were also 87,641 refugee pupils enrolled in government and private schools. Double shifts were necessary in 74 per cent of UNRWA schools as only 13 prefabricated classrooms, 77 standard class- and administration-rooms and eight specialized rooms were completed during the year.

The eight UNRWA/UNESCO training centres had places for 4,695 young persons. By the end of 1980, more than 33,500 trainees had graduated from these centres. The UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education continued to emphasize refresher courses for qualified teachers and courses in educational techniques to meet special needs and new curricula developments.

The Department of Education opened education development units in Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic. An Education Development Centre was established in the West Bank during the year, joining centres established in Jordan and Gaza in 1974.

#### Consideration by the General Assembly

As in previous years, the Assembly considered the question of refugees in the Near East both in its Special Political Committee and in plenary meetings.

The Committee, which discussed the matter between 15 and 22 October, had before it six reports- the annual report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA, three reports by the Secretary-General, a report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine and a report by the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA.

#### Report of the Commissioner-General

In his report covering the period from 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980, the Commissioner-General of UNRWA, after detailing the various activities of the Agency, indicated that the year under review had been a very difficult one, primarily because of the insufficiency of income in the face of ever-rising costs. The precariousness and unpredictability of UNRWA'S finances were likely to affect not only the future of its services but also its very existence.

Referring to the political factors affecting UNRWA'S work, the Commissioner-General in-

dictated that Israeli military operations against Palestinian targets in southern Lebanon had caused massive and repeated displacement of refugees which had led to serious interruptions of Agency operations and necessitated emergency assistance to some 50,000 displaced refugees. In the occupied West Bank, measures of collective punishment imposed by the Israeli authorities, particularly on students in UNRWA educational establishments, had affected the Agency's services.

#### Reports of the Secretary-General

In September and October 1980, the Secretary-General submitted three reports pursuant to three Assembly resolutions of 23 November 1979.<sup>73</sup>

The first report included the substance of responses by Member States and United Nations agencies to an Assembly appeal for allocations, scholarships and grants to refugee students. Australia had indicated that it intended to offer scholarships to Palestine refugees for higher-education studies in Australia, and the Sudan had informed that it had consistently offered 25 to 30 scholarships annually to Palestinian students, and that 30 scholarships were being allocated to Palestinians for higher-education studies in 1980/81. Egypt advised that in 1979/80 it had awarded 13,239 scholarships to Palestinian students. These included 739 scholarships to students from the Gaza Strip and 549 distributed by PLO.

Several United Nations specialized agencies had also informed the Secretary-General of the assistance they were providing to the Palestinians, including training facilities and fellowships for higher studies.

The Secretary-General's second report concerned Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip. The Assembly, by a resolution of 23 November 1979, had called on Israel to stop removing and resettling those refugees and destroying their shelters." The Secretary-General reported that he had requested Israel to forward to him information on the implementation of that resolution. Israel replied on 2 September 1980 that, thanks to measures it had taken in Gaza, refugees in that District for the first time since 1948 had been given the opportunity to leave the camps and take possession of new homes in housing projects. In Israel's view, the Assembly resolution in question did not stem from genuine humanitarian concern for the refugees. The only rational explanation for it was that its initiators sought to perpetuate the misery of the refugees as a propaganda tool in their political warfare against Israel.

At the same time, the Secretary-General

reported that information received from the Commissioner-General indicated that in Gaza there had been two occasions of punitive demolition of refugee shelters. The Agency had presented claims to Israel for compensation, but had had no response, nor had it secured any settlement in respect of its claims for compensation for refugee shelters demolished on punitive grounds in previous years. With regard to continuing references by Israel to "squalid and cramped conditions" in the refugee camps, the Commissioner-General had again noted that such references were more generalized than was warranted by the facts.

The Secretary-General submitted his third report, concerning the return of displaced inhabitants of territories occupied by Israel since 1967, in response to an Assembly request for a report on Israel's compliance with its directive that Israel take immediate steps for their return and desist from obstructing that return.<sup>75</sup>

He reported that, replying to his request for information, Israel had maintained that its policy with regard to persons who had left the area as a result of the 1967 hostilities remained unchanged; it allowed freedom of movement in both directions across the Jordan River. However, in implementing that policy, Israel had to be guided by certain security considerations.

The Secretary-General reported that information from the Commissioner-General indicated that the number of displaced registered refugees who were known by UNRWA to have returned to the occupied territories since June 1967 was about 9,600. The Agency was unable to estimate their total number since its records accounted only for UNRWA-registered refugees.

On 24 October, the Secretary-General reported on the developments in the Middle East, in all their aspects, as requested by the Assembly on 6 December 1979.<sup>76</sup> In that report, he reviewed the developments of the past year in relation to Assembly actions on the Palestine refugee problem.

#### Report of the United Nations

##### Conciliation Commission for Palestine

In accordance with an Assembly resolution of 23 November 1979,<sup>77</sup> the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine submitted to the Assembly a report covering the period from 1 October 1979 to 30 September 1980. Under that resolution, the Commission had been

<sup>73</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979p.416, resolution 34/52 C; 418, resolution 34/52 E; and p. 419, resolution 34/52 F.

<sup>74</sup> Ibid., p. 419, resolution 34/52 F.

<sup>75</sup> Ibid., p. 418, resolution 34/52 E of 23 November 1979.

<sup>76</sup> Ibid., p. 375, resolution 34/70.

<sup>77</sup> Ibid., p. 415, resolution 34/52 A.

requested to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 194(III) of 11 December 1948<sup>78</sup> and to report to the Assembly by 1 October 1980.

The Commission noted that circumstances limiting its possibilities of action had remained essentially unchanged. It expressed the hope, however, that the situation in the region would improve, enabling it to carry forward its work.

#### Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA

In its report, submitted to the Assembly on 10 October 1980, the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA reiterated its conviction that, as long as a just and lasting settlement of the problem of the Palestine refugees had not been achieved, the Agency's humanitarian services remained indispensable.

It emphasized the gravity of the continuing critical financial situation of UNRWA. Only through the continued generous support of a relatively few donors, a drastic reduction of services during 1980 had been avoided, and the outlook for 1981 gave rise to serious concern. Therefore, the Working Group reiterated its call on all countries to participate in the financing of UNRWA.

#### General Assembly discussion

The Commissioner-General of UNRWA, in presenting his report to the Special Political Committee on 15 October, noted that year after year the Agency had to reduce services, defer maintenance of installations, withhold compensation from the staff for rising costs of living, and cover the remaining deficit by reducing working capital to practically nil. Unless Governments came to UNRWA's aid and the annual pledging conference resulted in a marked increase of income, further reductions, especially in the education programme, were unavoidable. The health programme was already at a minimum level, while the main component of the relief programme, the basic ration, was limited to the distribution of foodstuffs contributed by Governments.

The representative of Norway, speaking as Rapporteur of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA, presented the Group's report to the Committee. He pointed out that at the beginning of 1980 estimated expenditures of \$211.5 million had left a deficit of \$56.3 million in the regular budget; in addition, \$6 million were needed to replenish the Agency's working capital. By October 1980, the revised budget estimates amounted to \$211.3 million, while pledged or expected income had risen to \$174.2 million, resulting in a reduction in the budgetary

deficit to \$37.1 million. Unless further substantial contributions were received by the end of the year, it would not be possible for the Commissioner-General to approve expenditures on the remaining suspended budgetary items. The Agency's financial needs in 1981 were estimated at \$236.9 million. Unless income was increased substantially over the 1980 level, the Agency would again face the possibility of having to reduce the education programme.

During discussion in the Special Political Committee, there was general concern at UNRWA's continued financial crisis and the possibility that it might have to curtail essential services due to insufficient funds. Jordan, in particular, expressed deep concern that the Agency's continuing diminution of services might result in the host countries' having to bear the entire burden.

While recognizing the importance and urgency of providing immediate assistance to the Palestine refugees, many Members emphasized other aspects. A number, including the Arab States, expressed the view that the refugee problem should be dealt with in all its dimensions.

Romania, the USSR, Yugoslavia and several others pointed out that the Palestine refugee problem was not merely a humanitarian issue, but rather a major political problem whose solution resided in a just and lasting settlement. The USSR added that the problem had its origin in Israeli aggression, strengthened by the separate Camp David agreement, which was contrary to the interest of the Palestinian people.

Speaking on behalf of the member States of the European Community, Luxembourg stressed the humanitarian aspect, but said that only a comprehensive settlement would bring about a definite solution.

The United States, affirming its commitment to the ongoing negotiations in the Camp David framework, said it aimed at a comprehensive peace in which legitimate Palestinian rights would be realized. In the mean time, it would continue to give full support to UNRWA's essential programmes.

Burundi and India were among Members which expressed the view that a lasting solution to the Palestine refugee problem could only be found on the basis of the realization of Palestinian national rights and Israel's withdrawal. Meanwhile, the international community had a moral obligation to assist UNRWA.

The representative of the Palestine Liberation

<sup>78</sup> Paragraph II of resolution 194(III) states, in part, that "the refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbours should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date, and that compensation should be paid for the property of those choosing not to return and for loss of or damage to property..." See Y.U.N., 1948-49, p. 174, for full text of resolution.

Organization said the problem of the refugees was only one aspect of the question of Palestine as a whole. The only solution was the exercise of their inalienable rights by the Palestinian people, especially the right to return to their homeland and property and the right to sovereign national independence in an independent Palestinian State. Responsibility for the situation, he said, rested with Israel and the States which supported it, particularly the United States.

Concerning UNRWA'S financial situation, some European countries, particularly the European Community members, felt that too small a group of nations supported the Agency. They expressed the hope that all Member States would respond to its appeal by increasing their financial support as much as possible.

As a means of putting UNRWA'S finances on a firmer basis, the United Arab Emirates proposed an objective study of UNRWA'S financing in an international framework. Voluntary contributions, it said, could be supplemented with an allocation from the United Nations regular budget.

The USSR, on the other hand, reiterated its position favouring retention of the voluntary system of financing.

Some States pointed out difficulties other than financial facing UNRWA. Thus, Lebanon observed that continuing Israeli aggression hindered the Agency's work in the occupied territories and in the Arab countries of asylum, especially in southern Lebanon. Egypt condemned Israel's continuing policy of demolishing the houses of refugees as an arbitrary, punitive measure.

A number of Members, referring to legal matters dealt with in the Commissioner-General's report, expressed the view that certain Israeli policies vis-à-vis UNRWA'S staff seriously interfered with the Agency's work. Austria considered it totally unacceptable that staff should be detained for a prolonged period without charge or trial, that travel restrictions should be imposed on them, and that UNRWA schools in the West Bank should be adversely affected by security measures.

Israel called for an adjustment of UNRWA lists of refugees to remove those who had become self-supporting, thus alleviating the Agency's financial burden. Further, Israel considered that account must be taken of the situation which had developed in UNRWA camps in Lebanon. When it was clear that a camp had passed under the control of a terrorist organization, UNRWA was not obliged to continue administering it and supplying it with relief. The United Nations could not give assistance to persons engaged in warfare against a Member State. Israel believed that in the Camp David framework the prospects of achieving real progress towards peace were better than ever before and in that framework the refugee problem would find its proper and agreed solution.

#### Decisions of the General Assembly

On 3 November 1980, the General Assembly adopted six resolutions dealing with the Palestine refugees. They had been approved by the Special Political Committee on 22 October.

By resolution 35/13 A, on assistance to Palestine refugees, the Assembly noted with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of its resolution 194(III)<sup>79</sup> had not been effected and that no substantial progress had been made either by repatriation or resettlement. It also noted with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine had been unable to find a means to implement that resolution and called for continued Commission efforts.

The Assembly drew attention to UNRWA'S financial position and called on all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the Agency's anticipated needs, particularly in the light of its budgetary deficit. It urged them to contribute regularly and to increase their contributions, and renewed UNRWA'S mandate for three years, until 30 June 1984. The Assembly also repeated its request for relocation of UNRWA'S headquarters within its area of operations.

The resolution, sponsored by the United States, was approved by the Committee by a recorded vote of 119 to 0, with 1 abstention; the Assembly adopted it by a recorded vote of 109 to 0, with 1 abstention.

By resolution 35/13 B, the Assembly appealed to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for scholarships and grants to Palestine refugees, to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities in the occupied territories, and to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees. It requested UNRWA, to act as recipient and trustee for such special allocations and scholarships. The Assembly also asked the Secretary-General to study ways and means to establish at Jerusalem a university of arts and sciences for the Palestine refugees in the area.

Resolution 35/13 B, sponsored by Bangladesh, Jordan, Lebanon, Oman, Pakistan and Qatar, was approved by the Committee by a recorded vote of 116 to 1, with 2 abstentions; the Assembly adopted it by a recorded vote of 109 to 1, with 1 abstention.

By resolution 35/13 C, on assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 hostilities, the Assembly endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced

<sup>79</sup> Ibid.

persons in the area who were in need of assistance. It appealed for generous contributions for this purpose.

Sponsored by Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines and Sweden, resolution 35/13 C was approved without objection by the Committee and adopted without vote by the Assembly.

By resolution 35/13 D, the Assembly commended the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA for its efforts to assist in ensuring the Agency's financial security and requested it to continue those efforts for another year.

The Committee approved the text, sponsored by Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Indonesia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Yugoslavia and Zaire, without objection. The Assembly adopted it without vote.

By resolution 35/13 E, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of all the displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967. It considered that any agreement embodying any restriction on that right was null and void. Deploing Israel's continued refusal to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants, the Assembly called on it to take immediate steps for their return and to desist from all measures obstructing that return, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories.

The draft, sponsored by Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Pakistan and Yugoslavia, was approved by the Committee by a recorded vote of 100 to 3, with 18 abstentions. The Assembly adopted it by a recorded vote of 96 to 3, with 16 abstentions.

By resolution 35/13 F, adopted by a recorded vote of 112 to 1, with 3 abstentions, the Assembly called once more on Israel to desist from removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip and from destruction of their shelters. The Committee had approved the text by a recorded vote of 116 to 1, with 4 abstentions; it was sponsored by Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Pakistan and Yugoslavia.

#### Explanations of vote

Following the votes on the six draft resolutions in the Special Political Committee, a number of Member States explained their votes. Most of those speaking referred to the text proposing a study of the possibility of an arts and sciences university for Palestinians in Jerusalem or to the text on the return of persons displaced since 1967. With regard to the latter, Australia believed the matter could only be settled in the framework of an overall settlement. Portugal and Spain interpreted the resolution as not excluding the possibility of a negotiated settlement, while Luxembourg, on behalf of the European Community members, said they had abstained because the text seemed to exclude that possibility. Sweden had abstained because of ambiguities in the text and Suriname said its favourable vote should not be construed as a repudiation of the treaties concluded between Egypt and Israel.

As for the proposed university, the United States considered that it constituted an inappropriate attempt to introduce the question of Jerusalem. Austria and Canada thought it would be better to make use of outside educational establishments, while Japan and Sweden noted respectively their understanding that the resolution called only for a study and would not burden the UNRWA budget. Jordan, on the other hand, felt the establishment of a university at Jerusalem would give the city a universal character.

#### Pledges and contributions

For the calendar year 1980, governmental and intergovernmental contributors provided the equivalent of \$152,930,127 towards UNRWA's budget. In addition, contributions were received from the United Nations, specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations, private individuals and business corporations. Total income from all sources in 1980 was \$166,850,554.

On 17 November, the Ad Hoc Committee of the General Assembly for the Announcement of Voluntary Contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East met at United Nations Headquarters, New York, where 39 States pledged contributions for 1981 in cash or kind. Pledges announced were estimated at \$103.9 million.

### CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNRWA FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 1980

(in US dollar equivalents)

Contributor	Payments in kind	Payments in cash	Total	Contributor	Payments in kind	Payments in cash	Total
Argentina	-	5,000	5,000	Bahamas	-	500	500
Australia	-	466,433	466,433	Bahrain	-	15,000	15,000
Austria	-	132,000	132,000	Belgium	1,293,233 <sup>a</sup>	635,257	1,928,490

Contributor	Payments in kind	Payments in cash	Total	Contributor	Payments in kind	Payments in cash	Total
Benin	-	1,000	1,000	Pakistan	-	20,843	20,843
Canada	3,012,689 <sup>a</sup>	1,864,407	4,677,096	Panama	-	500	500
Chile	-	3,000	3,000	Philippines	-	5,000	5,000
Cyprus	-	2,690	2,690	Portugal	-	2,000	2,000
Denmark	-	2,166,665	2,166,665	Qatar	-	250,000	250,000
Egypt	-	8,560	8,560	Republic of Korea	-	5,000	5,000
EEC	24,190,163 <sup>a</sup>	-	24,190,163	San Marino	-	1,638	1,638
Finland	-	274,725	274,725	Saudi Arabia	-	5,000,000	5,000,000
France	356,240	936,000	1,292,240	Singapore	-	1,500	1,500
Gazaauthorities	100,352	-	100,352	Sri Lanka	1,000	-	1,000
Germany, Federal	-	-	-	Suriname	-	1,000	1,000
Republic of	560,427	5,316,611	5,677,036	Sweden	-	11,235,027	11,235,027
Ghana	-	5,200	5,200	Switzerland	3,919,652 <sup>a</sup>	670,766	4,590,418
Greece	14,342	22,000	36,342	Syrian Arab	-	-	-
Holy See	-	2,500	2,500	Republic	160,020	-	160,020
Iceland	-	17,500	17,500	Thailand	-	17,620	17,620
Indonesia	-	6,000	6,000	Trinidad and Tobago	-	4,975	4,975
Iraq	-	5,121,600	5,121,600	Tunisia	-	6,533	6,533
Ireland	-	164,975	164,975	United Arab	-	-	-
Israel	450,625	-	450,625	Emirates	-	670,000	670,000
Japan	3,211,009	6,422,016	9,633,027	United Kingdom	-	10,442,250	10,442,250
Jordan	355,219	-	355,219	United States	-	52,000,000	52,000,000
Kuwait	-	2,100,000	2,100,000				
Lebanon	61,564	-	61,564	Subtotal	37,686,535	115,243,592	152,930,127
Liberia	-	5,000	5,000				
Libyan Arab	-	-	-	United Nations and			
Jamahiriyah	-	1,250,000	1,250,000	specialized agencies		Payments in	Total
Luxembourg	-	16,644	16,644			kind and cash	
Malaysia	-	1,500	1,500	United Nations		5,320,000	5,320,000
Mauritania	-	543	543	UNESCO		642,180	642,180
Mauritius	-	2,000	2,000	WHO		304,042	304,042
Mexico	-	5,000	5,000				
Monaco	-	735	735	Subtotal		6,266,222	6,266,222
Morocco	-	59,220	59,220				
Netherlands	-	2,852,206	2,852,206	Non-governmental sources		2,662,013	2,662,013
New Zealand	-	116,174	116,174	Miscellaneous income and			
Norway	-	3,919,667	3,919,667	exchange adjustments		4,972,192	4,972,192
Oman	-	25,000	25,000				
OPEC Fund	-	923,390	923,390	Total		166,850,554	166,650,554

<sup>a</sup>At donor's valuation.

## Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

### Consideration by the General Assembly

General Assembly- 35th session

Ad Hoc Committee of General Assembly for Announcement of Voluntary Contributions to UNRWA. meeting 1 (A/AC.205/SR.1) of 17 November.

Special Political Committee, meetings 6-13.

Plenary meeting 50.

A/35/13. Report of Commissioner-General of UNRWA, 1 July 1979-30 June 1990.

A/35/316(S/14045). Letter of 27 June from Israel.

A/35/419(S/14129). Letter of 20 August from Pakistan (transmitting resolutions and final communique of 11th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Islamabad 17-22 May).

A/35/438 and Corr.1. Offers of scholarships and grants for higher education for Palestine refugees. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/472. Population and refugees displaced since 1967. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/473. Palestine refugees in Gaza Strip. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/474. Report of United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine. Note by Secretary-General.

A/35/526. Report of Working Group on Financing of UNRWA.

A/35/563 (S/14234). Report of Secretary-General. Chapter IV.

A/SPC/35/L.3. United States: draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 22 October, meeting 13. by recorded vote of 119 to 0, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Israel.

A/35/579. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution A.

Resolution 35/13 A, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/35/579, adopted by Assembly on 3 November 1980. meeting 50, by recorded vote of 109 to 0, with 1 abstention, as follows:



In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia  
 Against: None  
 Abstaining: Israel.

#### Assistance to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolution 34/52 A of 23 November 1979 and all previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194(III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980,

1. Notes with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194(III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of its resolution 513(VI) of 26 January 1952 for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern;

2. Expresses its thanks to the Commissioner-General and to all the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, recognizing that the Agency is doing all it can within the limits of available resources, and also expresses its thanks to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

3. Reiterates its request that the headquarters of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East should be relocated within the area of its operations as soon as practicable;

4. Notes with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine has been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194(III) and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but no later than 1 October 1961;

5. Directs attention to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General;

6. Notes with profound concern that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, this increased level of income to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East is still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in the present year and that, at currently foreseen levels of giving, deficits will recur each year;

7. Calls upon all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the report of the Commissioner-General, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions;

8. Decides to extend until 30 June 1984, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194(III), the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

A/SPC/35/L.4 and Rev.1. Bangladesh, Jordan, Lebanon, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar: draft resolution and revision, approved by Special Political Committee on 22 October, meeting 13, by recorded vote of 116 to 1, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel

Abstaining: Malawi, United States.

A/35/579. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution B.

Resolution 35/13 B, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/35/579, adopted by Assembly on 3 November 1980, meeting 50, by recorded vote of 109 to 1, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United

Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia  
Against: Israel  
Abstaining: United States.

Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for the Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,  
Recalling its resolution 212(III) of 19 November 1948 on assistance to Palestine refugees,  
Recalling also its resolution 34/52 C of 23 November 1979, Cognizant of the fact that the Palestine refugees have, for the last three decades, lost their lands and means of livelihood,

Having examined with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on offers of scholarships and grants for higher education for Palestine refugees and the scope of the implementation of resolution 34/52 C.

Having a/o examined with appreciation the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980, dealing with this subject,

Noting that fewer than one per thousand of the Palestine refugee students have the chance to continue higher education, including vocational training,

Noting a/o that over the past several years the number of scholarships offered by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East has dwindled to half of what it was because of the Agency's recurring budgetary difficulties,

1. Urges all States to respond to the appeal contained in General Assembly resolution 32/90 F of 13 December 1977 in a manner commensurate with the needs of the Palestine refugees for higher education and vocational training;

2. Strongly appeals to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for scholarships and grants to Palestine refugees in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

3. Expresses its appreciation to all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations which responded favourably to General Assembly resolution 33/112 C of 18 December 1978;

4. Invites the relevant United Nations agencies to continue to expand the inclusion, within their respective spheres of competence, of assistance for higher education for the Palestine refugee students;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-ordination with the Council of the United Nations University, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to study ways and means of establishing at Jerusalem a university of arts and sciences to cater to the needs of Palestine refugees in the area, under the aegis of the United Nations;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the establishment of the said university to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

7. Appeals to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

8. Also appeals to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees;

9. Requests the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to act as recipient and trustee for such special allocations and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

A/SPC/35/L.5. Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Sweden: draft resolution, approved without objection by Special Political Committee on 22 October, meeting 13.

A/35/579. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution C.

Resolution 35/13 C, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/35/579, adopted without vote by Assembly on 3 November 1980, meeting 50.

Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 hostilities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/52 B of 23 November 1979 and all previous resolutions on the question,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980,

Concerned about the continued human suffering resulting from the June 1967 hostilities in the Middle East,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 34/52 B and all previous resolutions on the question;

2. Endorses, bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue to provide humanitarian assistance as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 hostilities;

3. Strongly appeals to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

A/SPC/35/L.6. Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution, approved without objection by Special Political Committee on 22 October, meeting 13.

A/SPC/35/L.9. Administrative and financial implications of 16-power draft resolution, A/SPC/35/L.6. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/35/579. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution D.

Resolution 35/13 D, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/35/579, adopted without vote by Assembly on 3 November 1980, meeting 50.

Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2656(XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2728(XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2791 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2964(XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3090(XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3330(XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 D (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 C of 23 November 1976, 32/90 D of 13 December 1977, 33/112 D of 18 December 1978 and 34/52 D of 23 November 1979,

Having considered the report of the Working Group on the

Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,

Taking into account the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980.

Grave/y concerned at the critical financial situation of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, which has already reduced the essential minimum services being provided to the Palestine refugees and which threatens even greater reductions in the future,

Emphasizing the urgent need for extraordinary efforts in order to maintain, at least at their present minimum level, the activities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,

1. Commends the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for its efforts to assist in ensuring the Agency's financial security:

2. Takes note with approval of the report of the Working Group;

3. Requests the Working Group to continue its efforts, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for a further period of one year:

4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work.

A/SPC/35/L.7. Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Pakistan, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 22 October, meeting 13, by recorded vote of 100 to 3, with 18 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Canada, Israel, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom,

A/35/579. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution E.

Resolution 35/13 E. as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/35/579, adopted by Assembly on 3 November 1980, meeting 50, by recorded vote of 96 to 3, with 16 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, German Democratic

Republic, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Canada, Israel, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Population and refugees displaced since 1967

The General Assembly.

Recalling Security Council resolution 237(1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling a/so its resolutions 2252(ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, 2672 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2792 E (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C and D (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 D of 23 November 1976, 32/90 E of 13 December 1977, 33/112 F of 16 December 1978, 34/52 E of 23 November 1979 and ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980, and the report of the Secretary-General of 8 October 1980,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable rights of all the displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967 and declares once more that any attempt to restrict, or to attach conditions to, the free exercise of the right of return by any displaced person is inconsistent with that inalienable right and inadmissible;

2. Considers any and all agreements embodying any restriction on or condition for the return of the displaced inhabitants as null and void;

3. Deplores the continued refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants:

4. Calls once more upon Israel:

(a) To take immediate steps for the return of all the displaced inhabitants;

(b) To desist from all measures that obstruct the return of the displaced inhabitants, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to report to the General Assembly by the opening of its thirty-sixth session on Israel's compliance with paragraph 4 above.

A/SPC/35/L.8. Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Pakistan, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 22 October, meeting 13, by recorded vote of 116 to 1, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus,

Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel

Abstaining: Canada, Ivory Coast, Malawi, United States.

A/35/579. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution F.

Resolution 35/13 F, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/35/579, adopted by Assembly on 3 November 1980, meeting 50, by recorded vote of 112 to 1, with 3 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Paki-

stan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel

Abstaining: Canada, Ivory Coast, United States.

#### Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237(1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2792 C (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 E of 23 November 1976, 32/90 C of 13 December 1977, 33/112 E of 18 December 1978 and 34/52 F of 23 November 1979,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980, and the report of the Secretary-General of 8 October 1980.

Recalling the provisions of paragraph 11 of its resolution 194(III) of 11 December 1948 and considering that measures to resettle Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip away from the homes and property from which they were displaced constitute a violation of their inalienable right of return,

1. Calls once more upon Israel to desist from removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip and from destruction of their shelters;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to report to the General Assembly by the opening of its thirty-sixth session on Israel's compliance with paragraph 1 above.

#### Other documents

A/35/5/Add.3. UNRWA. Audited financial statements for year ended 31 December 1979 and report of Board of Auditors.

## Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

At its April/May 1980 session, the Economic and Social Council considered a report of the Secretary-General on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon under a co-ordinated programme authorized by the General Assembly in 1978.<sup>80</sup>

In his report, dated 20 February, the Secretary-General observed that since 1974 war and civil disturbances in Lebanon had cost the lives of over 60,000 people, led to a large-scale exodus of persons and caused widespread destruction of property. He noted that a general deterioration of services across all sectors had occurred and that the Government was experiencing serious problems in extending its authority throughout the country. These conditions necessitated an emergency programme of assistance for overall reconstruction and development. The report outlined international assis-

tance given and pledged to Lebanon by the United Nations as well as bilaterally.

On 25 April 1980, the United Nations Coordinator, appointed by the Secretary-General in 1979 to help and advise the Lebanese Government in matters relating to reconstruction and development, presented an oral report to the Council, providing additional information on the prevailing situation, the plans and programmes of the Lebanese Government for the country's reconstruction and development and its request for United Nations assistance.

The Council adopted without vote on 29 April a resolution on the matter, sponsored by 22 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below). By that resolution - 1980/15 - the Council ap-

<sup>80</sup>See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 373, resolution 33/146 of 20 December 1978.

pealed to all Governments to contribute to the reconstruction and development of Lebanon, requested the specialized agencies, organizations and programmes within the United Nations system in a position to help in this field to do so, and requested the Secretary-General to continue to render support.

In a second report, submitted on 3 October, the Secretary-General gave the General Assembly a comprehensive account of developments through mid-1980 and of the activities of the United Nations agencies and others concerned with reconstruction efforts in Lebanon. The report outlined a short-term reconstruction and development programme prepared by Lebanon's Council for Development and Reconstruction, to be financed mainly with assistance pledged by the League of Arab States at the Tenth Arab Summit Conference (Tunis, Tunisia, November 1979). At that Conference, it had been decided that the contribution of the Arab countries would be \$2 billion over a five-year period, with half of that amount to be spent in the south. In addition, the Conference of Arab Ministers for Social Affairs (Beirut, Lebanon, May 1980) offered \$64 million for immediate rehabilitation and relief projects in the south.

The Council for Development and Reconstruction based its programme on three criteria: economic and social priorities; whether a given project could be carried out in the existing unsatisfactory security conditions; and whether the Government could implement the different proj-

ects as well as the programme as a whole. In order to stay within the limited funds available, the Government adopted an abridged programme and provided for an expenditure of \$298.5 million for 12 months, with half this amount to be spent in the south.

For its programme in the south, Lebanon designated the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) as executing agency for water-supply projects and the repair and construction of schools and hospitals. On 14 October, UNICEF and the Council for Development and Reconstruction signed an agreement according to which UNICEF would provide assistance in identifying, drawing up and implementing those projects in 1980-1981.

At its regular 1980 session, the Assembly, with the adoption of resolution 35/85 on 5 December, requested the Secretary-General to continue to render assistance which could be mobilized within the United Nations system to help Lebanon in its reconstruction and development plans and in their implementation. It noted with satisfaction the assistance already provided or pledged by a number of countries and called on the specialized agencies, organs and other bodies of the United Nations to intensify their efforts in this field.

The Assembly adopted resolution 35/85, without vote, on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee which had approved, on 19 November, also without vote, a text sponsored by 30 Members (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

#### Documentary references and texts of resolutions

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session. 1980  
Plenary meetings 13,14,16.

A/35/99. Report of Secretary-General.

E/1960/L.29. Argentina, Brazil, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Senegal, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, United States, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

Resolution 1960/15. as proposed by 22 powers, E/1980/L.29, adopted without vote by Council on 29 April 1980, meeting 16.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 33/146 of 20 December 1978 and 34/135 of 14 December 1979 and Economic and Social Council decision 1979/15 of 4 May 1979,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon, and the supplementary information conveyed in the oral statement made by the United Nations Co-ordinator for Assistance to Lebanon,

Commending the Co-ordinator for his efforts in the discharge of his duties,

Sharing fully the concern of the Government of Lebanon that reconstruction and development must not await a politi-

cal settlement and the full restoration of public order, since such reconstruction and development will contribute to a climate of peace and promote national reconciliation,

Bearing in mind that the restoration and reconstruction of the economy of the country and its long-term development on a balanced and equitable basis will call for a vast and sustained national effort, which will need to be supplemented by external assistance,

Taking note of the programme of reconstruction and development for the current year drawn up by the Government of Lebanon and its request for United Nations assistance in executing that programme and in the preparation and implementation of long-term plans,

Welcoming the aid already furnished or pledged by a number of countries, including the countries of the League of Arab States at the Tenth Arab Summit Conference, held at Tunis from 20 to 22 November 1979,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report:

2. Appeals to all Governments to contribute to the reconstruction and development of Lebanon:

3. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes within the United Nations system which are in a position to help in this field to do so;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to render support and assistance which can be mobilized within the United Nations system to help the Government of Lebanon in its reconstruction and development plans;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the steps taken to implement the present resolution.

Genera/Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 36-38,40,42-44  
Plenary meeting 84.

A/35/381 and Corr.1,2. Report of Secretary-General.  
A/C.2/35/L.57. Bangladesh, Chad, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Guinea, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United States, Uruguay, Yemen: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 19 November, meeting 44.  
A/35/663. Report of Second Committee (on special economic and disaster relief assistance). draft resolution II.

Resolution 35/85. as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/663, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 84.

The General Assembly,  
Recalling its resolutions 33/146 of 20 December 1976 and

34/135 of 14 December 1979 on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon,

Recalling a/so Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/15 of 29 April 1980,

Noting with satisfaction the reports of the Secretary-General on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon,

Noting also the statement made by the United Nations Co-ordinator of Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon before the Second Committee,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report:

2. Commends the United Nations Co-ordinator of Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon for his unstinted efforts in the discharge of his duties:

3. Notes with satisfaction the assistance already provided or pledged by a number of countries:

4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to render assistance which can be mobilized within the United Nations system to help the Government of Lebanon in its reconstruction and development plans and in their implementation;

5. Calls upon the specialized agencies, organs and other bodies of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts in this field;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

## Chapter XIII

# Situation in Cyprus

In 1980, the Security Council twice extended, by resolutions 472(1980) and 482(1980) of 13 June and 11 December, the mandate of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).

Throughout the year, efforts to narrow the political differences between the two communities in Cyprus and to find a just, negotiated solution to the Cyprus problem continued. The Secretary-General, in pursuance of the mission of good offices entrusted to him by the Security Council, continued his efforts, directly and through his Special Representative in Cyprus, to bring the parties closer together. By August, agreement was reached by the parties, and the intercommunal talks resumed formally on 9 August and entered their substantive phase on 16 September. The

Secretary-General also continued to draw attention to the worsening financial situation of the United Nations operation in Cyprus.

Having received a report of the Secretary-General on the resumption of the talks, the General Assembly in December deferred consideration of the question of Cyprus to its regular 1981 session.

In conformity with Security Council resolutions, UNFICYP continued to discharge its mandate of preventing the recurrence of fighting, as well as efforts to discharge its humanitarian functions and to promote normalization of the living conditions of citizens of both communities in Cyprus.

Details of these and other related matters are to be found in the following subchapters.

## Political and related developments

Communications (January-May)

Between January and May 1980, the Secretary-General received from Cyprus and Turkey a number of communications charging provocative actions or containing statements on behalf of one or the other of the two communities

in Cyprus. Those from Turkey transmitted letters from representatives of the Turkish Cypriot community.

By letters of 16 January and 22 February, Turkey transmitted letters of the same dates from Nail Atalay, identified in the covering let-

ters as the representative of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. Mr. Atalay forwarded in the first communication a letter of 10 January from Rauf R. Denktash, who signed it as President of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, protesting against what he said were Greek Cypriot moves to exploit international forums against the Turkish Cypriot side, in particular by inviting the inter-Parliamentary Union's sub-committee on the prevention of pollution in the Mediterranean to hold a meeting in the south of Cyprus between 25 and 27 February. The invitation, he charged, had been issued to the sub-committee in the so-called capacity of the Cyprus Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, ignoring the Turkish Cypriot wing of the binational Republic of Cyprus, and wrongly presenting the Greek Cypriot administration as the "Government." Attached to the second letter was a communication of 14 February from Kenan Atakol, identified as Minister for Foreign Affairs, Defence and Tourism of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, charging that the Greek Cypriot administration was disseminating propaganda designed to prevent tourists from going to the north of Cyprus.

In a letter of 18 March, Cyprus charged that the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr. Denktash, had in recent statements threatened to declare an independent State and to reopen Greek Cypriot hotels in Varosha -located outside the old walled city of Famagusta, in the vicinity of the buffer zone.

Turkey forwarded a response of 2 April from Mr. Atalay, recounting events leading to the current Turkish Cypriot administration in the north and Greek Cypriot administration in the south of the island. He stated that until a legitimate binational Government of Cyprus was established, with the two administrations united in a federal system, the Government of the Turkish Federated State of Kibris-Kibris being the Turkish name for Cyprus-had full competence to take decisions on all issues and matters within its boundaries.

In a letter of 23 April, Cyprus charged that two Turkish jet fighters had violated the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus on 17 April and strongly protested those actions. The charges were rejected in a communication of 30 April from Mr. Atalay, transmitted by Turkey in a letter of that date, who contended that the areas of overflight were under the full control and sovereignty of the Turkish Federated State of Kibris.

On 22 May, Turkey transmitted a communication of that date from Mr. Atalay forwarding a letter of 6 May from Mr. Atakol, who accused

the Greek Cypriot administration of preventing aircraft rented by Turkish Cypriot Airlines from flying to and from the Turkish Federated State of Kibris, thus curtailing the freedom of travel of the Turkish people of Cyprus.

Note and reports of the  
Secretary-General (April and June)

By a note of 15 April 1980, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of his decision to appoint Hugo J. Gobbi of Argentina as his Special Representative in Cyprus. Mr. Gobbi, who took up his post on 8 May, succeeded Reynaldo Galindo-Pohl (Argentina) who, the note added, was relinquishing the post, as planned, after two years.

In pursuance of a General Assembly request of 20 November 1979 for a report on progress in negotiations between the two communities,<sup>1</sup> the Secretary-General reported on 2 April 1980. He thereby informed the Assembly that, despite continued intensive consultations by him and his Special Representative with those concerned, owing to the divergent and firmly held positions of the parties, efforts to bring the two communities in Cyprus to the negotiating table on the basis of a 10-point agreement for resumption of the talks, reached on 19 May 1979,<sup>2</sup> had not been successful. Intercommunal talks had been suspended since 22 June 1979.

The Secretary-General had suggested that at the opening of the resumed round of talks a statement be made by his representative, making it clear that both parties had reaffirmed the validity of the 10-point agreement and that both had submitted proposals providing for a bi-zonal territorial arrangement in respect of the bicomunal federal system referred to in a set of four principles agreed on 12 February 1977<sup>3</sup> during talks between the leaders of the two communities, Archbishop Makarios and Mr. Denktash. The opening statement would also set forth the Secretary-General's August 1979 understanding of the matters to be discussed,<sup>4</sup> which included the resettlement of Varosha, measures to promote goodwill, mutual confidence and return to normal conditions, as well as constitutional and territorial aspects. The Greek Cypriot side, he reported, said it could accept his overall approach-having in mind that the opening statement was not binding and provided that the Greek Cypriot side was given the opportunity to reserve its position on certain terms, such as bi-zonality and security, to which the parties had given conflicting interpretations-but rejected a

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 431, resolution 34/30

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., p. 421, for text of agreement.

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 344.

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 425.

modified approach suggested by the Turkish Cypriot side for amending the opening statement and expressing willingness to resume the talks provided that the statement describing the Secretary-General's understanding was negotiated and agreed upon as binding by both sides. The Turkish Cypriot approach, in the Greek Cypriot view, constituted a demand for pre-negotiating the basic elements of the Cyprus problem and entering into commitments consistent with the Turkish Cypriot position.

During the period under review, the Secretary-General reported, Mr. Denktash had made a number of public statements criticizing the terms of the Assembly's 1979 resolution on Cyprus<sup>5</sup> as impeding resumption of the intercommunal talks.

On 4 and 7 February, the Secretary-General had briefed the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cyprus on his efforts to bridge the gap between the positions of the two communities. The Foreign Minister had outlined certain steps that his Government was prepared to take, including financial grants to the Turkish Cypriot community, public utility works throughout the island under the auspices of the United Nations Development Programme, and reopening the question of reactivating Nicosia International Airport. He had suggested that the Turkish Cypriot side reciprocate by agreeing to the resettlement of Varosha under United Nations auspices and by reopening the Nicosia-Larnaca road.

On 21 February, Mr. Denktash had criticized those suggestions as a "hand-out" being offered to a so-called minority, and charged that the Greek Cypriots were attacking his community in international forums and intensifying economic restrictions.

It was the Secretary-General's view that contentious issues such as the bi-zonal territorial arrangement and Turkish Cypriot security could only be dealt with productively within the framework of the intercommunal talks. He had therefore once again urged the parties to resume the talks.

On 25 and 26 March, the Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders had reiterated their positions against and for, respectively, the notion that the opening statement of the Secretary-General's representative would have to be a binding agreement. They had also maintained their opposition to and support for, respectively, the textual modifications proposed by the Turkish Cypriots for the opening statement to reflect their position concerning bi-zonality, security and the partnership status of the communities.

On 28 March, the Secretary-General had suggested a new plan for a revised opening statement containing elements of his August 1979

proposals which would be noted by the interlocutors; the Greek Cypriot interlocutor would be able to put on record his reservation concerning the interpretation of such controversial terms such as bi-zonality and security, and thereafter the interlocutors would proceed to substantive consideration of the matters on the agenda.

On 29 March, the Cypriot Foreign Minister had indicated that this suggestion was acceptable, provided that certain changes were made in the opening statement. If those changes were accepted by the Turkish Cypriots, the Greek Cypriots would agree to consider the opening statement as binding.

On 30 March, Mr. Denktash had announced that his authorities accepted the Secretary-General's proposals and, if the Greek Cypriots also accepted them without conditions or reservations, talks could resume. He had rejected the Foreign Minister's suggestions, which, he said, would introduce the Greek Cypriot reservations into the body of the opening statement.

The Foreign Minister had criticized the Turkish Cypriot acceptance of the Secretary-General's proposals as misleading since, in opposing expression of the Greek Cypriot reservations, the Turkish Cypriots had rejected an essential component of the proposals.

The Secretary-General reported that intensive consultations had taken place from 30 March to 2 April. On 2 April, it had been ascertained that the Turkish Cypriot position remained that neither party should make any reservations. The Secretary-General continued to hold the view that intercommunal talks were the best available method for negotiating a just and lasting political settlement and would therefore pursue the mission of good offices entrusted to him by the Security Council to that end.

Before the mandate of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) expired on 15 June, the Secretary-General submitted, on 3 June, a report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covering the period from 1 December 1979 to 31 May 1980. The report outlined UNFICYP'S work in preserving the peace in the country and in helping to maintain through its civilian police element, UNCIVPOL, law and order in areas where intercommunal problems existed. The Force also marked and recorded minefields, facilitated visits by Cypriots to relatives in opposite communities and performed other humanitarian tasks.

The report also contained information on the humanitarian assistance programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to displaced and needy persons on the

<sup>5</sup>See footnote 1.



island and on progress towards setting up a committee on missing persons (see following subchapter).

The Secretary-General also described in detail the efforts undertaken, within the framework of his good offices mission, to initiate an effective negotiating process, with a view to achieving a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem. Those efforts, he said, had succeeded in narrowing somewhat the gap between the positions of the parties and he expressed the hope that the remaining difficulties impeding a resumption of the negotiating process might be resolved as rapidly as possible.

In light of the situation on the ground and political developments, the Secretary-General concluded that the continued presence of UNFICYP remained necessary, both in helping to maintain calm in the island and in creating the conditions in which the search for a peaceful settlement could go forward. He recommended a six-month extension of the mandate of UNFICYP, and, drawing attention to its financial situation, appealed for voluntary contributions.

In an addendum issued on 12 June, the Secretary-General stated that, following consultations, the parties concerned had signified their agreement to the proposed extension.

Consideration by the  
Security Council (13 June)

The Security Council met on 13 June to consider the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus. The representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The Council also extended an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure,<sup>6</sup> to Nail Atalay to participate.

Before hearing the parties, the Council, by 14 votes to 0, adopted as resolution 472(1980) a text that had been prepared in the course of consultations among Council members. China did not participate in the vote.

By that resolution, the Council, noting that the Government of Cyprus agreed that it was necessary to retain UNFICYP in Cyprus beyond 15 June, extended the stationing of the Force for a further period ending 15 December. It also urged the parties to resume the intercommunal talks, without delay, within the framework of the 10-point agreement of 19 May 1979,<sup>7</sup> in a continuing, sustained and result-oriented manner. The Secretary-General was requested to continue his good offices mission, keep the Council informed of progress, and report by 30 November.

The Secretary-General then reported orally to the Council on the results of high-level consulta-

tions that Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, had undertaken in Nicosia, Ankara and Athens on his behalf from 5 to 12 June, to try to find a mutually acceptable procedural device that would enable the parties to return to the negotiating table. The Under-Secretary-General had explored the possibility of instituting the following procedural arrangement: the Secretary-General's representative would deliver the opening statement; the interlocutors would remain silent; his representative would then point out that the statement represented the Secretary-General's understanding, and that both sides would have the opportunity to express their opinion in depth about certain concepts in the context of the discussion of constitutional and territorial aspects.

On 7 June, the President of Cyprus, Spyros Kyprianou, had informed the Under-Secretary-General that the Greek Cypriot side had decided to accept the arrangement. However, Mr. Denktash had informed him that the Turkish Cypriot side was unable to accept the additional remark by the Secretary-General's representative, which it felt would diminish the significance of the opening statement by introducing *de facto* reservations. The Turkish Cypriots would accept the procedure of the opening statement, to which the two interlocutors would refrain from responding; however, the omission of the additional remark continued to be unacceptable to the Greek Cypriots.

The Secretary-General said he would continue to pursue his mission of good offices.

Cyprus said that, in the light of the rejection by the Turkish side of the Secretary-General's latest formula, it was high time the Council demanded resumption of the talks without pre-conditions and simply on the basis of the 10-point agreement. The interpolation into the talks of two unacceptable pre-conditions-bizonality and security-in view of the interpretation given to them by their proponents, had become the resultant of the basic differences in the approaches of the two sides. Cyprus also expressed the hope that the Council would not lose sight of the gravity of the situation created by Turkey's colonization policies-its continuing implantation of colonist settlers from Turkey in the occupied areas-which contradicted the letter and the spirit of numerous United Nations resolutions on Cyprus, the 1977 Makarios/Denktaş guidelines\* and the 10-point agree-

<sup>6</sup> Rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure states: "The Security Council may invite members of the Secretariat or other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence."

<sup>7</sup> See footnote 2.

<sup>8</sup> See footnote 3.

ment. Cyprus also stressed that if Turkey persisted in its intransigence and continued its military occupation, along with efforts to consolidate faits accomplis, then the Council would be duty-bound to consider effective measures to solve the Cyprus problem, principally by ensuring compliance with its decisions and those of the Secretary-General.

Greece expressed regret that, despite the efforts of the Secretary-General and the readiness of the Government of Cyprus, the Turkish Cypriot leaders persisted in refusing to sit at the negotiating table. Both that leadership and the Turkish Government continued to disregard a long series of United Nations resolutions calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the territory of the Republic of Cyprus, the return of the 200,000 refugees to their homes and respect for the independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic. As Greece saw it, an equitable solution of the problem of Cyprus resided in the implementation of the many Assembly and Council resolutions on the subject and in negotiations between the two communities, conducted without outside interference and without pre-conditions, on the basis of the 10-point agreement.

Mr. Atalay, representing the Turkish Cypriot community, said that so long as the Greek Cypriot leadership continued its attempts to take the peace-making efforts off their normal track, namely the intercommunal talks, the continued presence of UNFICYP in the island, without a change in its modus operandi or mandate to adapt to circumstances currently prevailing there, would not be effective in facilitating intercommunal negotiations but would merely consolidate the claims and the position of the Greek Cypriot administration. He objected to the use of the term "Government of Cyprus" in the resolution to describe the administration, a reference which, he said, made the resolution completely unacceptable. He charged that the Greek Cypriots were waging an intense economic and political campaign against the Turkish Cypriots with a view to bringing about their eventual collapse. It was time, he said, that the Greek Cypriots and their leaders realized that the realistic approach of the Turkish Cypriot people, calling for a lasting solution based on the equal partnership of the two communities of the island in an independent, non-aligned, bicomunal and bi-zonal federal republic, deserved a serious and reasonable expression of goodwill.

Turkey expressed the view that the key to progress towards a comprehensive settlement lay in the conduct of the intercommunal talks within the framework of the good offices mission of the Secretary-General. Turkey was deter-

mined to encourage all efforts designed to achieve a viable solution within the framework of the Denktash/Makarios guidelines and the 10-point agreement, which, in its view, had laid the foundation for a solution based on the fundamental and legitimate rights of the two communities within an independent, non-aligned, bicomunal and bi-zonal federal republic. Turkey continued to believe that Greece and Turkey should assist and encourage the two Cypriot communities to find a just and lasting solution of their problem through intercommunal talks. Turkey said its compliance or co-operation with the peace-keeping effort that was the subject of the resolution just adopted would be conditional upon the exclusion of the concept of an existing Government of Cyprus.

The USSR said it supported the solution of the Cyprus question on the basis of ensuring the genuine independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus and strict observance of its policy of non-alignment. Favouring the demilitarization of the island, the USSR vigorously condemned foreign intervention in the internal affairs of Cyprus and opposed any attempts to infringe its sovereignty or to resolve the problem behind the backs of its people or through the imposition of plans and decisions alien to them or detrimental to their vital interests. The USSR also stressed that any positive results of the intercommunal talks should be consolidated either in Council decisions or by means of a United Nations-sponsored international conference.

The German Democratic Republic supported the convening of such a conference. It added that the withdrawal of all foreign troops from and the cessation of foreign presence in the island would constitute decisive steps towards a solution of the problem, and at the same time promote the cause of detente and strengthen the security of peoples in the Mediterranean area. While it had agreed to the extension of UNFICYP's mandate, it wished to point out that continual extension did not solve the problem.

France, the United Kingdom and the United States expressed gratitude for the Secretary-General's efforts to bring peace to Cyprus. France emphasized that a settlement should be achieved on the basis of justice and in accordance with international law; it could not be achieved unless the parties made an effort at compromise. The United Kingdom and the United States echoed the concern expressed by the Secretary-General about the financial situation of UNFICYP. Noting the disproportionate burden placed on troop contributors and on some other States that had responded to appeals for funds, they urged a generous response to the Secretary-General's latest appeal for voluntary contributions.

The United Kingdom expressed the hope that the intercommunal talks would be resumed promptly, as it agreed with the Secretary-General that they represented the best available method for negotiating a political settlement of the Cyprus problem. The United States urged the parties to the dispute to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General and to agree to resume sustained and serious negotiations.

Mexico said that the near-ritual renewal of the mandate, for more than 15 years, should not be allowed to perpetuate the division of Cyprus. It had been intended to encourage the parties to reach a solution, prevent clashes and facilitate contacts; however, its current primary task was overseeing the cease-fire. Mexico wondered whether the problems of the Force's deficit might be solved by adapting UNFICYP to its practical functions. Mexico feared that the sense of nationality in Cyprus was being lost; should the tendency continue, it added, Cyprus might become a nation divided under the auspices of the United Nations.

Jamaica agreed with the view that direct intercommunal talks under the Secretary-General's auspices and based on the lo-point agreement constituted the best possible approach to a just settlement.

#### Communications (June-August)

In a letter of 30 June to all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, the Secretary-General appealed for additional voluntary contributions for the financing of UNFICYP. Because voluntary contributions consistently fell short of needs, there was an accumulated deficit of more than \$58 million up to 15 December 1979. Still required was an estimated \$10.8 million of the \$13.2 million needed to meet costs for the six-month period ending 15 June 1980, leaving about \$25.5 million to be met by troop-contributing countries.

In July and August, Cyprus and Turkey sent a series of communications to the Secretary-General, most of which protested against unfriendly actions or statements by representatives of one community against the other. ;

In letters of 25 and 29 July, Cyprus protested the content and purport of, respectively, a press statement referring to the strategic importance of Cyprus to Turkey, made by the former Minister for Foreign Affairs of Turkey on 20 July, and a statement that there existed two independent States in Cyprus, made by Mr. Denktash on 25 July. Cyprus charged that such statements revealed Turkey's expansionist aims and undermined current efforts to bring about the resumption of intercommunal talks.

On 4 August, Turkey transmitted a communi-

cation of that date from Mr. Atalay, forwarding a letter of 25 July from Mr. Denktash. The Turkish Cypriot leader expressed concern that recent statements by President Kyprianou cast doubt on the latter's intentions of seeking a bicomunal and bi-zonal federal solution because of his continuing insistence on a biregional solution-giving local regional powers to the Turkish Cypriots within a unitary State-and speaking about the return of all refugees to their homes. Public statements by Mr. Denktash of 23 and 24 July contrasting the concepts of biregionality and bizonality were appended to his letter.

On 26 and 27 August, Turkey transmitted two letters of the same dates from Mr. Atalay, forwarding messages of 4 and 26 August from Mr. Denktash. In these, Mr. Denktash charged that the Greek Cypriots were planning to exterminate the Turkish Cypriots and expressed concern and disappointment that the United Nations Secretariat had expressed regret to the Foreign Ministry of Cyprus about the use, in a recent issue of the UNFICYP magazine *Blue Beret*, of the Turkish names "Lefkosa" instead of "Nicosia" and "Kibris" instead of "Cyprus."

In a letter of 20 August, Cyprus rejected the allegations by Mr. Denktash that its Government had plans to exterminate the Turkish Cypriots-allegations which, Cyprus said, had subsequently been published in the Turkish Cypriot Special News Bulletin on 19 August.

#### Report of the Secretary-General (11 August)

On 11 August, the Secretary-General reported that on 6 August his Special Representative in Cyprus had informed him that agreement had been reached by the two parties to resume the talks formally on 9 August; with the substantive phase to begin in Nicosia on 16 September.

At the 9 August meeting, held at Nicosia, the Special Representative had delivered the following opening statement on the Secretary-General's behalf.

I note that both parties have indicated their readiness to resume the intercommunal talks, which were recessed in consultation with the parties on 22 June 1979, and to do so within the framework of the good offices mission entrusted to the Secretary-General by the Security Council and on the basis of the high-level agreements of 12 February 1977 and 19 May 1979.

Both parties have, in this regard, signified their intention to carry out the resumed talks in a continuing and sustained manner, to get down to concrete negotiations, discussing constructively, and giving full consideration to, all aspects of the Cyprus problem. In this connexion, I should like to outline the Secretary-General's understanding of the common ground that was worked out in the course of consultations which have taken place over the past several months:

(a) both parties have reaffirmed the validity of the high-level agreements of 12 February 1977 and 19 May 1979;

(b) both parties have reaffirmed their support for a federal solution of the constitutional aspect and a bi-zonal solution of the territorial aspect of the Cyprus problem;

(c) both parties have indicated that the matter of security can be raised and discussed in the intercommunal talks; it is understood that this matter will be discussed, having regard to certain practical difficulties which may arise for the Turkish Cypriot community, as well as to the security of Cyprus as a whole;

(d) both parties have appealed to the Secretary-General for the continuation of the intercommunal talks.

The practical implementation of the concepts in (b) and (c) above will be dealt with in the context of the substantive consideration of the constitutional and territorial aspects and will be reflected in the substantive positions and proposals of the parties concerning the various items of the agenda.

Concerning the matters to be discussed, the Secretary-General understands, on the basis of the 19 May agreement, that these will include the following subjects:

(a) reaching agreement on the resettlement of Varosha under United Nations auspices, in accordance with the provisions of point 5 of the 19 May agreement;

(b) initial practical measures by both sides to promote goodwill, mutual confidence and the return to normal conditions, in accordance with the provisions of point 6, which states that special importance will be given to this matter;

(c) constitutional aspects;

(d) territorial aspects.

Concerning procedure, it is understood that the four items above should be dealt with concurrently in rotation at consecutive meetings. At an appropriate early stage, committees or working groups will be set up by the interlocutors.

#### Action by the General Assembly

By a letter of 11 September, Turkey forwarded a communication of the same date to the President of the General Assembly from Mr. Atalay who requested that, in view of the resumption of talks on 16 September, the item on the question of Cyprus not be included in the agenda of the current session. Should the Assembly decide otherwise, he requested a revision of the procedure followed the previous year, i.e. he asked that the item be allocated to an appropriate committee, rather than to the plenary Assembly, so as to enable the Turkish Cypriot side to participate in the debate on the basis of equality with the Greek Cypriot side.

The following day, Turkey transmitted to the Secretary-General a letter of 12 September from Mr. Atalay forwarding a letter of that date from Mr. Denktash, who protested the representation

of Cyprus at the Assembly's 1980 regular session by a delegation composed exclusively of Greek Cypriots. Anything said or done by such a delegation, he said, would not be binding on the Turkish people of Cyprus.

In pursuance of the Assembly's 1979 resolution on the question of Cyprus,<sup>9</sup> the Secretary-General submitted a report, dated 25 November 1980, in which he informed the Assembly of the formal resumption of the intercommunal talks. It had been agreed, he said, that the proceedings would be kept confidential. At nine private meetings held between 16 September and 19 November, each of the four items of the agenda had been discussed at least twice, the parties having stated their initial positions and first substantive responses. While progress had been slow, the discussions had been constructive. It seemed evident, he said, that all concerned had accepted the process of the talks, carried out under his auspices, as the best available way of working towards a freely negotiated, just and lasting settlement and towards the objectives of the United Nations concerning the Cyprus problem.

The Assembly did not take up the question of Cyprus at its 1980 session. Instead, on 10 December by decision 35/428, orally proposed by the Assembly President and adopted without vote, the Assembly deferred consideration of the question, deciding to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth (1981) session.

#### Report of the Secretary-General (1 December)

On 1 December, before the mandate of UNFICYP expired (on 15 December), the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council a report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covering the period from 1 June to 30 November.

He reported that UNFICYP had continued to perform its peace-keeping functions along the cease-fire lines and provide escorts for civilians in the area between the lines, as well as its humanitarian functions (see following subchapter). Its activities, with the co-operation of the parties, had contributed to keeping the situation in the island calm.

The Secretary-General reported on the resumption of intercommunal talks, as he had reported to the Assembly on 25 November (see preceding section).

Surveillance over the area between the lines, he continued, was based on a system of 136 observation posts—63 permanently manned with standing patrols deployed as required. In cases of complaints about overflights, UNFICYP used

<sup>9</sup> See footnote 1.

available liaison channels with the parties to prevent worsening of the situation. It also continued to mark suspected minefields. A new set of guidelines issued by the Turkish Cypriot side in December 1979 had led to improvement of the freedom of movement of UNFICYP, he said, although routes and hours remained limited.

The financial situation continued to be a cause for growing concern. Voluntary contributions of about \$262.2 million had been paid to the UNFICYP special account by 66 States since its inception on 27 March 1964, and \$7.3 million from other sources; however, the deficit of the account was currently over \$80 million, and claims of troop contributors, sometimes only a fraction of the actual costs incurred, had been paid only up to March 1976. Costs for an additional six-month period, from 15 December, were estimated at \$14.8 million.

The Secretary-General also reported that he had established in May a Secretariat Survey Team in response to the serious concerns of troop contributors over their disproportionate financial burden. It met in New York during May and June and visited Cyprus for nine days from 17 June. In the Team's report, annexed to the Secretary-General's report, the Team indicated certain courses of action to reduce the cost of UNFICYP. These included: across-the-board reductions in manpower levels; withdrawal of certain units; a one-year experimental reorganization involving alternating contingents at six-month intervals, or withdrawal of one contingent and adding two companies to another; and negotiating arrangements under which Cyprus would assume a share of the costs of economic and humanitarian services, in which the two sides would absorb utility costs for UNFICYP, and in which the Turkish Cypriot community would reduce or eliminate restrictions on UNFICYP's freedom of movement and deployment. Should UNFICYP's mandate be extended, the Secretary-General said he intended to proceed along these lines, in consultation with the parties.

In light of the situation on the ground and of political developments, the Secretary-General again concluded that the continued presence of UNFICYP remained necessary, both in helping to maintain calm in the island and in creating the conditions in which the search for a peaceful settlement could best be pursued. He therefore recommended that its mandate be extended for another six months. In an addendum issued on 11 December, the Secretary-General stated that, following consultations, the parties concerned had signified their concurrence in such an extension.

Consideration by the  
Security Council (11 December)

The Security Council met on 11 December to consider the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus. The representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey were again invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The Council also extended an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure,<sup>10</sup> to Nail Atalay, representative of the Turkish Cypriot community.

Before hearing the parties, the Council adopted, as resolution 482(1980), a text which had been prepared in the course of consultations among its members. The resolution received 14 affirmative votes; China did not participate in the voting.

By the resolution, the Council-noting that the Government of Cyprus had agreed that it was necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 December-noted with satisfaction the resumption of the intercommunal talks, urged their continuation, extended UNFICYP's mandate until 15 June 1981 and requested the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices and to submit a report by 31 May 1981.

Speaking after the adoption of the resolution, the Secretary-General assured Council members that UNFICYP would continue to carry out its function of helping to maintain calm in the island and creating conditions in which the search for a peaceful settlement could best be pursued. Since the resumption of the intercommunal talks, the two interlocutors had met almost weekly and had discussed the four items on the agenda in a good and businesslike atmosphere. He expressed his intention of maintaining direct personal contact with the parties to review progress and, when appropriate, to explore procedures that might facilitate the conduct of the negotiations.

Cyprus said the dialogue, while conducted in a constructive and cordial atmosphere, had been limited mostly to reiteration of positions. There had been no tangible progress on important matters of substance, although there had been limited indications of possible agreement in limited areas. He stated that his Government would do nothing that might adversely affect the ongoing negotiating process.

Greece said that the essence of the problem consisted in applying the fundamental principles of the Charter, which had been reaffirmed in a long series of Assembly and Council resolutions stressing the need to respect the sovereignty,

<sup>10</sup> See footnote 6.

territorial integrity, constitutional unity and non-alignment of Cyprus and asking for the withdrawal of all foreign occupying troops, as well as the return of all refugees to their homes. Greece reiterated its concern over the fact that it had not been possible to shed light on the fate of some 2,000 missing persons in Cyprus (see following subchapter).

Mr. Atalay said that direct intercommunal talks on an equal footing under the auspices of the Secretary-General were the best approach to a just and final settlement of the question of Cyprus. He expressed the hope that the Greek Cypriots would show an earnest desire for fruitful co-operation between the communities. For their part, the Turks of Cyprus continued to be prepared to help in the creation of the feeling of mutual trust. He objected again to the use of the term "Government of Cyprus" in resolution 482(1980).

Turkey expressed gratitude to the Secretary-General, who had succeeded in persuading both Cypriot communities to resume the talks which, in its view, remained the best route to a peaceful, just and lasting solution. Turkey reaffirmed its full support for his good offices mission. It again expressed its reservation on the use of the term "Government of Cyprus" in resolution 482(1980), and maintained its reservations and positions on earlier resolutions mentioned in the text. Turkey also expressed regret that reference had not been made to the opening statement of the Secretary-General of 9 August (see section above), on which, it said, additional to the 1977 and 1979 agreements, the talks had been resumed.

Further communications by the Secretary-General

In a letter of 15 December, the Secretary-General informed the President of the Security Council of his intention to appoint Major-General Guenther G. Greindl of Austria as Commander of UNFICYP in replacement of Major-General James Joseph Quinn of Ireland. On 19 December, the Council President replied that the members of the Council, at consultations on 17 December, had agreed with the proposal; China, not having participated in the voting on the relevant resolutions, had dissociated itself from the matter.

In a letter of 24 December, the Secretary-General made a new appeal to all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies for additional voluntary contributions for the financing of UNFICYP.

#### CONTINGENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

(by country of origin, as at 30 November 1980)

Military personnel	
Austria	314
Canada	514
Denmark	365
Finland	11
Ireland	7
Sweden	429
United Kingdom	817
Total	2,457
Civilian police	
Australia	20
Sweden	14
Total	34
Grand total	2,491

#### PAYMENTS RECEIVED IN 1980 FOR FINANCING THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

Country	Amount (in US dollars)	Country	Amount (in US dollars)	Country	Amount (in US dollars)
Australia	101,406	Iceland	6,000	Philippines	300
Austria	110,000	India	10,000	Sweden	200,000
Bahamas	1,000	Iraq	20,000	Switzerland	497,076
Belgium	294,624	Italy	400,000	Togo	1,020
Cyprus	350,000	Japan	500,000	United Kingdom	3,697,179
Denmark	120,000	Kuwait	25,000	United States	6,650,000
Finland	37,500	Luxembourg	11,095	Venezuela	5,000
Germany, Federal		New Zealand	19,440		
Republic of	1,050,000	Norway	610,000	Total	17,319,640
Greece	400,000	Pakistan	3,000		

#### Documentary references and texts of resolutions

##### Communications (January-May)

S/13751 (A/35/70). Letter of 16 January from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" enclosing letter of 10 January from "President of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").  
S/13621 (A/35/115). Letter of 22 February from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" enclosing letter of 14

February from "Minister for Foreign Affairs, Defence and Tourism of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

S/13848 (A/35/136). Letter of 18 March from Cyprus.

S/13673 (A/35/165). Letter of 2 April from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Kibris").

S/13904 (A/35/180). Letter of 23 April from Cyprus.

S/13920 (A/35/204). Letter of 30 April from Turkey (trans-

mitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Kibris").

S/13961 (A/35/263). Letter of 22 May from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Kibris" enclosing letter of 6 May from "Minister for Foreign Affairs, Defence and Tourism of Turkish Federated State of Kibris").

Note and reports of the

Secretary-General (April and June)

A/35/1 61. Report of Secretary-General.

S/13894. Note by Secretary-General.

S/13972 and Add.1. Report by Secretary-General on United Nations operation in Cyprus (for period 1 December 1979 to 31 May 1980).

Consideration by the

Security Council (13 June)

Security Council, meeting 2230.

S/13972 and Add.1. Report by Secretary-General.

S/13993. Draft resolution prepared in course of consultations.

Resolution 472(1980), as proposed in S/13993, adopted by Council on 13 June 1980, meeting 2230, by 14 votes to 0 (China did not participate in voting).

The Security Council,

Taking note of the report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 3 June 1980.

Noting the concurrence of the parties concerned in the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council should extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

Noting also that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 June 1980.

Reaffirming the provisions of its resolution 186(1964) and other relevant resolutions,

Reiterating its support of the ten-point agreement for the resumption of the intercommunal talks which was worked out at the high-level meeting on 18 and 19 May 1979 at Nicosia under the auspices of the Secretary-General,

1. Extends once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186(1964) for a further period, ending 15 December 1980;

2. Urges the parties to resume the intercommunal talks within the framework of the ten-point agreement in a continuing, sustained and result-oriented manner, avoiding any delay;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 30 November 1980.

S/INF/36. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1980. Decisions, p. 20.

Communications (June-August)

S/14051. Letter of 30 June from Secretary-General to Governments of all States Members of United Nations and members of specialized agencies, containing further appeal for voluntary contributions for financing of UNFICYP.

S/14074 (A/35/352), S/14080 (A/35/356). Letters of 25 and 29 July from Cyprus.

S/14086 (A/35/375). Letter of 4 August from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Kibris" enclosing letter of 25 July from "President of Turkish Federated State of Kibris").

S/14119 (A/35/406). Letter of 20 August from Cyprus.

S/14129 (A/35/419). Letter of 20 August from Pakistan (transmitting resolutions and final communique of 11th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Islamabad, 17-22 May).

S/14131 (A/35/420), S/14132 (A/35/421). Letters of 26 and 27 August from Turkey (transmitting letters of same dates from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Kibris" enclosing letters of 4 and 26 August from "President of Turkish Federated State of Kibris").

Report of the Secretary-General (11 August)

S/14100 (A/35/385). Report of Secretary-General.

Action by the General Assembly

General Assembly- 35th session

General Committee, meeting 1.

Plenary meetings 3, 89.

A/35/70 (S/13751). Letter of 16 January from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" enclosing letter of 10 January from "President of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

A/35/115 (S/13821). Letter of 22 February from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" enclosing letter of 14 February from "Minister for Foreign Affairs, Defence and Tourism of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

A/35/136 (S/13848). Letter of 18 March from Cyprus.

A/35/165 (S/13873). Letter of 2 April from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Kibris").

A/35/180 (S/13904). Letter of 23 April from Cyprus.

A/35/204 (S/13920). Letter of 30 April from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Kibris").

A/35/250. First report of General Committee, Chapter IV (para. 27).

A/35/263 (S/13961). Letter of 22 May from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Kibris" enclosing letter of 6 May from "Minister for Foreign Affairs, Defence and Tourism of Turkish Federated State of Kibris").

A/35/352 (S/14074), A/35/356 (S/14080). Letters of 25 and 29 July from Cyprus.

A/35/375 (S/14086). Letter of 4 August from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Kibris" enclosing letter of 25 July from "President of Turkish Federated State of Kibris").

A/35/365 (S/14100). Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/406 (S/14119). Letter of 20 August from Cyprus.

A/35/419 (S/14129). Letter of 20 August from Pakistan (transmitting resolutions and final communiqué of 11th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Islamabad, 17-22 May).

A/35/420 (S/14131), A/35/421 (S/14132). Letters of 26 and 27 August from Turkey (transmitting letters of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Kibris" enclosing letters of 4 and 26 August from "President of Turkish Federated State of Kibris").

A/35/448. Letter of 11 September from Turkey to President of General Assembly (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Kibris").

A/35/449 (S/14173) and Corr.1, Letter of 12 September from Turkey (transmitting letter of same date from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Kibris" enclosing letter, also of same date, from "President of Turkish Federated State of Kibris").

A/35/542 and Corr.1. Note verbale of 14 October from Cuba (transmitting communiqué of extraordinary meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegations of non-aligned countries, New York, 2 and 3 October).

A/35/659. Report of Secretary-General.

Decision 35/428, by which the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled 'Question of Cyprus,' as orally proposed by Assembly President, adopted without vote by Assembly on 10 December 1980. meeting 89.

Report of the Secretary-General (1 December)  
S/14275 and Add.1. Report by Secretary-General on United Nations operation in Cyprus (for period 1 June to 30 November).

Consideration by the  
Security Council (11 December)

Security Council, meeting 2257.

S/14275 and Add.1. Report by Secretary-General.  
S/14293. Draft resolution prepared in course of consultations.

Resolution 482(1980), as proposed in S/14293, adopted by Council on 11 December 1980, meeting 2257, by 14 votes to 0 (China did not participate in voting).

The Security Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 1 December 1980,

Noting the concurrence of the parties concerned in the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council should extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

Noting also that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 December 1980,

Reaffirming the provisions of its resolution 186(1964) and other relevant resolutions,

Reiterating its support of the ten-point agreement for the

resumption of the intercommunal talks which was worked out at the high-level meeting on 18 and 19 May 1979 at Nicosia under the auspices of the Secretary-General,

1. Extends once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186(1964) for a further period, ending on 15 June 1981;

2. Notes with satisfaction that the parties have resumed the intercommunal talks within the framework of the ten-point agreement and urges them to pursue these talks in a continuing, sustained and result-oriented manner, avoiding any delay;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 31 May 1981.

S/INF/36. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1980. Decisions, p. 20.

Further communications by the Secretary-General  
S/14308. Letter of 15 December from Secretary-General to President of Security Council, subpara. (a).

S/14309. Letter of 19 December from President of Security Council.

S/14324. Letter of 24 December from Secretary-General to Governments of all States Members of United Nations and members of specialized agencies, containing further appeal for voluntary contributions for financing of UNFICYP.

S/INF/36. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1980. Decision, p. 21.

Other documents

A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980, Chapter 2 C and D.

A/36/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1980-15 June 1981, Chapter 2 A and B.

## Humanitarian matters

### Humanitarian assistance

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees continued during 1980 to act as Co-ordinator of United Nations Humanitarian Assistance for Cyprus, as he had been doing since 1974. The High Commissioner, in consultation with the Government of Cyprus and with the support of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), assured the provision of aid to some 200,000 Cypriots displaced by the military operations of August 1974.

Contributions for humanitarian assistance channelled through the Office of the High Commissioner from 1974 to 30 November 1980 amounted to approximately \$131 million in cash and kind, according to the Secretary-General's report of 1 December on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (see subchapter above). Obligations in 1980 totalled \$15,240,223, of which \$7,927,760 was for shelter, \$4,215,000 for health and medical supplies, \$1,693,844 for forestry and agriculture, \$546,165 for construction and equipment of educational facilities, and \$272,831 for supplementary assistance to diverse groups.

Particular emphasis was given in 1980 to developing and improving medical facilities and supplies, wherever possible in co-operation with the World Health Organization. Assistance was continued for agriculture, small businesses and handicrafts with the aim of re-establishing the self-sufficiency of the population in their traditional occupations. Special attention was given to the elderly and handicapped and to improving educational facilities, mainly in the field of vocational training. More low-cost housing was built to replace temporary shelters.

Reporting to the Security Council in June and December on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (see preceding subchapter), the Secretary-General said that the 1980 humanitarian assistance programme, co-ordinated by the Cyprus Red Cross Society, provided \$15,101,000 to finance 17 projects. Contributions since 1974 had come from 38 Governments (\$121.7 million), non-governmental organizations and other donors (\$382,417), and the European Economic Community (\$8.9 million in kind). Another major contributor had been the World Food Programme,



while UNFICYP continued its support, delivering 699 tons of food and other relief supplies in northern Cyprus during the year ended 30 November 1980: 513 tons to Greek Cypriots and Maronites and 186 tons to Turkish Cypriots. Delivery of medicines to the Turkish Cypriot community was made on a regular basis.

Among the activities of the civilian police element of UNFICYP—UNCIVPOL—was the distribution of social welfare payments to Greek Cypriots in the north. In addition, it assisted in the control of movement of civilians in the area between the cease-fire lines, escorted travellers, inquired into complaints of certain criminal activity, and continued to maintain a missing persons bureau at UNFICYP headquarters in Nicosia.

#### Missing persons in Cyprus

The Secretary-General reported in December that he had continued his efforts during 1980 to find a solution to the problem of setting up an investigatory body to trace and account for missing persons of both communities in Cyprus. He acted in accordance with a 1978 resolution by which the General Assembly had urged the establishment of such a body to include representatives of the parties, chaired by a representative of the Secretary-General with the co-operation of the International Committee of the Red Cross.<sup>11</sup> This resolution also empowered the Secretary-General's representative, in case of disagreement among the body's members, to reach a binding decision which was to be implemented.

In his 3 June report to the Security Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (see p. 450), the Secretary-General noted that he had been unable to proceed further in implementing that resolution, since the two parties had not appointed their representatives. On 21 March, the Turkish Cypriots submitted a paper, requesting that it be passed to the Greek Cypriots, in which they reiterated their view that the decisions of the Committee on Missing Persons should be taken by consensus.

At the end of April, in an exchange of public statements on the establishment of the Committee, the two sides restated their original positions: the Government of Cyprus reaffirmed its

support for the 1978 resolution, while the Turkish Cypriot community stressed its adherence to an Assembly resolution of 16 December 1977 on missing persons in Cyprus,<sup>12</sup> which also supported the establishment of an investigatory body but made no reference to the powers of the Secretary-General's representative. The Secretary-General continued to explore ideas for overcoming the impasse, and, in his December report to the Security Council (see p. 454), noted renewed intensive consultations between himself and his representatives and the parties.

#### Other matters

The question of human rights in Cyprus was on the 1980 agendas of the Commission on Human Rights and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

On 7 March, the Human Rights Commission postponed consideration of the item until 1981, with due priority at that session, with the understanding that action required pursuant to its previous resolutions on this subject would continue to remain operative, including a request to the Secretary-General to provide a report to the Commission concerning their implementation.

The sixth periodic report of Cyprus was considered by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination at its March/April session, together with an introductory statement made by the Cypriot representative, who affirmed that no cases of racial discrimination had been brought before the courts in Cyprus during the reporting period. On 8 April, the Committee approved a decision reiterating its expectation and hope that the Government of Cyprus would soon be enabled to exercise its full responsibility for implementing all its obligations under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination<sup>13</sup> on its whole national territory and expressed again its hope for the success of United Nations measures to put an end to the unacceptable state of affairs in Cyprus.

<sup>11</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 394, resolution 33/172 of 20 December 1978.

<sup>12</sup> See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 367 resolution 32/128.

<sup>13</sup> See Y.U.N., 1965, p. 440, text of Convention, annexed to resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965.

## Documentary references

Humanitarian assistance  
A/35/12. Report of UNHCR, Chapter V B.

Missing persons in Cyprus  
S/13972. Report by Secretary-General on United Nations operation in Cyprus (for period 1 December 1979 to 31 May 1980), Chapters II G, III and IV.

S/14275. Report by Secretary-General on United Nations operation in Cyprus (for period 1 June to 30 November), Chapters II G, III and IV.

#### Other matters

E/1980/13. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Geneva, 4 February-I 4 March, Chapters X A and XXVI B (decision 13(XXXVI)).

A/35/16. Report of Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its 21st session, Geneva, 24 March-I 1 April; and 22nd session, Headquarters, New York, 4-22 August, Chapters IV (paras. 233-45) and VIII (decision 1 (XXII)).

## Chapter XIV

## Questions relating to the membership and organs of the United Nations

### Admission of new Members

In 1980, the number of United Nations Member States rose to 154 with the admission of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, which had attained independence in 1979,<sup>1</sup> and Zimbabwe, which attained independence on 18 April 1980 (see p. 248).

Their admission was unanimously recommended by the Security Council by resolutions 464(1980) and 477(1980), adopted on 19 February and 30 July, respectively, on the recommendation of its Committee on the Admission of

New Members. The General Assembly admitted Zimbabwe on 25 August, during its eleventh special session, in adopting by acclamation resolution S-11/I proposed by 71 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below). Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was admitted on 16 September by the Assembly's adoption by acclamation of resolution 35/I, sponsored by 27 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1014.

### Documentary references and texts of resolutions

#### Admission of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Security Council, meetings 2197, 2198.

S/13784 (A/35/89). Note by Secretary-General (circulating letter of 8 January from Prime Minister of Saint Vincent and Grenadines).

S/13805. Report of Committee on Admission of New Members concerning application of Saint Vincent and Grenadines for membership in United Nations.

S/13805, para. 3. Draft resolution recommended by Committee.

Resolution 464(1980), by which the Security Council, having examined the application of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines for admission to the United Nations, recommended to the General Assembly that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines should be admitted to membership in the United Nations, as recommended by Committee on Admission of New Members, S/13805, adopted unanimously (15-0) by Council on 19 February 1980, meeting 2198.

S/INF/36. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1980. Decisions, p. 25.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Plenary meeting 1.

A/35/89 (S/13784). Note by Secretary-General.

A/35/107. Letter of 19 February from President of Security Council (transmitting Council resolution 464(1980) of 19 February).

A/35/L.1 and Add.1. Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Central African Republic, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Guyana, India, Ireland, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 35/I, as proposed by 27 powers, A/35/L.1 and Add.1, adopted by acclamation by Assembly on 16 September 1980, meeting 1.

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 19 February 1980 that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,

Having considered the application for membership of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines,

Decides to admit Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to membership in the United Nations.

#### Admission of Zimbabwe

Security Council, meetings 2243, 2244.

S/14064. Telegram of 17 July from Prime Minister of Zimbabwe to Secretary-General.

S/14076. Report of Committee on Admission of New Members concerning application of Zimbabwe for membership in United Nations.

S/14076, para. 3. Draft resolution recommended by Committee.

Resolution 477(1980), by which the Security Council, having examined the application of Zimbabwe for admission to the United Nations, recommended to the General Assembly that Zimbabwe should be admitted to membership in the United Nations, as recommended by Committee on Admission of New Members, S/14076, adopted unanimously (15-0) by Council on 30 July 1980, meeting 2244.

S/INF/36. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1980. Decisions, p. 25.

General Assembly- 11th special session  
Plenary meeting 1.

A/S-11/10. Letter of 30 July from President of Security Council to Secretary-General (requesting transmittal to Assembly of Council resolution 477(1980) of 30 July and inclusion in agenda of item entitled "Admission of new Members to the United Nations").

A/S-11/11. Supplementary list of items proposed for inclusion in agenda of 11th special session of General Assembly.

A/S-11/12. Note by Secretary-General (circulating application of Zimbabwe for admission to membership in United Nations (also issued as S/14064), as contained in letter of 16 July from Prime Minister to Secretary-General).

A/S-11/L.1 and Add.1. Algeria, Angola, Australia, Bahamas, Banaladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad; China, Congo, Cyprus, Djibouti. Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia,

Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution S-11/1, as proposed by 71 powers, A/S-11/L.1 and Add.1, adopted by acclamation by Assembly on 25 August 1980, meeting 1.

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 30 July 1980 that the Republic of Zimbabwe should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,

Having considered the application for membership of the Republic of Zimbabwe,

Decides to admit the Republic of Zimbabwe to membership in the United Nations.

#### Other documents

A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980, Chapter 11 B.

A/36/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1980-15 June 1981, Chapter 9 A.

## Equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council

In 1980, as in 1979, the General Assembly postponed consideration of a proposal to increase the membership of the Security Council from 15 to 21 States.

In 1979, after having discussed the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Council, the Assembly had decided to transmit to its 1980 session the documents submitted in 1979 on that subject.\*

On 17 September 1980, the General Committee recommended, by 15 votes to 7, with 1 abstention, that the Assembly include the item in the agenda of its current session. France, Greece, Mauritius, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States spoke in opposition to this proposal. The Assembly noted the Committee's action when it adopted the agenda on 19 September.

India introduced in the Assembly a draft resolution which, twice revised, was sponsored also by Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Cuba, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, Iraq, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nepal, Nigeria, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, the United Republic of Cameroon, and Zambia. It called for the Charter of the United Nations' to be amended to increase the membership of the Security Council from 15 to 21, and to raise from 9 to 14 the number of affirmative votes needed to effect Council decisions. In the election of the 16 non-permanent members, five were to be drawn from African States, four from Asian States, one from Eastern European States, three from Latin American States and two from Western European and

other States; one seat would alternate between Latin American States, on the one hand, and three of the four other regional groups of States at the United Nations, on the other, in the following sequence: Latin American States, African States, Latin American States, Western European and other States, Latin American States, Eastern European States, and so on.

India recalled that since the Charter had last been amended in 1963 to enlarge the Council membership from 11 to 15, total United Nations membership had increased from 113 to 154, with the new Members coming almost entirely from Asia, Africa and Latin America. Those regions remained glaringly under-represented in the Council. One solution was to redistribute the existing non-permanent seats in stricter proportion to the number of countries represented in the regional groups; the other, which the sponsors supported, was to increase the number of non-permanent seats by six. The proposal impinged only on the composition of the Council and did not seek in any way to alter the substantive aspects of its role and functions or the position of its permanent members.

Historically, India said, the capacity of the Council to discharge its functions had been governed by factors involving the interests of the great powers; it had almost never been due to the size of that body. Further, States of the non-aligned movement within the Council had time

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 435.

<sup>3</sup> For text of Charter, esp. Articles 23 and 27, see APPENDIX II.

and again played a constructive role in evolving solutions to crucial problems deadlocked because of the predispositions of one or other of the great powers.

The need for an increase in the size of the Council was also voiced by Japan, Mauritius, Nigeria, the United Republic of Cameroon, and Zambia. Japan, however, believed a decision should be taken only after thorough deliberations among all United Nations Member States, and, while it would go along with an increase of six, it believed four would be more appropriate. Both Japan and Mauritius cautioned that any revision of the Charter involved matters which must be considered further.

Those speaking in favour of the increase shared the view that the current composition of the non-permanent members of the Council deviated from the principle of equitable geographic distribution as stipulated in the Charter. Nigeria asked how the current membership of the Council could represent or compensate for the emergence of more than 50 African States. Mauritius said that the permanent members, when unable to act in concert, had at times given over the drafting of a resolution to non-aligned, non-permanent members and, by this procedure, had managed to have a workable Council in certain delicate situations. That process should work even more effectively with greater numerical latitude, to the advantage of the permanent members, whose power of veto was in no way affected by the number of votes cast against them. In the view of the United Republic of Cameroon, the Council's lack of effectiveness resulted not from the number of members but from the tendency of the great powers to base their decisions on crucial problems facing international society on their own geostrategic interests.

Countering the argument that all States had access to the Council whenever they wished to express their views, Nigeria said those from Africa and other non-aligned countries wanted to be part of the decision-making process; they did not want to be invited to be guests at the master's table. All States had a duty to participate in the search for world peace and security, agreed Zambia, rejecting the notion that only certain States had the wisdom to know what was good for all countries and peoples.

Czechoslovakia, France, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States opposed any increase in the size of the Council.

Czechoslovakia was among those which held that the provisions of the Charter were fully adequate for fulfilling the principal task of the United Nations—the maintenance and strength-

ening of international peace and security; if anything should be revised or increased, it should be the political will of States to comply with those provisions. All social and economic groups were represented in the Council in such a way that it was impossible for any decision to be taken against their will, the German Democratic Republic observed.

Addressing the question of effectiveness, Hungary said the larger an organ like the Council became, the less apt it was to act quickly and to take whatever measures might be necessary. An increase in membership would have an adverse effect on the efficient functioning of the Council, which was required to take urgent and agreed decisions in complex and swiftly developing circumstances, the USSR said. Any increase was bound to be at the cost of efficiency and decisiveness, concurred the United States.

Disputing the view that an increase in the Council's membership would strengthen the role of the United Nations, France said the Council must pay attention to the balance which existed in the world, from the economic and military point of view in particular. If the Council were to adopt decisions unacceptable to the States that had special responsibilities under the Charter, those decisions would not be implemented because they could not be imposed on those States against their will; hence the authority of the Council and of the Organization as a whole would be weakened. A similar point was made by the USSR, which said an increase in the Council's membership could only be detrimental to the effectiveness of the Organization, weakening and undermining its authority. To imagine a situation in which effective decisions could be imposed on those States with special responsibilities was to ignore the economic, political and military realities of the world, said the United States. Such a development would severely undermine the ability of the United Nations to act in situations that threatened international peace and security.

If the proposal were adopted, the United Kingdom said, it would mean that for the first time in the history of the United Nations a single political group would by itself command the number of votes required for the Council to adopt decisions; the balance which had existed since 1945 would be destroyed. That could provoke a constitutional crisis which would not only paralyse the Council but could also call into question the very basis of the whole Organization.

On behalf of the sponsors and supported by the Sudan, speaking on behalf of the African group—India orally proposed postponing the voting on the draft resolution until January

1981, to give representatives time to consult their Governments. The Assembly agreed, without vote. It incorporated this action in decision 35/450 of 17 December by which, in suspending its 1980 session, the Assembly decided to meet again on 15 January 1981 for the sole purpose of considering this and three other agenda items: the election of two members of the International Court of Justice, the question of Namibia, and the launching of global negotiations

on international economic co-operation for development.

The subject was again postponed on 15 January, at the sponsors' request, until the following day, when the Assembly President orally proposed, following consultations with the sponsors, that the item be postponed and reconsidered at an unspecified later date, to be announced after further consultations. The Assembly so decided, without objection.

### Documentary references

General Assembly- 35th session  
Plenary meetings 3, 81, 82, 96, 99, 100, 101.

Decision 35/450 (item 30 as orally proposed by India), as confirmed by Assembly President, adopted without vote by Assembly.

A/35/542 and Corr.1. Note verbale of 14 October from Cuba (transmitting communiqué of extraordinary meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegations of non-aligned countries, New York, 2 and 3 October).

A/35/L.34. Algeria, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cuba, Grenada, India, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nepal, Nigeria, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/35/L.34/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 13 powers and by Benin, Guyana, Tunisia and United Republic of Cameroon.

A/35/L.34/Rev.2. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 17 powers and by Ghana and Kenya.

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1980, the General Assembly decided to resume its thirty-fifth session on 15 January 1981 for the sole purpose of considering the following agenda items:

- Item 15 (c): Election of two members of the International Court of Justice,
- Item 27: Question of Namibia,
- Item 30: Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council,
- Item 123: Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development.

## Composition of relevant organs

On 3 November 1980, the General Assembly adopted without objection decision 35/404, by which it decided to include in the provisional agenda of its regular 1981 session the question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations. The Assembly acted on the recommendation of its Special Political Com-

mittee, which discussed the matter concerning the representative character of organs of the United Nations within the framework of the geographical regions on 30 October. The Committee then accepted without objection an oral proposal of its Chairman that the item be postponed.

### Documentary references

General Assembly- 35th session  
Special Political Committee, meeting 20.  
Plenary meeting 50.

A/35/583. Report of Special Political Committee, para. 4: recommendation, as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved without objection by Committee on 30 October. meeting 20.

Decision 35/404, by which the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations," as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/35/583. adopted without objection by Assembly on 3 November 1980, meeting 50.

## Rationalization of the procedures and organization of the General Assembly

Continuing in 1980 consideration of the rationalization of its procedures and organization, the General Assembly on 20 October adopted without vote resolution 35/5, by which it declared as a temporary measure, with some exceptions, a one-year moratorium on the establishment of new subsidiary organs. Preparatory

work for special United Nations conferences was to be carried out by existing organs and the duration of the sessions of Assembly subsidiary organs reduced whenever possible. The Assembly requested such organs to make a greater effort to schedule their meetings on a biennial basis.

The resolution was recommended by the Assembly's Ad Hoc Committee on Subsidiary Organs, which, on 28 July, had approved a draft submitted by its Chairman. Before it was adopted, the Committee's text was amended in the Assembly by Nigeria, Romania and Venezuela to incorporate exceptions to the one-year moratorium on new Assembly subsidiaries: the moratorium would not apply to Assembly resolutions which envisaged the preparation of documents for which new organs might be necessary, to previous Assembly resolutions which envisaged the establishment of subsidiary organs, or to the necessary arrangements for global economic negotiations. The three-power amendment was adopted without vote.

While not opposing the consensus, France felt that the amendment would remove all content and meaning from the Ad Hoc Committee's recommendations.

The Ad Hoc Committee on Subsidiary Organs, appointed by the Assembly in 1979 to review the question of the continuation of subsidiary organs with a view to making recommendations thereon

to the Assembly," had held two meetings in 1980, on 27 February and 28 July, as well as informal consultations.

When organizing the work of its thirty-fifth (1980) session, the General Assembly adopted without vote on 19 September decision 35/401, approving recommendations of the General Committee with respect to the duration of the general debate, the closing date of the session, issuance of verbatim and summary records for the Main Committees and discontinuance of the practice of issuing statements as separate documents, and authorization for the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Committee on Relations with the Host Country and the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to hold meetings during the session.

The General Committee had approved the recommendations without vote on 17 September, based on suggestions and proposals contained in a memorandum by the Secretary-General.

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 440, decision 34/401, esp. section VI.

## Documentary references and text of resolution

General Assembly- 35th session  
Plenary meeting 41.

A/35/47. Report of Ad Hoc Committee on Subsidiary Organs. A/35/47, Chapter III. Draft resolution recommended by Ad Hoc Committee.

A/35/L.6. Nigeria and Romania: amendment to draft resolution recommended by Ad Hoc Committee in A/35/47.

A/35/L.6/Rev.1, Nigeria, Romania, Venezuela: revised amendment to draft resolution recommended by Ad Hoc Committee in A/35/47.

Resolution 35/5. as recommended by Ad Hoc Committee on Subsidiary Organs, A/35/47, and as amended by 3 powers, A/35/L.6/Rev.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 20 October 1980, meeting 41.

The General Assembly,  
Recalling paragraph 35 of its decision 34/401 of 12 December 1979 by which it established the Ad Hoc Committee on Subsidiary Organs,

Having considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee,

1. Declares, as a temporary measure, a one-year moratorium on the establishment of new subsidiary organs of the General Assembly, provided that this measure will not apply to:

(a) Pertinent previous resolutions of the General Assembly or resolutions of the current session of the Assembly which envisage the preparation of documents, such as the drafting of international conventions or declarations, for which the establishment of subsidiary organs may be necessary;

(b) All previous resolutions of the General Assembly which envisaged the establishment of subsidiary organs;

(c) All necessary arrangements for global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development:

2. Decides that the preparatory work for special United Nations conferences should be carried out by existing organs;

3. Decides that, in order that the limited resources available may be used in the most efficient manner, the duration of the sessions of subsidiary organs of the General Assembly should be reduced, whenever possible, taking into account the experience of past sessions;

4. Requests subsidiary organs to make a greater effort to schedule their meetings on a biennial basis;

5. Requests the Committee on Conferences to take the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 above duly into account in the preparation of future calendars of conferences and meetings;

6. Decides to review at its thirty-sixth session the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly-35th session

General Committee, meeting 1.

Plenary meeting 3.

A/BUR/35/1. Memorandum by Secretary-General. (Chapter II: Organization of session.)

A/35/250. First report of General Committee.

A/35/250, Chapter II, Sections A, B, D, G-L, provisions of which General Committee decided to draw to attention of General Assembly: and recommendations C, E, F and M, as submitted by General Committee, approved (individually) without vote by Committee on 17 September, meeting 1.

Decision 35/401, by which the General Assembly adopted a number of provisions concerning the organization of the thirty-fifth session, as recommended by General Committee, A/35/250, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 September 1980, meeting 3.

## Chapter XV

## Other political and security questions

## Complaint by Malta against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

## Communications

In a letter dated 1 September 1980, addressed to the President of the Security Council, the representative of Malta requested an urgent meeting of the Council to consider what he charged was illegal action taken by the Libyan Government on 20 August. Libyan warships, he said, had surrounded a Maltese oil rig and forcefully halted its drilling operations. The representative of the drilling company in Tripoli had also been threatened. Malta considered the incident to be potentially dangerous to international peace and security, and asked the Council to ask the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to desist from making further provocative threats and from taking menacing actions.

The representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in a communication to the Council President dated 3 September, stated that his Government viewed the Maltese-Libyan dispute over the continental shelf as a bilateral issue that could be settled through, and remained the subject of, negotiations between the two countries. The Libyan Government, he said, was still considering an unratified agreement of 23 May 1976 to submit the matter to the International Court of Justice. That being the case, oil drilling operations were unexpected and should not have taken place before the Court's resolution. Nevertheless, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya affirmed that it had not taken any measure likely to disturb peace and security and therefore it was unnecessary to convene the Security Council. It also noted that it had welcomed current mediation efforts of the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement.

On 4 September, Malta charged in a further letter that the Libyan representative had misrepresented the facts. The Libyan side had delayed signing the 1976 agreement for four years. To call the Maltese drilling unexpected was inaccurate; notice had been given in November 1979, without Libyan protest or comment. Moreover, Malta said it was absurd to give the impression that the Libyan Government was seeking a peaceful solution when currently a Libyan naval vessel was moored to one of the rig's buoys, approximately 130 miles from the Libyan coastline, to enforce Libyan demands.

## Security Council meeting (4 September)

The Security Council met on 4 September in response to Malta's request of 1 September. The representatives of Malta and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The representative of Malta gave a detailed account of the incidents which had led to his country's request. Malta, he said, had authorized a United States company to commence off-shore exploration activities well within Malta's half of the dividing line between Malta and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. An Italian rig, Saipem Due, under subcontract had undertaken drilling operations in the area.

On 20 August, following a threatening message to quit the area from the Libyan Secretary of Oil to the concessionaires, Libyan warships had appeared and ordered a halt to drilling operations, threatening the use of force in the case of non-compliance. A continuing show of force by Libyan warships had escalated since that time to the point where the master of the rig had had to solicit the protection of the Italian Navy.

Malta found the Libyan attitude not only dangerous but inexplicable, particularly in view of Malta's policy of fostering good relations with all countries. Having anticipated that the resources of the sea-bed separating the two countries might be an element of discord, Malta had in 1972 taken the initiative of negotiating the agreement finally signed in 1976 under which any competing claims of national jurisdiction over the continental shelf would be referred to the International Court of Justice for adjudication.

While Malta had lost no time in completing the necessary legal processes, the Libyan Government, despite frequent assurances, had not ratified it. The delays were having disastrous repercussions on Malta's economy, finally forcing its Government to authorize previously licensed drilling operations to begin, in an area that had not been contested by Libya when details of the licences were first made public in 1974, and which were limited to a zone more than 15 miles north of the median line between the two countries.

Malta did not expect the Security Council to pronounce itself on the legal merits of the case, nor was it asking for reprimands. All it wanted was that it be allowed, without harassment, to carry out legitimate activities in accordance with international law.

The representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya said his Government was anxious to maintain friendly relations with Malta and requested that the Council postpone consideration of the matter in order that he might study the Maltese statement and consult his Government.

The Council agreed to the Libyan request and adjourned without fixing a date for resumption of the meeting.

#### Further communications

In a letter dated 11 September, Malta stated that, since the adjournment of the Council meeting, the threat of force by Libyan warships had continued until the drilling rig had been compelled to withdraw to Italian waters. Furthermore, the Libyan Government had given no assurances that it would not harass or threaten oil firms enjoying concessions from the Maltese Government. Malta was concerned that, should recourse to the Council prove to have been futile, it would have no other choice but to ask for help from third countries.

On 19 September and 13 October, Malta again charged that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya refused to renounce the use of force and was looking for excuses to avoid referring the matter to the International Court of Justice. It urged the Council to undertake the necessary deliberations so that Malta would avoid having to take its own defensive actions at the risk of endangering peace and security in the area.

In a letter dated 16 September, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya reaffirmed the main points of its letter of 3 September and added that, since the criteria for delimitation of the continental shelf was a subject of negotiations at the ongoing Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, it was not permissible for either party to carry out exploration activities in a disputed area before the issue was resolved. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya reiterated that the issue of the continental shelves of the two countries was a technical issue that could be resolved through bilateral agreements, including resort to the International Court of Justice.

On 17 October, the Secretary-General informed the President of the Security Council that, following consultations with the parties and with their agreement, he intended to send a special representative to both countries to assist in the search for a mutually acceptable solution.

On 22 October, the Secretary-General was informed by the President that the Council members agreed to his proposal.

#### Report of the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General, on 13 November, submitted to the Security Council a report prepared on the basis of consultations held in Malta and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 29 October to 2 November, by his Special Representative, Diego Cordóvez.

The Secretary-General had conveyed his view to the two Governments that the early ratification of the 1976 agreement would be an essential first step towards an easing of tensions between the two countries. He observed that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya did not accept unilateral responsibility for delay in ratification. The terms of the agreement had been periodically subjected to further discussion and complex negotiations in which modifications were discussed, and subsequent exchanges between the two Governments had led to a deterioration in their relations.

The Secretary-General reported that the Libyan Government had undertaken unconditionally to submit the original text of the agreement to the Libyan Popular Congresses for ratification at their current session, with a view to formulating a joint notification to the International Court of Justice in early December. While rejecting any legal justification of Malta's decision to commence drilling operations in the disputed area, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had reaffirmed its willingness to continue and strengthen relations of friendship and co-operation with that country.

The Secretary-General said Malta had informed him that it would expect, in that context, to work out an arrangement with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya that, as an expression of goodwill, would enable Malta to conclude the one drilling operation which had been suspended on 20 August.

#### Documentary references

##### Communications

S/14140. Letter of 1 September from Malta.

S/14145. Letter of 3 September from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

S/14147. Letter of 4 September from Malta.

##### Security Council meeting (4 September)

Security Council, meeting 2246.

S/14140. Letter of 1 September from Malta (request to convene Council).



S/INF/136. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1980. Decisions, p. 22.

#### Further communications

S/14170. Letter of 11 September from Malta.

S/14176. Letter of 16 September from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

S/14181, S/14217. Letters of 19 September and 13 October from Malta.

S/14228. Letter of 17 October from Secretary-General to President of Security Council.

S/14229. Letter of 22 October from President of Security Council to Secretary-General.

#### Report of the Secretary-General/

S/14256. Report by Secretary-General on mission of his Special Representative to Malta and Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

## Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

At the request of Pakistan, the General Assembly included in the agenda of its thirty-fifth (1980) session an item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Islamic Conference."

In an explanatory memorandum attached to its request of 1 August, Pakistan recalled that the Assembly had granted observer status to the Islamic Conference in 1975,<sup>2</sup> and the Conference was also co-operating in various areas with the specialized agencies.

With a view to promoting further the co-operation between the two organizations, Pakistan considered that it would be appropriate and highly desirable to authorize the Secretary-General to continue his contacts with the Conference, discuss with it the modalities for fruitful and closer co-operation in fields of common interest, and make specific measures to strengthen this co-operation.

Pakistan submitted to the Assembly a draft resolution on the subject, which it said had been prepared by the members of the Islamic group of Member States at the United Nations, revised to take account of suggestions and recommendations by others. The Assembly adopted the text without a vote on 14 November as resolution 35/36. Deciding thereby to promote further the co-operation between the two organizations, the Assembly urged them to co-operate in their common search for solutions to global problems. It asked the Secretary-General to strengthen his contacts with the Conference, seek ways to strengthen co-operation further, and report in 1980.

Several States said they would have abstained

had the resolution been put to a vote. India could not support any formulation that specified a particular perspective on international issues to the exclusion of other points of view. Cuba did not consider that the United Nations should have relations of co-operation with regional bodies of such narrow scope as religious organizations. Israel had reservations about attempts further to institutionalize differentiations and groupings among Member States.

The USSR did not think the Conference should have some special privileged position in comparison with regional bodies- the Organization of African Unity, for example. The Lao People's Democratic Republic warned of the danger of adopting resolutions which might seem to favour some organizations at the expense of others; the United Nations must comply strictly with the principle of equality. Ethiopia agreed in principle to closer co-operation, but cautioned that it could lead to an unnecessary conflict of loyalties and outlook. All three of these States said they would have voted against the resolution if it had been put to a vote.

Cuba, Ethiopia, India and the USSR observed that, not being signatories of the Conference's charter, they did not feel bound by its decisions; adoption of the resolution on co-operation should not be construed as blanket endorsement or approbation of the Conference's resolutions.

<sup>1</sup> By a letter of 29 October 1980, Pakistan, as Chairman of the Islamic group of Member States at the United Nations, asked that henceforth the designation "Organisation of the Islamic Conference" be used.

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 323, resolution 3369(XXX) of 10 October 1975.

### Documentary references and text of resolution

General Assembly- 35th session  
Plenary meeting 63.

A/35/192. Letter of 1 August from Pakistan (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Islamic Conference").

A/35/250. First report of General Committee, para. 24 (item 118).

A/35/L.9 and Rev.1. Pakistan: draft resolution and revision.

Resolution 35/36, as proposed by Pakistan, A/35/L.9/Rev.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 November 1980, meeting 63.

The General Assembly,  
Having examined the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Islamic Conference,"  
Recalling its resolution 3369(XXX) of 10 October 1975, by which it granted observer status to the Islamic Conference,

Noting that the Organization of the Islamic Conference has reaffirmed its support for the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the purposes and principles of which constitute the basis for a fruitful co-operation between all peoples,

Noting further that contacts at the highest level have been established between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Taking into account the fact that the Secretary-General of the United Nations is represented at the Islamic Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs by a Special Representative at the level of Under-Secretary-General,

Taking note of the effective participation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the work of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the numerous resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference seeking to find solutions to the serious problems relating, inter alia, to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order, which are matters of common concern for the two organizations.

Taking into account the fruitful co-operation which already exists between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system, such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,

1. Decides to promote further the co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the political, economic, social, cultural and humanitarian fields and urges the two organizations to co-operate in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order;

2. Notes with satisfaction the determination of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to work towards finding solutions to the serious problems relating to international peace and security in accordance with its Charter and the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts to maintain contacts with the Organization of the Islamic Conference and requests him to further strengthen these contacts;

4. Welcomes the active participation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the work of the United Nations in the fields of common interest to both organizations;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to examine ways and means of further strengthening co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and to submit a report to that effect to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference."

## Participation of observers in the work of the General Assembly

Observer status for the

Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee

On 13 October 1980, by resolution 35/2, adopted without vote, the General Assembly invited the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee to participate in its sessions and its work in the capacity of observer.

The resolution, sponsored by 23 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), derived from a proposal by India in a letter of 10 July to the Secretary-General.

In an explanatory memorandum, India said the New Delhi-headquartered Committee had emerged in 1956 as an outcome of the Asian-African Conference held the year before at Bandung, Indonesia. As a forum for Asian-African co-operation, it had expanded its activities from international law to economic relations and trade law. It had, in 1960, entered into official relations with the International Law Commission and, since 1970, had functioned as a consultation forum on important issues before the United Nations. India felt the relationship between the United Nations and the Committee, which currently had 39 participating States and three associate members, should be formalized and strengthened.

India's request was subsequently co-sponsored by Bangladesh, Egypt, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Mauritius, Nigeria, Oman, the

Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates.

Observer status for the

Latin American Economic System

The Latin American Economic System was invited to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer by Assembly resolution 35/3, adopted without vote on 13 October 1980.

The resolution was sponsored by the 26 States of the Latin American group of Members at the United Nations which were members of the System (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below). On their behalf, the group's Chairman for the month of July, Barbados, had made the request in a letter of 21 July to the Secretary-General. An explanatory memorandum noted that the System, also known by its Spanish acronym SELA (Sistema Económico Latinoamericano), had been constituted by the Panama Convention signed on 17 October 1975. With headquarters at Caracas, Venezuela, it was a permanent regional body for consultation, co-ordination and joint economic and social Promotion. One of its fundamental objectives was to adopt common positions and strategies in international bodies and forums. The System had enjoyed observer status with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development since 1977.

## Documentary references and texts of resolutions

Observer status for the  
Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee

General Assembly- 35th session  
General Committee, meeting 2.  
Plenary meeting 34.

A/35/143. Letter of 10 July from India (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled "Observer status for the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee in the General Assembly").

A/35/143/Add.1-3. Letters of 16 and 17 July from Bangladesh, Japan and Egypt co-sponsoring request in A/35/143.

A/35/143/Add.4. Letter of 10 July from India, adding following signatories to request in A/35/143: Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Mauritius, Nigeria, Oman, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates.

A/35/L.3. Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Egypt, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Nigeria, Oman, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates.

A/35/L.3/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 18 powers and by Gambia, Kenya, Maldives, Mauritius and Pakistan.

Resolution 35/2, as proposed by 23 powers, A/35/L.3/Rev.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 13 October 1980, meeting 34.

The General Assembly,  
Wishing to promote co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee,  
Requests the Secretary-General to invite the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer.

Observer status for the  
Latin American Economic System

A/35/191. Letter of 21 July from Barbados (request, on behalf of 26 members of Latin American Economic System, for inclusion in agenda of item entitled "Observer status for the Latin American Economic System in the General Assembly").

A/35/L.4 and Rev.1. Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa-Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution and revision.

Resolution 35/3, as proposed by 26 powers, A/35/L.4/Rev.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 13 October 1980, meeting 34.

The General Assembly,  
Wishing to promote co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System,  
Requests the Secretary-General to invite the Latin American Economic System to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer.

## Questions relating to information

On 16 December 1980, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/201, a negotiated, comprehensive resolution on information questions in the United Nations system. The Assembly recalled the need for all to collaborate in the establishment of a new world information and communication order and affirmed that the establishment of such an order was linked to the new international economic order and was an integral part of the international development process.

By this resolution, the Assembly expressed satisfaction at the establishment within the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) of an International Programme for the Development of Communication aimed at helping developing countries develop their communication infrastructures, and invited support for the Programme. By another provision, the Secretary-General was asked to implement a series of recommendations drawn up in 1980 by an Ad Hoc Working Group of the Committee on Information. The Assembly also approved guidelines for a training programme for journalists and broadcasters; these guidelines were set forth in a report of the Secretary-General.

The Assembly increased the membership of the Committee on Information by one member, to 67, sought improved co-ordination of and

resources for United Nations information activities, established priorities for the orientation of the work of the Secretariat's Department of Public Information (DPI), and requested a series of reports on various DPI information activities.

By a decision of 17 December, contained in section XI of resolution 35/217, the Assembly voted an appropriation to ensure publication of Development Forum, an interagency periodical aimed at mobilizing public opinion for development, until long-term financial support could be ensured.

A United States complaint and a USSR reply pertaining to radio-broadcast jamming were received in August and September.

Details of these and other information questions are detailed in the sections below. Related questions pertaining to United Nations information activities, dealt with in other chapters, concerned the dissemination of information on apartheid (see p. 232) and on decolonization (see p. 1054). Public information activities in the human rights field are discussed on p. 853.

## Report of the Committee on Information

The Committee on Information, enlarged and redesignated in 1979,<sup>3</sup> reported to the General

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 457, resolution 34/182 of 18 December 1979.

Assembly's regular 1980 session. Its report covered its organizational session on 11 April 1980 and two substantive sessions in New York: from 9 to 16 May and from 4 to 22 August.

The Committee devoted several meetings to consideration of the staffing, operation, role and budgets of the network of 60 United Nations information centres serving 132 Member States and territories. It also discussed efforts of the interagency Joint United Nations Information Committee (JUNIC) to improve its co-ordinating, planning and implementing functions. At the Committee's request, JUNIC supplied a preliminary inventory of its member organizations' activities relating to the establishment of a new, more just and effective world information and communication order. A final report was being prepared for the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC).

With reference to efforts to disseminate information on development problems, the Committee adopted a French proposal, supported by Algeria, Denmark and Yugoslavia, that it indicate the importance it attached to initiatives such as that taken by several major newspapers to pursue among themselves, in the form of a joint quarterly supplement (World Press Supplement), an in-depth dialogue on problems related to the new international economic order, and that it urge public and private organizations to support such initiatives.

At its second session, the Committee established a sessional Ad Hoc Working Group which met from 5 to 20 August under the chairmanship of Miguel A. Alborno (Ecuador). The Group dealt primarily with three topics assigned to the Committee on Information by the Assembly in 1979:<sup>4</sup> examining United Nations public information policies and activities in the light of international relations during the past two decades and of the imperatives of the establishment of a new international economic order and a new world information and communication order; evaluating progress in the information and communication fields by the United Nations system; and promoting a more effective world information and communication order.

The Group's discussions were held in the light of several reports by the Secretary-General submitted to the Committee on Information in accordance with Assembly directives of 18 December 1979.<sup>5</sup> The reports concerned: priorities and programmes of DPI in the context of the need to establish a new world information and communication order; current information and mass communication activities of the United Nations system towards that goal; co-ordination of United Nations public information activities; use of the most effective modern techniques for

producing and disseminating information; an interim review of the distribution of regional units within the Radio Service of DPI; two consultant studies, one on intensification and expansion of United Nations short-wave broadcasts and the other on United Nations frequency modulation (FM) broadcasts in the Headquarters area; a review of progress in implementing the 1979 recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities;<sup>6</sup> and a programme of fellowships and scholarships for the training of journalists and broadcasting personnel. The Group's report containing its recommendations was adopted by the Committee on 22 August and annexed to the Committee's report to the General Assembly.

The Group submitted specific recommendations to the Committee for the programmes and priorities of DPI. Priority areas were: anti-apartheid activities; promotion of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace;<sup>7</sup> strengthening mass media infrastructures in developing countries; accuracy and objectivity in press releases; language balance in publications; preparation of information materials directed to non-governmental organizations and educational groups; a regional approach in producing such materials; augmenting the Feature Service; DPI co-production of films and television programmes with developing countries; and more funds for information activities.

The Group also recommended that the Information Service at Geneva be provided with equipment for electronic news coverage. The members of JUNE should give special emphasis to an interdependent global view of the world situation, improve their methods of work, strengthen their co-ordination, give more importance to communication and education activities and promote inclusion of an information communication component in every relevant development project in the United Nations system.

For its consideration of the United Nations information centres, the Group had before it a 1979 report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU).<sup>8</sup> The Group recommended that the centres' role and functions continue to be reviewed and an overall plan drawn up on the relationship between DPI and the centres, giving special consideration to: reallocation of personnel and finances; increased flexibility in their daily work; regionalizing activities and material; upgrading the status of directors; taking geographical and

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., section I.

<sup>5</sup> See footnote 3.

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 450.

<sup>7</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 165, text of Declaration, contained in resolution 33/73 of 15 December 1978.

<sup>8</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 456.

linguistic balance into account in staff assignments; improving career prospects for locally recruited staff; giving more publicity to joint United Nations/national development activities; and the need for more funds.

The Group felt the Assembly should invite support and co-operation to implement measures to promote a new world information and communication order, encourage mass media organizations to promote understanding of the international community's efforts to achieve social justice and economic development, and invite United Nations organizations to continue harmonizing their information and mass communication activities.

#### Reports of the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General commented on several of the Ad Hoc Working Group's recommendations in a report to the Assembly. His report provided background on and indicated his intentions with respect to some of the recommendations. Among them:

- he observed that the process of redressing geographical imbalance in DPI's staff, based as it was on attrition or recruitment, was necessarily slow but proceeding;

- he commented that increased resources had not accompanied the expansion of DPI's activities;

- he felt that implementation of the recommendation that the regional structure of the Radio Service be strengthened should await a final report on a review of the Service currently being prepared;

- he proposed to carry out the necessary studies for undertaking international short-wave broadcasts over United Nations-owned facilities and frequencies and would make specific proposals in 1981;

- he noted the Committee's recommendation that he clarify the legal, technical and financial questions associated with FM broadcasts;

- he noted Committee approval of his recommendation to engage a consultant to study DPI needs for increased use of modern information-production and -dissemination techniques, and that the Committee had suggested expanding the scope of the proposed study to include an assessment of benefits and estimation of financial and personnel consequences;

- he indicated that he would continue the "World Chronicle" radio/television programme, to which the Committee had given encouragement, and report to the Committee;

- he noted that the question of improved career prospects of locally recruited staff at information centres was currently being examined;

- he reported the establishment, in order to

ensure that DPI remained the focal point for co-ordination and implementation of United Nations information activities, of a Planning, Programming and Evaluation Unit in the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Public Information, to monitor resolutions, formulate work programmes, co-ordinate task forces and compile and analyse data;

- he noted DPI's practice of granting to least developed countries facilities for information transmission without charge during the Assembly's sessions or important conferences; and

- he noted progress in co-operative broadcasting of programmes to South Africa.

Development Forum (see section below) and the establishment of a fellowship and scholarship programme for training journalists and broadcasters from developing countries, subjects on which the Committee's Ad Hoc Group had also formulated recommendations, were the subject of separate reports to the Assembly.

Responding to an Assembly resolution of 18 December 1979,<sup>9</sup> the Secretary-General submitted to the Committee on Information and to the Assembly in 1980 his recommendations on the establishment of a programme of fellowships and scholarships for training journalists and broadcasting personnel from developing countries in the Radio and Visual Services Division of DPI. Interpreting the resolution more broadly than applying only to radio and visual services, the report indicated that journalists and broadcasters should be trained in all communication media and sensitized to all aspects of United Nations work.

The report reviewed existing training capabilities in DPI—including the graduate Student Intern Programme, the Triangular Fellowship Programme, the periodic Journalists Encounters and the yearly Editors Roundtables—all of which aimed at improving coverage of United Nations events and programmes through developing an informed group of redisseminators. Training had thus far been undertaken mainly by national and regional centres, institutes and universities, with technical aid from the United Nations system.

In accordance with guidelines he had drawn up as goals for journalist training, the Secretary-General envisaged two training programmes—one for broadcasters and one for journalists. On-the-job training might be provided for six months a year to 12 radio or television broadcasters from the African, Latin American, Asian and Pacific, and Western Asian regions. In addition, broadcasters could attend periodic workshops headed by DPI senior staff at existing

<sup>9</sup> See footnote 3.

regional training centres at Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), Abidjan (Ivory Coast), Damascus (Syrian Arab Republic) and Mexico City. A two-part, six-month training programme for four journalists was also proposed, half the time at New York Headquarters and half at the headquarters of the regional commission serving their respective countries. United Nations organizations and programmes should be invited to co-operate with DPI in sponsoring trainees and field trips. Costs for the programme were estimated at \$175,000 per year.

The Secretary-General also reported receipt, on 10 April, of the Assembly President's announcement of the appointment of 25 additional members of the newly enlarged Committee on Information, from 41 to 66 (see APPENDIX III). The President had also stated that, in the course of consultations, it had been agreed by all groups to recommend that the Assembly authorize appointment of an additional member from the group of Western European and other States, on the understanding that it would not constitute a precedent regarding interpretations of the principle of equitable geographical distribution.

#### Report of the Director-General of UNESCO

On 25 September, the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly a report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The report had been prepared in response to a 1979 Assembly request<sup>10</sup> that the Director-General pursue his efforts to prepare an integrated model plan for co-operation and assistance in applying and improving national information and mass communication systems for social progress and development. It covered the work of the Intergovernmental Conference for Co-operation on Activities, Needs and Programmes for Communication Development, which met under UNESCO auspices in Paris from 14 to 21 April 1980 and in which the Committee on Information participated.

One of the Conference's two major issues encompassed the problems, needs and priorities of communication infrastructure development, information flow, training, and equipment and technologies. The second concerned international co-operation for communication development, including problems, obstacles, co-operative measures in identifying needs and priorities, resources, and collaborative mechanisms for implementing communication development programmes.

The Conference invited the Director-General to submit a project for the establishment, within the framework of UNESCO, of an International Programme for the Development of Communica-

tion, aimed at developing communication infrastructures for developing countries and, at their request, helping them elaborate and implement their information and communication development plans, identify needs and priority areas and obtain or identify financial and other help for proposed projects. The proposed Programme aimed at narrowing the gap in information and communication among developing countries and between developed and developing countries, while maintaining close working links with the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental, non-governmental and professional organizations.

The Director-General submitted a supplementary report in November containing the texts of two resolutions adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its session in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, from 23 September to 28 October 1980. By one of them, the Conference established the International Programme for the Development of Communication, recommended by the Intergovernmental Conference, and set up an Intergovernmental Council to co-ordinate the Programme, implement its objectives and administer and allocate funds.

The other resolution commended a report of the Director-General on the findings of the 16-member International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems (known as the MacBride report after the Commission's Chairman, Sean MacBride (Ireland)), as a valuable contribution to the study of information and communication problems and a possible stimulant to the participation of Governments, professional circles and the public in establishing a new world information and communication order.

Some considerations on which such an order could be based were: elimination of existing imbalances, of the negative effects of monopolies, and of obstacles to a freer, wider and better balanced flow of information and ideas; plurality of sources and channels of information; freedom of the press, of information, of journalists and of all other professionals-a freedom inseparable from responsibility; the capacity of developing countries to provide their own equipment, train their own personnel, improve their infrastructures and make their media suitable to their needs and aspirations; the will of developed countries to help; respect for cultural identities and for the right of each nation to inform the world about its interests, aspirations and values; and respect for the right to participate in international information exchanges, on the basis of equality, justice and mutual benefit, and in the communication

<sup>10</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 459, resolution 34/181 of 18 December 1979.

process. Further, the new order should be based on the fundamental principles of international law as laid down in the Charter of the United Nations.

#### Decision of the General Assembly

On 16 December, the Assembly adopted, without vote, resolution 35/201 on questions relating to information. The text had been proposed in the Special Political Committee by Venezuela, on behalf of Member States belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries. The draft, which Venezuela said had emerged from long consultations with a view to reaching consensus, had been similarly approved by that Committee on 9 December.

By this resolution, the Assembly affirmed that the establishment of a new world information and communication order was linked to the new international economic order and was an integral part of the international development process.

By the first section of the resolution, dealing with UNESCO activities, the Assembly expressed satisfaction at the establishment of the International Programme for the Development of Communication-for which it invited financial and technical support from Governments, non-governmental organizations and other entities-called on the Secretary-General to encourage interagency co-operation and support for the Programme, and asked the UNESCO Director-General for a progress report in 1981 on its implementation.

The Assembly also expressed satisfaction with the General Conference's resolution on the findings of the International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems, and invited Member States to facilitate circulation of the Commission's final report and take its recommendations into account when considering their national communication capabilities and development strategies.

It took note of UNESCO's work on the effects of transnational corporation activities in developing countries, reaffirmed the vital need for operational co-operation and co-ordination between UNESCO and other United Nations organizations, and took note of the UNESCO Director-General's invitation to initiate studies on the fundamental principles underlying a new world information and communication order as a possible basis for a declaration on the establishment of such an order.

By the second section of the resolution, the Assembly approved the report of the Committee on Information. It increased the Committee's membership from 66 to 67, the new member to be appointed by the Assembly President after consulting the regional groups of States (see APPENDIX III), and asked the Committee to seek the co-

operation and participation of all organizations in the United Nations system, particularly UNESCO. It also asked the Committee to continue examining how DPI co-operation with those and other international and regional information organizations might be further developed.

The Assembly called on JUNIC to strengthen interagency co-operation and co-ordination, reporting through ACC to the Committee on Information on its extent and prospects.

The Assembly noted with satisfaction that DPI had established constructive relations with specialized bodies for co-operation on information and communication between the non-aligned countries as well as with other international and regional information organizations that disseminated information from United Nations sources. It asked DPI to continue examining ways to use Governments, non-governmental organizations and other entities for disseminating DPI material and ways to use its own resources more efficiently, recommending at the same time that DPI be given the resources needed for its increased public information activities. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination was asked to report in 1981 on DPI's relative growth rate.

The Assembly expressed its appreciation for the JIU report on United Nations information centres and for the Secretary-General's comments thereon for the purpose of making the necessary improvements. It invited mass media organizations to promote understanding of United Nations efforts to achieve international social justice and economic development, international peace and security and the elimination of international inequities and tensions.

By the third section of resolution 35/201, the Assembly listed the fundamental international problems towards which DPI was to orient its dissemination work, with special attention to be given to United Nations activities against apartheid and the work of the United Nations Council for Namibia, and continuation of efforts to provide broadcast programmes on women.

Having approved in the preceding section of this resolution the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Committee on Information, the Assembly in this section asked the Secretary-General to implement them, as well as those of its predecessor, the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, and to report in 1981. It also asked the Secretary-General to: take urgent measures to redress the current geographical imbalance in DPI staff, particularly in senior posts, in order to ensure equitable representation from developing countries; ensure that DPI remained the focal point for co-ordination and implementation of

United Nations public information activities; ensure a balance in the use of official languages in DPI publications and programmes and strengthen the effectiveness of the adaptation unit established for that purpose; initiate as soon as possible in-service training programmes for the greatest possible number of journalists and broadcasters from developing countries, as envisaged in his report, to coincide as far as possible with Assembly sessions; improve the DPI Radio Service regional structure, paying particular attention to programming in regional languages; initiate television programmes in Spanish; explore the possibility of increasing United Nations radio broadcasts to southern Africa; provide the Information Service at Geneva with electronic visual-information recording and dissemination equipment; provide resources for full press-release coverage of all important United Nations meetings and events; ensure adequate coverage and transmission facilities for journalists during Assembly sessions; and allot permanent working space equitably at Headquarters, with special attention to the needs of developing countries' representatives.

In addition, the Secretary-General was asked to provide the Committee on Information with reports and studies covering: a plan for regionalizing the Radio and Visual Services Division of DPI to permit each regional section to be responsible for all broadcast and film productions for their respective regions; a plan for the priority establishment of a Caribbean Unit of the Radio Service and expansion of the African Unit; specific proposals for increasing United Nations short-wave broadcasts to a daily schedule; technical, financial and legal aspects of short-wave broadcasts using the Organization's own facilities and frequencies; clarification with the host country of the legal questions involved in introducing FM broadcasts in the Headquarters area, including technical and financial aspects; and recommendations for strengthening developing countries' use of satellites for television broadcasting of United Nations programmes to various regions.

With regard to the system of United Nations information centres, the Secretary-General was asked to: report to the Committee on Information on an overall plan on the system, focusing on the evolving relations between DPI and the centres; improve the network by reviewing the centres' role and functions and by establishing new ones where necessary-in particular in Zimbabwe and Bangladesh-to the extent possible within existing resources; provide staff commensurate with the centres' increased responsibilities, particularly those with large jurisdic-

tions; and improve the availability of technical equipment, including telex systems, to them for increased information dissemination.

The German Democratic Republic, speaking after approval of the text, on behalf also of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, said the resolution reflected those countries' position on the objectives of the new world information and communication order. Poland, however, expressed several reservations: the text was not sufficiently explicit in recognizing the role of national opinion-makers in promoting the image of the United Nations; it did not address the problem of respect for the international character of United Nations premises; and real progress in establishing the new order would come about only under improved conditions of international detente.

The expression of satisfaction with the resolutions of UNESCO's Belgrade Conference, in the view of Australia, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States, should not be construed to mean that those States were satisfied with all the resolutions adopted there. Japan and the United Kingdom recalled that they had voted against-and Finland that it had abstained on-the UNESCO resolution concerning a possible declaration on the establishment of a new world information and communication order. Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States felt that UNESCO's examination of the effects of transnational corporation activities fell within the province of the Commission on Transnational Corporations.

The United States regretted that the private media sector was not explicitly included among those invited to support UNESCO's International Programme. Moreover, while it did not oppose the co-operation noted in the text between DPI and non-aligned countries' media organizations, the United States felt that singling out that one particular group of countries meant excluding some of the developing countries. Both the United States and Sweden expressed reservations on some of the 1979 recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group.

The Federal Republic of Germany said it would have preferred-with reference to a preambular paragraph indicating awareness of the need to collaborate in the establishment of a new world information and communication order-wording which based that order on the free circulation and wider and better-balanced dissemination of information, without widening its scope by including the phrase "inter alia." Ecuador, on the other hand, felt the reference to be inadequate; it would have included explicit reference to human rights, particularly freedom



of information and expression, and to the freedom of movement of journalists and their right of free access to information sources. In addition, Ecuador felt that United Nations organs should have been pressed to inform public opinion better of the values and objectives of the United Nations and its economic and social work. It would also have liked to include mention of contacts in the field between the information centres and the United Nations Development Programme.

Canada also regretted that the text did not adequately reflect its concerns regarding the reinforcement of human rights and fundamental freedoms; Canada would continue to attach the utmost importance to freedom of expression, of mass media from censorship and of access to all sources of information.

Australia, Canada, Luxembourg (speaking on behalf of the nine member States of the European Economic Community (EEC)), the United Kingdom and the United States expressed concern over the considerable financial implications of the resolution. Luxembourg also regretted that the Committee on Information had not been able to draw up a list of priorities to guide DPI's work.

Australia, Canada and the United States felt it was inappropriate to invite DPI to publicize the issue of the integration of women in the struggle for peace and development, since the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee had deferred consideration of that item until 1981 and the subject was therefore not currently a central theme of the United Nations.

With reference to a preambular paragraph recalling article 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights<sup>11</sup> prohibiting by law any propaganda for war, Finland, Norway and Sweden recalled their reservations on that article.

Sweden considered that the principle of equitable geographical distribution applied to the Secretariat as a whole rather than to every single department or unit. Canada regretted that the provision asking the Secretary-General to redress the geographical imbalance did not include a reference to the need to recruit qualified personnel.

#### General Assembly discussion

During the debate in the Special Political Committee, developing countries generally argued that the inequity in the flow of information between them and the developed countries reinforced existing disparities in the economic field, that the news media did not objectively report the news, and that the power in news presentation was increasingly concentrated because

of the importance of technology and the large-scale resources involved. They questioned the standards on which news choices were made and perceived a new world information and communication order in which the handling, treatment and dissemination of information did not suffer from prejudices and lack of balance and objectivity.

Many of the developing countries argued that, although development of communication infrastructures and training of media professionals were badly needed, such practical and operational activities by themselves could not fully meet their needs; a mere transfer of technology was not a satisfactory reply to the conceptual, theoretical and policy-oriented questions that required answers. There was also a greater need for endogenous development, focused on the varying social, cultural and economic situations and adapted to the needs of each country.

These countries sought world information media coverage for their economic, social and cultural development efforts. Mauritania and the United Republic of Tanzania said it was deplorable that so little attention was given to those efforts and so much to conflicts and other sensational events. Togo added that news agencies must cease projecting an absurd and tendentious image of the third world.

Egypt said it must be borne in mind that information was a social need and not simply a merchandise. Nationally, the Niger observed, the general task assigned to information was to inform, motivate, educate, contribute to the enhancement of national culture and strengthen national unity; internationally, it should promote peace, understanding and harmony and the struggle against racism. Senegal felt that the two-fold objective of a new world information and communication order should be to heighten awareness of a country's own cultural identity and provide less privileged cultures with the means needed to express themselves fully. Trinidad and Tobago believed that any attempt by national or transnational entities to subvert national priorities or derogate from nationally set standards must be vigorously resisted. Small, weak countries, according to Nepal, should not be subjected to social and cultural invasions by powerful foreign media in the name of the free flow of information.

Colombia, Guinea, Pakistan and the Sudan said communication and information should not be conceived as a monopolistic system in which circulation was in one direction, from an active centre to passive receivers; there must be a two-

<sup>11</sup> See Y.U.N., 1966, p. 423, text of Covenant, annexed to resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966.

way flow of traffic between developing and developed countries. This view was also expressed by Yugoslavia, which noted that four fifths of all the world's news was distributed by five major news agencies.

Chile agreed that the media had definite responsibilities in such matters as preserving the identity of States and promoting friendship and co-operation; however, its primary responsibility was a commitment to truth, which could be disseminated only if the principles of freedom of expression, opinion and information were fully observed. The basic aim of the new information order, Uruguay said, should be to strengthen peace and promote the progress and development of all peoples, based on such principles as diversity of the media, multiplicity of information sources, the international right of reply and the exclusive competence of each State to determine its own communication policies.

China also felt a new order must be conducive to world peace and to the establishment of a new international economic order, and must promote a proper understanding of friendly exchanges among peoples based on mutual respect for territorial integrity, sovereignty, non-interference, equality, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

Guyana said developing countries were unable to exercise fully the right to freedom of opinion and expression because of their limited means of imparting information, thus seriously limiting their capacity to influence opinion in favour of the causes critical to their development.

Singapore's approach was to strive to eliminate its dependent status, not by curtailing mass media organization activities of industrialized countries but by learning from them.

The value of regional organizations created to co-operate for greater independence in the information field through information pools was noted by Guyana, India, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia, which referred to the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies, and by Mali, which also mentioned the Pan-African News Agency. Bulgaria, Indonesia, the USSR and Uruguay supported such efforts.

The socialist countries of Eastern Europe and several other States generally held that the current system of information exchange was contrary to the interests of most countries and did not promote friendly international relations, and that information should also serve the ideals of peace and security and the liberation of peoples; they stressed that the concept of freedom must be coupled with that of responsibility. They agreed that the developing countries needed to build their own information and communication systems to free themselves from their dependence on transnational information monopolies.

In Hungary's words, a proper system for disseminating information could not be achieved as long as mass communications were monopolized by international corporations and the large Western news agencies. Invoking freedom of the press and of information, the USSR added, certain Western and other countries were using mass communications systems for systematic misinformation, pursuing a policy of information imperialism and cultural invasion of the developing countries. This view was shared by Benin, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian SSR and others.

Czechoslovakia emphasized the responsibility of Governments to exert a positive influence on the media to promote international understanding and present a correct picture of United Nations efforts. While Czechoslovakia recognized freedom of information as a fundamental human right, that freedom entailed special duties and responsibilities; there was a need to subject the exercise of that freedom, like other rights and freedoms, to certain limits and Czechoslovakia rejected the philosophy of States where freedom of the press and of information was understood primarily as freedom of enterprise.

The Byelorussian SSR charged that the forces of imperialism were using their mass media to hinder the struggle of national liberation movements, thwart progressive initiatives and interfere in internal affairs of other States. The German Democratic Republic added that those media were used to wage psychological warfare against the USSR and other socialist countries. The Western information monopoly, according to Mongolia and the USSR, was marked by lack of objectivity, misinformation, sensationalism and interference in internal affairs. The Byelorussian SSR was opposed to using mass media, especially radio broadcasting, to interfere in other States' affairs and incite hatred among peoples; each State should have the sovereign right to disseminate information on its own territory and to take steps to end hostile propaganda.

The Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia and the Ukrainian SSR said that international exchanges of information should be based on recognized legal principles; the elaboration of norms governing such exchanges was just as necessary as in other fields and should be based on principles regulating other inter-State relations: peaceful coexistence, sovereign equality, renunciation of the use or threat of force, inviolability of frontiers, territorial integrity, peaceful settlement of disputes, non-interference, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, the right to self-determination and international co-

operation. The international exchange of information should be brought into line with the provisions of the United Nations Charter and the Final Act of the 1975 Helsinki Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

Western countries stressed that the press had the right and duty to inform society, emphasized the need for a free flow of information, and supported the right of a free press to report and criticize freely when dealing with international as well as domestic issues.

Luxembourg, speaking on behalf of EEC, reaffirmed the unswerving commitment of the Community to the principles of freedom of opinion, expression and information- principles which they held must be kept in mind in efforts to formulate and establish a new world information and communication order. They rejected any restriction of the free flow of information with a view to imposing State control on the media so as to meet the needs of Government propaganda.

Ireland and the Netherlands said it was necessary to take as a basis article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights<sup>12</sup>-everyone had the right to freedom of opinion and expression, including freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media regardless of frontiers. While it could not be argued that the current situation in regard to international news reporting was completely satisfactory, Ireland added, unbalanced reporting could be improved only by increasing the information provided, not by restricting or suppressing it.

The principle of freedom of expression was the key to all information systems, in Spain's view. The United Kingdom added that it could not agree with the concept that saw the media simply as an instrument of government to promote disarmament, peace and understanding, worthy though those aims might be; the notion that communication was subservient to Governments' policies was unacceptable. This view was shared by Portugal. Mutual understanding was advanced by more rather than less communication, Italy asserted, and values such as truthfulness, accuracy and respect for human rights were best guaranteed through diversity and choice in the content of communication. Canada, the Netherlands and Sweden observed that Governments should facilitate conditions so that information and communication systems and material that flowed through them could flourish, but they should not be allowed to interfere with the content of the mass media.

Australia and Austria held that freedom of information, opinion and expression and the unfettered circulation of news and ideas were funda-

mental human rights which must be kept in the forefront of any consideration of a new world information and communication order.

Sweden said the international community should support developing countries in building up the needed infrastructure for a wide and balanced flow of information. Spain also felt that greater emphasis should be placed on endogenous development, focusing on different cultural and economic situations and adapting such development to the real needs of each society. Belgium cautioned, however, that the communication gap could not be eliminated merely by the physical development of infrastructure or by the transfer of technologies, but in the long run by the elimination of obstacles impeding the development of truly independent communication systems and freer and wider flow in information at all levels. Free access to both unofficial and official news sources and unfettered media at both national and international levels was also stressed by the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and New Zealand.

Freedom of expression was a pre-condition for democracy, Denmark and the Netherlands stated. Free debate and a well-informed public were needed to control and balance political, economic and other types of power and promote development, Sweden added.

Australia, Japan, Turkey and the United States were among States which considered it important to proceed by consensus in action to establish the new information and communication order. Turkey cautioned, however, that efforts to achieve consensus should not force States to accept compromise solutions or make concessions with regard to basic principles on freedom of information and opinion.

Differing views were expressed on the relationship between the concept of freedom of the press and that of responsibility.

Freedom and responsibility were indivisible, Poland stated, and freedom of the press was not a fixed and isolated value but varied according to the social context. The right of the information media to free expression must be based on the duty to serve the common good.

Bulgaria considered that professional ethics should be based on the indivisibility of freedom and responsibility. It recalled that article 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights<sup>13</sup> had tempered rights with responsibility, stipulating that propaganda for war was to be prohibited as well as advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constituted incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence.

<sup>12</sup> See Y.U.N., 1948-49, p. 535, resolution 217 A III of 10 December 1948.

<sup>13</sup> See footnote 11.

Bangladesh held that every Government had the right to guard its people against libel and obscenity, and that developing countries trying to mobilize for nation-building and national development should have some means of communication with the people.

Nigeria, the Philippines and the United Republic of Tanzania subscribed to the view that freedom of information, while a valid concept, must be used responsibly. Venezuela said information was not a merchandise but a social asset, implying a serious responsibility which must be constantly reconsidered and redefined.

Morocco cautioned that placing too much stress on the concept of responsibility alone led to political and administrative restrictions and ultimately to censorship.

Countries that valued a free press were not defending freedom without responsibility, the United States said, but it believed that it was not the role of government to dictate what constituted responsible journalism, which should be ensured by increasing the diversity of the media and improving the professional training of journalists.

The role and contributions of UNESCO, as well as other specialized agencies, in the communication and information fields were generally commended, and closer co-operation with the United Nations encouraged. The debate on the new order, in Australia's and Italy's view, should be conducted as far as possible in UNESCO, although Australia said it should not have the sole responsibility for implementing it. Sweden felt the programmes of international organizations in the communication and information fields should be concentrated on the activities for which they were best qualified with a clear division of responsibilities between them.

Burundi said UNESCO was the forum, starting-point and catalyst of the world debate on communications and on the programme of action for establishment of a new world information and communication order. That task, however, was beyond the capabilities of a single organization and required close co-operation among the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system. Chile and Italy noted UNESCO's key role in providing assistance and training.

Austria, the Congo, Guinea, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Trinidad and Tobago, and EEC members were among those which commented that the UNESCO Belgrade Conference had made a significant contribution to the promotion of international co-operation in information and communications, had taken a first step towards the establishment of a new information order to promote a wider and better balanced dissemination of information and had

identified some of the main components on which that order could be based.

The German Democratic Republic said it supported all efforts by the United Nations and UNESCO towards codifying the relevant norms for mass communications activities and towards democratizing international information relations. Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia and the USSR felt the Assembly should support UNESCO's contribution in developing principles and norms for the new information order.

Norway felt the best way of dealing with practical and technical questions relating to the new world information and communication order was through UNESCO's new International Programme for Development of Communication. The United States said the Programme would provide for the first time a comprehensive means of identifying communication and development needs and matching them with available bilateral, multilateral and private assistance. Although Turkey and the United Kingdom said they had found some of the MacBride Commission's recommendations not acceptable or applicable, they had joined the consensus on UNESCO's resolution on the Programme, considering it a positive step towards a new information order. Japan considered the resolution on the Commission's final report to be fairly balanced, since it emphasized the need to safeguard the freedom of opinion and expression and to ensure the widest and most democratic access to the mass media.

The role of the United Nations, and particularly that of DPI, in information activities and in the new world information and communication order elicited numerous comments.

The most valuable function of DPI was to publicize the activities of the United Nations itself in order to gain the support of world public opinion on the issues with which it dealt, in the view of Ireland and Romania. United Nations information activities should contribute every possible means to achieving the objectives of the Organization, according to the Ukrainian SSR. United Nations organs and services dealing with public information must objectively reflect the work of the Organization and its resolutions, the USSR said. Singapore believed it was the duty of the Organization to counter and explain misconceptions about the United Nations. It could help counterbalance information which often presented a distorted picture of developing countries' achievements, Indonesia added.

Noting that publicizing United Nations activities was the traditional approach, Egypt said it and many other States had concluded that integrated and harmonized information policies geared to a better understanding of the information needs of developing countries were needed.

Saturating the world with information about the United Nations would not automatically create better understanding, the United States said; that could be achieved by selectivity, high professional standards and close co-operation with national and regional bodies.

Pakistan hoped DPI would strengthen its programmes and activities to find new ways to enable developing countries to share in the advances in mass communication technology.

Togo said DPI should give the widest possible publicity to United Nations activities, above all in international peace and security, economic and social development, the new international economic order and disarmament. These last two issues were Mexico's choices for priority. Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia said the United Nations should concentrate its information activities on the following key issues: the search for peace, international detente, development, disarmament, decolonization and the struggle against racial discrimination. The Ukrainian SSR said there was still a lack of balance in the approach to these all-important United Nations functions, which should be the centre of DPI's attention at all times.

China felt United Nations information activities should give greater attention to reporting struggles and achievements of the developing countries, to training more information and communications personnel and to providing economic and technical assistance.

There was widespread support expressed for the recommendations annexed to the report of the Committee on Information. Portugal considered them a useful basis for the continuation of United Nations activities in the field. Several States, however, held the view expressed by the Federal Republic of Germany that careful analysis and evaluation was required before any decisions were taken on their implementation.

The United States said it should be made clear that the recommendations referred to were actually those of the Ad Hoc Working Group, which the Committee had annexed to its report but had not adopted owing to insufficient time for delegations to consider them.

The Byelorussian SSR said that a number of the Ad Hoc Group's recommendations had been made without due consideration of their serious financial implications. Brazil, Burundi and Luxembourg (on behalf of the EEC member States) said those that had financial implications and introduced changes in the United Nations information system should be studied in detail before priorities for activities and programmes were set.

There was widespread concern expressed on the matter of resources for United Nations infor-

mation activities. Egypt and Japan pointed out that since 1946 the share of the total regular budget devoted to public information activities had decreased by more than 50 per cent, even though demand for such activities continued to expand. Nigeria and Turkey said DPI could not be expected to continue undertaking new mandates without added resources. Bangladesh, Chile, Malaysia and Sri Lanka felt that additional resources should be provided in proportion to the increase in the total programmes which DPI was required to service.

Several States cautioned that, as programmes increased and diversified, more effective use of resources was necessary. This view was shared by Bulgaria, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Poland, Spain, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and the United Kingdom. This could be done, the German Democratic Republic said, by eliminating marginally effective and obsolete programmes, redeploying funds, focusing attention on priority projects and improving co-ordination. The Congo and Tunisia agreed with this viewpoint but felt the budget for information activities should be increased as well.

The future work of the Committee on Information should be directed towards further elaborating and giving concrete expression to the concept of a new world information and communication order, in Yugoslavia's view. Without renouncing that broad mandate, Spain said, the Committee might achieve more positive results by limiting activities to a few specific objectives and establishing a realistic order of priorities.

The Committee should deal with all aspects of questions relating to information, Poland said, and not just those directly pertaining to the work and functioning of DPI and some specialized agencies.

#### Development Forum

Development Forum, a periodical aimed at mobilizing public opinion in support of development, is issued in two editions: a general edition funded from voluntary contributions from a number of organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, and a business edition financed through subscriptions.

The General Assembly, at its regular 1979 session, had approved a subvention of \$200,000 for Development Forum for 1980 but had declined at that time to appropriate funds for 1981 pending receipt of a report of the Secretary-General on long-term financing.

The Committee on Information, affirming in its 1980 report that the Forum was a very useful publication, recommended that the Assembly continue to review its financial status to ensure its continued publication, and that the system's

organizations should consider committing long-term financial support to it.

In a report which the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly on 14 November 1980, he indicated that income and expenditures for the Forum were expected to balance at about \$1,500,000 in 1980. For 1981, in anticipation of slightly reduced income, he estimated expenditures of \$1,487,700 and requested \$200,000 from the Assembly as the United Nations share for financing the periodical.

The Secretary-General reported that JUNIC, at its 1980 regular and special sessions, reviewed the long-term financing of the Forum, as ACC had requested in 1979,<sup>14</sup> and drew up a proposal for a system of predictable voluntary contributions for 1982 and beyond. The proposal was based on a division of the organizations of the United Nations system into three groups, determined by their involvement in development activities and the size of their information and other programmes bearing on world development and humanitarian issues; they would be invited to contribute on a voluntary basis to cover, respectively, a 65, 25 and 10 per cent share of the publication's annual costs.

The Secretary-General at the same time indicated that ACC had urged the executive heads of the organizations to make appropriate provision for the periodical in their 1982-1983 budgets, taking JUNIC's proposals into account.

The Assembly voted an appropriation of \$200,000 for Development Forum and, on 17 December 1980, by section XI of resolution 35/217, which it adopted without objection, took note of the comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that the Assembly need not pronounce itself at that time on

whether to provide a permanent contribution from the Organization's regular budget, and that the Secretary-General explore the possibility of charging a nominal subscription for the general edition of the Forum.

These actions were orally proposed by the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee Chairman and approved without vote by that Committee on 8 December. The USSR and the United States stated that, had the additional appropriation been put to a vote, they would have voted against meeting costs of the Forum from the regular budget.

#### Communications

In an exchange of communications addressed to the Secretary-General on 26 August and 16 September 1980, respectively, the United States and the USSR referred to provisions of the Final Act of the 1975 Helsinki Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, by which signatory States had undertaken to promote improvement and dissemination of broadcast information. The United States transmitted a statement of 20 August by its Department of State deploring the fact that the USSR had resumed jamming Voice of America radio broadcasts to that country, an act the United States held was in clear disregard of the Final Act. In reply, the USSR said that United States broadcasts transmitted to the USSR had nothing to do with illustrating various aspects of life in the United States or meeting the interest of mutual understanding among peoples, in accord with the relevant provisions of the Final Act. The USSR denied that it had done anything incompatible with those provisions.

<sup>14</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 968.

#### Documentary references and texts of resolutions

General Assembly- 35th session  
Special Political Committee, meetings 30, 32, 33, 35-41, 48, 50, 51.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 61.  
Plenary meeting 97.

#### Report of the Committee on information

A/35/21. Report of Committee on Information on work of its 1st (9-16 May) and 2nd (4-22 August) sessions, Headquarters, New York. (Annex: Report of Ad Hoc Working Group of Committee on Information.)

#### Reports of the Secretary-General

A/34/853. Note by Secretary-General dated 10 April.  
A/35/504 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General.  
A/35/603. Programme of fellowships and scholarships for training of journalists and broadcasting personnel. Report of Secretary-General.

#### Report of the Director-General of UNESCO

A/35/362. Report of Director-General of UNESCO on co-operation and assistance in application and improvement of national information and mass communication systems

for social progress and development Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report).

A/35/362/Add.1. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting resolutions on International Programme for Development of Communication and on findings of International Commission for Study of Communication Problems adopted by General Conference of UNESCO at its 21st session).

#### Decision of the General Assembly

A/35/542 and Corr.1. Note verbale of 14 October from Cuba (transmitting communique of extraordinary meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegations of non-aligned countries, New York, 2 and 3 October).

A/SPC/35/L.26 and Corr.1,2. Venezuela (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, approved without vote by Special Political Committee on 9 December, meeting 51.

A/SPC/35/L.30, A/C.5/35/111, A/35/775. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Special Political Committee in A/35/765. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/35/765. Report of Special Political Committee.

Resolution 35/201, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/35/765, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1980, meeting 97.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3535(XXX) of 17 December 1975, 31/139 of 16 December 1976, 33/115 A to C of 18 December 1978 and its other resolutions on the question of information, in particular resolutions 34/181 and 34/182 of 18 December 1979,

Recalling article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which provides that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression and that this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers, and article 29, which stipulates that these rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recalling also articles 19 and 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation.

Recalling the recommendations on the question of information and communication contained in the Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979, which emphasized, *inter alia*, that co-operation in the field of information constitutes an integral part of the struggle for the creation of new international relations in general and of a new world information and communication order in particular,

Recalling the Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racism, Apartheid and Incitement to War, adopted on 28 November 1978 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as the resolutions on information and mass communications adopted by the General Conference at its nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first sessions,

Taking note of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace,

Reaffirming the primary role which the General Assembly is to play in elaborating, co-ordinating and harmonizing United Nations policies and activities in the field of information, and recognizing the central and important role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the field of information and communication and in the implementation of the relevant decisions in this area adopted by the General Conference of that organization and of the relevant parts of the Assembly resolutions on the subject,

Considering that the publication of the final report of the International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems is a Valuable contribution to the study of information and communication problems and that the debate on the report could also help to stimulate the participation of Governments, professional circles and the public in the process of the establishment of a new world information and communication order,

Conscious of the complementarity of the activities in the field of information and communication and the need to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that deal with different aspects of information and communication,

Recalling the need to strengthen the co-ordination of the

activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization with the other specialized agencies concerned, particularly with the International Telecommunication Union, in the field of information and communication,

Mindful of the need for all to Collaborate in the establishment of a new world information and communication order based, *inter alia*, on the free circulation and wider and better balanced dissemination of information, guaranteeing the diversity of the sources of information and free access to information, and, in particular, the urgent need to change the dependent status of the developing countries in the field of information and communication, and intended also to strengthen peace and international understanding,

Affirming that the establishment of a new world information and communication order is linked to the new international economic order and is an integral part of the international development process,

Taking into account with satisfaction the report of the Committee on Information and the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Committee annexed thereto,

Taking note with Satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information,

Also taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Further taking note with satisfaction of the establishment by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twenty-first session of the International Programme for the Development of Communication,

Reaffirming the need to ensure a linguistic balance in the dissemination of information by the United Nations and an equitable geographical distribution of personnel, particularly with regard to the senior and decision-making posts of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in accordance with Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Expresses its satisfaction with the relevant resolutions as adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twenty-first session, held at Belgrade from 23 September to 28 October 1980, in particular the resolution on the report of the Director-General on the findings of the International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems;

2. Takes note of the invitation of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to take immediate steps to initiate studies with a view to drawing up the fundamental principles underlying a new world information and communication order and exploring the possibility and desirability of such studies serving as a basis for a Declaration on the Establishment of a New World Information and Communication Order;

3. Expresses its Satisfaction at the establishment within the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of the International Programme for the Development of Communication, which constitutes an important step in the establishment of a new world information and communication order and which aims at the development of infrastructures of communications of the developing countries in order to contribute to narrowing the gap in the fields of information and communication between developed and developing countries as well as among developing countries themselves;

4. Invites Governments, non-governmental organizations and other entities in Member States to extend financial as well as technical support for the development of communication structures in developing countries and, in particular, to the International Programme for the Development of Communication;

5. Calls upon the Secretary-General to render full co-operation and support to the International Programme for the Development of Communication and to seek and encourage

interagency co-operation and the participation of the agencies in the activities of the Programme and its Intergovernmental Council;

6. Invites Member States to facilitate the widespread circulation and study of the final report of the International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems, to take into account its recommendations in the preparation and strengthening of their national communication capabilities and to include the questions relating to information and communication in their development strategy;

7. Takes note of the significant activities which the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is undertaking with regard to the effects of the activities of transnational corporations in developing countries within the fields of its competence;

8. Reaffirms the vital need, at the operational level, for co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other organizations of the United Nations system that are concerned with the question of information and communication;

9. Requests the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to submit a progress report on the implementation of the International Programme for the Development of Communication to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session:

## II

1. Expresses its satisfaction with the work of the Committee on Information as reflected in its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session:

2. Approves the report of the Committee on Information and the recommendations of its Ad Hoc Working Group contained therein:

3. Reaffirms the mandate given to the Committee on Information in General Assembly resolution 34/182;

4. Decides to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from sixty-six to sixty-seven, the new member to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly after consultation with the regional groups, as specified in the note by the Secretary-General dated 10 April 1980;

5. Requests the Committee on Information to seek the co-operation and active participation of all organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in the fulfilment of its mandate;

6. Expresses its appreciation to the Joint United Nations Information Committee for its efforts towards improving co-ordination of the public information activities of the various organizations of the United Nations system, and calls upon it further to improve and strengthen such co-operation and co-ordination by reporting through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to the Committee on Information regarding the extent of and prospects for such co-operation and co-ordination;

7. Notes with satisfaction that the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat has already established constructive relationships with Specialized bodies for co-operation between the non-aligned countries in the field of information and communication, as well as with other international and regional information organizations which are, inter alia, disseminating or ready to disseminate information from United Nations sources, and requests the Committee on Information to continue to examine the co-operation of the Department with those bodies and organizations with a view to promoting and further developing that co-operation;

8. Notes with satisfaction the contribution made by Governments, non-governmental organizations and other entities in disseminating material prepared by the Department of Public Information about the United Nations and its activities and requests that the Department should continue to examine ways further to utilize their contributions in this regard;

9. Reaffirms the importance of the rapidly increasing role of United Nations public information programmes in fostering

public understanding and support of United Nations activities, and requests the Secretary-General to review the current activities of the Department of Public Information with a view to ensuring a better and more efficient use of its available resources:

10. Reiterates the recommendations of the Committee on Information that additional resources for the Department of Public Information should be commensurate with the increase in the activities of the United Nations that the Department is called upon to cover for the purpose of public information, recommends that the Secretary-General should provide such resources to the Department for this purpose and requests the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to review the relative growth rate of the Department and report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

11. Reaffirms the importance of the role played by Development Forum and its decision that the continued publication of that periodical as an interagency project is essential, and that the Secretary-General should continue his review of its financial status, continue to seek to ensure long-term financial support for that publication from the organizations of the United Nations system and report on this subject to the Committee on Information at its next session;

12. Expresses its appreciation of the report on United Nations information centres submitted by the Joint Inspection Unit, as well as the Comments of the Secretary-General thereon for the purpose of making necessary improvements:

13. Invites mass media organizations in Member States to promote, in the context of the establishment of a new, more just and more effective world information and communication order in keeping with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, understanding of the efforts of the United Nations system to achieve international social justice and economic development, international peace and security and the progressive elimination of international inequities and tensions;

14. Requests the Committee on Information to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

## III

1. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that:

(a) The Department of Public Information, both in regard to general information about the United Nations and the fundamental questions with which it is concerned, shall continue to orient its work towards dissemination of information mainly on problems concerning international peace and security, disarmament, peace-keeping and peace-making operations, decolonization, the promotion of human rights, the struggle against racial discrimination, the integration of women in the struggle for peace and development, the establishment of the new international economic order and the establishment of a new world information and communication order;

(b) Special attention shall be given to the activities of the United Nations against apartheid and the work of the United Nations Council for Namibia;

(c) United Nations efforts to provide broadcast media with programmes on women shall be continued;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Committee on Information, as approved by the Committee in its report, and to report on the progress achieved to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to take urgent measures to redress the present geographical imbalance in the staff of the Department of Public Information in order to ensure equitable participation of personnel from all countries, especially from the developing countries, particularly in posts at the senior and decision-making levels, in accordance with Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, and to submit a progress report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Com-



mittee on Information on a plan for regionalizing the Radio and Visual Services Division in a manner that would permit each regional section to be responsible for all radio, television and film productions for their respective regions;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee on Information an overall plan on the system of United Nations information centres, focusing on the evolving relationship between the Department of Public Information, at United Nations Headquarters, and the centres:

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in view of the increased volume and complexity of the activities of the United Nations information centres, to improve:

(a) The network of information centres by reviewing their functions and role in the structure of the Department of Public Information and by establishing, to the extent possible within existing resources, new centres, where deemed necessary, in particular one in Zimbabwe and one in Bangladesh, taking into account, *inter alia*, the need to ensure regional balance;

(b) The capabilities of the centres by providing staff at a level commensurate with their increased responsibilities, particularly in the case of centres with large jurisdictions;

(c) The availability of technical equipment, including telex facilities, to the information centres so as to increase the dissemination of information on the United Nations system;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information shall remain the focal point for co-ordination and implementation of the public information activities of the United Nations;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to take immediately the necessary measures to ensure balance in the use of official languages in the publications and programmes of the Department of Public Information and to strengthen the effectiveness of the adaptation unit established for this purpose so that the best use is made of the resources for informing the public about United Nations activities;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to initiate, as early as possible, in-service training programmes, ranging from two to four months, for journalists and broadcasters from developing countries, as envisaged in his report to the General Assembly, designed to benefit the maximum number possible of such persons, to coincide to the maximum extent possible with the sessions of the General Assembly;

10. Also requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures:

(a) To strengthen and improve the regional structure in the Radio Service of the Department of Public Information, paying particular attention to adequate programming in the various languages of the regions, and in this regard to provide the Committee on Information at its next session with a plan for the establishment, as a matter of priority, of a separate Caribbean Unit and for the expansion of the African Unit of the Radio Service;

(b) To make specific proposals to the Committee on Information to increase the present number of short-wave broadcasts of the United Nations in order to place them on a daily schedule;

(c) To prepare on an urgent basis, for consideration by the Committee on Information, the technical, financial and legal studies regarding international short-wave broadcasts by the United Nations using its own facilities and frequencies;

(d) To clarify, as a matter of urgency, with the host country the legal questions concerned with the proposal to introduce frequency modulation broadcasts by the United Nations in the Headquarters area, and to submit a report to the Committee on Information, including a detailed study on the technical and financial aspects of the question;

(e) To provide the Information Service at Geneva with the equipment necessary for the electronic recording and dissemination of visual information on United Nations activities, as far as possible from within existing resources;

(f) To provide adequate resources to the Department of

Public Information to enable it to ensure full coverage, through press releases, of all important meetings and events at the United Nations;

(g) To ensure that adequate facilities, allowing for better coverage and transmission of news, shall be made available, to the extent possible within existing resources, to journalists, particularly those from the developing countries, during the sessions of the General Assembly;

(h) To allot permanent working space equitably at United Nations Headquarters to representatives of news media, giving special attention to the needs of those from the developing countries;

(i) To examine the possibility of strengthening the participation of the developing countries in the utilization of satellites for television broadcasting of United Nations programmes to the various regions, and to make recommendations to the Committee on Information in this regard;

(j) To initiate the production of television programmes in Spanish;

11. Further requests the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of increasing the number of United Nations radio broadcasts to southern Africa by utilizing the facilities of more Member States;

12. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations contained in the 1979 report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, and requests the Secretary-General to continue the implementation of all those recommendations;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

14. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of the thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Questions relating to information."

## Development Forum

General Assembly- 35th session

Fifth Committee, meeting 49.

Plenary meeting 99.

Development Forum, Vol. VIII, Nos. 1-10 (regular edition, 10 issues a year): Nos. 46-69 (business edition, bimonthly). Periodical published by Division for Economic and Social Information, Department of Public Information.

A/35/7/Add.19. Development Forum: Revised estimates under section 27 (Public information). Report of ACABQ. (Para. 11 : Observations of ACABQ.)

A/C.5/35/52. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee (on programme budget for biennium 1980-1981). Chapter III.20 and Chapter IV. draft resolution I (section XI. as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 8 December, meeting 49).

Resolution 35/217. section XI. by which the General Assembly took note of the comments with regard to the financing of Development Forum in 1982 and beyond made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 11 of its report, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/780, adopted without objection by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to Assembly resolution 35/217. sections I-X and XII-XXI.]

## Communications

A/35/429. Letter of 26 August from United States containing statement issued by Department of State on 20 August.

A/35/461. Letter of 16 September from USSR.

# Economic and social questions

## Chapter I

### Questions concerning development and international economic co-operation and the establishment of a new international economic order

On 5 December 1980, the General Assembly proclaimed the Third United Nations Development Decade, to start on 1 January 1981, and adopted an International Development Strategy for the Decade. The Strategy set out goals and objectives, and policy measures for their implementation, supplementing those for the Second United Nations Development Decade (the 1970s).

Previously, at its eleventh special session held in August/September, the Assembly had reached a consensus on the text of the Strategy, a generally agreed draft of which had been submitted by the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy, while, in January, the Economic and Social Council's expert Committee for Development Planning had concluded that early establishment of the new international economic order should be a major goal of the Strategy. In March, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had transmitted an account of the deliberations of a high-level inter-governmental group as its contribution to the Strategy's formulation. Input for the Strategy was also received from bodies and organizations throughout the United Nations system as well as from many outside.

At its special session, the Assembly was informed by the intersessional Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174—acting as the preparatory committee for a round of global negotiations on economic co-operation for development, also scheduled to be launched at that session—that no agreement had been reached on an agenda, procedures or time-frame for the negotiations. Subsequently, at its regular session, which opened in September, the Assembly decided that its President should continue consultations on launching such negotiations and report

to a resumed session of the Assembly in 1981.

In other action, the Assembly: called for implementation of its action programmes to aid the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries and urged additional assistance to the most seriously affected of them; urged specific action related to the particular needs of land-locked developing countries and made a further appeal for contributions to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries; prepared for the 1981 United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries; and authorized the Economic and Social Council to update the list of least developed countries. A further Assembly resolution called for preparation of a list of principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order, as contained in texts adopted by United Nations bodies.

The Economic and Social Council called for a review of United Nations emergency assistance operations to ensure the best use of available resources. Both the Council and the Assembly, together with other United Nations bodies, continued to mobilize economic aid to a number of countries and territories in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and the Pacific, while the Assembly called for special measures for the economic and social development of Africa.

Other Council resolutions sought to strengthen the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance for development, and supported international co-operation in tax matters, including consultations on the feasibility of establishing a direct tax co-operation council and an increase in the size of its expert tax group.

Details of these and other decisions concerning development and international economic co-operation are set out below.

## Establishment of a new international economic order

During 1980, the General Assembly held its eleventh special (August/September) session to assess progress made by the United Nations system towards establishing a new international economic order in accordance with resolution 32/174 of 19 December 1977.<sup>1</sup> By that resolution, the Assembly had established an intersessional Committee of the Whole to act as a focal point for monitoring progress and, on 14 December 1979,<sup>2</sup> decided that the committee should act as the preparatory committee for global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development, also to be launched at the special session.

At its June/July 1980 session, the Committee

of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 recommended that the Assembly consider at its special session two main items, dealing with the proposed new international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade, and the global negotiations.

The work of the Organization on preparations for the special session, a new international development strategy for the 1980s and the global negotiations are further discussed in the following subchapters.

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 393, resolution 32/174.

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 468, resolution 34/138.

### Preparations for the eleventh special session

The eleventh special session of the General Assembly was held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 25 August to 15 September 1980. The session was convened to assess progress made in various United Nations forums towards establishment of a new international economic order and, based on that assessment, to take action for the development of the developing countries and international economic co-operation, including adoption of a new international development strategy for the 1980s. By its resolution of 14 December 1979,<sup>3</sup> the Assembly had further decided to launch, at the special session, global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development (see subchapter below).

#### Organizational arrangements

Pursuant to an Assembly resolution of 19 December 1979,<sup>4</sup> the intersessional Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174, at its sixth (third substantive 1980) session held at United Nations Headquarters from 23 June to 4 July, considered the organizational arrangements for the special session. (For details of the Committee's consideration of global negotiation issues at this and its other 1980 sessions, see p. 519.)

Having considered preparation aspects of the special session at four meetings of an ad hoc group it established for that purpose, the Committee recommended that the Assembly consider at that session two main substantive items, dealing with the new international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade, and the global negotiations.

The Committee also recommended<sup>5</sup> that the basic documentation for consideration of these

items should include the analytical report on developments in international economic co-operation since 1974, requested from the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation (DIEC) on 29 January 1979,<sup>5</sup> and the final reports of the Prepara-

Committee for the New International Development Strategy (see p. 489) and the Committee of the Whole, requested by the Assembly on 14 December 1979.<sup>6</sup>

The Committee further proposed that the Assembly establish an ad hoc committee of the special session to deal with the two main substantive items, except that debate on these subjects should take place in plenary meetings.

#### Report of the Director-General

In his report, transmitted by the Secretary-General on 7 August—a preliminary version of which had been submitted to the Assembly in 1979<sup>7</sup>—the Director-General for DIEC assessed developments in international economic co-operation since the Assembly's sixth special session in April/May 1974, with particular emphasis on intergovernmental deliberations and negotiations of a global nature within the United Nations system in the key areas of: primary commodities; international monetary and financial issues; industrialization and trade in manufactured products; transnational corporations and science and technology; transport and insurance; economic co-operation among developing countries; particularly disadvantaged countries;

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., p. 469, resolution 34/207.

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 409, resolution 33/198.

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 468, resolutions 34/138 and 34/139.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., p. 466.

mobilization of domestic resources; and co-operation among countries with different social and economic systems.

For each of these areas, the report focused on the nature of new institutions created to deal with problems of particular concern to developing countries, such as the Common Fund of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the World Food Council (WFC), the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development, the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, the Commission on Transnational Corporations and the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries. The report noted steps taken for the transformation of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) into a specialized agency and the considerable progress achieved in negotiation of an institutional framework for exploitation and management of seabed resources. Changes in the "rules of the game" for international economic co-operation—the framework of rules and principles established by agreement, law, custom and administrative action to govern international flows of trade, technology, money and finance—and adjustments in the operation of existing international institutions were also outlined in the report.

The report singled out changes in the trade sector, including agreements and non-tariff barriers and the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices approved by the April 1980 session of the United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices (see p. 626) and, in the area of transport, the May 1980 United Nations Convention on International Multimodal Transport of Goods (see p. 1020) and the intergovernmental declaration of intent to implement the Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences,<sup>8</sup> concluded in 1974. The report pointed out the advances registered at the April/May 1980 United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology (see p. 634), the negotiations towards revision of the industrial property system (see p. 1333) and efforts towards drawing up a code of conduct for transnational corporations (see p. 666).

Adjustments of existing institutions, the report said, had been implemented notably by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank). Generally, terms of concessional flows had improved and flows to, least developed countries expanded. Economic and technical co-operation among developing

countries had received new impetus, while international understanding of the multifaceted nature of the development process had markedly improved and steps had been taken to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in that process.

The report indicated, however, that these changes were insufficient as measured against the required structural reforms implicit in the new international economic order. Despite their potential economic and financial strength, the developing countries continued to exert limited influence in international trade, financial and monetary policies, and no institutional framework existed to ensure just and remunerative prices for their commodity exports. The ongoing recession which had started in 1974 had been accompanied by increasing unemployment and widespread balance-of-payments problems which had led to a new wave of protectionism. The international trade system had yet to take fully into account the interests of the developing countries and movement on food security had been inadequate. Most international monetary objectives—reduction of the role of national currencies and gold as international reserves, the use of special drawing rights as central reserve assets and their linkage to additional development finance, international monetary stability and maintenance of the real value of currency reserves of the developing countries—remained to be met. The record of official development assistance, particularly of concessional flows, had been disappointing and the potential for economic co-operation between countries with different economic and social systems had not been realized. Agreement on new mechanisms and rules of the game had proved more rhetorical than substantive, the report continued. The world economy had been operating under increasing strains and its short-term management had been divorced from the restructuring of world production and of markets for goods and services which was required to accelerate and invigorate international economic growth and ensure the fullest utilization of the world's productive potential.

The report stressed that future global economic management should be based on a decision-making process that was both multisectoral in its coverage and universal in its participation. Through such a process, the report concluded, the world economic recovery and the structural changes required by the new international economic order could be achieved; global negotiations would serve as a major and concrete step in that direction.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., p. 567.

## Related organizational reports

Also in accordance with the General Assembly's resolution of 29 January 1979,<sup>9</sup> various bodies of the United Nations system submitted comprehensive reports complementing the report of the Director-General for D.I.E.C. These bodies pointed to a number of positive achievements in their respective areas of competence and noted the key objectives of the new international economic order that, since 1974, had not been achieved.

Among documents submitted to the Secretary-General in connexion with the special session were:

-a letter of 15 May from Norway transmitting a resolution adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Council at its session held at Oslo from 7 to 12 April, calling for active participation in the special session and support for the new international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade;

—a letter of 24 June from Denmark enclosing a communique approved at a ministerial meeting of the Council of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), held on 3 and 4 June, outlining the ministers' views on the world economic and energy situation and relations with developing countries, and annexing an OECD declaration on trade policy;

-a letter of 10 July from Yugoslavia forwarding the Declaration of the World Trade Union Conference on Development, held at Belgrade from 22 to 25 April, on Conference-recommended action to be taken to solve world economic and social development problems and to introduce into daily practice the new international economic order;

-a letter of 12 August from Australia, Jamaica and Zambia enclosing the summary and conclusions of a report on the world economic crisis by a Commonwealth group of experts, set up at the request of Commonwealth heads of Government which had met at Lusaka, Zambia, in August 1979 (see p. 491);

-a letter of 15 August from Nigeria forwarding the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic

Development of Africa, the Final Act of Lagos and the resolutions adopted by the second extraordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity devoted to the economic problems of Africa, held at Lagos in April (see p. 548); and

-a letter of 22 August from India enclosing a communique issued at the end of a ministerial meeting of the "Group of 77" developing countries, held in New York on 21 and 22 August, assessing progress in the establishment of the new international economic order and proposing action to promote the development of developing countries.

On 22 and 26 August, the Secretary-General also transmitted to the special session: the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women and the resolutions adopted by the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, held at Copenhagen, Denmark, from 14 to 30 July (see p. 890); and the report of a Seminar on the Effects of the Existing Unjust International Economic Order on the Economies of the Developing Countries and the Obstacle that this Represents for the Implementation of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, held at Geneva from 30 June to 11 July (see p. 863).

Concluding its preparations for the Assembly's special session, the Committee for Development Planning gave further consideration to elements of the new international development strategy at its January session in New York (see p. 489).

The Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD, at its eleventh special session, held at Geneva in March, took note of two reports of a high-level intergovernmental group which, at sessions in January/February and March had considered but had not achieved consensus on a formulation for UNCTAD's contribution to the preparation of the new strategy; the Board transmitted the reports to the Assembly's Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy (see p. 616).

<sup>9</sup>See footnote 5.

## Documentary references

- A/S-11/1. Report of Committee of Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 on its organizational (14-16 January), 4th (31 March- 11 April), 5th (5-16 May) and 6th (23 June-4 July) sessions, Headquarters, New York. (Part Four, Chapter III and Annex III: Organizational arrangements, including recommendations for 11th special session of General Assembly, as approved by Committee on 4 July, meeting 51.)
- A/S-11/5 and Corr.1. Towards new international economic order: Analytical report on developments in field of international economic co-operation since 6th special session of General Assembly. Report of Secretary-General.

- A/S-11/6 and Corr.1 and Add.1,2. Reports of organs and organizations of United Nations system on progress made towards establishment of new international economic order and obstacles that impede its establishment. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting reports).
- A/S-11/7. Letter of 15 May from Norway (transmitting resolution relating to Third United Nations Development Decade adopted by Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 126th session, Oslo, 7-12 April).
- A/S-11/8. Letter of 24 June from Denmark (transmitting communique approved by Council of Organization for Economic

Co-operation and Development at its 518th meeting, 4 June).

A/S-11/9. Letter of 10 July from Yugoslavia (transmitting Declaration of World Trade Union Conference on Development, Belgrade, 22-25 April).

A/S-11/13. Letter of 12 August from Australia, Jamaica and Zambia (transmitting summary and conclusions of report by Commonwealth Group of Experts entitled "The World Economic Crisis: A Commonwealth Perspective," together with foreword by Commonwealth Secretary-General).

A/S-11/14. Letter of 15 August from Nigeria (transmitting Lagos Plan of Action for Implementation of Monrovia Strategy for Economic Development of Africa, Lagos Final Act and resolutions of 2nd extraordinary session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, Lagos, 28 and 29 April).

A/S-11/17. Note by Secretary-General (covering note transmitting Programme of Action for Second Half of United Nations Decade for Women and resolutions and decision

adopted by World Conference of United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and' peace, Copenhagen, Denmark, 14-30 July).

A/S-11/18. Letter of 21 August from Nigeria (request to extend invitation to address 11th special session of General Assembly).

A/S-11/19. Letter of 22 August from India (transmitting communique issued at end of ministerial meeting of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77," New York, 21 and 22 August).

A/S-11/22. Seminar on Effects of Existing Unjust International Economic Order on Economies of Developing Countries and Obstacle that this Represents for Implementation of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. Geneva, 30 June-11 July. Note by Secretary-General (submitting report of Seminar (ST/HR/SER.A/8)).

E/1980/3. Report of Committee for Development Planning on its 16th session, Headquarters, New York. 7-16 January. Chapters I and IV.

### New international development strategy

The International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade was adopted on 5 December 1980, when the General Assembly proclaimed the Decade, to start on 1 January 1981. The Strategy had been finalized at the Assembly's eleventh special session held from 25 August to 15 September, following more than two years of work by the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy, assisted by the Economic and Social Council's Committee for Development Planning and by other bodies of the United Nations system. The Strategy set out goals and objectives for the 1980s and policy measures for their implementation, supplementing and extending those for the Second United Nations Development Decade (the 1970s) in the light of periodic reviews and appraisals and changing global socio-economic circumstances.

#### Action by the Preparatory Committee

The Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy, established in accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 29 January 1979,<sup>10</sup> held three sessions at United Nations Headquarters, New York, during 1980: 11 to 29 February; 14 to 25 April; and 2 to 20 June and 14 August.

An account of the Preparatory Committee's work was contained in a three-part report submitted to the Assembly's eleventh special session. At its February session, the Committee was informed, in a report by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination's Task Force on Long-term Development Objectives, of the Task Force's meetings on 17 and 18 December 1979 focusing on issues of structural change and institutional reform in major economic areas such as primary commodities, energy, trade, money, science and technology. The discussions of the

Task Force pertaining to the new development strategy, since its first meeting in 1977, were summarized in a separate report to the Preparatory Committee.

The report of the Committee for Development Planning on its session held in New York from 7 to 16 January 1980 was also considered. The Committee had examined the strategy's general premises and basic objectives, priority areas for action and means of implementation, and summarized key goals and needed changes. The Committee concluded that, from its experience of the Second Development Decade, a broader, more flexible approach was required for the third development decade, giving less attention to rigid, quantitative targets and more attention to a broader range of objectives, including structural and institutional change. However, a few quantitative targets might help to focus on key goals, the Committee observed. The most important of these targets were: acceleration of the rate of economic development in developing countries, especially those with low incomes (7 per cent rate of growth of gross domestic product (GDP) for developing countries as a group was suggested, with a 6 per cent rate for the low-income developing countries to double their per capita income by the year 2000); satisfaction of individual and community human needs; international structural change, including the early establishment of the new international economic order to be a major goal of the new international development strategy; and changes in international institutions and mechanisms.

After considering an informal working paper, submitted by India on behalf of the "Group of 77" developing countries, on the goals and objectives of the proposed strategy, the Preparatory

<sup>10</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 418, section II of resolution 33/193.

Committee prepared a synoptic table compiling all suggestions and amendments made during its informal discussions on the paper. New informal papers were also submitted by: Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, on strategy goals and objectives; Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden, on women and the new strategy; Japan, on human resources development in the strategy; and the United States, to include a provision on population growth relevant to the goals and objectives.

During its April session, the Committee continued its informal discussions of the strategy's goals and objectives on the basis of the Group of 77's paper. It also considered policy measures for the new strategy, having before it informal papers submitted on this subject by: India, on behalf of the Group of 77; Hungary, on behalf also of other socialist States of Eastern Europe and Mongolia; and the United States. The Committee also had before it two reports of a high-level group on the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to the preparation of the new strategy (see p. 616). A synoptic table on policy measures, compiling suggestions and amendments to the Group of 77's paper, was prepared by the Committee at this session.

For its June session, the Committee Chairman had prepared- in accordance with a request made by the Committee in April-an informal consolidated text of the strategy's preamble, goals and objectives, policy measures, and a review and appraisal of the strategy. India, on behalf of the Group of 77, also introduced an informal working paper on review and appraisal. A first reading of the consolidated text was held in informal meetings; meetings of "friends of the Chairman" and "friends of the Rapporteur" undertook second readings on different sections of that text. In order to finalize the draft text of the strategy, the Committee decided to continue informal meetings of the "friends of the Chairman" at Geneva from 7 to 18 July and to resume the session in August. It requested the Chairman to present an oral report to the Economic and Social Council.

In his statement to the Council's second regular session of 1980, on 18 July, the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee said that his text had been found acceptable by all sides as a basis for its future work. Apart from quantitative targets, the most important outstanding issues related to the financial, monetary and energy fields; the most important progress yielded by the negotiations had been on the social aspects of development. Although there was not complete agree-

ment in the Committee, he was optimistic that there would be an effective international development strategy at the end of the Assembly's special session.

On 18 and 24 July, on oral proposals of its President, the Council adopted, respectively: decision 1980/154, without vote, by which it took note of the report of the Preparatory Committee on its February and April sessions and the statement by its Chairman; and decision 1980/162, without objection, by which it took note of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its January session.

On 14 August, at its resumed sixth session, the Preparatory Committee decided to transmit to the General Assembly the draft of the new international development strategy containing agreed and tentatively formulated paragraphs.

#### Action at the eleventh special session of the General Assembly

At the first plenary meeting of its special session, held from 25 August to 15 September, the General Assembly established an Ad Hoc Committee of the Eleventh Special Session, as recommended by the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 (see preceding subchapter). It was to assess progress made in the establishment of the new international economic order and action to promote the development of developing countries and international economic co-operation, including (1) a new international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade, and (2) global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development. The Assembly decided, however, that debate on the item would take place in plenary meetings.

The Ad Hoc Committee held five meetings between 27 August and 13 September and a number of informal meetings. The Committee established two working groups to deal with the two substantive items allocated to it: Working Group I, under the chairmanship of Niaz A. Naik (Pakistan) was to consider the strategy; and Working Group II, chaired by Bogdan Crnobrnja (Yugoslavia), the global negotiations. The Groups met between 28 August and 12 September. Their Chairmen also held informal consultations during that period with the Chairman of a contact group, headed by Jorge Enrique Illueca (Panama), established to deal with two draft resolutions submitted by the Group of 77 (see pp. 543 and 547).

In addition to the reports of the Preparatory Committee and the Committee of the Whole (see p. 519), the Ad Hoc Committee had before it several communications addressed to the Secretary-General.

Belgium on 4 September transmitted an explanatory note on and draft of a proposed pact for interdependent growth (see p. 537).

Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Viet Nam forwarded in a letter of 2 September a declaration on the contribution of those member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance to the achievement of the goals and tasks of the new international development strategy. Their contribution would be in keeping with their socio-economic structure and the underlying principles of their foreign economic ties—complete equality, non-discrimination, mutual benefit, co-operation among all States irrespective of their economic systems, non-interference in internal affairs, and respect for sovereignty.

Australia, Jamaica and Zambia transmitted on 12 August the summary and conclusions of a report on "The World Economic Crisis: A Commonwealth Perspective" by a group of independent experts commissioned at the request of the Commonwealth Heads of Government at their Lusaka, Zambia, meeting in August 1979. Submitted as a contribution to consideration of key issues to be discussed at the special session and during the prospective global negotiations, the report focused on balance-of-payments problems, protectionism and structural adjustment, inflation, energy, ODA, food, commodity exports, manufacturing, and disarmament and development.

Jamaica and the United Republic of Tanzania in a letter of 27 August enclosed the Arusha Initiative: A Call for a United Nations Conference on International Money and Finance, adopted at the South-North Conference on the International Monetary System and the New International Order (Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, 30 June-3 July). In support of its call for a conference, the Initiative outlined: mutual interest in ending monetary disarray; the collapse of the Bretton Woods system; inadequacies and inequities of International Monetary Fund (IMF) prescriptions; the impact of monetary disorder and IMF's impotence; characteristics of a new international monetary system; urgent transitional measures; and the need for new financial mechanisms.

A note verbale of 8 September from the Lao People's Democratic Republic contained a statement by the Central Committee of the Lao Federation of Trade Unions made at a 25 August meeting celebrating the International Day of Trade Union Action for Development. The statement charged that capitalist companies and Governments had been plundering the natural

resources of developing countries and exploiting the labour force.

Yugoslavia enclosed in a note verbale of 25 August the Final Document of the Second World Scientific Banking Meeting on International Financing of Economic Development (Dubrovnik, 26-31 May), attended by some 300 scholars, bankers and financial experts from 46 countries. The Final Document, dated 1 June, reviewed: the international financial, monetary and trade systems; collective self-reliance among developing countries; financing the exploration and development of energy resources; inter-bank co-operation; institutional requirements for more efficient development financing; expectations for the Assembly's special session; and the role and contribution of the Meeting to development.

The Ad Hoc Committee also had before it four reports submitted by the Secretary-General, pursuant to various General Assembly resolutions: on developments in the field of international economic co-operation since the sixth special (1974) session of the Assembly" (see p. 486); on immediate measures in favour of the countries most seriously affected by economic crises<sup>12</sup> (see p. 546); on accelerating the transfer of real resources to developing countries<sup>13</sup> (see p. 536); and on economic co-operation among developing countries<sup>14</sup> (see p. 562).

In a statement to the Ad Hoc Committee, the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation reviewed some of the shortcomings in international co-operation since the Assembly's sixth special session. One of the most important of these was the deliberate separation of the process of restructuring international economic relations from that of responding to the crisis in the world economy, he said. It was the international community's task not to manage the crisis, but to manage the world economy and thereby resolve the crisis. He also set out the policy measures needed for successful global negotiations relating to international co-operation for development (see p. 524).

During the debate in the plenary Assembly, the Assembly President said the new international development strategy could not afford to omit, as had previous strategies, specifications for concrete measures for structural change and management of the world economy. He added that it should provide for acceleration of the economic development of developing countries. It was imperative to finalize a strategy that

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., p. 409, resolution 33/198 of 29 January 1979.

<sup>12</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 509, resolution 34/217 of 19 December 1979.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid., p. 502, resolution 34/189 of 18 December 1979.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid., p. 505, resolution 34/202 of 19 December 1979.



would be both new and effective, and it would be wise to listen to the voices of the poor, the excluded and the oppressed, he said.

The Secretary-General said the preparatory work for the session had been disappointing with many questions unresolved; the Assembly must therefore bridge the gap between declarations and intentions.

The Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy pointed to the areas where differences remained to be resolved. Foremost among them, he said, was the question of quantitative targets of growth for developing countries during the coming decade, in connexion with which he had proposed an overall growth rate of 7 per cent. The next most important issues he identified as those relating to energy and to money and finance, expressing concern that so little progress had been made concerning commitments to the internationally accepted targets and their time-frames for official development assistance (ODA). He further reported that agreement had yet to be reached on how to reflect the need for far-reaching policies of structural adjustment and change, especially in the areas of trade and industrialization, and on how best to define the concept of countries in special categories.

At the request of Nigeria, the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) was invited to address the Assembly. He urged consideration for the plight of African nations which not merely faced stagnation but whose very survival was in question, and identified four interrelated areas in which immediate action was needed—energy, indebtedness, aid and international monetary reform. He called for an energy policy that would ensure supplies and provide for consistent recycling of the surplus through establishment of a collective system of guarantees at either global or regional levels. Similarly, he called on the developed countries to increase their financial assistance and adopt measures leading to gradual reduction of the debt burden of the developing countries. In connexion with monetary reform, he argued for regionalization of the powers of IMF through formation of regional centres and stressed the need to establish a link between creation of international liquidity and development assistance. The OAU Secretary-General also suggested that third world nations unite along regional lines in order to embark on a development path that preserved their cultural identity and strengthened their negotiating position in the North-South dialogue.

Representatives from the developing countries generally expressed frustration at the lack of

progress towards a new international economic order and what they saw as a continuing lack of political will on the part of the developed countries. The developing countries charged that those who controlled the current economic system were more concerned with their immediate interests than with accepting the fundamental reforms needed to bring about a just economic order beneficial to all.

India, speaking also as Chairman of the Group of 77, said the developed countries could no longer escape the consequences of the current economic situation. It was in their best interests to sustain and support development of the developing world through a massive transfer of real resources and a refashioning of the international economy so as to give the developing countries their rightful place in the structure of production and trade. These points, according to India, had been underscored in the report, published in 1980, of the Independent Commission on International Development Issues (the Brandt Commission), an investigation into world economic problems by a group of 18 international statesmen and leaders from five continents-headed by Willy Brandt, a former Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany. Failure to effect the transfer of resources was clearly the result of a lack of political will and there had been little evidence in the developed countries of the far-sightedness necessary to take hard decisions in their long-term interest, India said. Zaire contended that certain developed countries did not wish to recognize the character of the outdated order. Brazil believed that virtually no international economic co-operative action would have been taken but for the initiative of the Group of 77.

Panama was among those which warned that the intransigence and inflexibility which had hampered the work of the Preparatory Committee and the Committee of the Whole might threaten the Ad Hoc Committee's work.

Singapore accused the developed countries not only of being unreceptive but of resorting to protectionist measures which were having serious adverse effects on the world economy in general and the developing countries in particular. Argentina spoke in a similar vein. Thailand, sharing this view, added that protectionism distorted the pattern of investment and postponed abolition of inefficient industries. Thailand also regretted that the proposed ODA target remained the same as in the previous strategy and that some developed countries continued to overlook the fact that the strategy was intended to encompass the entire global community regardless of differences in social and economic systems. El Salvador said the goal should be to raise the target to 1 per cent of gross national product (GNP).

China said that, although reforms in the international economic field would give rise to temporary difficulties for the developed countries, all would benefit in the long term.

The concept of massive transfers of real resources could be viewed as nothing more than a channelling of financial surpluses, according to Sri Lanka. Together with Bangladesh and Mali, Sri Lanka also drew attention to the Brandt Commission's findings on the interdependence of North and South. Fiji and Kenya urged that commitments with regard to transfer of resources and ODA be honoured, while Nepal and the Upper Volta voiced disappointment at the decline of ODA.

The Philippines felt that the projected 7 per cent annual average rate of growth in GDP of the developing countries during the 1980s seemed ambitious for some of those countries in the light of current economic difficulties; however, those that could afford to sustain a higher rate should not be constrained by the global objective since the benefits transcended national boundaries. It added that those countries should have a greater voice in decisions governing the international monetary system—an opinion shared by Tunisia which, in addition, welcomed inclusion of the social aspects of development in the draft strategy.

Algeria stressed that, unless genuine reforms of the international monetary system were undertaken, other sectoral changes were useless. Iran suggested establishment in a developing country of an international bank run by third world nations.

Indonesia stated that earlier strategies had not only failed to address the need for structural reform, but tended to perpetuate the dependency relationships of the developing countries. Costa Rica and Malaysia pointed out that the developing countries were not seeking charity but were trying to dispense with such a centre/periphery relationship; their focus had shifted from aid to trade and they were seeking changes in the economic order to help expand their international economic role. Mauritius, too, referred to the current economic situation as one of interdependence.

Ecuador pointed out that the views of the Group of 77 reflected those of two thirds of the world. Development of the third world could, Ecuador believed, eliminate inflation in the developed countries. Iraq and Liberia warned of the grave consequences for both developing and industrial nations should agreement not be reached during the session.

Chad said the weaker nations continued to be oppressed and not aided. Senegal claimed that cultural contempt was preventing rich countries

from making the effort to understand that the misery afflicting 40 per cent of the third world had nothing in common with poverty in the rich countries, which was due to poor distribution of national wealth; the same remedies could not be applied to such inherently different concepts. For the United Republic of Tanzania, it was imperative that the strategy address the plight of the developing countries, since the survival of millions was at stake.

Ghana was among those which felt that the strategy's priority should be the accelerated development of the developing countries rather than the health of the world economy. Mozambique added that previous programmes and strategies had failed to take the interests of developing countries in account.

Measures to redress the fundamental imbalance of international trade and indebtedness, world food supply and other basic aspects of the world economy had yet to be taken, Madagascar said. This view was shared by Tunisia which, together with Mozambique, stated that the international community was duty-bound to co-operate with the developing countries. The Lao People's Democratic Republic said that, as long as the current international economic order persisted, attempts at development by the developing countries would remain illusory.

Guatemala said some of the principles of the new international economic order had served as a pretext for at least one developed country to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries.

The Central African Republic and the Gambia were among those calling for urgent implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the least developed countries, adopted by UNCTAD in 1979.<sup>15</sup> The Gambia was joined by Bhutan, Burundi, Ethiopia, Haiti, the Sudan and Uganda in calling for priority to be given to UNCTAD's Immediate Action Programme for 1979-1981 to meet the critical situation of the least developed countries.<sup>16</sup> Somalia said that that Programme should neither be delayed nor receive reduced commitments. Morocco also called for special attention to be given to the least developed countries.

The establishment of a Common Fund for commodities (see p. 621) was termed a positive step by Swaziland, which joined Grenada in calling for speedy implementation of the Fund.

Zambia pointed out that the developing world held an important key to future world raw material resources. As to energy resources, Venezuela said the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was not to blame for

<sup>15</sup> Ibid., p. 568.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

world inflation, since oil prices had not been artificially raised; on the contrary, they had been kept artificially low for a long time. The major portion of the high prices paid for fuel went to consumer-country taxes and to middlemen. Venezuela pointed out that industrialized countries' manufactures and technology costs had also risen. Kuwait stated that it was a mistake to lump the oil-producing countries together, since some were barely above the level of the least developed nations.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya contended that the world economic crisis had begun before the major increases in the price of oil; the Syrian Arab Republic reiterated that it had been caused by a fundamental imbalance in the world economic order. Nicaragua was among those which attributed the crisis to an economic structure inherited from the colonial past. Angola charged that increased oil prices were but a logical consequence of unbridled age-old plundering by transnational corporations. Bangladesh proposed that OPEC cut the price of oil to developing countries by 50 per cent and invest a part of their assets in those countries. Jordan pointed out that the Arab oil-producing countries were contributing over 5 per cent of their annual GNP to the developing countries, compared to a third of 1 per cent from the developed world. The United Arab Emirates said its contribution was more than 16 per cent, while Qatar said the Arab oil producers had exceeded the target by figures ranging from six to 22 times. Kuwait observed that it was offering soft terms and long grace periods in its financial operations with developing countries.

Delegations from developed market-economy countries agreed on the seriousness of the world economic situation and the need for a comprehensive, far-sighted strategy based on mutual advantage and common interest in which all would share responsibility commensurate with economic capacity. While agreeing that the least developed countries deserved special attention, it was stated that ultimately it was up to the developing countries themselves to be responsible for their own development by creating conditions that would attract private external resources.

Speaking for the member States of the European Economic Community (EEC), Luxembourg said the existing gap between rich and poor countries could not be allowed to grow without risking serious political disruption. However, the industrialized market-economy countries could not bear sole responsibility for the growth of the world economy and development assistance, which should be shared by all, particularly the oil-producing countries. Similarly, industrialized countries with planned economies must

bear their share of the responsibility. These views were restated by France, which reaffirmed its commitment to reaching the ODA target of 0.7 per cent of GNP.

Denmark, the Netherlands and Norway urged that all industrialized countries—including the socialist countries of Eastern Europe—commit themselves to reaching the ODA target in the strategy about to be adopted. Denmark pointed out that only four countries had reached the target set for the previous Development Decade and felt that an increasing share of ODA should be channelled to the poorest developing countries. The Netherlands considered that the Group of 77's proposal to raise the target to 1 per cent deserved serious consideration, since it considered that ODA was a significant sign of the political will of developed countries to implement the strategy as a whole. This view was shared by Finland.

Sweden also pointed to the widely diverging performance in individual countries' ODA, giving as examples the United States, whose aid it said was stagnating or diminishing, and the centrally planned economy countries where, Sweden said, aid was almost invisible.

Israel was among those which felt that future ODA would be insufficient to meet the mounting capital needs of the oil-importing developing countries, and urged that supplementary additional resources be made available from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and IMF and that development projects be funded by commercial banks through international financial institutions. Greece proposed the creation of an international loan insurance fund to guarantee loans to developing countries.

New Zealand said that, although the proposed strategy contained elements many Governments might find difficult to accept, it was convinced that a spirit of accommodation would prevail. In this regard, Spain called upon those that were benefiting from the current economic order to make concessions.

Canada, Japan and the United States were among those which urged a recycling of the surplus oil funds of OPEC to the oil-importing developing countries. Australia spoke similarly, adding that it was in favour of more direct channels leading to this end. Italy observed that unjustified increases in the price of oil penalized expansion and hence development; energy demand policies should be co-ordinated by ensuring that oil-producing countries' export earnings were protected so that those countries were not induced to raise prices by restricting production. The United Kingdom felt that those able to do so should adjust their economies to higher prices while assistance should be con-

centrated on the relatively few nations which had little scope for adjustment.

Belgium said the non-oil-producing countries of both North and South had to accept slower growth in order to reabsorb balance-of-payments deficits.

Recognizing the desperation of the least developed countries, particularly the African countries south of the Sahara, Austria said that a cessation of the arms race would release significant sums for development, and added that the development strategy for the 1980s must stress the link between the security of energy supply and the prospects for world-wide development.

Ireland said that, though there was a need for the developing world to industrialize, nothing was more urgent than increasing food and agricultural production.

The United States felt that the developing countries must: make more efficient use of domestic and external resources, concentrating on such priority areas as food; support family planning; take more responsibility for common management of international economic problems; and open up their economies to free flows of world trade.

Representatives of States with centrally planned economies stressed that primary responsibility for development lay with the developing countries themselves and that external economic relations, including aid, were but a complementary element to domestic efforts. They pledged continuing assistance to the developing countries on a scale compatible with both the donors' economic capacity and their political and social systems, such as planning expertise and technical co-operation. They denied that their aid to the developing countries was lower than that of the developed market economies, on grounds that a substantial part of the latter's so-called aid was merely compensation for colonial exploitation for which centrally planned economy States shared no responsibility. They further opposed recommendations that developing countries attempt to create favourable conditions for foreign private investment, stating that no amount of foreign aid would lead to any breakthrough unless the developing countries exercised control over their own natural resources and severed ties of dependence.

The USSR said that lack of real progress towards a new international economic order was due mainly to the capitalist States' practice of keeping the developing countries in a dependent status; it added that the most important current problem was the arms race, cessation of which would immediately increase the possibilities of channelling additional funds to promote the development of all countries.

Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia also urged a return to detente in order that progress in restructuring economic relations might be achieved; they held that the new strategy must contribute to the elimination of neo-colonialist interference in internal affairs, apartheid, racial discrimination, the use of force and protectionism. According to Afghanistan, unfavourable terms of trade, protectionism and exploitation by transnational corporations had caused large economic losses for it and other developing countries, and added that existing economic relations met the interests of only a small group of States and their monopolies.

Hungary and the Ukrainian SSR felt that the new strategy should reflect such important documents as the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order<sup>17</sup> and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.<sup>18</sup> Hungary also urged support for a 1973 proposal put forward by the USSR which would provide for a reduction in the military budgets of the permanent members of the Security Council and of other States with significant military and economic potential and allocation of part of the resources thus released to accelerate growth in the developing countries—a position shared by, among others, the Byelorussian SSR, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Mongolia. The Byelorussian SSR added that the Eastern European socialist States were not guilty either of plundering the countries of the third world or of exploiting the detrimental consequences of the upheavals in the Western economies. Mongolia, too, believed that responsibility for backwardness rested with those which had created colonialism.

A number of Eastern European socialist States expressed interest in restructuring the international division of labour. Poland wished to include the productive, particularly industrial, potentials of developing countries as well as of the countries of Eastern Europe in such an exercise. The German Democratic Republic said all States could develop successfully only if they participated in the international division of labour under equal conditions and only if infringement of sovereignty and interference in internal affairs were excluded. The USSR stressed that it would continue to oppose concepts which sought to perpetuate the old international division of labour, which reduced newly independent nations to the status of agrarian and raw-

<sup>17</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 324 and 326, texts of Declaration and Programme of Action, contained in resolutions 3201(S.VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid., p. 403, text of Charter, contained in resolution 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974.

material appendages to developed capitalist countries.

The German Democratic Republic stated that transnational corporations were currently plundering the resources of developing countries more extensively than in colonialist days. Democratic Yemen observed that these corporations had evolved in subtle form to replace conventional colonialism. Viet Nam said the relative industrial growth of a small number of countries was not balanced, complete or independent, since it had been made possible only by dependence on transnational corporations.

According to Romania, the targets proposed by the Group of 77 covered only minimum requirements for correcting some of the most severe deficiencies of the current economic situation.

#### International Development Strategy

The text of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, agreed on by the General Assembly at its eleventh special session and subsequently adopted on 5 December, was based on the draft submitted by the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy. Changes made by the Assembly resulted from deliberations in Working Group I of the Ad Hoc Committee, which produced a consensus text of the entire Strategy, including agreement on various issues on which the Preparatory Committee had been unable to reach agreement.

Annexed to resolution 35/56, the Strategy was organized into four sections: a preamble; goals and objectives; policy measures; and review and appraisal of its implementation.

By the preamble, Governments recalled the adoption of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade<sup>19</sup> as an important step in the promotion of international economic co-operation for development, but considered its goals and objectives largely unfulfilled. Current and continuing negative trends in the world economy were viewed as impairing the growth prospects of developing countries, particularly the least developed among them. The international economy remained in a state of structural disequilibrium and, in an interdependent world, problems such as high inflation, unemployment, monetary instability, protectionism, maladjustment and uncertain growth prospects could not be resolved without resolving the particular problems of developing countries, whose more rapid development was of vital importance for steady global growth and for world peace, as well as for reducing disparities between developing and developed countries and eradicating poverty and dependence. Governments pledged themselves to fulfil their com-

mitment to establish a new international economic order based on justice and equity, resolving to translate the Strategy's goals and objectives into reality.

The goals and objectives of the Strategy, outlined in section II, called for special attention to be given to the accelerated development of developing countries, particularly those whose needs were greatest—requiring more equitable distribution of economic opportunities and changes in the framework of international economic relations—and their equitable, full and effective participation in all decisions affecting international economic co-operation for development.

In order to achieve the development goals and objectives proposed for the 1980s, the average annual growth rate of GDP for the developing countries as a whole should be 7 per cent, which would lead to an annual increase in per capita GDP of about 4.5 per cent, thereby doubling income per capita in developing countries around the middle of the 1990s. Such growth was considered necessary for progress towards raising their share in world production of goods and services, eliminating the growing gap between their living standards and those of developed countries, increasing employment and income and consumption levels, and improving housing, health and education.

Among other economic goals suggested were annual growth rates of 7.5 and 8 per cent for exports and imports, respectively, of developing countries as well as improved terms of trade. The level of gross investment was to reach an average of about 28 per cent of GDP by 1990 and gross domestic saving was to reach about 24 per cent of GDP. Agricultural production should expand at 4 per cent annually and manufacturing output at 9 per cent, laying the basis for achieving the target of a 25 per cent share of world production for the developing countries by the year 2000.

It was pointed out that further reform of the international monetary system would benefit the entire international community. The Strategy called for an increase in real terms in the concessional and non-concessional flows of finance to developing countries, with a view to reaching and where possible surpassing the agreed ODA target of 0.7 per cent of GNP of developed countries.

In the energy field, the Strategy called for: an intensified search for a long-term solution to the energy problem; conservation of fossil fuels; aid towards development of new and renewable energy sources for the needs of developing countries; and developed countries to facilitate access to all energy technologies.

Other specific topics covered under goals and objectives were: improved physical and institutional infrastructure in developing countries; provision of basic shelter for all people; pursuit of the aims of the Integrated Programme for Commodities adopted by UNCTAD in 1976;<sup>20</sup> strengthening of the scientific and technological capacity of developing countries; special measures to promote the development of the

<sup>19</sup> See Y.U.N., 1970, p. 319, text of Strategy, contained in resolution 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970.

<sup>20</sup> See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 394.

least developed, land-locked, island and most seriously affected developing countries; use of resources released by disarmament for economic and social development; economic and technical co-operation among developing countries based on collective self-reliance; and an environmentally sustainable development process.

The reduction and elimination of poverty, a fair distribution of the benefits of development and full employment were primary objectives, and full and effective participation by the entire population at all stages of a country's development process was also to be ensured. Mention was also made of the need to eradicate illiteracy or reduce it considerably, to realize as closely as possible universal primary-education enrolment, and to attain a productive level of health by the year 2000. There was also agreement on the need to integrate the disabled in the development process.

The reduction of mortality rates was a major objective; life expectancy in all countries should reach at least 60 years and infant mortality rates should be reduced to a maximum of 50 per 1,000 live births, and to no more than 120 per 1,000 in the poorest countries by the year 2000. Respect for family planning was urged and the need to foster the welfare of children was emphasized, as was the need to integrate youth and secure the equal participation of women and men in development.

Recommended policy measures were set out in section III of the Strategy under the headings: international trade; industrialization; food and agriculture; financial resources for development; international monetary and financial issues; technical co-operation; science and technology for development; energy; transport; economic and technical co-operation among developing countries; least developed, most seriously affected, land-locked and island developing countries; environment; human settlements; disaster relief; and social development. (For further details, see under the pertinent chapters and subchapters of this volume.)

Countries would commit themselves to work for an open and expanding trade system. The Common Fund, an instrument for attaining the agreed objectives of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, was to be brought urgently into full and effective operation; international commodity agreements as indicated in that Programme should be concluded (see p. 621). A framework of international co-operation was to be established for expanding in developing countries the processing of primary commodities and export of processed goods, as well as of manufactures and semi-manufactures, and for improving competitiveness of natural products with developed countries, synthetics and substitutes. Action was to be taken to reduce and eliminate barriers to trade in agricultural products. The Strategy reaffirmed the importance of the generalized, non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory system of preferences for the expansion and diversification of the export trade of developing countries; they were to promote trade among themselves, and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe were asked to increase trade with the developing countries. Measures to en-

hance the role of the developing countries in invisibles, to regulate the operations of transnational corporations and to control restrictive business practices were also included.

The Strategy looked to the adoption of policies to raise the developing countries' share in world industrial production, including redeployment of industrial capacities from industrial to developing countries, increased market access for manufactures, a strengthened United Nations Industrial Development Organization system of consultations, and an enlarged United Nations Industrial Development Fund for increased technical assistance. Highest priority was to be accorded to the implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, to be observed in the 1980s (see p. 658). Industrialization measures which aimed at generating employment, which would give equal opportunities to women and which took into account environmental aspects, were to be encouraged.

The Strategy outlined national and international action to be taken to achieve increased food and agricultural production. This included measures to support increased investment in agriculture in developing countries, agrarian reform, expanded resources for agricultural technology such as greater use of fertilizers, improved seeds and pesticides. Efforts were to be directed to prevention of food losses and control of desert locusts and African trypanosomiasis. The Strategy called for: continual replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development; implementation of the 1979 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations five-point Plan of Action on World Food Security;" efforts to enlist new contributors and increase contributions to the Food Aid Convention (see p. 687); augmenting resources of the World Food Programme to reach \$1 billion by 1981/1982; and realization of the target of 500,000 metric tons of cereals for the International Emergency Food Reserve.<sup>22</sup>

Developing countries would continue to bear the main responsibility for financing their development, but the indispensable external financial resources should be increased, and steps to that end were outlined. Bilateral and multilateral flows would be made on an increasingly assured, continuous and predictable basis: an increase in ODA by developed countries was to aim at surpassing the target of 0.7 per cent of their GNP; a target of 1 per cent should be reached as soon as possible after mid-Decade.

Priority in assistance should be given to the poorer developing countries and efforts were to be made to double the flow of ODA to the least developed countries as soon as possible. Means for improving the terms and conditions of ODA were indicated, such as an increased rate of concessionality and united aid, and recommendations for debt relief were included. Other measures concerned export credit guarantees, long-term financing, non-concessional flows, and new forms of expanding developing-country access to the international financial markets and to foreign investment. A

<sup>21</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1253.

<sup>22</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 534, resolution 33/90 of 15 December 1978.

proposal for a world development fund should be examined by the Secretary-General and a report submitted to the Assembly before its 1981 session.

To increase the responsiveness of the international monetary system to the need of developing countries, the Strategy set out the principal features of a stable, effective and equitable monetary and financial system. These included an effective and equitable adjustment process, periodic review of the terms and conditions of IMF facilities, assistance to countries with structural imbalance in their external accounts and balance-of-payments difficulties, the establishment of a link between special drawing rights (SDRs) and development assistance, and participation by developing countries in decision-making in international monetary issues. Renewed emphasis on technical co-operation and a significant increase in resources for that purpose would be required.

All countries agreed to give high priority to increasing the developing countries' scientific and technological capacities, in accordance with the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development,<sup>23</sup> and to encouraging technology transfer. The Strategy referred also to the need to find and adopt an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology and to revise the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. Included were calls for mobilization of resources for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development established in 1979,<sup>24</sup> equal access of men and women to training, minimization of the negative impact of trained personnel migration, and development of a global information network for the exchange of data.

Measures to be taken for the long-term solution of the energy problem were included: rationalization of consumption and energy conservation; rational exploitation of energy resources in accordance with national priorities; access to energy-related technology by developing countries; establishment of national action programmes; greater financial support for energy projects, in particular in the least developed countries; and improvement of the investment climate in interested developing countries.

In the transport sector, steps were to be taken to enable developing countries to compete more effectively and expand their merchant fleets, with a view to increasing their share of the dead-weight tonnage of the world merchant fleet to 20 per cent by 1990. Other assistance was called for to expand ports and related facilities, air transport infrastructures, roads and railways, and to implement the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, proclaimed in 1977 for 1978-1988.<sup>25</sup>

Environmental management assistance was to be provided, and financial and technical support given to drought-stricken countries suffering from desertification. The quality of life and the environment should be improved and a better balance between rural and urban development achieved, by human-settlement planning and improvement. Disasters were to be mitigated by disaster relief and aid in disaster prevention and preparedness.

With support from the international community, developing countries would promote economic and technical co-operation among themselves, for which purpose they were committed to a number of regional and interregional action plans they had drawn up for economic development.

The Strategy included special support measures and envisaged substantial financial-assistance increases for the least developed, most seriously affected, land-locked and island developing countries. Specifically mentioned was the need to implement the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the least developed countries, adopted by UNCTAD in 1979.<sup>26</sup>

Each country would freely determine its own policies for social development to further the Strategy's human and social goals, with the international community providing needed assistance. The importance of a comprehensive system of primary health care was emphasized, as was the need to improve education and to integrate population policies into socio-economic strategies.

Section IV contained the review and appraisal process of the Strategy. To carry out this process, the evaluation-including the statistical-capacity of countries should be strengthened. Regional commissions would conduct the review and appraisal at the regional level, and the General Assembly would do so at the global level, with the assistance, as appropriate, of a body of universal membership which would report through the Economic and Social Council. The process would take into account the results achieved at the sectoral, regional and national levels, observations of the Committee for Development Planning, and results of the global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development, of a number of United Nations conferences and of relevant regional and interregional meetings. The first review and appraisal would be carried out in 1984.

Among the various issues on which the Preparatory Committee had been unable to reach agreement were quantitative targets; these had therefore been left for negotiation in the Assembly. The Committee had, however, suggested alternative figures for the percentage targets indicated as among the goals and objectives in section II of the Strategy. The targets in question were the average annual rate of growth in GDP for developing countries as a whole (7 per cent), their annual increase in per capita GDP (4.5 per cent) if the population increase remained at 2.5 per cent, the annual rate of expansion in output of their manufactures (9 per cent), the annual rate of expansion of their exports (7.5 per cent) and imports (8 per cent), and their share of gross

<sup>23</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 636.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid., p. 646, section VI of resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979.

<sup>25</sup> See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 603, resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977.

<sup>27</sup> See footnote 15.

investment (28 per cent of GDP) and of gross saving (24 per cent) by 1990.

Agreement was not reached in the Committee on the time-frame for the target for ODA; not all countries accepted the suggested target of 1 per cent to be reached as soon as possible in the second half of the Decade.

The Committee was not able to reach agreement on several provisions of paragraph 26 of the Strategy, calling for further reform of the international monetary system during the Decade, although a number of areas in which reform might be made were sketched.

The Assembly also reformulated the Committee's suggestions on energy needs and problems (paragraphs 34 and 35) and revised the specific policy measures and guiding principles for action in this field (paragraphs 126 and 127).

Although there was agreement in principle in the Committee on the need for improving the terms of ODA, there was no agreement on specific proposals, including the rate of concessionality and the tying of such aid, and a paragraph stipulating that developed countries set aside at least 0.15 per cent of their GNP for ODA to the least developed countries during the first half of the Decade and 0.2 per cent during the second half; the Assembly's formulations of these proposals were contained in paragraphs 103 and 146.

Since no agreement was reached on debt-relief actions, the Assembly revised proposed measures to this end in paragraph 112, together with a provision (paragraph 113) calling for alleviation of financial burdens of the developing countries resulting from price rises in vital imports. The Assembly also dealt with a call to use resources released through disarmament for development (paragraph 114).

The Assembly reformulated paragraph 70 relating to transnational corporations and several provisions relating to trade, including the multi-lateral safeguard system (paragraph 54), restrictive sectoral agreements (paragraph 62) and the generalized system of preferences for goods exported by developing countries (paragraph 63).

In the transport sector, the Committee could not agree on a specific figure for the developing countries' share of the world merchant fleet (paragraph 128).

On 13 September, at its fifth formal meeting, the Ad Hoc Committee-acting on a proposal of India, speaking on behalf of Member States belonging to the Group of 77—approved without objection a draft decision by which the General Assembly would take note with satisfaction of the consensus reached on the text of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, to come into effect and be implemented as from 1 Janu-

ary 1981. On 15 September, the Assembly adopted the text without vote as its decision S-11/23.

The consensus text had been introduced by Pakistan on behalf of the Chairman of Working Group I. At the same time, Pakistan orally added to paragraph 179 specific reference to three conferences-on the least developed countries, on energy, and on peaceful uses of nuclear energy-the results of which were to be taken into account in the review and appraisal of the Strategy.

#### Question of credentials

The Credentials Committee examined the credentials of representatives to the General Assembly's eleventh special session on 3 September and approved without vote its Chairman's proposal to accept the credentials of all representatives. Reservations were expressed in the Committee regarding the credentials of the delegations of Afghanistan (by China, Pakistan and the United States) and Chile and Democratic Kampuchea (by the USSR).

On 5 September, the Assembly adopted resolution S-11/2 by which it approved the Committee's report. After adoption of the resolution, Bulgaria, on behalf of the Eastern European socialist States, said they recognized the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea as the sole legitimate Government of Kampuchea, a view shared by Cuba, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam. Democratic Kampuchea said it objected to the presence of Viet Nam at the special session.

#### Action at the 1980 regular session of the General Assembly

On 5 December 1980, at its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/56 by which it proclaimed the Third United Nations Development Decade, to start on 1 January 1981, and adopted the International Development Strategy for the Decade, annexed to the resolution. The text had been drawn up at the Assembly's eleventh special session in August/September.

Resolution 35/56, as recommended by the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, was adopted without vote. The draft resolution, as proposed by the Chairman, had been approved without objection by the Committee on 11 November.

Interpretive statements or statements of position or understanding regarding certain elements of the Strategy were made in both the Second Committee and the plenary Assembly. Those made in the Committee were annexed to the Committee's report to the Assembly.



Luxembourg, on behalf of EEC members, stated that the Community regretted that the availability of energy resources and the predictability of market conditions had not, in its opinion, been reflected adequately in the Strategy. Canada interpreted reference to facilitating developing countries' fullest possible access to scientific and technological processes, in paragraph 126, to mean that this would be in accordance with Canada's nuclear non-proliferation policies. Finland also stressed that nuclear proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be viewed as closely interrelated issues. France and the United States spoke in a similar vein. The United States felt that energy had been inadequately, even subordinately, treated in the Strategy, virtually ignoring the close relationship between energy and development prospects. New Zealand regretted the absence of a reference to recycling processes and, with regard to energy, of a reference to pricing and supply. Japan said paragraphs 34 and 126 did not emphasize sufficiently the importance of adequate availability of energy and predictability of market conditions.

According to Australia, Canada, the United States and EEC members, the rights mentioned in paragraphs 6, 32 and 126, relating to the principle of full and permanent sovereignty over natural resources, must be exercised in accordance with the principles of international law.

With regard to giving developing countries the opportunity to expand agricultural exports through the liberalization of developed countries' agricultural and trade policies, Japan felt that the concept addressed in paragraph 60 should be directed to trade policies on agricultural products rather than to domestic agricultural policies. New Zealand would have preferred a fuller treatment of agricultural protectionism. Norway pointed out that factors such as geographical location, climate and national/regional policies limited the extent to which agricultural and trade policies could be liberalized.

Finland and Sweden supported the general idea in paragraph 62 that existing sectoral agreements which hampered trade growth should not be extended and should eventually be eliminated, but felt that there might be situations where such agreements would be preferable to other forms of trade restrictions, such as import restrictions.

The United States said that nothing in paragraphs 67 or 72, referring to the 1979 Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations<sup>27</sup> and the 1975 Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation,<sup>28</sup> should be construed as implying United States support

for all features of those documents. Moreover, the international distribution of service industries, including transport and insurance, should in its view be determined by market forces, as was the structural adjustment of the industrial sector.

The Federal Republic of Germany stressed that commodity agreements should take into account the particular circumstances of each individual commodity; in respect of paragraph 61, it also felt that governmental interference with the commodity processing structure was neither expedient nor acceptable. The United Kingdom was in agreement and added that, where feasible, agreements should be cost-effective and of benefit to producers and consumers alike. Canada accepted the proposals in paragraphs 33 and 56 related to commodity agreements on the understanding that they would have to be concluded where feasible and appropriate.

Iraq said it interpreted references in paragraph 101 to donor countries which were to make efforts to double ODA as meaning developed countries.

Luxembourg said EEC considered that the burden of ODA expected of developed countries should be shared in a more equitable way, regardless of those countries' economic and social systems. This opinion was shared by Norway and the United States; the latter country, which did not accept the target, reiterated its view that ODA was not necessarily the most appropriate remedy for the problems of special categories of countries. The members of EEC also considered it inopportune to fix subtargets for ODA, as indicated in paragraph 146, since this could lead to inappropriate rigidities in ODA distribution.

Belgium and Luxembourg stated that an objective of 1 per cent of GNP mentioned in paragraphs 24 and 98 was unrealistic, considering the difficult budgetary situation they were experiencing. The Federal Republic of Germany also said it could not currently accept the higher objective in view of uncertain world economic developments. France and Ireland did not feel that the figure could be considered as an agreed international target; Italy said it should be taken into account only as a future indicator. Japan, too, had reservations on the specific time-frame for achieving the target, as well as on the 1 per cent goal.

On the other hand, Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden welcomed and said they fully accepted the target. Norway would have preferred that the targets be more ambitious with regard

<sup>27</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 560.

<sup>28</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 473.

to time-frames. Austria and New Zealand accepted the ODA target as an indicative one but, given current economic circumstances, saw little likelihood of expansion of their ODA in the near future.

In connexion with multilateral guarantees under paragraph 110, Canada felt that these were not necessary to enable developing countries to borrow on international financial markets, since such mechanisms could distort the structure of existing international capital markets.

The Federal Republic of Germany also said that it did not see any scope for additional debt-relief measures, since its conversions of loans into grants had already been substantial and comprehensive. Debt-adjustment measures referred to in paragraph 112 should, in EEC's view, be considered in exceptional circumstances, at the request of the party concerned and on a case-by-case basis.

Austria, Finland and Sweden felt that proposals in paragraph 113 to alleviate the financial burden resulting from price rises of developing countries' vital imports had not been sufficiently clarified. Canada said it could not accept that special and favourable criteria be applied only to protect countries in particular categories—an opinion shared by the United States and EEC. Troublesome ideas in that paragraph, the United States said, were possible differential treatment of certain IMF members, revision of how IMF regarded its members' balance-of-payments positions, and price indexing.

Australia said the IMF link between SDRs and development assistance proposed in paragraph 115 did not imply Australia's commitment to establishment of such a link. Canada and the United States were not convinced of its desirability; the United States was concerned that any such link might damage efforts to make SDR the principle reserve asset of the international monetary system. New Zealand also expressed reservations about some of the proposals for monetary reform.

Turning to the transfer of technology called for in paragraph 118, Denmark, on behalf of EEC, said it was necessary to distinguish between transfers which were the subject of decisions by the private sector and those relating to the public sector.

Luxembourg stated that EEC members could not accept the principle, defined in paragraph 128, of a precise target figure for the share of developing countries in world dead-weight tonnage. This position was shared by Australia, Canada, Norway, Sweden and the United States. Greece and the United Kingdom added that fleet expansion should be determined by competition within a free market. Finland ac-

cepted the endeavour but did not see the relevance of the time-bound percentage target, a view shared by Japan.

The United States said it could not agree, as recommended in paragraph 135, to the provision of conference and secretariat services for meetings if they violated the principle of universality.

Member States of EEC would have preferred that the mechanisms for regional review and appraisal of the Strategy, in paragraph 173, be more clearly defined.

Mexico, as well as Venezuela speaking on behalf of the Group of 77, agreed that the Strategy did not fully reflect the needs or expectations of the developing countries; nevertheless it was a step forward whose significance would depend on the commitment of Governments. The Philippines called for its implementation to be given political impetus. The Philippines and Venezuela, as well as Brazil, believed the text reflected the immobility shown by the developed countries during negotiations, compounded by interpretive statements or reservations. Brazil added that the text showed a perilous tendency to include development problems only within the overall picture of world economic problems, placing them all on an equal footing, which Brazil rejected, for it purported to eliminate the preferential treatment that developing countries must be given.

China also considered that the Strategy had failed to meet initial expectations, but was an improvement over the previous one; China called on all countries, whatever their economic system, to undertake its implementation.

The German Democratic Republic, speaking also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, characterized the new Strategy as weaker than the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order<sup>29</sup> and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.<sup>30</sup> These countries noted the absence of provisions such as those to ensure full inalienable sovereignty over natural resources and all economic activity, including the right to nationalization, the end of interference by foreign capital and multinational corporations in internal affairs, equal participation by all States in economic relations, and the inadmissibility of discrimination based on differences in social or economic systems. Further, the Strategy should have incorporated concrete proposals aimed at limiting the arms race, thus making available supplementary means for development, and pro-

<sup>29</sup> See footnote 17.

<sup>30</sup> See footnote 18.

visions on the right to compensation for exploitation and damage caused by policies of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid. Moreover, quantitative targets were calculated outside the context of national development programmes, and there was no consideration of the harmful consequences of the outflow of profits and trained personnel to capitalist countries and multinational corporations.

With regard to quantitative targets for assistance, the Eastern European socialist States said it was unjust to extend to them the demands and criteria addressed to developed capitalist countries. In addition, expansion of access by the developing countries to the technology of production of energy, including nuclear energy, must be in accordance with agreed international guar-

antees applied by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

#### Question of credentials

On 22 September, the Credentials Committee met to examine the credentials of representatives to the General Assembly's 1980 regular session. It approved a proposal by its Chairman, which recommended that the Assembly approve the Committee's first report setting forth reservations expressed by some members concerning the credentials of the delegations of Afghanistan (China, Haiti, Singapore, United States), Chile (USSR) and Democratic Kampuchea (Angola, USSR). On 13 October, the Assembly adopted the Committee's text without vote as resolution 35/4 A. (See p. 331.)

### Documentary references and text of resolution

#### Action by the Preparatory Committee

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Plenary meetings 25-37, 39, 44.

A/S-11/2. Report of Preparatory Committee for New International Development Strategy on its 4th (11-29 February), 5th (14-25 April) and 6th (2-20 June and 14 August) sessions, Headquarters, New York.

E/1960/105. Statement by Preparatory Committee Chairman to Economic and Social Council on 16 July, meeting 39.

E/1980/NGO/7. Statement submitted by NGOs on Roster and in categories I and II consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

Decision 1980/154, by which the Council took note of: (a) the report of the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy on its fourth and fifth sessions; and (b) the statement made by the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee, as orally proposed by Council President, adopted without vote by Council on 18 July 1980, meeting 39.

E/1980/3. Report of Committee for Development Planning on its 16th session, Headquarters, New York, 7-16 January, Chapters I and IV.

Decision 1980/162 (subpara. (g), by which the Council took note of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its sixteenth session), as orally proposed by Council President, adopted (subparas. (a)-(g) 2nd para. as a whole) without objection by Council on 24 July 1980, meeting 44,

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for full text of Council decision 1980/162.]

#### Action at the eleventh special session of the General Assembly

General Assembly- 11th special session  
Ad Hoc Committee of Eleventh Special Session, meetings 1-5.  
Plenary meetings 1-18, 21.

A/S-I/II. Report of Committee of Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 on its organizational (14-16 January), 4th (31 March-11 April), 5th (5-16 May) and 6th (23 June-4 July) sessions, Headquarters, New York.

A/S-11/5 and Corr.1, Towards new international economic order: Analytical report on developments in field of international economic co-operation since 6th special session of General Assembly. Report of Secretary-General.

A/S-11/5/Add.1, Immediate measures in favour of most seriously affected countries. Report of Secretary-General.

A/S-11/5/Add.2, Acceleration of transfer of real resources to developing countries: Conclusions based on some recent proposals concerning expansion of volume of resource transfers to developing countries. Report of Secretary-General.

A/S-11/5/Add.3, Economic co-operation among developing countries. Report of Secretary-General.

A/S-11/6 and Corr.1 and Add.1.2, Reports of organs and organizations of United Nations system on progress made towards establishment of new international economic order and obstacles that impede its establishment. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting reports).

A/S-11/7, Letter of 15 May from Norway (transmitting resolution relating to Third United Nations Development Decade adopted by Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 126th session, Oslo, 7-12 April).

A/S-11/8, Letter of 24 June from Denmark (transmitting communiqué approved by Council of Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development at its 518th meeting, 4 June).

A/S-11/9, Letter of 10 July from Yugoslavia (transmitting Declaration of World Trade Union Conference on Development, Belgrade, 22-25 April).

A/S-11/13, Letter of 12 August from Australia, Jamaica and Zambia (transmitting summary and conclusions of report by Commonwealth Group of Experts entitled "The World Economic Crisis: A Commonwealth Perspective," together with foreword by Commonwealth Secretary-General).

A/S-11/14, Letter of 15 August from Nigeria (transmitting Lagos Plan of Action for Implementation of Monrovia Strategy for Economic Development of Africa, Lagos Final Act and resolutions of 2nd extraordinary session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, Lagos, 28 and 29 April).

A/S-11/17, Note by Secretary-General (covering note transmitting Programme of Action for Second Half of United Nations Decade for Women and resolutions and decision adopted by World Conference of United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Copenhagen, Denmark, 14-30 July).

A/S-11/18, Letter of 21 August from Nigeria (request to extend invitation to address 11th special session of General Assembly).

A/S-11/19. Letter of 22 August from India (transmitting communique issued at end of ministerial meeting of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77," New York, 21 and 22 August).

A/S-11/22. Seminar on Effects of Existing Unjust International Economic Order on Economies of Developing Countries and Obstacle that this Represents for Implementation of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Geneva, 30 June-11 July. Note by Secretary-General (submitting report of Seminar (ST/HR/SER.A/8)).

A/S-11/AC.1/1. Statement by Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to Ad Hoc Committee of Eleventh Special Session, 27 August, meeting 1.

A/S-11/AC.1/2. Letter of 27 August from Jamaica and United Republic of Tanzania (transmitting text entitled "The Arusha Initiative: A Call for a United Nations Conference on International Money and Finance," adopted at South-North Conference on International Monetary System and New International Order, Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, 30 June-3 July).

A/S-11/AC.1/3. Note verbale of 25 August from Yugoslavia (transmitting Final Document of Second World Scientific Banking Meeting on International Financing of Economic Development, Dubrovnik, 26-31 May).

A/S-11/AC.1/4. Letter of 2 September from Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR and Viet Nam (transmitting declaration on CMEA contribution to achievement of goals and tasks of International Development Strategy).

A/S-11/AC.21/5. Letter of 4 September from Belgium. (Annex: Draft pact for interdependent growth proposed for consideration of international community).

A/S-11/AC.1/6. Note verbale of 8 September from Lao People's Democratic Republic.

A/S-11/AC.1/L.2 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3. Draft consensus text of International Development Strategy for Third United Nations Development Decade submitted by Chairman of Working Group I, introduced and orally revised by Pakistan on behalf of Chairman.

A/S-11/25. Report of Ad Hoc Committee of Eleventh Special Session, draft decision, as orally proposed by India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"), approved without objection by Ad Hoc Committee on 13 September, meeting 5.

Decision S-11/23, by which the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the consensus reached on the text of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, to come into effect and be implemented as from 1 January 1981, as recommended by Ad Hoc Committee of Eleventh Special Session, A/S-11/25, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 September 1980, meeting 21.

Action at the 1980 regular session of the General Assembly

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 22-33, 41.  
Plenary meetings 83, 84.

International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (DPI/689).

Report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Copenhagen, 14 to 30 July 1980, Chapter I A. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.IV.3 and corrigendum.

A/35/464. Note by Secretary-General. (Annex: Consensus text of International Development Strategy for Third United Nations Development Decade.)

A/35/506. Letter of 30 September from India (transmitting Declaration issued at end of annual meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Member States of United Nations be-

longing to "Group of 77." New York, 29 and 30 September). A/C.2/35/L.59. Draft resolution and Annex (Consensus text of International Development Strategy for Third United Nations Development Decade (A/35/464, Annex)). as proposed by Second Committee Chairman, approved without objection by Committee on 11 November, meeting 41.

A/35/592/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II). (Annex: Interpretative statements made by delegations on 11 November, meeting 41.)

Resolution 35/56 and Annex, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 83.

The General Assembly

1. Proclaims the Third United Nations Development Decade, starting on 1 January 1981;

2. Adopts the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution.

## ANNEX

International Development Strategy for the  
Third United Nations Development Decade

## CONTENTS

Section	Paragraphs
I. Preamble	1-16
II. Goals and objectives	17-51
III. Policy measures	52-168
A. international trade	52-71
B. Industrialization	72-80
C. Food and agriculture	81-95
D. Financial resources for development	96-114
E. International monetary and financial issues	115
F. Technical co-operation	116
G. Science and technology for development	117-125
H. Energy	126-127
I. Transport	128-133
J. Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries	134-135
K. Least developed countries, most seriously affected countries, developing island countries and land-locked developing countries	136-155
L. Environment	156-158
M. Human settlements	159-160
N. Disaster relief	161
O. Social development	162-168
IV. Review and appraisal of the implementation of the new International Development Strategy	169-180

## I. Preamble

1. In launching the Third United Nations Development Decade, starting on 1 January 1981, Governments rededicate themselves to the fundamental objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. They reaffirm solemnly their determination to establish a new international economic order. To this end, they recall the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order of the sixth special session of the General Assembly, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and the resolution on development and international economic co-operation adopted by the Assembly at its seventh special session, which laid down the foundations for the establishment of the new international economic order.

2. The adoption of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade was an important step in the promotion of international economic co-operation for development. However, the limitations of a strategy, when conceived within the framework of the existing

System of international economic relations, soon became obvious. Inequities and imbalances in these relations are widening the gap between developed and developing countries, constitute a major obstacle to the development of the developing countries and adversely affect International relations and the promotion of world peace and security. Midway through the Decade, the world community called for a fundamental restructuring of international economic relations and embarked upon its quest for a new international economic order.

3. The goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade remain largely unfulfilled. In addition, the present negative trends in the world economy have adversely affected the situation of developing countries and, as a result, have impaired their growth prospects. Developing countries have been hit particularly hard by the continuing economic crisis owing to the greater vulnerability of their economies to external factors. The present difficult international economic environment has particularly aggravated the special problems facing the least developed countries and other developing countries, particularly those in the special categories, where development needs and problems are greatest, and the poorest sections of the population. The stark reality confronting mankind today is that close to 850 million people in the developing world are living at the margin of existence-enduring hunger, sickness, homelessness and absence of meaningful employment.

4. The international economy remains in a state of structural disequilibrium. It is characterized by a slower growth rate accompanied by a continuing trend of high inflation and unemployment, prolonged monetary instability, intensified protectionist pressures, structural problems and maladjustment and uncertain long-term growth prospects. In an interdependent world economy, these problems cannot be solved without resolving the particular problems facing the developing countries. Furthermore, accelerated development of developing countries is of vital importance for the steady growth of the world economy and essential for world peace and stability.

5. The current difficulties should not deter the world community from the imperative to restructure international economic relations. The challenge of development calls for a new era of effective and meaningful international co-operation for development responsive to the needs and problems of the developing countries.

6. The International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade is an integral part of the continuing efforts of the international community to accelerate the development of developing countries and to establish a new international economic order and is directed towards the achievement of its objectives. These call, in particular, for equitable, full and effective participation by developing countries in the formulation and application of all decisions in the field of development and international economic co-operation with a view to bringing about far-reaching changes in the structure of the present international economic system on a just and equitable basis and the full and permanent sovereignty of every State over its resources and economic activities.

7. The new International Development Strategy aims at the promotion of the economic and social development of the developing countries with a view to reducing significantly the current disparities between the developed and developing countries, as well as the early eradication of poverty and dependency, which, in turn, would contribute to the solution of international economic problems and sustained global economic development, and would also be supported by such development on the basis of justice, equality and mutual benefit. The International Development Strategy is a vast undertaking, involving the entire international community, for the promotion of international development co-operation.

8. The development process must promote human dignity. The ultimate aim of development is the constant improvement

of the well-being of the entire population on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and a fair distribution of the benefits therefrom. In this context, a substantial improvement in the status of women will take place during the Decade. In this perspective, economic growth, productive employment and social equity are fundamental and indivisible elements of development. The International Development Strategy should, therefore, fully reflect the need for the adoption of adequate and appropriate policies, to be defined by each country within the framework of its development plans and priorities, for movement towards the realization of this ultimate goal of development. The pace of development in the developing countries as a whole should be accelerated substantially in order to enable them to achieve these objectives.

9. The primary responsibility for the development of developing countries rests upon those countries themselves. Effective action by the international community, however, is indispensable for the creation of an environment that is fully supportive of the national and collective efforts of the developing countries for the realization of their development goals. For their part, the developing countries will continue to place increasing emphasis on collective self-reliance as a means of accelerating their development and contributing to the establishment of a new international economic order.

10. The most pressing problems and deteriorating situations of the least developed countries require particular attention, and special and effective measures will be taken for the elimination of the basic constraints facing these countries and to ensure their accelerated development. Likewise, specific measures and actions will be taken to meet the special and pressing problems of the land-locked, island and most seriously affected developing countries.

11. Specific regional problems of developing countries, where they exist and are included in regional development strategies, such as the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, will also be taken into account through effective and adequate measures within the framework of the general policy measures adopted in favour of all developing countries.

12. Urgent action should be taken by all the members of the international community to end without delay colonialism, imperialism, neo-colonialism, interference in internal affairs, apartheid, racial discrimination, hegemony, expansionism and all forms of foreign aggression and occupation, which constitute major obstacles to the economic emancipation and development of the developing countries.

13. Full respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of every country, abstention from the threat or use of force against any State, non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and the settlement by peaceful means of disputes among States are of the utmost importance for the success of the International Development Strategy. There should be concrete progress towards the goals of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, including the urgent implementation of measures of disarmament, which would release substantial additional resources which could be utilized for social and economic development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries.

14. It is essential to mobilize public opinion in all countries, particularly the developed countries, in order to obtain their full commitment to the goals and objectives and the implementation of the present Strategy. Recognizing the important role of legislative bodies in contributing to realistic preparation and effective implementation of national economic and social development plans, the support of members of legislative bodies will be essential for the implementation of the International Development Strategy.

15. Organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system will assist appropriately in the implementation of the Strategy and in the search for new avenues of international co-operation for development.

16. Governments designate the decade starting on 1 January 1981 as the Third United Nations Development Decade and pledge themselves, individually and collectively, to fulfil their commitment to establish a new international economic order based on justice and equity. They subscribe to the goals and objectives of the Strategy and firmly resolve to translate them into reality by adopting a coherent set of interrelated, concrete and effective policy measures in all sectors of development. These goals and objectives and policy measures are set out below.

## II. Goals and objectives

17. The International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, as an integral part of the efforts of the international community to establish a new international economic order, aims at the accelerated development of the developing countries. In contributing to the solution of international economic problems, it will greatly help sustained global economic development and promote the achievement of the ultimate aim of development—the improvement of the conditions of all. It will involve and require changes in the world economy and in the economies of the developed and developing countries themselves; and it calls for institutional and structural changes in international economic relations. In an interdependent world economy, it is the responsibility of all Governments to contribute to the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Strategy. The experience of the 1970s clearly indicates that the goals and objectives of the world community can only be attained through a substantially greater effort in the 1980s than was made in the Second United Nations Development Decade.

18. Particular attention should be given to the need for accelerated development of the least developed countries and other developing countries, particularly those in the special categories, where the development needs and problems are greatest. Special and effective measures should be taken to alleviate their pressing problems and lessen the basic economic constraints facing them.

19. Accelerated development calls for a more equitable distribution of economic opportunities among nations. In an interdependent world this will be a source of economic strength. It entails changes in the patterns of global production, consumption and trade arising in particular from the industrialization of developing countries; it requires effective control by those countries over the use of their own resources; and it calls for changes in the framework of international economic relations so as to ensure the equitable, full and effective participation of those countries in the formulation and application of all decisions in the field of international economic co-operation for development.

20. Each developing country will set its own target for growth in the light of its particular circumstances. In order to achieve the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy, the average annual rate of growth of gross domestic product for the developing countries as a whole during the Decade should be 7 per cent and, in the early part of the Decade, as close as possible to this rate. This target and those derived from it are a broad indication of the scope of concerted efforts to be made during the Decade at the national and international levels. On the basis of regional needs, circumstances and patterns of growth, more specific regional goals may be elaborated in the framework of the regional commissions. Special efforts are required to ensure that the low-income developing countries attain the average rate of 7 per cent.

21. If the average annual rate of growth of population in the developing countries were to remain at about 2.5 per cent, an average annual increase of 7 per cent in gross domestic product would lead to an annual increase of about 4.5 per cent in per capita gross domestic product. This would double income per capita in developing countries around the middle of the 1990s. Such a growth in income is necessary if real progress is to be made towards raising substantially the share of the developing countries in world production of

goods and services and towards eliminating the growing gap between the standards of living of developing and developed countries. Such growth is equally essential if the people of developing countries are to benefit from development through expanding employment opportunities, rising levels of income and consumption, better housing and expanding facilities for health and education. Accelerated growth in the developing countries is also needed in order to support national policies aimed at achieving a more equitable distribution of income and benefits from development. Further, such growth will contribute significantly to a more balanced growth of the world economy.

22. An acceleration in the tempo of production in developing countries will require a rapid expansion and diversification of their international trade. For developing countries in general, exports and imports of goods and services should expand at annual rates of not less than 7.5 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively. The attainment of such rates of growth and the improvement of the terms of trade of developing countries will necessitate equitable participation of developing countries in international trade, *inter alia*, through improved market access for their products, and extending to them special and preferential treatment where feasible and appropriate, in the context of the general effort to liberalize world trade, particularly in their favour, and vigorous efforts to resist protectionism, as steps towards promoting equity in trade relations between the developing and developed countries. The industrialized countries will take fully into account the industrialization and development objectives of the developing countries when shaping their trade policies, in particular by continuing and accelerating the implementation of effective adjustment policies based on mutual benefit and dynamic comparative advantage.

23. The acceleration of production will require that gross investment reaches the level of about 28 per cent of gross domestic product by 1990. The developing countries, therefore, must fully mobilize their domestic financial resources. To this end, for developing countries in general, gross domestic saving should be increased to reach about 24 per cent of gross domestic product by 1990. The developing countries that have a saving ratio of less than 15 per cent should make vigorous efforts to raise it to 20 per cent as early as possible. The countries that have or will soon have a saving ratio of 20 per cent should raise it significantly during the Decade.

24. The rising investments and imports needed for an acceleration of growth commensurate with the attainment of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy require a substantially greater flow of financial resources in real terms to developing countries. In this context, recent major proposals made by heads of State and Government, and other important proposals to increase substantially concessional and non-concessional flows in real terms to developing countries, should be given urgent consideration by the international community. A major objective of the Decade must be to make possible in the context of continued changes and improvements in the international financial system an enhanced flow of financial resources on terms and conditions that are better attuned to the development aims and economic circumstances of developing countries. A rapid and substantial increase will be made in official development assistance by all developed countries, with a view to reaching and where possible surpassing the agreed international target of 0.7 per cent of the gross national product of developed countries. To this end, developed countries which have not yet reached the target should make their best efforts to reach it by 1985, and in any case not later than in the second half of the Decade. The target of 1 per cent should be reached as soon as possible thereafter. The efforts of developed countries will be greater, the lower their relative performance. Developing countries in a position to do so should also continue to provide assistance to other developing countries within the framework of this general increase to all developing countries, and in order to meet the most pressing problems and correct the deteriorating situation of the least

developed countries and developing countries in the other special categories where the development needs and problems are greatest, the flows of official development assistance will increasingly be directed towards those countries.

25. Efforts should be made to encourage an increase in net flows of non-concessional capital which is required for the overall financing needs of the developing countries, taking into account their national plans and legislations.

26. In order to create conditions more favourable to the development of the developing countries and the growth of the world economy in general, efforts to increase the responsiveness of the international monetary system to the needs and interests of the developing countries should be intensified through further reform of the system to be pursued and carried out expeditiously early in and throughout the Decade to the benefit of the entire international community. To these ends, the international monetary system should provide for the equitable and effective participation of developing countries in decision-making, taking into account, *inter alia*, their growing role in the world economy, as well as a symmetrical and efficient adjustment process, stability of exchange rates of international currencies, and further strengthening and expansion of the special drawing rights as the central reserve asset in order to ensure better international control over the creation and equitable distribution of international liquidity. In stipulating the conditions attached to the use of its resources, the International Monetary Fund will pay due regard to the social and political domestic objectives of member countries, to their economic priorities and circumstances, including the causes of their balance-of-payments problems. The international and multilateral financial institutions are urged to continue to expand and improve their lending facilities, and to create new ones where necessary, with a view to assisting their members, including in particular the developing countries which face balance-of-payments difficulties.

27. The persistence of inflation in the world economy, particularly in developed countries, impedes growth and development and renders the situation of developing countries even more precarious. The rate of inflation should be substantially reduced and its adverse effects should be mitigated as far as possible so as to help to ensure a sustained, increased and real economic growth, particularly in the developing countries. Rapid economic growth in developing countries will help rationalize productive structures and decrease inflationary pressures.

28. Hunger and malnutrition must be eliminated as soon as possible and certainly by the end of this century. Substantial progress should be made during the Decade towards food self-sufficiency and food security in developing countries so as to ensure an adequate level of nutrition for everybody. Agricultural production in developing countries as a whole should expand at an average annual rate of at least 4 per cent so that it will be possible to meet the nutritional needs of the populations, to enlarge the base for industrialization and the diversification of economic structures, and to redress current imbalances in world production. The share of developing countries in world exports of food and agricultural products should increase substantially. To those ends, developing countries should continue to strengthen the formulation and implementation of food and agricultural development plans within the framework of their national development priorities and programmes. These objectives should be supported by additional external resource transfers in the context of overall greater flows of financial resources to developing countries. An improved international framework for the agricultural development of developing countries is also necessary, including increased market stability, greater security of agricultural supplies and, in order to enlarge the export potential of developing countries, improved access for their agricultural products to world markets.

29. Developing countries as a whole should expand manufacturing output at an average annual rate of 9 per cent,

thereby making a significant contribution during the Decade towards raising the share of developing countries in world manufacturing production and laying the basis for achieving the target of a 25 per cent share of world production by the year 2000 as set out in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation. Industrialization should be aimed at meeting in an integrated way the overall requirements of the development of the national economies of developing countries. Manufacturing activities should be geared towards not only satisfying growing domestic demand and employment requirements but also, as a component of independent national economies, increasing the share of developing countries in world exports of manufactured goods. A fundamental objective of the world community is to achieve a system of trade based on a dynamic pattern of comparative advantage reflecting a more effective international division of labour. Far-reaching changes should, therefore, be brought about in the structure of world production, in the spirit of mutual benefit, so as to increase and diversify the production of the developing countries and create new sources of employment there. In this context, improved access to markets for products of export interest to developing countries and continued attention to the formulation and implementation of positive adjustment policies in the industrialized countries are important objectives of international co-operation.

30. The physical and institutional infrastructure in developing countries should be expanded at rates that fully support the rate of expansion of the economy as a whole, and adequate financial and technical resources should be provided for that purpose. Special attention should be given to overcoming the bottle-necks and constraints of transport and communication facing the developing countries, particularly with a view to strengthening intraregional and interregional links.

31. Due account should be taken of the positive role of the public sector in mobilizing internal resources, formulating and implementing overall national development plans and establishing national priorities.

32. In a growing world economy and without prejudice to the principle of full and permanent sovereignty of each State over its natural resources, the rational development, management and utilization of natural resources should be encouraged in order, *inter alia*, to prevent early exhaustion of finite resources and overburdening of renewable resources. It will be necessary, particularly for the industrialized countries, which bear the heaviest responsibility for the use of natural resources, to encourage new patterns of consumption and production.

33. In the field of raw materials, the agreed objectives of the Integrated Programme for Commodities should be actively pursued. In this context, international commodity agreements should be concluded and a more equitable distribution of activities related to the processing of raw materials should be achieved with the aim of increasing the location of those activities in developing countries. Developing countries should also acquire improved capacity to explore and develop their natural resources and to ensure closer integration of the sector in the overall development of their economies.

34. In order to create conditions more favourable to the development of the developing countries and the growth of the world economy in general, efforts for the development and expansion of all energy resources of the world should be intensified in search of a long-term solution to the energy problem. The international community will have to make substantial and rapid progress in the transition from the present international economy based primarily on hydrocarbons. It will have to rely increasingly on new and renewable sources of energy, seeking to reserve hydrocarbons for non-energy and non-substitutable uses. In view of the finite supply of fossil fuels in the world economy and the often wasteful and inefficient utilization of those resources, effective measures for their conservation will have to be urgently adopted and/or

improved, in particular by developed countries which consume the major share of the world's hydrocarbon production.

35. In view of the increasing energy requirements of the developing countries during the Decade and beyond, which will limit their ability to reduce energy use significantly without hindering their development, concerted and adequate measures commensurate with their development goals and their immediate and longer-term needs will be adopted by the international community. In this context, the exploration, development, expansion and processing of all energy resources of the developing countries will be promoted at a rate commensurate with their development objectives and adequate financial and technical resources will be provided for the purpose. The international community will devote serious attention to the effective implementation of the results of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy. Adequate financial and technical resources will be devoted to the development of new and renewable sources, to conventional forms of energy and to the adaptation of technology to the needs of developing countries. Developed countries should give or facilitate, as appropriate, the freest and fullest possible access to all energy technologies, particularly those related to the development of new and renewable forms. The problem of energy will be considered within the global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development, as agreed to by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

36. The strengthening of the scientific and technological capacities of developing countries is essential for their sustained and accelerated development. The international community will implement the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development principally in order to strengthen the scientific and technological capacities of developing countries, to restructure the existing pattern of international scientific and technological relations and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in science and technology and the provision of increased financial resources. Efforts will be made at national and international levels to enable developing countries to have easier access to the technology-including advanced technology-they require and to facilitate the transfer of such technology on a substantially increased scale.

37. The most pressing problems and the deteriorating situation of the least developed countries must receive special attention. In order to remove the basic constraints to their development and thereby transform their economies, efforts by the least developed countries themselves and by the international community must be immediately and substantially expanded. Measures should be focused on promoting a self-sustained process of development, on accelerating agricultural and industrial progress and on ensuring the development of human resources and broadly based participation in development. The international community will devote serious attention to the effective preparation and conclusion of and follow-up to the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.

38. The special and pressing problems of the landlocked, island and most seriously affected developing countries need to be met through specific measures and actions.

39. There is a close relationship between disarmament and development. Progress in the former would help greatly in the realization of the latter. Therefore, resources released as a result of the implementation of disarmament measures should be devoted to the economic and social development of all nations and should contribute to the bridging of the economic gap between developed and developing countries.

40. Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries based on the principle of collective self-reliance constitutes a dynamic and vital component of an effective restructuring of international economic relations. While the main elements of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries will be determined by those countries themselves, the international community should

accord high priority and urgency to supporting the efforts of developing countries to strengthen and implement their programmes of mutual economic and technical co-operation. Such programmes will contribute to reducing their external dependence and vulnerability, achieving equitable and balanced international economic relations and strengthening their role in the world economy, their self-reliance and autonomous growth and development.

41. Accelerated development in the developing countries could enhance their capacity to improve their environment. The environmental implications of poverty and underdevelopment and the interrelationships between development, environment, population and resources must be taken into account in the process of development. It is essential to avoid environmental degradation and give future generations the benefit of a sound environment. There is need to ensure an economic development process which is environmentally sustainable over the long run and which protects the ecological balance. Determined efforts must be made to prevent deforestation, erosion, soil degradation and desertification. International co-operation in environmental protection should be increased.

42. Development is an integral process, embodying both economic and social objectives. National development plans and targets of the developing countries should be formulated on the basis of a unified approach to economic and social development, which is essential for balanced development of all sectors of the economy, should provide for both accelerated growth and increased effectiveness of production and should fully take into account not only immediate but also long-term social and economic objectives of development of the developing countries. It is for each country to establish adequate national objectives for the promotion of human and social development within the framework of its development plans, priorities and resources and in accordance with its socio-economic structure and existing circumstances. The final aim of development must be the continuing increase in the well-being of the entire population on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and a fair distribution of the benefits therefrom. As part of the efforts to implement the International Development Strategy, the international community will provide technical and financial support to achieve those goals, in the context of an overall substantial increase in resources for development, paying due respect to the cultural identities of nations and peoples.

43. The reduction and elimination of poverty and a fair distribution of the benefits of development are primary objectives for the international community during the Decade. Great numbers of workers remain underemployed or unemployed. Many millions are illiterate. High infant mortality rates, poor housing and environmental degradation in urban slums and depressed rural areas continue to afflict the people of the developing countries. More resources for production, higher productivity and accelerated development are essential for progress towards higher and more equitable standards of living. These are continuing challenges to the international community, and Governments accordingly reaffirm their commitment to the broad aim of development.

44. The achievement of full employment by the year 2000 remains a primary objective. Intensive efforts will have to be made to increase the opportunities for productive employment, especially for the new entrants to the labour force, as this is expected to increase by 2.5 per cent per annum, and to reduce and eliminate the present massive unemployment and underemployment.

45. The international community recognizes the need for countries to continue to strengthen their implementation of the recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action. Consistent with the World Population Plan of Action, all countries should respect and ensure the right of parents to determine the number and spacing of their children and should, as a matter of urgency, make universally available advice on and means of achieving the desired family size.



46. The development of human resources provides a broad basis for development: it enhances the capacity of people to participate constructively in the development process. In this context, education is an important element, and the provision of universal education on the broadest possible scale, the eradication or considerable reduction of illiteracy, and the closest possible realization of universal primary enrolment by the year 2000 remain major goals of all countries during the Decade. A parallel and harmonious expansion of all levels and types of education is equally necessary, keeping in view the decisive role of education and training for national development and individual fulfilment.

47. The absence or shortage of trained and qualified national personnel often limits the capacity of developing countries to take full advantage of existing or potential development opportunities. The provision of the required trained and qualified personnel on a scale assuring national self-sufficiency in this respect would constitute an important contribution to the achievement of the development goals of the developing countries. The international community should provide adequate financial and technical resources to support the training of national personnel in all sectors of social and economic activities in the developing countries.

48. The attainment by the year 2000 of a level of health that will permit all peoples of the world to lead a socially and economically productive life is an important objective of the international community. Primary health care is a key measure for the attainment of this objective. All countries will broaden the access of the poorest groups in their populations to health facilities and, with the assistance of the international community, will ensure immunization against major infectious diseases for all children as early as possible during the Decade. Safe water and adequate sanitary facilities should also be made available to all in rural and urban areas by 1990. The reduction of mortality rates will be a major objective. In the poorest countries, infant mortality should be reduced to less than 120 per 1,000 live births. Life expectancy in all countries should reach 60 years as a minimum, and infant mortality rates should reach 50 per 1,000 live births, as a maximum, by the year 2000. Particular efforts should be made to integrate the disabled in the development process. Effective measures of prevention and rehabilitation are therefore essential.

49. The provision of basic shelter and infrastructure for all people, in rural as well as urban areas, is a long-term goal. A balanced network of cities, towns and villages is needed for harmonious development, for the emergence of mutually supportive linkages between industrial and agricultural activities, and for the adequate provision of infrastructure and services. Well-balanced programmes for the development of human settlements are necessary so as to provide greater benefits to low-income groups.

50. In pursuit of the objectives highlighted during the International Year of the Child, the welfare of children will be fostered. The essential role of the family in the balanced development of the child should be stressed. Efforts should be made to improve the living conditions of children and to eliminate child labour in conformity with the relevant international labour conventions; special attention should be paid to the large number of children under 15 years of age living in poor rural and urban areas.

51. Full and effective participation by the entire population at all stages of the development process should be ensured. In line with the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, women should play an active role in that process. Appropriate measures should be taken for profound social and economic changes and for the elimination of the structural imbalances which compound and perpetuate women's disadvantages. To this end, all countries will pursue the objective of securing women's equal participation both as agents and as beneficiaries in all sectors and at all levels of the development process. This should include women's greater access to nutrition, health services, education and training, employment.

and financial resources and their greater participation in the analysis, planning, decision-making, implementation and evaluation of development. Changes that will lead to the sharing of responsibilities by men and women in the family and in the management of the household should be encouraged. Institutional and administrative mechanisms to accomplish these objectives should be strengthened. All countries should give high priority to the objectives of mobilizing and integrating youth in development.

### III. Policy measures

#### A. International trade

52. All countries commit themselves to an open and expanding trade system to further progress in the liberalization of trade and to the promotion of structural adjustment which will facilitate the realization of the dynamic pattern of comparative advantage. The rules and principles governing the functioning of international trade will be kept under review so as to ensure the steady growth of trade under equitable and secure conditions. To this end, there should be more effective implementation, as far as possible, of the principle of differential and more favourable treatment, on a non-reciprocal basis, of developing countries in order to enhance their market access and to increase their share of world trade, taking into account their trade, development and financial needs.

53. As an immediate measure, the agreements reached in the multilateral trade negotiations will be promptly and fully implemented by the parties to those agreements. Steps will be taken early in the Third United Nations Development Decade to reduce or to eliminate existing restrictions on imports from developing countries. Developed countries will implement fully and adhere strictly to the standstill provisions that they have accepted. Concerted efforts will be made, particularly by developed countries, to reduce non-tariff barriers progressively and even abolish them, especially in the case of products or sectors of export interest to the developing countries.

54. Efforts will be pursued to reach an agreement on a multilateral safeguard system based on and subject to objective internationally agreed criteria relating to, *inter alia*, adequate testing of serious injury in order to provide greater uniformity and certainty in implementation and to ensure that the safeguard clause, if used, is not applied for protectionist reasons or to hinder structural change.

55. The Common Fund, as a new entity serving as a key instrument for the attainment of the agreed objectives of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, will urgently be brought into full and effective operation.

56. International commodity agreements, with initial emphasis on the core commodities included in the indicative list of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, should be concluded.

57. A framework of international co-operation will be established within the overall context of the Integrated Programme for Commodities for expanding in developing countries the processing of primary commodities and exports of processed goods, as well as for the increased participation of developing countries in the marketing, distribution and transportation of their primary commodities.

58. Additional measures for the improvement and stabilization of commodity export earnings of developing countries should be considered as soon as possible.

59. International organizations and developed countries and others in a position to do so should assist developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, through the provision of capital and technology and of training skills for developing, processing and manufacturing capacities and for setting up and strengthening finance, commerce, transport, various services and other infrastructures in developing countries to facilitate and promote their production and exports of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods.

60. Developed countries should exert their best efforts to improve access to their markets for exports of agricultural

products on a stable and predictable basis. They should accord developing countries the opportunity to expand their agricultural exports through a continued and accelerated liberalization of agricultural and trade policies. Urgent action will be taken in relevant negotiating forums to move towards the approval and implementation of proposals to bring about the reduction and elimination of barriers to trade in agricultural products, in particular in relation to those of export interest to developing countries, and thus to facilitate, *inter alia*, more efficient patterns of production. Developed countries will make their best efforts to adjust those sectors of their agricultural and manufacturing economies which require protection against exports from developing countries, thus facilitating access to the markets of food and agricultural products. The developed countries should exert their best efforts to avoid adverse effects on the economies of the developing countries while formulating and implementing their domestic agricultural policies.

61. In the context of the framework for international co-operation, measures should be taken, including internationally agreed programmes for research and development, in order to improve the competitiveness of natural products produced in developing countries with the synthetics and substitutes of developed countries. Furthermore, measures should be considered to harmonize, where appropriate, the production of such synthetics and substitutes with the supply of natural products produced in developing countries.

62. Sectoral agreements which result in hampering the growth in the trade of developing countries should be avoided to the maximum extent. Efforts should be made to avoid extending such existing agreements with a view to their eventual elimination.

63. The generalized system of preferences should be continued as an important long-term instrument for promoting trade and development co-operation and, in particular, for bringing about an increased share of developing countries in world trade. The international community reaffirms the importance of the generalized, non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory system of preferences for expansion and diversification of the export trade of developing countries and for acceleration of the rates of their economic growth. To this end, the preference-giving countries will implement fully the agreement reached by the Special Committee on Preferences of the Trade and Development Board at its ninth session. A comprehensive review of the generalized system of preferences should be held in 1990.

64. Efforts should be pursued and intensified by developed countries to take special unilateral measures further to reduce trade barriers facing developing countries in respect of tropical products, including those products in their processed forms, on a non-reciprocal basis. Those reductions should be urgently considered and carried out.

65. The International Trade Centre should be further supported by technical and financial assistance from donor countries in order to increase and strengthen its technical co-operation programme with developing countries in trade promotion and export development activities.

66. Socialist countries of Eastern Europe, in the context of their long-term economic plans, will continue to adopt and implement appropriate measures, in order to increase their trade with developing countries, commensurate with the trade needs of the developing countries, including in particular their production and export potential.

67. Developing countries will promote and expand trade among themselves in accordance with the relevant decisions taken by those countries in the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations, adopted by the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 12 to 16 February 1979, and in other international forums. The international community will provide appropriate support and assistance to the efforts of developing countries.

#### Invisibles

68. Measures will be devised during the Decade to encourage a more balanced international distribution of service industries and to assist developing countries in minimizing as far as possible their net outflow of foreign exchange from invisible transactions, including transport. Developing countries will expand their tourist industry. Developed countries will assist in this endeavour as far as possible.

69. The international community will take appropriate measures to help the establishment and growth of local insurance markets in developing countries where such potential exists. As regards those insurance operations that cannot be carried out without using external insurance services, it is essential that the terms and conditions of international insurance and reinsurance transactions are equitable for, and meet the needs of, all parties concerned, in particular those of the developing countries.

#### Transnational corporations

70. Negotiations on a United Nations code of conduct on transnational corporations will be concluded in 1981 and the code will be adopted expeditiously by all members of the international community soon afterwards, aimed at preventing with a view to eliminating the negative effects of activities of transnational corporations and promoting the positive contribution of transnational corporations to the development efforts of the developing countries, consistent with the national development plans and priorities of those countries. National policies which enable Governments to deal with and regulate effectively the operations of the transnational corporations will also be developed and pursued.

#### Restrictive business practices

71. The principles and rules for the control of restrictive business practices which adversely affect international trade, particularly that of the developing countries, and their economic development, approved by the United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices, will be actively implemented.

#### B. Industrialization

72. The rapid industrialization of developing countries constitutes an indispensable element and a dynamic instrument of the sustained self-reliant growth of their economies and of their social transformation. It is for each developing country to determine its own industrial development goals and priorities. The attainment of the targets for the industrialization of the developing countries contained in the present Strategy, aimed at, *inter alia*, raising the share of the developing countries in world industrial production in accordance with the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action, calls for far-reaching changes in the structure of world production. To this end, developing and developed countries will consider and adopt appropriate policies and programmes at the national, regional and international levels for the strengthening and expansion of the developing countries' industrial capacities as an essential element of their development process.

73. These policies and programmes include, as a crucial element, the redeployment of industrial capacities. This redeployment will primarily consist of the creation of new industrial capacities in developing countries, as well as the redeployment of industrial capacities from industrialized to developing countries on the principle of dynamic comparative advantage, in conjunction with structural adjustment, and taking fully into account the overall national objectives and priorities in particular of developing countries. This involves the transfer of financial, technological, managerial, personnel and other resources to developing countries, including the provision of the necessary training and expert services. While economic, institutional, social and other pertinent factors have an important bearing on this process, Governments, in particular those of the developed countries, should encourage and intensify the process by actively pursuing policies with a view to encouraging the continued reallocation of resources and

encouraging domestic factors of production to move from internationally less competitive to more viable lines of production or into other sectors of the economy. These policies should be accompanied, to the maximum extent possible, by increased access to their markets of the manufactured products of developing countries.

74. Attention will be given to strengthening the developing countries' industries as a means of independent and autonomous industrial development, working out long-term industrialization plans and programmes, including plans and programmes for the discovery, exploitation and more complete processing of natural resources; a balanced industrial development with heavy and light industries, basic industries, large-scale, intermediate-scale and small-scale production; and the establishment of agro-industrial complexes. Assistance should be given to the developing countries in forms which suit the interests of their self-sustained development.

75. The system of consultations established in the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as permanent activity will be strengthened, developed and made more effective so that it may make a substantial contribution to the industrialization of developing countries and contribute effectively to the achievement of the objectives and targets set out in the present Strategy as well as in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action.

76. Both multilateral and bilateral sources of finance should respond, while taking into account the priorities of developing countries, to the need for a substantial increase in the transfer of financial and other resources, including official development assistance transfers, as appropriate, to developing countries to support and reinforce their industrialization programmes. The arrangements for industrial financing should be reviewed early in the Decade, keeping in mind recent proposals with a view to strengthening existing international financing facilities, including appropriate ways to extend or modify those facilities and other measures required towards this end. The United Nations Industrial Development Fund should be strengthened and enlarged to provide a significant increase in the technical assistance necessary for accelerating the industrialization of developing countries.

77. As part of an integrated industrial structure, it is necessary to encourage, *inter alia*, labour-intensive, medium-scale and small-scale industries which are efficient and generate more employment opportunities. The use of appropriate technology and effective policies to increase investments for the development of human resources should be further strengthened and broadened. Industrialization policies should have as one of their aims productive employment generation and the integration and equal participation of women in industrial development programmes.

78. Industrialization policies in developing countries will require vigorous domestic policies supported by international assistance and investment. Those policies could provide for, *inter alia*, increased domestic investment, taking into account the role of the public sector in this process, measures to encourage domestic savings and mutually beneficial foreign direct investment and other sources of private capital. It is for the developing countries to set their own investment priorities and take appropriate decisions regarding admission of foreign investment and private capital in the light of those priorities.

79. Consideration should be given by all countries to environmental aspects of industrialization in the formulation and implementation of their industrial policies and plans. Donor countries, suppliers of technology and the relevant international organizations should assist developing countries, at their request, with a view to enhancing their capacities in this respect.

80. The international community will accord highest priority to measures, including adequate financial provisions, as required, for the effective implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa,<sup>a</sup> to be observed in the 1980s.

### C. Food and agriculture

81. Agricultural and rural development and the eradication of hunger and malnutrition are among the essential aims of the Third United Nations Development Decade. Developing countries, in the context of their national development plans and priorities, firmly supported by the international community, will take all necessary measures to accelerate food and agricultural production in order to improve national and collective self-sufficiency in food as early as possible. To this end, effective policies should continue to be pursued and invigorated in relation to the provision of appropriate price incentives, distribution of credit, the improvement of storage and transport and reduction of food losses, in particular post-harvest losses. In the efforts to achieve the 4 per cent average annual growth in agricultural production, particular attention should be paid to low-income, food-deficit countries so as to allow them to attain this level of growth as early as possible. The implementation of national policies should take into account the need to mobilize fully the domestic resources of developing countries. Adequate consideration should be given to the implementation of agrarian reforms as one of the important factors for promoting increased agricultural production and rural development in conformity with the national plans and priorities of each developing country. In accordance with their national plans, they will give priority to programmes for adaptation of institutional frameworks so as to allow wider and more equitable access to land and water resources, as well as effective management of forests, pastures, water and other natural resources in their national interests, with wider dissemination and use of new and improved technology, including greater use of fertilizers, improved seeds and pesticides, utilization of irrigation potential and the development of forests and fisheries. They will make the necessary efforts to develop and promote social and economic services and adequate public utilities in rural areas. They will expand non-agricultural employment opportunities in rural areas, particularly in industries related to agriculture. All countries will take appropriate measures, on a priority basis, to restore and improve water resources and the capacity of the land to produce necessary agricultural products. Extensive reforestation programmes will be carried out to prevent soil erosion, as well as to satisfy local needs for wood as a raw material and source of energy.

82. All countries will take appropriate measures, on a priority basis, to implement the conclusions and recommendations set forth in the Declaration of Principles and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, as well as taking fully into account the conclusions and recommendations made by the relevant United Nations bodies and organizations concerned.

83. In support of measures in developing countries to increase substantially investment in agriculture, donor countries and international financial institutions will take all possible steps to increase the flow of financial resources to the developing countries. The resources of the International Fund for Agricultural Development should be replenished on a continuing basis at a level sufficient to attain its objectives as and when recommended by its Governing Council, taking into consideration the increasing needs of developing countries for external resources, with consultations relating to the first replenishment to be concluded, on a priority basis, before the end of 1980. Furthermore, donors should commit adequate funds for local costs and should meet requests wherever possible for financial participation in recurrent costs of the implementation of development Projects in the agricultural sector.

84. Additional resources should be provided for the adaptation and dissemination of agricultural technologies and for the intensification of research into techniques that rely less

<sup>a</sup> Proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 35/66 B of 5 December 1980.

on costly inputs and to an increasing extent on renewable inputs. High priority will be accorded to strengthening the network of international and regional research, including research training institutions, agricultural extension services and the exchange of information and experience, and to improving their relationship with national research systems. Special attention will be given to the implementation of the results of research at the level of the people concerned.

85. The international community will support measures to provide agricultural inputs, especially fertilizers, improved seeds and pesticides, and efforts directed towards the prevention of food losses, control of the desert locust and control of African trypanosomiasis.

86. Urgent measures will be taken early in the Decade to establish effective world food security. To this end, world cereal stocks should be maintained at an adequate level, which has been estimated at from 17 to 18 per cent of annual work consumption. It is essential that concerted efforts be made to conclude a new international grain agreement aimed at evolving an internationally co-ordinated system of nationally held food reserves. As an interim measure, early steps will be taken by countries to implement, on a voluntary basis, the Five-Point Plan of Action on World Food Security of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the resources of the Food Security Assistance Scheme of that organization will be expanded. Bilateral assistance will be co-ordinated with the Scheme where appropriate.

87. Long-term measures are needed to step up food production in the developing countries, which is the only lasting way to obtain food security. At the national level and, in appropriate cases, at the regional level, developing countries should set up, as a complement to production policies, the facilities necessary for stocking, conservation, transport and distribution of food, to enable them to meet emergency situations, to reinforce the stability of their markets and to reduce avoidable post-harvest losses. In doing so, they should be supported by the international community by financial and technical assistance, as well as by food aid.

88. Since the Food Aid Convention agreed upon recently for 7.6 million tons falls considerably short of the target of 10 million tons, every effort should be made both to enlist new contributors and to increase the commitments of existing ones so that the new Convention can be renewed by mid-1981 with a firm assurance that the target will be the absolute minimum flow of assistance, even in times of high prices and food shortage. Urgent consideration will be given to a revision of the target, taking into account the estimated requirements of 17 to 18.5 million tons of cereals which provide a useful indicator of the overall requirement of food aid by 1985. This estimate will be reviewed periodically. In order to ensure continuity, the Food Aid Convention should be extended to three years, if possible, and should provide for a revision of the minimum target to meet growing food aid requirements. Efforts should be made by donor countries and international organizations to meet food aid requirements, especially in the low-income, food-deficit countries.

89. While considering annual requirements of food aid by 1985, estimates of 300,000 tons of dairy products and 350,000 tons of vegetable oil, which also provide useful indicators of annual requirements, should be taken into account.

90. Resources of the World Food Programme will be augmented and every effort will be made to reach the current minimum agreed target of \$1 billion for 1981/82 and the target agreed upon for each subsequent biennium during the Decade for this programme.

91. The International Monetary Fund should consider urgently, within the context of its financing facilities, the feasibility of providing additional balance-of-payments support for meeting the rise in food imports bills of low-income, food-deficit countries.

92. The target of 500,000 tons of cereals for the International Emergency Food Reserve should be realized immediately. All countries, particularly those which are not yet contributing to it, should make or increase their contributions to

the Reserve. The Reserve should be maintained at 500,000 tons. Early consideration should be given to proposals for strengthening the Reserve, including the possibility of making a legally binding convention. Any proposals agreed upon should, inter alia, make provision for increasing the size of the Reserve so as to meet future emergency needs.

93. The eradication of hunger and malnutrition calls for concerted efforts, national food policies, plans and commitments by Governments, as well as appropriate programmes on the part of the United Nations system during the Decade and beyond. A positive commitment to nutrition policies will require efforts at the production and distribution levels to ensure that requisite food supplies are available for those whose consumption of food is inadequate. A special national commitment to the nutritional needs of children should be undertaken. Donor countries are strongly called upon to do their utmost to ensure a high nutritional value of their food aid.

94. Special attention will continue to be given to the impact of food trade on the levels of food production in the world, in particular with reference to the economies of the developing countries.

95. In the context of integrated rural development, Governments will encourage rural industrialization, the establishment and strengthening of agro-industrial complexes, the modernization of agriculture, better integration of women in all stages of the production process and the ensuring thereby of increased production of food and other agricultural products, and employment for the rural population. Governments should encourage and support the establishment of agricultural co-operatives.

#### D. Financial resources for development

96. Developing countries will continue to bear the main responsibility for financing their development and will adopt vigorous measures for a fuller mobilization of their domestic financial resources. External financial resources, particularly official development assistance, constitute an indispensable element of support for the developing countries' own efforts. International financial flows, particularly public flows, should be improved and adapted consistent with the needs of developing countries as regards volume, composition, quality, forms and distribution of flows.

97. Bilateral and multilateral flows will be made on an increasingly assured, continuous and predictable basis.

98. A rapid and substantial increase will be made in official development assistance by all developed countries, with a view to reaching and, where possible, surpassing the agreed international target of 0.7 per cent of the gross national product of developed countries. To this end, developed countries which have not yet reached the target should exert their best efforts to reach it by 1985, and in any case not later than in the second half of the Decade. The target of 1 per cent should be reached as soon as possible thereafter. The efforts of developed countries will be greater, the lower their relative performance. Developing countries in a position to do so should also continue to provide assistance to other developing countries. In the context of this general increase and in order to meet the most pressing problems and the deteriorating situation of the least developed countries and developing countries in the other special categories where the development needs and problems are greatest, the flows of official development assistance will increasingly be directed towards those countries.

99. All developed donor countries should announce annually their plans or intentions, in the light of measures outlined in resolution 129(V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as regards an increase in official development assistance for the longest period ahead and, where possible, for a minimum period of three years. They should provide full information on their official development assistance flows.

100. The international community will give priority consideration to the immediate and urgent needs of poorer developing countries, in particular the least developed countries,

and in this context urgent consideration should be given to establishing emergency programmes of assistance to those countries. The measures of assistance and volume of the programmes will be determined, taking into account their present economic difficulties and longer-term development needs.

101. In the context of the general increase of official development assistance, equitable efforts will be made by donor countries with a view to doubling as soon as possible the flow of official development assistance to the least developed countries, taking into account the relative performance of the donor countries. All donor countries will give all due consideration, not later than at the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to be held in 1981, to the proposals for further measures to provide an adequate minimum flow of official development assistance, including those proposals for tripling the net disbursement of concessional assistance by 1984 and quadrupling it by 1990 at 1977 prices.

102. Within the context of this general increase to developing countries as a whole, specific efforts should be undertaken to meet the needs of other special categories of developing countries. To this end, official development assistance to these categories of countries will be increased substantially during the Decade, as appropriate.

103. The terms and conditions of official development assistance should be significantly improved. In particular:

(a) The current overall average rate of concessionality of official development assistance should be further increased. Official development assistance to least developed countries should, as a general rule, be in the form of grants and at high concessionality to other developing countries, particularly those in the special categories, which depend primarily on concessional flows;

(b) The official development assistance should, as a general rule, be untied. The share of programme assistance and local and recurrent cost financing in official development assistance should be increased substantially when necessary.

104. Furthermore, sudden and important deterioration in the external conditions of developing countries, beyond their control, will be appropriately taken into account in determining the concessionality and grant element of official development assistance.

105. All developed donor countries will continue to improve their aid-giving procedures, in consultation with the beneficiary countries, so as to reduce obstacles to rapid aid disbursements and effective aid uses, without any discrimination.

106. In the field of export credits, the needs of the developing countries should be recognized by developed countries. To this end, the export credit guarantee agencies of the developed countries should, as appropriate, improve the guarantee conditions, including in particular increasing the guarantee periods granted, within the relevant international arrangements.

107. Flows from international and regional development finance institutions should be increased significantly in response to the growing needs of developing countries, in particular of those eligible for concessional lending from those institutions. The policies as well as the resource base of the multilateral institutions should be reviewed in a regular, timely and co-ordinated fashion and modified, where necessary, so as to avoid any interruption in their activities and to ensure the expansion of their resources in real terms to adequate levels. In particular, the agreements reached with regard to the increase in the capital of the World Bank and the sixth replenishment of the International Development Association will be speedily implemented. Ways and means should also be considered to achieve long-term financing, including multiyear pledges of programmes of United Nations development assistance organizations. Special attention will be paid by all donors to timely and substantial increases in soft resources through multilateral institutions. The policies

of those institutions should further evolve so as to be more responsive to the changing needs and socio-economic objectives of recipient countries, in particular as far as programme assistance, including sectoral assistance, and local cost and recurrent cost financing are concerned.

108. Consideration should be given by the World Bank and regional development banks to ways and means of strengthening their lending capacities, taking into account, inter alia, the proposals to raise the lending-capital ratio of those institutions.

109. The World Bank should consider steps in establishment of a long-term financing facility to finance the purchase of capital goods by developing countries, taking into account the related proposal for a subsidy account for the poorer developing countries.

110. Non-concessional flows will continue to be an important source of development finance for many developing countries. Substantially increased transfer of resources largely raised on the financial markets and, without prejudice to official development assistance, through new and innovative means will be further explored in depth to allow action-oriented decisions. In this context, several approaches, including co-financing with private resources and other existing and possible new mechanisms, will be taken into account. Attention should be given, inter alia, to multilateral guarantees for borrowing on international financial markets and borrowing in significant measure under the guarantee of members of the international community, taking into account the possibilities of interest-subsidy mechanisms. The appropriate international financial institutions, in their consideration of new forms of lending as a means of channelling external resources to developing countries, should also consider greater reliance on programme or non-project loans. Direct private investments that are compatible with the national priorities and legislation of developing countries will be encouraged. Developing countries interested in foreign direct investments should make efforts to create and maintain a favourable investment climate in the framework of their national plans and policies. The access of developing countries to private capital markets should be improved, further facilitated and encouraged. New ways and forms of lending should be compatible with the development priorities of developing countries and should take due account of their debt-servicing capacity over the longer term. New approaches should be considered to ensure the growth and stability of new types of flows, including available funds in financial and capital markets. New ways and forms of lending should reflect the principles of universality and equity in decision-making. The proposal for a world development fund should be examined by the Secretary-General so that a report can be made available as soon as possible and submitted to the General Assembly at the latest at its thirty-sixth session for its consideration and appropriate action.

111. Negotiations regarding internationally agreed features for future operations related to debt problems of interested developing countries should be brought to an early conclusion in the light of the general principles adopted by the Trade and Development Board in section B of its resolution 165(S-IX) of 11 March 1978.

112. Governments should seek to adopt the following debt-relief actions or equivalent measures:

(a) Commitments undertaken in pursuance of section A of Trade and Development Board resolution 165(S-IX) should be fully implemented as quickly as possible;

(b) Retroactive adjustment of terms should be continued in accordance with Trade and Development Board resolution 165(S-IX), so that the improvement in current terms can be applied to outstanding official development assistance debt, and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should review the progress made in that regard.

113. In order to alleviate the financial burden of developing countries resulting from price rises in their vital imports, urgent consideration should be given by the international community, through the International Monetary Fund and

other relevant international financial institutions, to special and favourable criteria relating to the level of dependence of, and financial burden on, developing countries when they receive balance-of-payments support from those institutions.

114. There is a close relationship between disarmament and development. Progress in the former would help greatly in the realization of the latter. Taking into consideration the recommendations of the tenth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to disarmament, relating to the relationship between disarmament and development, effective measures should be taken, following disarmament measures, to use resources thus released for economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries.

#### E. International monetary and financial issues

115. The international community should work for stable international monetary conditions supportive of a balanced and equitable development of the world economy and the accelerated development of developing countries. In order to create conditions more favourable to the development of the developing countries and the growth of the world economy in general, efforts to increase the responsiveness of the international monetary system to the needs and interests of the developing countries should be intensified through further reform of the system to be pursued and carried out expeditiously early in and throughout the Decade to the benefit of the entire international community. The principal features of a stable, effective and equitable international monetary and financial system should include:

(a) An effective, symmetrical and equitable adjustment process consistent with high sustainable employment and growth, price stability and the dynamic expansion of world trade. An effective adjustment process, both cyclical and structural, must be accompanied by access to official credit facilities on terms and conditions adapted to the nature of the balance-of-payments problems of the countries concerned, taking into account their social and political domestic objectives, and their economic priorities and circumstances, including the causes of their balance-of-payments problems;

(b) The terms and conditions of existing International Monetary Fund facilities, including the compensatory financing facility, to be reviewed periodically to ensure that these facilities are adequate and adapted to the needs of member countries, taking fully into account the interests of the developing countries, in coping adequately with changing world economic conditions. In this connexion, the Fund should give due consideration to such characteristics as the setting of conditionality associated with the use of its resources, taking into account the causes of deficits, the lengthening of repayment periods, where appropriate, adequate level of assistance and its increase when appropriate and the need to maintain an adequate level of Fund liquidity. The Fund should conclude at an early date its consideration of mechanisms to reduce the cost of using the supplementary financing facility;

(c) Assistance to countries, particularly developing countries, with structural imbalance in their external accounts and consequent balance-of-payments difficulties, including immediate action to be taken to improve and expand collaboration between the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, particularly as regards medium-term balance-of-payments financing. Such action should improve the effectiveness and enhance the level of their support over the medium term for countries facing external cyclical as well as structural disequilibria and consequent international difficulties and lay the foundations for the achievement of high levels of sustainable growth and price stability. In this context, consideration should be given to the need for additional resources, the conditionality attached to those resources and the maturity periods involved. Consideration should also be given to measures to reduce the cost of borrowing for the low-income developing countries to improve their access to the balance-of-payments financing programmes of the International Monetary Fund;

(d) Over the Decade, a more stable, equitable and effective international monetary system, which should be sustained by and promote:

- (i) The restoration of high sustainable growth with price stability;
- (ii) The reduction of inflation, which imposes a substantial, real and financial cost on all countries, and a particular burden on developing countries, which have vulnerable economies; effective action at both the national and international levels should, therefore, be taken to bring inflation under control;
- (iii) A stable, yet sufficiently flexible, exchange-rate regime;
- (iv) Equitable and symmetrical treatment by the International Monetary Fund of surplus and deficit countries in exercising its surveillance over exchange rates and balance-of-payments policies;
- (v) Arrangements for the creation of international liquidity through collective international action in line with the liquidity requirements of an expanding world economy;
- (vi) The development of the special drawing rights as the principal reserve asset of the system; to this end, consideration will be given periodically by the International Monetary Fund to the allocation of new special drawing rights;

(e) The establishment of a link between the special drawing rights and development assistance which should form part of the consideration by the International Monetary Fund of the creation of new special drawing rights as and when they are created according to the needs of international liquidity;

(f) Provision by the international monetary system for equitable and effective participation of developing countries in decision-making, taking into account, inter alia, their growing role in the world economy.

#### F. Technical co-operation

116. In the implementation of the International Development Strategy, intensified emphasis must be accorded to the important role of technical co-operation in the development process. Technical co-operation makes an essential contribution to the efforts of developing countries to achieve self-reliance through its broad role of facilitating and supporting, inter alia, investment, research, training and development. Realization of the goals and objectives of the new International Development Strategy will therefore require a renewed emphasis upon technical co-operation and a significant increase in the resources provided for this purpose.

#### G. Science and technology for development

117. Access to and mastery of modern scientific and technological knowledge are essential for the economic and social progress of developing countries. Accordingly, high priority must be given to increasing the developing countries' scientific and technological capacities. The transfer of technology, which is of the utmost importance in this respect, must be encouraged and improved. International co-operation in those fields must be broadened and intensified. Special attention must be given to the development of technologies adapted to the specific conditions of developing countries.

118. Action will be taken by the international community to restructure the existing patterns of international scientific and technological relations affecting the transfer and development of technology. Developed countries should take adequate specific measures to give or facilitate as appropriate to the developing countries the freest and fullest possible access to technologies. To this end, all countries should take steps for the early finalization, adoption and effective implementation of the international code of conduct on the transfer of technology. Efforts should also be made to bring the negotiations on the revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property to a successful conclusion as early

as possible. The international community should continue to review the ways in which the industrial property system can become a more effective instrument for the economic and technological development of all countries, particularly developing countries.

119. In technology planning and policies, special attention should be given to sectors of critical importance to developing countries. They should also take into account the need to arrive at a reasonable balance between labour-intensive and capital-intensive technologies with a view to achieving the fundamental aim of maximizing growth and employment and satisfying special needs of developing countries.

120. To assist developing countries and to contribute to reducing the imbalances between developed and developing countries in research and development, developed countries and international financial institutions should support these efforts. Developed countries should increase substantially and progressively during the course of the Decade the proportion of their research and development expenditure and efforts to be devoted to the solution of jointly identified specific problems of prime importance to developing countries with the active participation of researchers and institutions of developing countries. Technologically more advanced countries should facilitate the acquisition by developing countries of skills, especially high-level skills, through international exchanges. Developed countries should intensify their support of developing countries' efforts towards greater self-reliance in the field of technological development by taking other specific measures recommended, particularly those in resolution 112(V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on strengthening the technological capacity of developing countries including accelerating their technological transformation.

121. In accordance with the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, developing countries, with the necessary support of developed countries and international financial institutions, will intensify their efforts to strengthen their scientific and technological infrastructure and develop their endogenous technological and inventive capacities, in order to enhance their capacity to design and generate new technologies as well as to select, acquire, apply and adapt existing technology, *inter alia*, through:

(a) Substantially increasing the resources devoted to education and training in technical, managerial and inventive skills, as well as to research and development, and directing those efforts towards the solution of problems in the areas and sectors of critical concern to those countries;

(b) Taking measures aimed at the efficient acquisition and optimum utilization of technology by establishing close and effective linkages between the generators of technology, productive sectors and technology users;

(c) Supplementing their efforts at the national level by initiating or strengthening such co-operative measures among themselves as exchanges of skilled personnel, information and experience through the establishment of regional, sub-regional and national centres for the transfer and development of technology.

122. All countries should seek to ensure that scientific and technological development will involve and benefit men and women equally and measures should be taken to facilitate equal access for men and women to scientific and technological training and to the respective professional careers.

123. Concerted efforts will be made by the international community early in the Decade to take comprehensive and effective action, as recommended by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fifth session, at the national, regional and international levels, aimed at minimizing the negative impact of the migration of skilled personnel so that such migration from developing countries will constitute an exchange in which the interests of all parties concerned are adequately protected. The international community should consider examining, early in the Decade, in the light

of relevant United Nations decisions, arrangements whereby developing countries experiencing large-scale outflows of their skilled nationals, which cause economic disruption, could secure assistance in dealing with the adjustment problems arising therefrom.

124. Substantial resources should be mobilized for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, established by the General Assembly in section VI of its resolution 34/216 of 19 December 1979, to support actions needed for the development of science and technology in developing countries. In determining the nature and level of the resources of the Financing System, the following considerations should, *inter alia*, be taken into account:

(a) The need for a predictable and continuous flow of resources;

(b) The need for substantial resources in addition to those that exist within the United Nations system;

(c) The need for untied external resources for the scientific and technological development of the developing countries.

The long-term arrangements of the Financing System will be brought into operation in January 1982, as agreed by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session. To this end, the study of the long-term arrangements of the Financing System should proceed expeditiously.

125. As provided for in the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, the development of the global and international information network should be expedited and, in this context, the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development should consider urgently the establishment of such a system. The existing information systems within the United Nations and other international bodies set up for the exchange of scientific and technological information, which are also serving as industrial technology data banks, should form an integral part of the proposed global network. The network should be designed to meet the urgent needs of the developing countries. Priority should be given to covering alternative sources of technology and scientific, technical, socio-economic, legal and other aspects needed for decision-making in the selection and transfer of technology.

#### H. Energy

126. Effective and urgent measures will be taken by the international community for the attainment of the goals and objectives in the field of energy, as spelt out in paragraph 34 of the present Strategy. These measures will include, *inter alia*, the following:

(a) All countries, in particular the developed countries, will undertake immediate measures to rationalize their energy consumption through, *inter alia*, conservation, improved efficiency of their energy systems, especially of hydrocarbons, improved energy management and increased technical manpower training;

(b) In conformity with the principle of the full and permanent sovereignty of each country over its natural resources, the exploration and rational exploitation of energy resources, both conventional and non-conventional, should be promoted in accordance with the national plans and priorities of each country. The international community should support and facilitate the effective participation of developing countries in the production, processing, marketing and distribution of those resources;

(c) To advance towards the development of indigenous energy resources of developing countries and the satisfaction of their energy needs, developed countries should facilitate the fullest possible access by developing countries to scientific and technological processes to enable them to develop energy sources, including nuclear technology for the production of energy in accordance with the principles set forth in General Assembly resolution 32/50 of 8 December 1977. In this context, developed countries and others with a capacity to do so, as well as international institutions, should

assist developing countries in preparing comprehensive assessments of energy needs, uses and resources and facilitating their planning and review of the energy needs implicit in their development goals;

(d) The establishment and strengthening of medium-term and long-term national action programmes on new and renewable sources of energy. For this purpose, programmes of development, testing and training co-operation between developed and developing countries with testing centres in similar geophysical and climatic conditions will be established and supported;

(e) Much greater participation by the international, national and regional financial institutions in the financing of energy projects, in particular those sited in the least developed countries, so as to bring about an increase in the flow of different types of resources;

(f) The improvement of the investment climate in interested developing countries so as to stimulate flows of foreign investment in the framework of their national plans and policies in the field of energy;

(g), Meeting the needs of energy-deficient developing countries through co-operation, assistance and investment in relation to conventional as well as new and renewable sources of energy. The United Nations system should strengthen its information services in the field of natural resources.

127. The question of co-operation in the field of energy will be dealt with within the overall framework of international economic co-operation for development so as to encourage and accelerate energy conservation and the development of world energy resources by, inter alia, facilitating and improving access to energy-related technologies, expanded energy research and development and increased investment flows into energy exploration and development.

#### I. Transport

128. In the transport sector, national and international action will promote the development of world sea-borne trade and other transportation systems and the increase in the participation by developing countries in world transport of international trade and, to this end, appropriate structural changes will be carried out where necessary. The international community will continue to take the necessary steps to enable developing countries to compete more effectively and to expand their national and multinational merchant fleets so as to increase their share substantially with a view to reaching as close as possible to 20 per cent of the dead-weight tonnage of the world merchant fleet by 1990. The Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences will be implemented by its signatories. Early in the Decade, the Convention on International Multimodal Transport will come into force, which will facilitate the development of multimodal transport operations by developing countries.

129. The international community will assist the developing countries in their efforts to expand their capabilities in ports and related inland transport facilities and infrastructure in the training of maritime personnel. It should also, where appropriate, assist in the development of their shipbuilding and ship-repairing capacities.

130. Developing countries will be enabled to make major advancements in air transport, particularly in air cargo transport, inter alia, through the increase of the air transport fleets and the development of suitable airports and related infrastructures. Particular attention will be given at the international level to the elimination of discriminatory and unfair practices, where they exist, in civil aviation which are detrimental to the growth of the air sector in developing countries.

131. The road and railway transport sectors, which are recognized as important parts of the physical infrastructure in developing countries, will receive considerable support from the international community in order substantially to increase and improve the road and railway networks of the developing countries.

132. The international community will give adequate support, to the extent possible, to regional co-operation in the

transport and communication sector, especially to the implementation of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, 1978-1988.

133. The international community will explore ways and means of increasing the availability of financing for the development of the transport sector.

#### J. Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries

134. Developing countries will pursue actively the promotion of economic and technical co-operation among themselves as a basic component of the efforts towards the establishment of the new international economic order which, as such, is based on co-operation among all States. In this context, they are committed to the effective implementation of the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance as well as to the programmes in those fields agreed at Mexico City, Havana and Buenos Aires and regional programmes, including the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, which was adopted at the second extraordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held at Lagos, on 28 and 29 April 1980. The implementation of these programmes in the 1980s would first of all help the developing countries, through their own efforts, to strengthen their economic potential, accelerate their economic growth and improve their position in the system of international economic relations.

135. On the basis of the proposals of developing countries in competent bodies, the international community will take measures to provide, as appropriate, support and assistance to developing countries in strengthening and enlarging their mutual co-operation, at the subregional, regional and interregional levels, including additional technical support, as well as conference and secretariat services for the holding of meetings in accordance with the established procedures and practices of the United Nations.

#### K. Least developed countries, most seriously affected countries, developing island countries and land-locked developing countries

##### 1. Least developed countries

136. As an essential priority within the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, the least developed countries-the economically weakest and poorest countries with the most formidable structural problems-require a special programme of sufficient size and intensity consistent with their national plans and priorities to make a decisive break from their past and present situation and their bleak prospects. Efforts must therefore be immediately and substantially expanded in order to transform their economies, to promote a self-sustained process of development, to accelerate agricultural and industrial progress and to ensure development of human resources and broadly based participation in the development process concurrent and consistent with equitable distribution of the gains of socioeconomic development. Therefore, the international community will take urgently the necessary steps to finalize and implement the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the least developed countries, which was launched by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fifth session in its resolution 122(V) of 3 June 1979. The Programme is to be finalized, adopted and supported by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to be convened in 1981.

137. To meet the objectives of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s, national plans will identify and cost major priority projects and programmes. The details for each country in terms of structural change in agriculture and industry, improved physical, social and institutional infrastructure, and improved performance in connexion with, inter alia, nutrition, literacy, health, employment and the development of human resources will be clearly specified. The



goals to be achieved will require greater efforts by the least developed countries themselves, together with a substantial expansion of support from the international community.

138. Every possible effort will be made to develop programmes that will enable each least developed country to increase its national income substantially-even doubling it in appropriate cases-by 1990.

139. To help the least developed land-locked countries to alleviate their geographical handicap, specific assistance will be provided for the development and improvement of a transit transport infrastructure, both administrative and physical. Similar specific assistance will be provided to least developed island countries for the development of their transport infrastructure.

140. The expanded planning efforts at the national, subregional and regional levels will be strongly backed by firm international commitments to expand resource flows to the least developed countries by substantial amounts. Commitments already undertaken will be implemented effectively, within the framework of an equitable sharing of effort, taking into account the relative performance of donor countries. The United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries will take note of those measures which have already been taken, and consider necessary further measures to ensure an adequate minimum flow of external assistance to each least developed country.

141. To meet the pressing problems of the least developed countries, the modalities by which concessional aid is provided to them will become much more flexible and responsive to their special needs.

142. In national development efforts, high priority will be given to increasing production and export earnings as rapidly as is feasible. The aim should be to make progress towards self-reliance and self-sustained growth by reducing significantly the degree of dependence on foreign assistance flows during the 1990s. The international community will strongly support such efforts through financial and technical assistance and through commercial policy measures.

143. To meet the special needs of the least developed countries, the international community will support efforts towards strengthening the technological and productive capacity of those countries, increasing their absorptive capacity by building up their infrastructure, particularly in transportation, communication and electrification and assistance in the establishment of comprehensive inventories of their resources and preparation of industrial surveys, supporting their full industrialization and full participation in the processes of redeployment and in the international consultations on industrial growth, including the system of consultations, strengthening their import-substitution processes and their manufactures-export performance, setting up joint enterprises under regional co-operation and preferential treatment of the least developed countries within international agreements for industrial products and processed commodities. Financial flows to the least developed countries will be substantially increased on highly concessional terms, *inter alia*, with a view to implementing these measures.

144. To bring about an increase in agricultural production and the structural transformation of agriculture in the least developed countries, the level of annual investments in land development, including flood control, soil and water conservation measures and the establishment of permanent crops, in irrigation, machinery and equipment, livestock development, storage and marketing, transport and first-stage processing of primary agricultural production will be substantially increased. Commitments of external resources to agriculture in the least developed countries will be raised substantially and in real terms. The agreed recommendations of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in this regard will be fully implemented.

145. It will also be especially important, in elaborating the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the least developed countries, to make maximum use of co-operation arrangements among developing countries, partic-

ularly at the regional and subregional levels. In elaborating their programme for greater collective self-reliance and economic and technical co-operation among themselves, the developing countries will pay particular attention to the special difficulties of the least developed countries and to expanding substantially support for the least developed countries as a further important contribution to the above-mentioned programmes.

146. Serious consideration will be given by developed countries to increasing substantially and in real terms official development assistance to the least developed countries during the Decade. The proposals made by the Group of High-level Experts on the least developed countries for the allocation by developed countries to the least developed countries of a minimum of 0.15 per cent of their gross national product as official development assistance by the first half of the 1980s, rising to 0.20 per cent during the second half of the 1980s, will be appropriately considered by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 1981 within the context of an overall increase in official development assistance with a view to achieving the internationally accepted targets.

## 2. Most seriously affected countries

147. The current world economic situation has given rise to deep concern at the deterioration of the economic and financial situation of those developing countries whose relatively weak economies make them particularly vulnerable to economic crises caused by sharp increases in the prices of their essential imports. The international community will consider extending relief and assistance to those countries which may be most seriously affected by the current economic crisis, bearing in mind immediate balance-of-payments and development needs. To this end, urgent consideration should be given to immediate relief measures in favour of those countries. Concrete measures will need to be urgently considered by the international community with a view to the implementation of recommendations agreed by the General Assembly on the basis of the Secretary-General's report. In the mean time, urgent consideration should be given to the implementation of the measures set out in General Assembly resolution 34/217 of 19 December 1979.

## 3. Developing is/and countries

146. During the Decade, further specific action will be taken to assist developing island countries in offsetting major handicaps due to geographical and other constraints. In order to lower their vulnerability to economic instability, every effort will be made by the international community to assist them in diversifying their economies, taking into account overall prospects for, as well as existing levels of, development.

149. Efforts of developing island countries in actively seeking foreign investment will be supported by the international community, including investment in their infrastructural projects, especially in the sectors of water, electricity, industrial estates and transport. The establishment of joint ventures and assistance in strengthening the capacity of developing island countries to negotiate with foreign investors should also be explored during the Decade. Their access to foreign markets will be facilitated by assistance, both technical and financial, in their trade promotion efforts and by the simplification of preference procedures, where appropriate, so that small administrations and enterprises can take full advantage of preferential access to markets where it is in principle available. Assistance will be given in the establishment of appropriate technical education and training programmes, including the areas of marketing and management.

150. Financial and other assistance to developing island countries by multilateral and bilateral institutions will be augmented as appropriate. Assistance procedures should be simplified to the extent possible.

151. The developed countries and international Organizations should be ready to take action to ensure that the full

benefit of general measures in favour of developing countries is shared by developing island countries.

#### 4. Land-locked developing countries

152. An integrated planning approach for the improvement and development of transit transport facilities and services will be encouraged, particularly through more effective co-operation between land-locked countries and the transit countries. Such co-operation will involve the harmonization of transport planning and the promotion of joint ventures in the field of transport at regional, subregional and bilateral levels.

153. The international community will give, in accordance with the priorities of the land-locked countries and accepted development criteria, strong financial and technical assistance support, through specific actions, in accordance with resolution 123(V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

154. In addition, multilateral and bilateral financial institutions will further intensify their efforts to raise the flow of resources to the land-locked developing countries to alleviate their geographical handicaps through diversification of their economies, giving particular priority to the establishment of industries and the development of natural resources.

155. In order to implement the above-mentioned measures, the international community, in particular the developed countries, is invited to contribute significantly and generously to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries. Those donor countries which have not yet contributed to the Fund should urgently consider reviewing their positions with a view to extending their full support to the Fund.

#### L. Environment

156. Because health, nutrition and general well-being depend upon the integrity and productivity of the environment and resources, measures should continue to be developed and carried out to promote the environmental and ecological soundness of developmental activities. Methods will be devised to assist interested developing countries in environmental management and in the evaluation of the costs and benefits, quantitative and qualitative, of environment protection measures with a view to dealing more adequately with the environmental aspects of development activities. This method will be developed taking fully into account the existing knowledge of interrelationships between development, environment, population and resources. To that end, research on these interrelationships will be intensified. The capacity of the developing countries will be strengthened to facilitate their making appropriate scientific and technical choices relating to environment in their development process.

157. Bilateral and multilateral donors will consider, within the overall financing of projects in developing countries, at their request, meeting the costs of taking environmental aspects into account in the design and completion of such projects. They will furthermore provide assistance, including in the field of training, to develop the endogenous capacity of developing countries to follow the methods enumerated in paragraph 156 above, thereby also facilitating technical co-operation among developing countries.

158. The international community, in particular the developed countries, will substantially increase its financial and technical support to drought-stricken countries suffering from desertification. In this context, support to the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification will be augmented.

#### M. Human settlements

159. The quality of life and the environment should be improved through, inter alia, the formulation and implementation of appropriate planning and development policies designed to ensure a better interregional balance between rural and urban development, as well as through the strengthening, in the context of human settlements planning, of measures to improve housing conditions for the most disadvantaged re-

gions and communities-access to services, land and employment-and, in particular, through housing rehabilitation programmes.

160. Developing countries will formulate policies for the provision of basic shelter and infrastructure. To this end, and so as to benefit from the multiplying effect of investment in the field of human settlements, countries will develop their construction industry, particularly for low-cost housing, support relevant financing institutions, stimulate research and disseminate findings on efficient methods of construction, low-cost design and technology for infrastructure, indigenous building materials and environmental protection.

#### N. Disaster relief

161. Recognizing the detrimental effects of disasters on the development of developing countries, the international community will take measures to improve and strengthen arrangements to provide developing countries with adequate and timely assistance in matters of disaster relief, prevention and preparedness.

#### O. Social development

162. Each country will freely determine and implement appropriate policies for social development within the framework of its development plans and priorities and in accordance with its cultural identity, socio-economic structure and stage of development. The necessary financial and technical assistance will be provided by the international community through, inter alia, specific international programmes to support the national endeavours of the developing countries in key areas of social policy. To this end, an important role should be played by the United Nations system. Each country shall intensify measures for the full utilization of human resources, especially for the training of national personnel, within the framework of its national plans and its present and long-term requirements for qualified national personnel at all levels and in all important sectors of socio-economic activity.

163. Countries will pursue the objectives of the reduction of poverty, promotion of employment opportunities and the provision of the right to work through enhanced economic growth and measures to ensure a fair distribution of the benefits of development and institutional reforms. As development requires productive and adequately remunerative employment, development planning will pay due attention to this aspect. Countries will seek policies to reconcile gains in productivity with increase of employment in the industrial, agricultural, service and other sectors of their economies as well as policies to promote improved working and living conditions in these sectors. Measures to that effect include access to land, credit and know-how, as well as an increase in training facilities adapted to the needs of the various sectors. The creation of producer co-operatives, including credit, marketing and processing, as well as consumer co-operatives will be encouraged. Countries will adopt effective measures to enhance the involvement of women in the development process. Likewise, measures for the benefit of youth will be formulated and adopted. Prompt measures will be taken to eliminate child labour in conformity with relevant international labour conventions and to promote the general welfare of children. In this regard, national development efforts, including policies, programmes and services that affect children, should be reviewed regularly with a view to extending and strengthening the basic services benefiting children, including water and sanitation, health, nutrition and education. International co-operation in support of these measures should be enhanced and strengthened.

164. Countries will formulate and implement education policies appropriate to their economic and social requirements. Each country will determine the balance between the necessary efforts and resources required to promote universal education, including the goal of free education at all levels, non-formal education of adults, cultural development and scientific and technological ability. Increased and equitable access to educational and training facilities will help to

reduce income inequalities and to enhance the capability of the society for economic and social progress. Particular attention will be devoted to the transmission by the educational system of the cultural heritage and of universal values of mankind.

165. To attain an acceptable level of health for all by the year 2000, countries will establish an adequate and comprehensive system of primary health care as an integral part of a more general health system and as part of a general improvement in nutrition and living standards and basic infrastructure for supplying such needs as safe water and basic sanitation. The development of appropriate health technologies, the provision of essential drugs, the prevention of the introduction of dangerous and hazardous drugs, the promotion of health-related research and the training of qualified health personnel at all levels, including highly qualified physicians, will complement the results expected from a multiplication of primary health care centres. Measures to reduce infant and general levels of mortality will include proper nutrition, education of parents, immunization of children and better environmental health. Countries will establish the requisite infrastructure and also introduce, expand and improve access to health care services and will strive to achieve the goal of providing health protection to the entire population, if possible free of charge.

166. Population policies will be considered as an integral part of overall development policies. All countries will continue to integrate their population measures and programmes into their social and economic goals and strategies. Within the framework of national demographic policies, countries will take the measures they deem necessary concerning fertility levels in full respect of the right of parents to determine in a free, informed and responsible manner the number and spacing of their children. The international community will increase the level of population assistance in support of those measures. In addition, due consideration should be given to the need for increased biomedical and social science research into safer, more efficient and more widely acceptable techniques of fertility regulation.

167. It is for each developing country to decide, within the framework of a unified approach to development, the possible content of a national programme for the development of its human resources. Such a programme would include the improvement of primary and secondary education for the entire population, which provide a broad manpower basis for future development, acceleration of community activities and the development of skilled personnel. On the other hand, the developed countries should place increased emphasis on co-operation for the development of human resources in the developing countries. They should explore the most effective means of extending assistance in response to the development needs in specific areas as requested. In this context, the use of the mass media, which will reach a broader section of society, can be an effective measure for the development of human resources. Assistance in the areas of extension services and teacher training will also eventually affect a large part of the population.

168. The important set of measures to improve the status of women contained in the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year, adopted at Mexico City in 1975, and the important agreed measures relating to the sectors of the International Development Strategy in the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women, adopted at Copenhagen in 1980, should be implemented.

#### IV. Review and appraisal of the implementation of the new International Development Strategy

169. The process of review and appraisal forms an integral part of the International Development Strategy. Its aim will be to ensure the effective implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and to strengthen it as an instrument of policy. The process will be undertaken within the United

Nations system at the global, sectoral and regional levels, and at the national level by the respective Governments, making full use of existing mechanisms and facilities and avoiding as far as possible duplication or proliferation of review activities.

170. The process will consist of systematic scrutiny, within the context of an overall review of the international economic situation, of the progress made towards achieving the goals and objectives of the Strategy and the identification and appraisal of the factors which account for shortfalls that may be countered.

171. This process should provide an occasion, in the light of this overall review, to see how the implementation of the Strategy can be strengthened and the necessary political impulses given and to carry out, if necessary, the adjustment, intensification or reformulation of the policy measures in the light of evolving needs and developments.

172. At the national level, Governments will, in accordance with their national priorities and plans, appropriately reflect the goals and objectives and the policy measures of the International Development Strategy in their policy formulation. Where necessary, the evaluation capacity, comprising also the statistical capability, of the countries concerned should be strengthened, including through assistance, upon their request, from appropriate multilateral and bilateral sources.

173. At the regional level, the review and appraisal will be conducted by the respective regional commissions. Development banks, regional and subregional groups and organizations could collaborate with the regional commissions for this purpose. Furthermore, the regional commissions should carry out, as part of their regular activity of preparing economic surveys of the region, periodic reviews of major aspects of development in the evolving development experiences in their regions.

174. The regional commissions should consider the feasibility of preparing action programmes to support the efforts of developing countries in the implementation of the International Development Strategy in their respective areas. Furthermore, the regional commissions, in conjunction with relevant United Nations specialized agencies and multilateral development institutions, might suggest ways of improving United Nations assistance efforts and enhancing their co-ordination in the context of the particular economic and social development needs of each region.

175. At the sectoral level, the relevant specialized agencies, organs and organizations of the United Nations will contribute from the experience of their respective sectors to the process of review and appraisal at both the global and regional levels.

176. At the global level, review and appraisal will be carried out by the General Assembly, with the assistance, as appropriate, of a body of universal membership, which would report through the Economic and Social Council. The process will take into account the results achieved at the sectoral, regional and national levels. The Committee for Development Planning will be invited to submit its observations and recommendations. The Secretary-General will prepare and submit a comprehensive report and other appropriate documentation in order to assist the process of review and appraisal.

177. Developed countries, individually or through their relevant organizations, are invited to transmit reports of their development assistance efforts in the light of the commitments undertaken by them in the International Development Strategy and in relevant international forums.

178. The process of review and appraisal should, based on an assessment as provided for in General Assembly resolution 33/201 of 29 January 1979, ensure that the operational activities of the United Nations system contribute effectively to the implementation of the International Development Strategy.

179. The review and appraisal will, at all levels, take into account the results of the global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development, the United

Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, the International Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, and of such United Nations conferences as effectively contribute to the implementation of the Strategy, as well as the results of relevant regional and interregional meetings. The agreed results will be incorporated in the Strategy by the General Assembly when and as appropriate, with a view to contributing to its effective implementation.

180. The first review and appraisal will be carried out by the General Assembly in 1984, on which occasion a decision as to the timing of a subsequent review or reviews will be taken.

### Global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development

In 1980, despite numerous consultations in a variety of meetings in the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174<sup>31</sup> and by the General Assembly at two sessions- its eleventh special (August/September) session and, immediately afterwards, its 1980 regular (September/December) session-no agreement was reached on launching global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development.

During the 1980 sessions of the Committee of the Whole, several delegations introduced draft agendas and made suggestions on procedures and a time-frame for the negotiations. These proposals were considered by the Assembly's Ad Hoc Committee of the Eleventh Special Session which, on 13 September, informed the Assembly that, with the exception of three delegations, all Committee members had accepted a text proposed by the "Group of 77" developing countries as the procedural framework for the negotiations and, on 15 September, the Assembly decided to transmit all relevant documents to its 1980 regular session, which opened the following day.

During this session, the President of the Assembly established an informal consultative group and, on 17 December, he announced that, although progress had been made in the ensuing discussions, no text on procedures and agenda had been agreed upon. Subsequently, the Assembly requested him to continue consultations on the launching of global negotiations and to report to its resumed session on 15 January 1981. On that date, he was again requested to pursue the consultations and report to the Assembly at a later, unspecified date.

#### Report of the Committee of the Whole

The intersessional Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 was created in 1977 to act as a focal point in negotiations towards the establishment of a new international economic order, and designated by the Assembly, in resolution 34/138 of 14

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

Shaping Accelerated Development and International Changes. Views and Recommendations of the Committee for Development Planning relating to the International Development Decade. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.II.A.4 and corrigendum.

A/C.2/35/6. Decision 34/447 on restrictive business practices. Note by Secretariat. (Annex: Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for Control of Restrictive Business Practices (TD/RBP/CONF.10).)

TD/B/802. Report of Special Committee on Preferences on its 9th session, Geneva, 27 May-4 June, Annex I (resolution 6(IX)).

December 1979,<sup>32</sup> to act also as the preparatory committee for global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development to be launched at the eleventh special session of the Assembly in August/September 1980.

During 1980, the Committee held an organizational session from 14 to 16 January and three substantive sessions (31 March to 11 April, 5 to 16 May and 23 June to 4 July), all at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

At its January session, the Committee agreed that its work should be as flexible as possible and that additional consultations would take place prior to the convening of the March/April session.

The three substantive sessions of the Committee were devoted primarily to consideration of an agenda, procedures and time-frame for the global negotiations, to be conducted under two Assembly resolutions of 14 December 1979,<sup>33</sup> and major issues in the fields of raw materials, energy, trade, development, and money and finance. In addition to formal meetings, informal consultations were held in an open-ended negotiating group and other informal meetings to consider proposals submitted on these items.

At its June/July session, the Committee conducted its work primarily as an open-ended drafting group, in closed meetings. At that session, the issues of procedures and a time-frame for the negotiations were considered at six informal group meetings composed of representatives of States or groups that had submitted written proposals on those issues. However, the Committee reported that no agreement was reached on a number of fundamental issues on agenda and procedures.

Working papers containing proposals of the Group of 77 developing countries and member States of the European Economic Community

<sup>31</sup>See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 393, resolution 32/174 of 19 December 1977.

<sup>32</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 468, resolution 34/138

<sup>33</sup>Ibid., resolutions 34/138 and 34/139.

(EEC) were presented by India and Italy, respectively. In addition, working papers were submitted by Japan, Norway, Switzerland and the United States, and written statements of position by all the above States or groups (except Switzerland), as well as by Austria, China, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the Ukrainian SSR, on behalf of the Eastern European States and Mongolia, were presented to the Committee.

The Committee regretted to have to report to the Assembly's eleventh special session that it had been unable to agree on proposals for the agenda, procedures and time-frame for global negotiations. The Committee annexed to its report to the Assembly all the written proposals and statements made during its sessions.

Though the concept of global negotiations and the necessity for concerted action were generally acknowledged, there were significant differences as to the proposed related procedures, agenda and objectives.

With regard to procedures and objectives, the Group of 77 proposed that a universal conference be convened at United Nations Headquarters from 5 January to 11 September 1981 to ensure a simultaneous, coherent and integrated approach to all issues under negotiation; the result should be a "package agreement," encompassing the major agenda issues defined in Assembly resolution 34/138, to which all participating States would be committed. The Group of 77 also suggested that the conference might create ad hoc groups to facilitate negotiation of the elements of the package.

In EEC's opinion, a central body should be established at Headquarters, open to all States; negotiations would commence in January 1981, be concluded before the Assembly's 1981 regular session and result in a consensus global agreement. General recommendations might be made to existing specialized bodies to the extent that they referred to the work of these bodies, while special measures should be made to ensure that the secretariats of the United Nations system might contribute to the negotiations.

The United States favoured extension of the Committee of the Whole as the central oversight body for the negotiations, open to all nations, to take place in United Nations specialized forums meeting from January to September 1981, though not necessarily in New York.

For Norway, the central negotiating body would be a conference with negotiating powers of its own. Norway saw difficulties in a package agreement if the specialized agencies were excluded from the negotiations, which would take place in a three-phase United Nations conference: conceptual four to five weeks), negotiating (eight to nine months) and concluding (six to

eight weeks from the beginning of January 1982). Austria felt that these proposals appeared to be the most promising starting-point for a meeting of minds.

Japan agreed that the central body be a United Nations conference with a limited time period, open to all States; it suggested that this body establish a sub-committee on energy and other sub-committees to monitor the progress of negotiations in other, existing forums.

China also favoured a central body with the highest authority, although it did not preclude contributions from existing bodies.

Switzerland thought that the central body should be responsible for formulating specific interrelated objectives for subsequent stock-taking.

With regard to an agenda, the Group of 77 proposed including a call for more rapid development of the developing countries and for restructuring international economic relations, with special attention to the particular problems and needs of the least developed, land-locked, island and other developing countries most seriously affected by the world economic crisis. According to the Group, major issues in the fields of raw materials, energy, trade, development, and money and finance would be covered.

According to the United States, a notable omission from the Group's proposal was the need for national efforts by individual countries to improve their own development and self-reliance.

The main items for the agenda suggested by EEC encompassed the areas of food, energy and external balances.

The United States felt that EEC's agenda reflected the best potential for mutual benefit. However, in the United States view, greater emphasis should be given to the role of agricultural trade in economic development; since there were close relationships among world food needs, global energy requirements, development, other international economic issues and world population pressures, it proposed consideration of demographic issues. The United States also proposed an agenda item to cover the impact of population on economic growth and development and said it wished to select, from an agreed agenda, items on which there might be a consensus for an early action programme for the global round, with the remaining items being dealt with on the basis of agreed priorities. Neutral wording of a comprehensive agenda was both desirable and possible, according to the United States, and it would also accept a preamble or chapeau for the global negotiations setting out their importance.

Switzerland's approach to the agenda was thematic and problem-oriented rather than sector-oriented.

In a statement of position at the end of the June/July session of the Committee of the Whole, India, on behalf of the Group of 77, accused the developed countries of using stalling tactics: when formulations were arrived at in the negotiating group, it said, those countries had invariably suggested further changes to weaken the text. India stated that, though the developed countries had conceded that export earnings of developing countries needed to be protected from inflation or exchange-rate fluctuations, that goal had not been accepted as a negotiable objective. The developed countries had admitted that there should be greater access to their markets for developing countries' products but refused to acknowledge that protectionism existed, India said. It added that, though rapid industrialization and concomitant restructuring was recognized as a desirable goal and vehicle of development, the whole concept became unacceptable when it came to including it in the agenda. The vague proposals of the Western industrialized countries seemed to suggest that they were trying to halt or reverse the transfer of resources and, on the questions of supply, demand and price of energy, the formulations lumped together all countries without regard for the special and urgent problems of the developing nations, India said.

Developed countries also seemed determined to keep current institutional arrangements and decision-making processes intact, India continued. Those countries had also argued that global round problems were so technical that they required the attention of specialized forums, but when it was suggested that technical experts be sent to the central forum, the autonomy of the specialized agencies was raised.

Italy, on behalf of EEC, said that with regard to raw materials EEC's proposals dealt with the problem from a broader angle-increasing developing countries' export earnings-and in this context EEC had suggested development of natural resources. With regard to energy, a number of questions needed to be settled, such as growing requirements of the international community, particularly of the developing countries, and downstream activities. The predictability of energy supply, demand and prices was, in EEC's opinion, a fundamental topic for a balanced agenda.

Concerning development, EEC attached great importance to proposals on food security-storage, transport and distribution policies of developing countries, stability of markets, supply of essential food products to developing countries, and an international emergency food reserve. The Community felt that industrialization and trade were fully covered under an agenda item on "external balances" and it was prepared to

accept the Group of 77's wording on these topics on the understanding that those points which had prevented the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization from reaching a consensus would be omitted (see p. 648). It should also be possible to obtain rapprochement on the transfer of technology, and find wording to reflect agreement reached on international action to benefit the least developed countries in line with United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolution 122(V) of 3 June 1979,<sup>34</sup> Italy said.

Turning to financial and monetary matters, which in EEC's view were closely linked to procedure, Italy said that agreement on official development assistance was near. For non-concessional flows, EEC had proposed a text covering recycling, direct investment, co-financing and access to capital markets. It was also prepared to include indebtedness in the negotiations, but was pressing for wording which would not prejudice the final outcome. With the same aim in mind, EEC had proposed that contributions by the international financial institutions to the adjustment programmes be discussed.

Japan felt that the Assembly had asked the Committee of the Whole simply to select the agenda issues of five areas, based on resolution 34/138; it went beyond the Committee's mandate to give direction or prejudice the global negotiations, which should be decided by the negotiations themselves. A decision on procedure would determine the structure of the negotiations, according to Japan, and more serious attention should be paid to the nature of the package agreement.

Sweden stated that, after discussions at the Assembly's special session, everyone must have a clearer picture of the issues to be negotiated in order that the global round be finalized within the time-space envisaged; very few Governments had defined their positions or knew what they wished to obtain. Sweden added that, once the relationship between the global round and the specialized agencies was determined, it did not think there would be any difficulty on agreeing on a wording under monetary issues.

Turkey and Spain stressed their opposition to the limited-membership groups established during the Committee's sessions which dealt with matters of crucial importance to all. Such practices were inimical to the spirit of universality, Turkey said, and it observed that the Committee did not go into details of the crucial items of the agenda in conjunction with their procedural aspects, but remained at the level of broad generalizations. Monetary questions should be

<sup>34</sup> Ibid., p. 568.

taken up by the central forum as far as they were affected by energy or vice versa; in this respect, Turkey did not preclude a decentralized approach when issues fell entirely within the jurisdiction of the specialized agencies.

The Ukrainian SSR, on behalf also of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and the USSR, said they did not object to the holding of global negotiations and in principle supported the Group of 77's agenda proposals. The solution to the problems was not one of creating new organs or different forums for negotiations. The substance of the problem was the political position of the principal participants, primarily the developed countries.

Action at the eleventh special session of the General Assembly

During the general debate at the General Assembly's eleventh special session, continuing world economic problems, the growing interdependence of national economies and the need to establish a new type of relationship between developing and industrialized countries were widely recognized as major factors underlining the urgent necessity of negotiations of a global nature between North and South.

Opening the debate, the President of the Assembly said he did not believe that there was any viable alternative to the proposed negotiations, which could be meaningful only if the various groups of countries confronted the imperative of an evolving international co-operation that recognized the interdependence of problems in the fields of raw materials, energy, trade, development, and money and finance, as stipulated by the Assembly in resolution 34/138.

The Secretary-General noted that the preparatory process towards global negotiations had yielded some positive results, for example the general consensus that simultaneous and action-oriented negotiations would contribute to the solution of international problems and that such negotiations should cover both structural and current issues. Therefore, the current session should at least resolve the questions of agenda and procedure, he said.

There were differing opinions as to why the Committee of the Whole had become deadlocked on the questions of agenda and procedure.

The Chairman of the Committee stated that responsibility for lack of agreement lay with States which held the steering wheel of the world economy. Although members remained far apart on several crucial items, there was general agreement that global negotiations should be held and a central body established. The real problems arose, he said, when the Committee dis-

cussed the character and nature of the negotiations; it had become clear that agenda and everything else depended on their character. He deplored the lack of mutual confidence shown and added that, although some developed countries had suggested flexible and helpful proposals, it was the developing countries which were ready to make considerable concessions.

The developing countries held that lack of agreement in the Committee was due to the developed countries' failure to abide by Assembly resolution 34/138 calling for the new round of negotiations to include issues in the five areas of raw materials, energy, trade, development, and money and finance. By that resolution, the Assembly had also decided that the negotiations should proceed in a coherent, integrated fashion, without isolating one area from another; thus the centrality of the Assembly should not be controversial, the Chairman said.

According to Tunisia, the Group of 77's expressed willingness to exclude some agenda items in order to avoid duplication with ongoing dialogues and its flexibility on procedural matters had not been favourably received by the developed countries, which seemed determined to maintain the status quo. El Salvador said tentative concessions by the Group of 77 had been met only by further demands from the developed countries. A number of delegations, including Cyprus, Guinea, Jamaica, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Suriname, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates and the United Republic of Tanzania, accused the developed countries of a lack of political will.

The Philippines and Rwanda saw the beginnings of consensus through current international dialogue. Democratic Yemen called for regional negotiations to support those at the global level, a call repeated by Cuba.

Iraq, Oman and Uruguay were among those which pointed out that resolution 34/138 had stipulated that the global negotiations should include major issues in the five main areas. Brazil added that although the Group of 77's draft agenda, submitted in the Committee of the Whole, had been limited to issues in those five areas, it had been deemed too broad. Chile and Thailand referred to the consensus on global discussion of the various subjects at the time of adoption of resolution 34/138. An agenda encompassing food, energy and balance-of-payments problems was, according to Zaire, contrary to that resolution. Madagascar shared this view and termed the developed countries' text sectoral and subject-oriented. Algeria and Ecuador thought the negotiations could not adapt themselves to a piecemeal approach. Mozambique was convinced that only through dealing

with agenda items in an integrated and consistent manner would a package agreement, binding on all Member States, be arrived at.

Benin said that to seek to give preference to certain agenda items or to undertake short-term actions would be to avoid the true problems facing humanity. Nicaragua and Tunisia also felt that the developed countries were concerned only about current economic problems. Tunisia added that those countries favoured a decentralized approach which meant scattering the issues among the specialized agencies and thereby stripping the global round of any meaning or scope.

Lebanon considered it important that the negotiations encompass issues in the field of food and agriculture, such as world food security, food aid, international emergency food reserves and an international grains agreement. Egypt stressed that early agreement which might be reached in specific areas should not be a substitute for more fundamental solutions, but an encouragement to further co-operation.

Algeria stated that the non-discriminatory participation of all States in the negotiating and decision-making process was essential, a position held also by Mali and Sierra Leone. Algeria could not conceive of genuine global negotiations which excluded the important area of the world monetary and financial system. Sri Lanka felt that, if the developed countries acknowledged that protection of the real value of the financial assets and exports of the developing countries and the financing of their deficits were two sides of the same coin, the stage would be set for detailed talks. Yugoslavia held a similar view.

Somalia called for an all-out effort by countries of both North and South to negotiate the modalities for the transfer of resources. Madagascar and the Sudan also called for greater North-South co-operation.

Mexico referred to a joint decision by Mexico and Venezuela to establish a programme of energy co-operation for the countries of Central America and the Caribbean, aimed at meeting the oil-import requirements of the area, and said it was important to ensure consideration of such decisions during the global round.

The United Arab Emirates said that attempts by developed countries to discuss oil prices separately from raw materials and manufactured goods were unjust and unrealistic.

Botswana stressed that the new round must cover elements not covered in other international forums. For Zambia, it was crucial that negotiations be conducted within the framework of the United Nations system without prejudice to the specialized forums. Ghana, Guyana and the

United Republic of Tanzania were among those which would have preferred that the specialized agencies play only a supporting role in the negotiations. The United Republic of Cameroon said the agencies should be called on for technical assistance, while Morocco stressed that the General Assembly was the only body where a consensus might be achieved. Honduras felt that sectoral negotiations were necessary at a certain stage, but co-ordination and centralization were needed to bring about a successful conclusion.

Indonesia urged that the negotiations take the form of a package agreement, a view shared by Egypt. For this agreement, according to Israel, there would be a principal body controlling overall supervision of the negotiations which, at the final stage, would be charged with consolidation of all acceptable elements.

Turkey said that issues which, under international law, came within the jurisdiction of the agencies should be negotiated by them, with the central body co-ordinating the results into a final document. Argentina also felt the final package could contain commitments for the solution of questions that had been entrusted to the competence of the international organizations.

Burundi and Yugoslavia said they saw no alternative to global negotiations, which must be a joint endeavour for resolving major international economic problems for the benefit of all. This point was shared by Malaysia. Mauritius and Somalia also noted the importance of international interdependence.

The developed market-economy countries agreed on the need to launch integrated global negotiations under a central organ, but urged avoidance of duplication of effort by infringement on the fields of competence of the specialized agencies.

Canada said that, in adapting international institutions to meet new needs, the vital role of those forums should not be ignored—a view shared by EEC members and Japan. Belgium said that specialized agencies, such as the International Monetary Fund, should not be deprived of their areas of competence.

Norway recalled its proposal with regard to procedures which it hoped might bridge diverging views (see p. 520).

Luxembourg said EEC would approach negotiations in a spirit of compromise, favouring the poorest members of the international community; it had agreed to hold discussions on the basis of the agenda proposed by the Group of 77. Compromise could be achieved if solutions were found in the areas of energy and money and finance and the negotiating procedures themselves. The Netherlands said there were three interrelated major fields of importance—energy,



financial issues and trade-not necessarily exclusive in importance, which might constitute elements for a package agreement.

Australia felt that the negotiations should focus on protectionism and the implementation of positive adjustment policies.

The Federal Republic of Germany urged concentration on those urgent topics on which results could be achieved in the common interest. A similar position was held by Canada, Norway and the United States. Norway added that there must be possibilities for trade-offs between different sectors and issues.

The United Kingdom said it wished to see an agenda that was relevant, practical and, above all, likely to achieve results,

Austria thought there had been considerable rapprochement in the Committee of the Whole in the areas of food, trade and some aspects of energy. Norway and Sweden felt that a summit meeting might give political impetus to the procedures.

Finland pointed out that one of the guiding principles for negotiations was that account be taken of the economic capability of each donor country. The Netherlands spoke in like manner and also stressed the importance of bearing in mind the economic differences of the various groups of developing countries by focusing on the needs of those countries which had not built up a position of strength.

Denmark stressed that care must be taken not to become too preoccupied with the global round, thereby attaching less importance to the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade.

The centrally planned economy countries agreed in principle with the proposals of the developing nations concerning the agenda of the global negotiations, but reiterated that existing economic problems would not be solved by creation of new organs or negotiating machinery.

According to the Byelorussian SSR and Czechoslovakia, the problem lay not in the machinery for the negotiations but with the sincerity of all countries to achieve progress. For the Ukrainian SSR, the political positions of the developed capitalist countries were the essence of the problems.

The Byelorussian SSR, Hungary, Mongolia and Poland stressed the need for the interests of all to be treated justly. Romania held a similar view.

Bulgaria and the USSR said that a final decision as to the nature of their participation in the negotiations would depend on the specific agreement reached on agenda and procedure.

Various aspects of the global negotiations were also evaluated at the July 1980 session of the Economic and Social Council (see p. 528).

In his statement to the Ad Hoc Committee of the Eleventh Special Session (see preceding subchapter), the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation said the global negotiations should arrive at integrated policy measures commanding political commitment in order to ensure their full and effective implementation. At the core would be measures regarding money, finance and energy, together with other appropriate measures to deal with short-, medium- and long-term problems in a balanced manner, fully respecting their independent character and meeting the concerns of all groups, bearing in mind their differences in capabilities and strengths. The central negotiating process would involve the specialized forums and allow for them to follow up without impeding the integrated approach, the Director-General said.

On 13 September, the Ad Hoc Committee received a proposal on procedures and a time-frame for global negotiations submitted by the Chairman of that Committee's Working Group II, set up to consider the agenda item on global negotiations relating to economic co-operation for development. This was a revised version of a proposal he had earlier introduced, modified following informal consultations. By the revised proposal, the Assembly would convene a United Nations conference with universal participation at a high political level to be the forum for co-ordinating and conducting global negotiations-with a view to ensuring a simultaneous, coherent and integrated approach to the issues negotiated and to result in a package agreement. The conference would entrust detailed negotiations of specific agenda items to specialized forums within the United Nations system or to such ad hoc groups as it would create and would receive results from them within a specific time-frame, to be indicated by the conference, with a view to reaching the package agreement, all parties to which would be committed to its implementation. Implementation action by specialized forums would be accomplished by the parties' acting through the intergovernmental bodies of those forums. The conference-which was to be held in New York beginning on 12 January 1981 and which would try to conclude by 11 September-was to reach agreement by consensus on all important matters.

Finland and Japan commented that although the text contained ambiguities it was acceptable as a basis for launching global negotiations. Bulgaria, on behalf of eight Eastern European countries and Mongolia, said that group supported the adoption of the proposal by consensus, as did Australia, Austria, Canada, Greece, Jordan, Norway, Spain and Sweden.

The United States, however, said the text had not resolved conceptual differences regarding division of responsibility between the proposed conference and the specialized agencies; provisions of the proposal might be interpreted as permitting the conference to renegotiate agreements reached in the agencies. Luxembourg, speaking on behalf of EEC, pointed out that two of its member States also had reservations on the text. Further, EEC felt that a balance should be struck between the central body and the agencies: the conference should be responsible for co-ordination and its role should not adversely affect the competence of the specialized forums, which should be parties to the negotiations on matters within their competence, and their autonomous decision-making powers had to be respected in drawing up the package agreement.

The United States said it could not accept the proposal because a consensus on it did not exist. The Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom associated themselves with that view.

India, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77, said the Group would have preferred a more forthright statement of what the conference would do once it had received the results of the detailed negotiations. However, it considered that aspects relating to the specialized forums had been adequately taken into account in the text.

Also on 13 September, on an oral proposal by India, on behalf of the Group of 77, the Ad Hoc Committee decided without objection to inform the General Assembly that, with the exception of three delegations, all Committee members had expressed readiness to accept the text of the Group's proposal as the procedural framework for the global negotiations. on the basis of an agenda to be agreed upon at the Assembly's thirty-fifth (1980) session.

On 15 September, the General Assembly took note of the text and decided to transmit to its 1980 session all documents relevant to the global negotiations. The Assembly took this action in adopting without vote decision S-11/24, the text of which was proposed by India.

The Ad Hoc Committee also approved two further draft resolutions, subsequently adopted by the Assembly on 15 September as resolutions S-11/3 and S-11/4; these concerned suggestions by the Secretary-General to overcome the critical economic situation of many developing countries, and measures to meet the critical situation in the least developed countries. Both texts had been introduced in the Committee by India on behalf of the Group of 77. (For details, see pp. 547 and 543.)

Action at the 1990 regular session of the General Assembly

Inclusion in the agenda of the Assembly's thirty-fifth session of an item on launching global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development was requested in a letter of 1 October 1980 from the Chairman (Venezuela) of the Group of 77 developing Member States. In an explanatory memorandum annexed to the letter, the Group noted the failure of the eleventh special session to launch global negotiations and requested that the item be discussed in plenary meetings.

On 22 October, the Assembly President announced that, as a result of consultations, he intended to set up an informal consultative group under his chairmanship prior to the Assembly's consideration of the launching of global negotiations, with a view to the Assembly's being able to record general agreement on the item.

Progress in discussions held in this "group of friends of the President" was outlined to the Assembly on 20 November. The President said that there was a consensus that at least four subjects be addressed: objectives of the global negotiations; the question of competence; relationships between the central body and the specialized agencies; and the approach to be adopted for the negotiations. There was a general wish to begin discussion with the objectives of the global negotiations and there was a reaffirmation of the consensus reached when Assembly resolution 34/138 on the global round's purpose and the objectives for the negotiations had been adopted.

In the light of this consensus, the "group of friends" had related these objectives to the five subject areas of the agenda, he continued, and there had been a positive will to accommodate all views. Regarding trade and raw materials, the views of the various groups had been thoroughly explored and he did not think it would be difficult to reach an accommodation on these areas. Concerning food questions, there appeared to be a substantial basis for agreement on the formulation of an agenda. Similarly, on development issues, a close understanding had been reached on the nature of the problems and measures required to address them. Concerning energy, he felt it was possible to resolve remaining divergences of view and, although money and finance was a complicated area, the President said that the discussions had pointed to several possibilities for resolving differences. He was confident therefore that, given a spirit of accommodation and a degree of political will to persevere, the group was close to an agenda in which all parties would feel that their points of view were reflected.

The President said he also felt that procedural problems were not insurmountable; all sides had expressed willingness to achieve a meeting of minds to launch the negotiations and he believed that the remaining ground to achieve agreement on agenda, procedure and time-frame could be covered.

On 25 November, in an informal meeting, the Assembly agreed that the President should continue with the consultations; however, on 17 December, he announced that, despite substantial progress, no text on procedures and agenda had been agreed. He therefore proposed that the Assembly request him to continue consultations on the launching of global negotiations, with a view to reporting on the results to the Assembly at a resumed session in January 1981. The As-

sembly adopted this proposal without vote as its decision 35/443.

Also on 17 December, the President announced that the Assembly would resume its thirty-fifth session on 15 January 1981 to consider the subject in question, as well as three other agenda items: the election of two members of the International Court of Justice; the question of Namibia; and the question of equitable representation on and an increase in the membership of the Security Council. This action was formalized in decision 35/450, adopted without vote.

On 15 January 1981, the Assembly decided, without formal decision, on an oral proposal by its President, to request that he pursue his consultations on the subject and report on their outcome to the Assembly at a later, unspecified date.

### Documentary references

#### Report of the Committee of the Who/e

A/S-11/1. Report of Committee of Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 on its organizational (14-16 January), 4th (31 March- 11 April), 5th (5-16 May) and 6th (23 June- 4 July) sessions, Headquarters, New York.

#### Action at the eleventh special session of the General Assembly

General Assembly- 11th special session  
Ad Hoc Committee of Eleventh Special Session, meetings 1-3,5.  
Plenary meetings 1-17,21.

A/S-11/1. Report of Committee of Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 on its organizational (14-16 January), 4th (31 March- 11 April), 5th (5-16 May) and 6th (23 June- 4 July) sessions, Headquarters, New York.

A/S-11/AC. 1/1 Statement made by Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to Ad Hoc Committee of Eleventh Special Session on 27 August, meeting 1.

A/S-11/L.2. India: draft decision.

A/S-11/AC.1/L.1 and Rev.1. Procedures and time-frame for global negotiations. Proposal and revision submitted by Chairman of Working Group II.

A/S-11/25. Report of Ad Hoc Committee of Eleventh Special Session, para. 18.

Decision S-11/24, by which the General Assembly (a) took note of paragraph 18 of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Eleventh Special Session: and (b) decided to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session all its documents relevant to the global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development, as pro-

posed by India, A/S-11/L.2, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 September 1980. meeting 21.

#### Action at the 1980 regular session of the General Assembly

General Assembly- 35th session  
General Committee, meeting 4.  
Plenary meetings 36,44,71,72,99,100.

A/35/243. Letter of 1 October from Chairman of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77" (requesting inclusion of additional item in agenda entitled "Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development").

A/35/250/Add.2. Third report of General Committee.

Decision 35/443. by which the General Assembly decided to request the President of the Assembly to continue consultations concerning item 123, entitled "Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development," with a view to reporting on the results of those consultations to the Assembly at its resumed thirty-fifth session, as orally proposed by Assembly President, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1980. meeting 99.

Decision 35/450. by which the General Assembly decided to resume its thirty-fifth session on 15 January 1981 for the sole purpose of considering four agenda items-among them item 123 (launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development)-as announced by Assembly President, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page reference to full text of Assembly decision 35/450.]

### Reports and discussion of international economic and social policy

At its July 1980 session, the Economic and Social Council continued to discuss international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments, and had before it several documents on the topic.

The World Economic Survey, 1979-1980 provid-

ed a synthesized appraisal of current world economic trends and an outlook for 1980-1985. The Survey noted the slowing in the rate of growth of world output from 4.4 per cent in 1978 to 3.4 per cent in 1979 and forecast a decline to 2.5 per cent in 1980. It also noted the accelera-

tion of global inflation during 1979 with the majority of developing countries recording rates in excess of 20 per cent per annum.

With regard to world trade and international payments, the Survey pointed to sizable shifts in current-account balances in 1979: improvements of over \$60 billion for the oil-exporting developing countries and nearly \$6 billion for the centrally planned economies (Eastern Europe and China); a deficit increase for the non-oil-exporting developing countries of more than \$15 billion, to over \$50 billion; and a deficit for the developed market economies of nearly \$12 billion. Further, the outlook for 1980 was one of sluggish growth in trade with the external financing of current-account deficits for non-oil-exporting developing countries remaining critical.

The Survey said that prospects for the world economy in 1980-1985 were gloomy, with the current downward movement in the economic cycle being followed by one of relatively slow growth (3.3-3.5 per cent). Inflation rates were likely to remain high with increases in world military expenditure and decelerated labour productivity in the developed market economies adding to inflationary pressures. Oil-exporting developing countries were expected to maintain or increase their rates of economic growth, but the immediate prospects for non-oil-exporting developing countries were not encouraging. In the centrally planned economies of Eastern Europe, external deficits and increasing energy costs would continue to constrain economic growth.

The Survey said that two interrelated adjustment policies in developing countries were called for: more control over the current account to cope with external imbalances, and stabilization measures to reduce inflationary pressures.

The Economic and Social Council also had before it summary reports by its five regional commissions which analysed each region's recent economic performance and future prospects. The report by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, covering 1978-1979, argued that world recession had delayed progress in overcoming the region's abiding development problems. Difficulties which had emerged or become more serious included inflation, slower agricultural growth, deterioration in the income terms of trade, higher international indebtedness, diminished flows of concessional aid and a slackening of foreign investment. The survey by the Economic Commission for Africa for 1978-1979 drew attention to wide disparities between the favourable economic performance of the region's major oil-exporting countries (a 7 per cent growth rate in

gross domestic product in 1979) and the poor performance of its non-oil-exporting countries (3 per cent), with 1980 prospects even worse. The report of the Economic Commission for Europe noted that in 1979 growth was modest in historical perspective in the region's market-economy countries-a 3 per cent average growth rate-and centrally planned economies, where labour shortages and structural shifts in investments impeded speedier growth. The survey by the Economic Commission for Western Asia observed that the area had been playing a bigger role in the world economy, mainly because of oil, but that it had been a major victim of imported inflation, transmitted through higher prices of imports and domestic inflationary pressures. The Economic Commission for Latin America reported the region's substantial acceleration in economic growth during 1979 (6.5 per cent) over 1978 (4.7 per cent), in spite of the unfavourable world economic situation. Since capital inflow was mainly in the form of loans, however, there was a marked increase in the region's external indebtedness, and inflation pushed the regional average of consumer prices up from 41 per cent in 1978 to 55 per cent in 1979.

During the debate in the Council, the majority of delegations expressed broad agreement with the World Economic Survey's assessments, particularly with the position of the low-income developing countries. However, differing views were expressed on the principal causes of the difficult world economic situation.

The developed market-economy countries stressed the inflationary effects of oil price rises during 1978 and 1979. Belgium, speaking on behalf of the member States of the European Economic Community (EEC), said EEC felt those increases had had no objective justification but had dangerously affected international economic stability and created disturbing effects on development policies-a viewpoint shared by Spain, among others.

Japan and the United States expressed interest in the Secretary-General's suggestions to overcome the critical economic situation of many of the low-income, oil-importing developing countries (see p. 546).

According to many developing countries, inflationary impulses in the world economy came from the developed countries; inflation had begun in the mid-1960s and become more generalized at the beginning of the 1970s. Venezuela said its fundamental causes were lack of appropriate long-term monetary policy, creation of excessive domestic liquidity and various structural difficulties which had arisen in the industrialized countries. Venezuela added that the developing countries were being affected by a

deterioration in their terms of trade and by protectionist barriers raised against their exports. Argentina said that without those barriers the developing countries would have slowly penetrated international markets and brought about healthy changes in world trade patterns.

Kenya was among those which felt that the oil price revolution was largely responsible for world-wide inflation and unemployment and the serious payment problems of the developing countries and that it was essential to seek new and renewable sources of energy. Bulgaria, Romania and the USSR were among those with centrally planned economies attributing the deterioration in the world economic situation to the arms race, which was using resources needed for economic development, and to other phenomena inherent in the developed market economies. The USSR said these phenomena—recession, monetary and financial instability, inflation and chronic unemployment—had become particularly evident in 1979, and the resulting economic crisis and rise in protectionism in the developed market economies had adversely affected the developing countries. This view was shared by the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Viet Nam.

Lack of progress in the preparation of a new international development strategy and in the discussions on global negotiations in the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174<sup>35</sup> was noted with regret by most speakers. Many felt that the growing interdependence of the world's economies made the search for a common solution to economic problems imperative. Yugoslavia felt that the failure of the Committee of the Whole was because the major developed countries had shown no genuine desire to compromise or enter into negotiations.

Developing countries felt that the insufficient headway in negotiations was the fault of the developed economies. Indonesia was among those which attributed it to lack of political will on their part, and Nigeria felt that they did not recognize the need for structural adjustments, financial and monetary reforms, fair prices for raw materials and the transfer of adequate resources, and appeared reluctant to negotiate. India stressed that the ongoing deliberations must not become a pretext for the existing system of economic exploitation and current imbalances in international economic relations. Chile said that the industrialized countries' monetary and fiscal policies were forcing imported inflation on the developing countries—a view shared by Morocco.

The developed market-economy countries had a different viewpoint of the current interna-

tional economic situation. Finland and Italy deplored the inability of the international community to focus on priorities; energy and international monetary reform were major issues for the global negotiations—a view supported by Japan. Finland attributed the failure of the Committee of the Whole not only to difficulties of substance but also to the way in which the drafting of the agenda for the global negotiations had proceeded and to efforts which had been made to prejudice their outcome. Referring to the difficulties that had arisen in connexion with the role of the United Nations in monetary reform, Finland stated that decision-making in international monetary policy was the constitutional responsibility of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The United Kingdom spoke in like manner and also mentioned the crucial role of the World Bank Group. France felt consideration should be given to IMF's suggestion for: improving existing international financing facilities; setting up new, better-adapted facilities; and extending conditionality to enable particularly disadvantaged countries to achieve some growth and allow sufficiently long periods for economic recovery.

The Federal Republic of Germany felt that the socialist countries of Eastern Europe should be much more actively engaged in the North-South dialogue for the solution of global economic problems.

Czechoslovakia argued that relations between the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and the developing countries were basically different from relations between the latter and the developed market-economy countries. It rejected attempts to evaluate development aid by using an over-simplified methodology. In this connexion, several of the centrally planned economy States criticized the role of transnational corporations in the developing countries. The United Kingdom, however, felt these corporations were acquiring more respectability and that their role was appreciated by host countries.

Brazil, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Nepal were among those which pointed out that at the end of two development decades the objectives of the 1970s had remained unfulfilled and the commitments made had not been respected, particularly with regard to official development assistance (ODA). Norway pointed out that it and a few others had achieved the target set for ODA and called on the developed countries to make a serious effort to this end.

On 24 July 1980, the Council adopted, without objection, decision 1980/162, on an oral

<sup>35</sup>See Y.U.N., 1977. p. 393. resolution 32/174 of 19 December 1977.

proposal by its President. By this decision, the Council took note of the World Economic Survey, 1979-1980 and of the summary reports of the five regional commissions.

By a letter dated 18 August, Czechoslovakia transmitted a communique outlining the work at a

meeting of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Prague, 17-19 June). The session, held as member countries were completing implementation of their economic plans for 1976-1980, evaluated results of their five-year plans and discussed areas and tasks to be given attention in the future.

### Documentary references

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Plenary meetings 27-37,44.

World Economic Survey 1979-1980: Current Trends in the World Economy (E/1980/38). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.II.C.2 and corrigendum.

E/1980/33. Economic and social survey of Asia and the Pacific, 1979: Recent economic developments, 1978-1979 (Summary).

E/1980/56. Survey of economic and social conditions in Africa, 1978-1979 (Summary).

E/1980/62. Recent economic developments in ECE region (Summary).

E/1980/66. Survey of economic and social developments in ECWA region, 1979 (Summary).

E/1980/71. Evolution of Latin American economy in 1979 (based on data available at end of April 1980).

E/1980/NGO/6. Statement submitted by NGO in category II consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

Decision 1980/162 (subparas. (a)(r)). as orally proposed by Council President, adopted (subparas. (a)-(g) and 2nd para. as a whole) without objection by Council.

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 24 July 1980, the Council took note of the following documents:

(a) World Economic Survey, 1979-1980:

(b) Summary of the economic and social survey of Asia and the Pacific, 1979: recent economic developments, 1978-1979;

(c) Summary of the survey of economic and social conditions in Africa, 1978-1979;

(d) Summary of recent economic developments in the region of the Economic Commission for Europe;

(e) Summary of the survey of economic and social developments in the region of the Economic Commission for Western Asia, 1979;

(f) "Evolution of the Latin American economy in 1979,"

(g) Report of the Committee for Development Planning on its sixteenth session.

At the same meeting, the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Distribution of income in the nation: rural-urban differentials" and decided to transmit that report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

### Other documents

Supplement to World Economic Survey, 1978: The Expansion of Exports from Developing Countries and Policies of Structural Adjustment in Developed Countries. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.II.C.1.

A/35/403. Letter of 18 August from Czechoslovakia (transmitting communique of 34th meeting of CMEA session, Prague, 17-19 June).

### Other aspects of the implementation of decisions on a new development strategy and the establishment of a new international economic order

Consolidation and progressive development of international economic law

At the 1980 regular session of the General Assembly, the Sixth (Legal) Committee continued consideration of the consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to legal aspects of the new international economic order. The Committee had before it a preliminary report by the Secretary-General on the topic, submitted in accordance with an Assembly resolution of 17 December 1979,<sup>36</sup> by which he was asked to study the question with a view to embodying those principles and norms in one or more instruments. The report consisted of: observations by the Secretary-General on how he was approaching the tasks entrusted to him under the resolution; his observations on the concept of the consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms as applied to international economic law; and a review of the work of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) in this field and a survey of related activities of

the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)- the two bodies with which the Secretary-General had been asked to examine the question.

The Secretary-General observed that, in relation to the "progressive development of international economic law," he intended to be guided by the definition contained in the 1947 statute of the International Law Commission,<sup>37</sup> where the expression was used for convenience as meaning the preparation of draft conventions on subjects not regulated by international law or on which the law had not been sufficiently developed in State practice. Since neither the statute nor the Charter of the United Nations included any indication as to what might be considered as "consolidation" of principles and norms of international law, he felt that the concept was in need of clarification.

It was also important to determine what were the current state and status of the principles and

<sup>36</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 481, resolution 34/150.

<sup>37</sup> See Y.U.N., 1947-48, p. 211, text of statute, annexed to resolution 174(II) of 21 November 1947, esp. article 15.

norms to be consolidated and developed. He suggested that a number of principles embodied in relevant international instruments, such as the 1974 Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order<sup>38</sup> and the 1974 Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,<sup>39</sup> might be developed and consolidated through the elaboration of an appropriate legal instrument.

Annexed to the report were the views of nine Member States which had responded to the Assembly's invitation for opinions on this question.<sup>40</sup>

The Philippines believed there was an urgent need to consolidate the norms and principles of international economic law in a unified and binding undertaking to achieve the goals of the new international economic order, and proposed that the work be undertaken in 1980 by an ad hoc working group of governmental experts. The Byelorussian SSR, Hungary, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR considered that the progressive recommendations in a number of important United Nations documents-including the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order<sup>41</sup>-might form the basis for the codification of legal norms defining the obligations of those involved in international economic relations, but only after a thorough and comprehensive study and analysis covering all aspects of the question; work on this question by UNCITRAL might serve as the basis for such analysis and codification. The United Republic of Cameroon considered the international code of conduct on the transfer of technology, currently under negotiation, to be among those important documents.

The Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and Norway felt that the question of codification was premature in view of various ongoing international negotiations on development issues; the Federal Republic of Germany added that UNCITRAL should not deal with material issues of public law, since its province was primarily the private sector, and the Netherlands felt it was important to try first to reach agreement on non-binding rules, for example codes of conduct.

The Sixth Committee also had before it a note verbale of 20 October from Yugoslavia transmitting the resolutions adopted by the fifty-ninth Conference of the International Law Association (Belgrade, 18-23 August). One Conference recommendation was that, in view of the considerable number of United Nations bodies engaged in the elaboration of legal rules relating to international economic law and the new international

economic order, the General Assembly should ensure that co-ordination and review was carried out by a competent organ such as UNCITRAL or the Sixth Committee, and all information on such activities should be published.

On 15 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 35/166 by which it requested UNITAR to prepare: a list of existing and evolving principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order concerning the economic relations among States, international organizations and other entities of public international law, and the activities of transnational corporations; and an analytical study on the subject for submission to the Assembly's 1981 regular session. A list of documents to be examined was included in the resolution. The Assembly also urged Member States, United Nations bodies and other organizations to submit information and to co-operate fully with UNITAR.

The Philippines, which introduced the text, made a number of oral revisions on behalf of the sponsors, following consultations with the "Group of 77" developing Member States: the request for a list of principles and norms was made to UNITAR rather than to the Secretary-General; references to principles and norms of "international economic law" relating to the new international economic order were changed to those of "international law;" declarations adopted by all United Nations conferences relevant to that order were included in the list of documents to be analysed; a request was added that the study be completed in time for submission to the Assembly's 1981 session; rather than urging only Members which had not done so to submit views, the Assembly urged Member States to submit relevant information for the study; and UNITAR rather than the Secretary-General was to determine which organizations active in this field were to be asked to submit information.

Resolution 35/166 was adopted by a recorded vote of 119 to 6, with 16 abstentions. On 5 December, the Sixth Committee had approved the text, sponsored by Bangladesh, Bolivia, Ecuador, Egypt, the Philippines, Romania, Sri Lanka and Zaire, by a recorded vote, requested by the Philippines, of 92 to 6, with 16 abstentions.

Speaking in explanation of vote, France, the United Kingdom and the United States, which opposed the text, and Australia, Canada, Italy and New Zealand, which abstained, felt that it

<sup>38</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 324, text of Declaration, contained in resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974.

<sup>39</sup> Ibid., p. 403, text of Charter, contained in resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974.

<sup>40</sup> See footnote 36.

<sup>41</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 326, text of Programme of Action, contained in resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974.

was premature to crystallize negotiations in progress in numerous other forums. They considered it inappropriate to entrust UNITAR with passing value judgements on whether or not elements in the documents listed in paragraph 1 for analysis by UNITAR, on which fundamental disagreement existed, constituted evolving principles or norms of international law.

#### International co-operation in tax matters

Responding to an Economic and Social Council decision of 8 May 1978,<sup>42</sup> the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Council in February 1980 on international taxation issues. The report took stock of the work on international double taxation carried out by the Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries and the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. That work had culminated in two publications—a Manual for the Negotiation of Bilateral Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries and a United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries. The report also analysed bilateral tax treaties concluded between developed and developing countries between 1968 and 1976. Suggestions by the Group of Experts for future action included renaming the Group, which would act as a forum for discussion of international tax issues and for formulating tax policy suggestions for strengthening national tax administrations. The Group also suggested that the Secretariat prepare a number of specific studies and surveys in the international tax field, particularly concerning tax evasion and avoidance, as well as a study on the impact of direct taxation on international trade and the transfer of technology.

It was further recommended that the feasibility of establishing a direct tax co-operation council be studied. Its functions would include: studying variations in tax policies, looking to their harmonization; formulating a model tax code; encouraging exchange of information among tax administrators and co-operation in combating tax evasion and avoidance; updating norms, definitions, classifications, rules, recommendations and guidelines; and reconciling disputes in the international taxation field.

Among the Secretary-General's recommendations was that dissemination of information contained in the two publications through regional symposia would increase the negotiating skills of tax officials in developing countries and their understanding of international taxation issues, and he called for extrabudgetary resources for such symposia. He also felt that the proposed studies and surveys would be useful in formulating

guidelines to combat tax evasion and avoidance. He supported establishment of a direct tax co-operation council, in connexion with which he intended to obtain the views of Governments and interested international organizations.

On 28 April 1980, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1980/13 by which it commended the work of the Group of Experts, approved the Secretary-General's recommendations concerning the Group's suggestions, endorsed his recommendations on dissemination of material contained in the two publications and shared his hope that extrabudgetary financing would be made available. The Council requested him to report to its second regular session of 1981 on his consultations regarding establishment of a direct tax co-operation council and on the Group's progress—renamed the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Co-operation in Tax Matters—to the Council session following each meeting of the Group. It further requested him to submit to its July 1980 session a report on the question of increasing the Group's membership from 20 to 25, in order to ensure more equitable geographical representation.

Resolution 1980/13 was adopted without vote. On 23 April, the Council's First (Economic) Committee had approved by consensus the text, sponsored by Chile, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Spain, the United Kingdom, the United States and Zambia. Having revised their original text, the sponsors accepted a further oral amendment by the USSR to change the title of the resolution from "International taxation issues" to "International co-operation in tax matters," which the USSR felt better reflected its content.

Speaking after approval of the text in the First Committee, Japan said it was not convinced of the need to continue the work of the Group of Experts under another name since its main tasks—issuance of the Manual and the Model Convention—had been achieved. Belgium and the USSR expressed reservations on the proposal to establish a direct tax co-operation council; the USSR felt that international tax evasion and avoidance were political questions which could be considered by existing bodies.

Pursuant to resolution 1980/13, the Secretary-General reported to the Council's July session that a membership increase would, in his opinion, contribute to expanded international co-operation in tax matters and would also ensure more equitable geographical representation.

On 18 July, the Council adopted, without vote, decision 1980/155 by which it decided to increase the Group's membership from 20 to 25.

<sup>42</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 425, decision 1978/14.



### Relationship between disarmament and development

On 27 September 1980, at its twenty-first session, the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) took note of an oral progress report by the UNCTAD Secretary-General on a meeting of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, currently being held at Geneva, at which UNCTAD was represented as an observer. The Board requested him to assist and continue to follow carefully the Group's work as it bore on the objectives of UNCTAD.

The close relationship between disarmament and development was recognized by the General Assembly in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, annexed to Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980 (see p. 499). Progress in the former would help greatly in realization of the latter, according to the Strategy, and effective measures should be taken, following disarmament measures, to use resources thus released for economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries.

(For text of relevant provision (paragraph 114) of the Strategy, see p. 513.)

### Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

#### Consolidation and progressive development of international economic law

##### General Assembly- 35th session

Fifth Committee, meeting 58.

Sixth Committee, meetings 68-75.

Plenary meeting 95.

A/35/466. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.6/35/4. Note verbale of 20 October from Yugoslavia (transmitting resolutions of 59th Conference of International Law Association, Belgrade, 18-23 August).

A/C.6/35/L.24. Bangladesh, Bolivia, Ecuador, Egypt, Philippines, Romania, Sri Lanka, Zaire: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved by Sixth Committee on 5 December, meeting 75, by recorded vote of 92 to 6, with 16 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

A/C.6/35/L.27, A/C.5/35/113, A/35/767. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Sixth Committee in A/35/735. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/35/735. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 35/188, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/35/735, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 95, by recorded vote of 119 to 6, with 16 abstentions as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

#### The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the General Assembly is called upon to initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Recalling its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling its resolution 34/150 of 17 December 1979, entitled "Consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to the legal aspects of the new international economic order,"

Noting the report of the Secretary-General and the views submitted by some Governments in response to resolution 34/150.

Recognizing the urgent need for a systematic and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order,

1. Requests the United Nations Institute for Training and Research:

(a) To prepare a list of the existing and evolving principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order concerning the economic relations among States, international organizations and other entities of public international law, and the activities of transnational corporations, as contained, *inter alia*, in the following texts:

- (i) Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;
- (ii) Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order;
- (iii) Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States;
- (iv) General Assembly resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation;
- (v) International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;
- (vi) Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices;
- (vii) Final Acts of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and declarations adopted by all United Nations conferences relevant to the new international economic order;

(b) To prepare an analytical study, on the basis of the list referred to in subparagraph (a) above, on the progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order;

(c) To complete the study referred to in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above in time for the Secretary-General to submit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

2. Urges Member States to submit relevant information with respect to the study not later than 31 July 1981;

3. Requests the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the regional commissions, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations active in this field, as determined by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, to submit relevant information and to co-operate fully with the Institute in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report on the study made by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for its consideration on a priority basis, under an item entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order" to be included in the provisional agenda of that session.

#### OTHER DOCUMENT

TD/RBP/CONF/10. Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for Control of Restrictive Business Practices (A/C.2/35/6. Annex).

#### International co-operation in tax matters

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980  
First (Economic) Committee, meetings 4-7.  
Plenary meeting 15.

Manual for the Negotiation of Bilateral Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.XVI.3.

United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.XVI.3.

E/1980/11 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General. (Chapter IV B 2: Recommendations concerning suggestions of Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries.)

E/1980/C.1/L.3 and Rev.1. Chile, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Spain, United Kingdom, United States, Zambia: draft resolution and revision, as further orally amended by USSR and sponsors, approved by consensus by First Committee on 23 April, meeting 7.

E/1980/C.1/L.4 and Corr.1. Programme budget implications of 8-power draft resolution, E/1980/C.1/L.3.

E/1980/54. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 1980/13, as recommended by First Committee, E/1980/54, adopted without vote by Council on 28 April 1980, meeting 15.

#### The Economic and Social Council.

Recalling its resolutions 1273(XLIII) of 4 August 1967, 1430(XLVI) of 6 June 1969, 1541 (XLIX) of 30 July 1970, and 1765(LIV) of 18 May 1973, and its decision 1978/14 of 8 May 1978 on tax treaties between developed and developing countries,

Reaffirming the desirability of providing a greater inflow of investment into the economies of developing countries, in accordance with their national laws and regulations and in conformity with their national objectives and priorities,

Recognizing the importance of international co-operation to combat international tax evasion and avoidance,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on international taxation issues,

1. Commends the work of the Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries, which has culminated in the preparation of the United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries and the Manual for the Negotiation of Bilateral Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries;

2. Endorses the recommendations of the Secretary-General concerning the dissemination of the material contained in the Manual and the Model Convention and in that connexion shares the hope of the Secretary-General that adequate extrabudgetary resources will be made available for the financing of the dissemination of that material;

3. Approves the recommendations of the Secretary-General concerning the suggestions of the Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council, at its second regular session of 1981, on the consultations mentioned in his report regarding the desirability and feasibility of establishing a direct tax co-operation council;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the progress of the work of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Co-operation in Tax Matters<sup>a</sup> at the session following each meeting of the Group of Experts;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, taking into account the views expressed by delegations to the Council at its first regular session of 1980, to prepare a report on the question of the increase in the membership of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Co-operation in Tax Matters from twenty to twenty-five, in order to ensure a more equitable geographical representation, and to submit the report to the Council for a decision during its second regular session of 1980;

7. Urges the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Co-operation in Tax Matters to expedite its work on international

<sup>a</sup> The name of the Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries has been changed to Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Co-operation in Tax Matters.

tax evasion and avoidance with a view to working out, as soon as possible, proposals for international co-operation to combat such evasion and avoidance.

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980 Plenary meeting 39.

E/1980/83. Report of Secretary-General. (Para. 3: Recommendation.)

Decision 1980/155, by which the Council decided to increase the membership of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Co-operation in Tax Matters from twenty to

twenty-five, as recommended by Secretary-General, E/1980/83, adopted without vote by Council on 18 July 1980, meeting 39.

#### OTHER DOCUMENT

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1980, Chapter XVI.

#### Relationship between disarmament and development

A/35/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (21st session, Geneva, 15-27 September, Chapter VII C and Annex I (decision (f)).

### Long-term trends in the economic development of regions

In its report on its January 1980 session, the Committee for Development Planning stressed that the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade should not only create an international economic environment conducive to accelerated development but also spur the developing countries to formulate their own development perspectives and pursue vigorous implementation policies. Noting that considerable work had been done by organizations of the United Nations system and elsewhere on development perspectives for the 1980s and 1990s, the Committee felt that the focus in the immediate future should be on consolidating and strengthening the base for such work and on improving the methodology and statistical information required. Since such perspectives were designed to serve as a framework for concerted policy action, the focus after adoption of the Strategy should be on speedy implementation of the measures specified therein. At its 1981 session, the Committee intended to elaborate the Strategy's regional and subregional aspects and to this end hoped that the regional commissions for the developing areas would prepare papers on how the international community could help implement their development priorities. It proposed that Committee working groups or teams meet at those commissions' headquarters to discuss this topic with officials and regional specialists.

By a General Assembly resolution of 29 November 1979,<sup>43</sup> the Secretary-General had been asked to prepare a socio-economic perspective of the development of the world economy up to the year 2000, with special emphasis on the period up to 1990 and, in particular, on the problems of the developing countries. In pursuance of that request, he submitted a report to the Assembly in September 1980 outlining the method of preparation and the contents of such a perspective: it would present a cross-sectoral overview and provide sectoral or functional and re-

gional details; its focus would be on attaining the goals and objectives and on carrying out the policy measures of the new Strategy; the structural changes involved in the establishment of the new international economic order would be a central feature; and implications of other United Nations long-term objectives and the long-term socio-economic implications of disarmament would also be examined. A preliminary draft of the perspective was to be considered by the Economic and Social Council at the end of 1981, according to the Assembly's 1979 resolution.

On 24 July 1980, Poland transmitted to the President of the Council a working paper containing suggestions for examining long-term trends in economic development including components which might be included in the outline of the perspective, a methodological approach and a possible procedure for preparing the perspective.

On 7 November, the Council took note of and transmitted to the Assembly the report of the Secretary-General. It requested him, when preparing the preliminary draft of the socio-economic perspective for the Council's 1981 resumed second regular session, to take into consideration the Polish working paper as well as the views expressed during the current Council and Assembly sessions. These actions were incorporated in Council decision 1980/190, adopted, without objection, on an oral proposal by the Council President.

The Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report and invited him to continue his work on the examination of long-term trends in economic development when, on 5 December, it adopted decision 35/420 without vote. The Second (Economic and Financial) Committee had approved the text, sponsored by Poland, on 14 November, also without vote.

<sup>43</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 743, resolution 34/57.

## Documentary references

Economic and Social Council- resumed 2nd regular session, 1980

Plenary meeting 46.

A/35/345. Preparation of overall socio-economic perspective of development of world economy. Report of Secretary-General.

E/1980/3. Report of Committee for Development Planning on its 16th session, Headquarters, New York, 7-16 January, Chapter V.

E/1980/110. Letter of 24 July from Poland to President of Economic and Social Council (transmitting working paper on long-term trends in economic development).

Decision 1980/190, as orally proposed by Council President, adopted without objection by Council.

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 7 November 1980, the Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the preparation of an overall socio-economic perspective of the development of the world economy, prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/57 of 29 November 1979, and transmitted it to the Assembly for consideration at its thirty-fifth session;

(b) Requested the Secretary-General, when preparing the preliminary draft of the overall socio-economic perspective of the development of the world economy up to the year 2000, with special emphasis on the period up to 1990 and, in particular, on the problems of the developing countries, to be submitted to the Economic, and Social Council at its

resumed second regular session of 1981, in compliance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 34/57, to take into consideration the working paper on long-term trends in economic development, as well as the views expressed at the resumed second regular session of 1980 of the Economic and Social Council and the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

General Assembly- 35th session

Second Committee, meetings 35, 43.

Plenary meeting 83.

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1980, Chapter IV.

A/C.2/35/L.34. Poland: draft decision, approved without vote by Second Committee on 14 November, meeting 43.

A/35/592/Add.4. Report of Second Committee (part V) (on development and international economic co-operation), draft decision.

Decision 35/420, by which the General Assembly: (a) took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the preparation of an overall socio-economic perspective of the development of the world economy; and (b) decided to invite the Secretary-General to continue the work on the examination of long-term trends in economic development, in accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 34/57 of 29 November 1979, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.4, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 83.

## Specific development questions

In addition to the goals, objectives and policy measures set out in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, a number of other decisions concerning specific development questions were adopted by United Nations bodies during 1980.

The General Assembly: reiterated calls for measures to meet the critical situation in the least developed countries, continued preparations towards a 1981 United Nations conference on those countries and authorized the Economic and Social Council to update the list of least developed countries; considered immediate measures for countries most seriously affected by the current economic crisis; took special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s; appealed for further contributions to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries and acted to answer their particular needs; and appealed for the urgent implementation of specific actions in favour of developing island countries.

The Economic and Social Council recognized

the need to review United Nations emergency operations and again appealed for aid to Nicaragua. While the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) also acted to help that country overcome the effects of civil strife, the Organization mobilized emergency humanitarian and economic assistance for several countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific. In other action, the Economic and Social Council moved to improve public administration and finance for development.

The Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) adopted: a set of agreed conclusions on improving international financial flows to developing countries; decisions on developing countries' access to capital markets and export credit guarantee facilities; and a resolution on requirements for an effective system of international financial co-operation.

Other subjects dealt with during the year included economic co-operation among developing countries and co-ordination of action in rural development.

## Finance questions

Transfer of real resources  
to developing countries

Accelerating the transfer of real resources

Pursuant to a General Assembly resolution of 18 December 1979,<sup>44</sup> the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Assembly's eleventh special (August/September 1980) session on the acceleration of the transfer of real resources to developing countries, with conclusions based on proposals for expanding the volume of resource transfers to those countries. The report drew on consultations with Governments and international organizations and the conclusions of a number of studies prepared by the secretariat of UNCTAD. The proposals for increased resource transfers were examined under four broad categories: suggestions to improve the process of long-term structural transformation in the international economy; proposals to provide counter-cyclical boosts to demand in developed countries through expanded transfer of resources to developing countries; ideas to expand the supply of key commodities from developing countries; and proposals designed to improve the process of channelling resources from international capital markets for long-term investment in developing countries.

The current world economic outlook, particularly as it affected developing countries and their prospects for economic growth, was examined in the report. In this connexion, it looked at their immediate financing requirements, and concluded that a plan for massive transfer of resources would have to address a number of related needs, including: measures to increase developing countries' access to capital markets and to expand official intermediation; improvements in the maturity structure of their external debt; measures to enhance and liberalize access to official payments finance; and the adoption of mechanisms such as interest subsidies to improve terms of capital flows to developing countries.

At the first part of its ninth session, held from 3 to 11 July at Geneva, UNCTAD's Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade also considered financial flows to developing countries and adopted on 11 July a set of agreed conclusions, calling on developed donor countries which had not attained the internationally agreed official development assistance (ODA) annual target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product (GNP) to redress the situation under the agreed terms of UNCTAD resolution 129(V) of 3 June 1979.<sup>45</sup> The Committee stressed the importance of obtaining comprehensive information concerning ODA, called on all developed donor

countries to provide such information and recommended that a sessional committee be established at the Committee's next session to review all aspects of the recommendations contained in resolution 129(V).

Also on 11 July, the Committee adopted two related decisions. By the first, on access to capital markets by developing countries, the Committee recognized the importance of improved access and agreed to keep the subject on its agenda, including a draft resolution on the transfer of real resources to developing countries, submitted in 1979 at the fifth session of UNCTAD on behalf of the "Group of 77" developing countries,<sup>46</sup> and requested studies and recommendations for consideration by the Committee. By the second decision, the Committee requested UNCTAD's Secretary-General to consult with member States and financial and other institutions on proposals for an export credit guarantee facility for consideration by an intergovernmental expert group to be convened by the Trade and Development Board.

The Board on 27 September endorsed these decisions.

In the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, annexed to General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980 (see p. 499), the Assembly noted that external financial resources, particularly ODA, constituted an indispensable element of support for the developing countries' own efforts. International financial flows should be improved and adapted consistent with those countries' needs as regards volume, composition, quality, forms and distribution. Bilateral and multilateral flows were to be made on an increasingly assured, continuous and predictable basis; annual announcements of ODA intentions should cover the longest period ahead—a minimum of three years where possible. The terms and conditions of ODA should be significantly improved; in particular its overall average rate of concessionality should be increased and it should be untied as a general rule.

Developed countries were to increase ODA with a view to reaching and surpassing the target of 0.7 per cent of GNP not later than the second half of the Decade, and as soon as possible reaching 1 per cent, directing ODA increasingly towards countries whose needs and problems were greatest. Developing countries able to do so should aid other developing countries. The international community should also give priority

<sup>44</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 502, resolution 34/189.

<sup>45</sup>Ibid., p. 564.

<sup>46</sup>Ibid., p. 573.

particularly to the immediate needs of the least developed countries, giving urgent consideration to establishing emergency assistance programmes for them. Donor countries were to try to double ODA to those countries, and specific efforts should also be undertaken to meet the needs of other special categories of developing countries. Developed donor countries were to continue improving their aid-giving procedures.

Export credit guarantee agencies should improve guarantee conditions within international arrangements. Flows from development finance institutions should be increased significantly, in particular to those eligible for concessional lending. Multilateral institutions' policies and resource bases should be regularly reviewed and modified if necessary. Agreements reached regarding an increase in the capital of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) and the sixth replenishment of the International Development Association were to be speedily implemented and ways considered to achieve long-term financing, including multiyear pledges for aid programmes. Special attention was to be paid to increases in soft resources through multilateral institutions. Consideration should be given to ways to increase World Bank and regional development bank lending capacities; the Bank should consider establishing a long-term financing facility to finance capital goods purchases.

Ways to increase non-concessional flows were also to be explored, including approaches such as co-financing with private resources or direct private investments that were compatible with national priorities and legislation. A proposal for a world development fund should be examined by the Secretary-General for report to the Assembly's 1981 regular session. Debt-relief action would include speedy implementation of, and retroactive adjustment of terms in accordance with, Trade and Development Board resolution 165(S-IX) of 11 March 1978.<sup>47</sup> Measures should be taken to use resources released by disarmament for the economic and social development of the developing countries.

(For text of relevant provisions (section III D) of the Strategy, see p. 511.)

By a letter of 4 September, Belgium transmitted to the Secretary-General an explanatory note on a proposed pact among industrialized or wealthy countries for interdependent growth which formed part of a search for ways of organizing a massive transfer of resources to developing countries. The proposal was based on the urgent need to restore balance in interdependence between rich and poor countries and to consolidate North-South co-operation by providing criteria for the mobilization and distribution

of ODA. The plan aimed to increase financial assistance substantially in order to achieve the objectives of the new International Development Strategy.

Belgium sponsored a draft decision in the General Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee at the 1980 regular session by which the Assembly would take note with interest of the draft pact for interdependent growth. In addition, it would request the Secretary-General to study the draft pact in consultation with competent United Nations organs and within existing resources, and report to the Assembly's 1981 session. However, on 20 November, the Committee was informed that the text was no longer before it for consideration.

#### International monetary reform

In accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 19 December 1979,<sup>48</sup> the Secretary-General submitted a report on international monetary reform to the Assembly's 1980 regular session containing replies received from specialised agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, which had been asked to examine, implement the measures in, and report on the Outline for a Programme of Action on International Monetary Reform, prepared by the Group of 77's Intergovernmental Group of Twenty-four on International Monetary Affairs and endorsed by the Group of 77 in September 1979.<sup>49</sup>

By a note of 22 October 1980, the Secretary-General observed that, pursuant to the same 1979 resolution, the report of a July/August 1980 meeting of UNCTAD'S Ad Hoc Intergovernmental High-Level Group of Experts on the Evolution of the International Monetary System, together with the Trade and Development Board's comments thereon, was currently before the Assembly (see p. 620).

On 5 December, the Assembly adopted, without vote, decision 35/419, by which it took note of the Secretary-General's report and note on international monetary reform. On 20 November, the Second Committee had approved the text, without objection, as orally proposed by its Chairman.

In the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, annexed to General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980 (see p. 499), the Assembly noted that the international community should work for stable international monetary conditions supportive of a balanced and equitable development of the world economy and the accelerated development of developing coun-

<sup>47</sup>See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 429.

<sup>48</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 504, resolution 34/216.

<sup>49</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 486.

tries. Efforts to increase the responsiveness of the international monetary system to the needs and interests of the developing countries should be intensified through further reform of the system to be pursued and carried out expeditiously early in and throughout the Decade. The Assembly also outlined the principal features required for a stable, effective and equitable international monetary and financial system:

- an effective, equitable adjustment process' consistent with high, sustainable employment and growth, price stability and world trade expansion, accompanied by access to official credit facilities on terms adapted to the nature of balance-of-payments problems;

- periodic review of International Monetary Fund (IMF) facilities to ensure that they were adequate and adapted to members' needs, with IMF duly considering such characteristics as setting conditionality, causes of deficits, lengthening repayment periods, adequate and increased aid, the need to maintain liquidity, and early consideration of mechanisms to reduce the cost of using the supplementary financing facility;

- aid particularly for developing countries with structural imbalance in their external accounts and with balance-of-payments difficulties, and expansion of collaboration between IMF and the World Bank, particularly for medium-term balance-of-payments financing, giving consideration to the need for additional resources, conditionality, maturity periods and reduction of low-income countries' borrowing costs;

- restoring high, sustainable growth with price stability, reducing inflation, promoting a stable yet flexible exchange-rate régime, equitable treatment by IMF of surplus and deficit countries in overseeing exchange rates and balance-of-payments policies, collective international action to create international liquidity in line with requirements, and development of special drawing rights (SDRs) as the principal reserve asset of the system;

- establishment of a link between SDRs and development aid, to be considered by IMF when periodically considering allocation of new SDRs; and

- equitable and effective participation by developing countries in international monetary decision making.

(For text of relevant provisions (section III E) of the Strategy, see p. 513.)

#### Financial co-operation for development

On 11 July, UNCTAD'S Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade adopted a resolution on the requirements for an effective system of international financial co-operation. The Committee thereby agreed that the subject was

to be a major concern of its future work. Review of current co-operation should include the volume, direction and conditions of financial flows and their interrelations in order to analyse how they could meet the needs of developing countries, taking into account trade and development policies.

On 11 September, the Trade and Development Board took note of the Committee's report and endorsed its resolution.

In response to an Assembly request of 18 December 1979,<sup>50</sup> the Secretary-General summarized in a note dated 29 August 1980 UNCTAD'S ideas on a review of the current system of international financial co-operation in the context of world trade and development. They had been set before the Committee on Invisibles in a policy paper and a number of supporting papers. Considerations to be taken into account were: consistency between the different constituents of financial flows to developing countries; reduction of fluctuations in such flows resulting from the annual decision-making process in developed countries, which should provide development finance on an assured and predictable basis; and filling gaps in the existing system for meeting developing countries' financing requirements.

On 5 December, in adopting decision 35/419 (see preceding section), the Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's note.

(See also p. 632.)

#### Debt problems of developing countries

By a decision of 21 March 1980, the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to report to the Board's September session on implementation of its 1978 resolution dealing with adjustment of terms of past ODA to developing countries,<sup>51</sup> together with an analysis of the effects of such implementation on their debt problems. He was also requested to report on consultations on the subject with Governments and multi-lateral institutions.

On 27 September, the Trade and Development Board adopted resolutions 222 A and B (XXI) on debt and development problems of developing countries. To the second of these texts was annexed a set of detailed features for future operations relating to the debt problems of developing countries. (See also p. 616.)

#### Capital Development Fund

On 26 June 1980, the Governing Council of UNDP resolved that the United Nations Capital Development Fund should assume financing its

<sup>50</sup> See footnote 44.

<sup>51</sup> See footnote 47.

own administrative costs and requested that the Economic and Social Council recommend General Assembly endorsement of this decision.

On 25 July, the Economic and Social Council, by resolution 1980/65 (see p. 607), took note of the decision and transmitted it to the Assembly for consideration.

On 5 December, the Assembly, by decision 35/422 (see p. 607), deferred a decision on the question until 1981 and decided that meanwhile the Fund would continue to operate in conformity with measures laid down in 1967.<sup>52</sup>

<sup>52</sup>See Y.U.N., 1967, p. 372, resolution 2321 (XXII) of 15 December 1967.

### Documentary references

#### Transfer of real resources to developing countries

##### ACCELERATING THE TRANSFER OF REAL RESOURCES

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 22, 30, 35, 43, 45.

A/S-11/5/Add.2. Conclusions based on some recent proposals concerning expansion of volume of resource transfers to developing countries. Report of Secretary-General.

A/S-11/AC.1/5. Letter of 4 September from Belgium. (Annex: Draft pact for interdependent growth proposed for consideration of international community.)

A/C.2/35/L.26. Belgium: draft decision.

A/35/592/Add.3. Report of Second Committee (part IV), Chapter II E 1.

#### International monetary reform

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 3, 23, 25-28, 30-32, 46.  
Plenary meeting 83.

A/35/465 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/553. Note by Secretary-General.

A/35/592/Add.3. Report of Second Committee (part IV), draft decision (paras. (b) and (c)), as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved (paras. (a)-(c) as a whole) without objection by Committee on 20 November, meeting 46.

Decision 35/419 (paras. (b) and (c)), as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.3, adopted without vote by Assembly.

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 5 December 1980, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, took note of the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General on the review of the present system of international financial co-operation;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on international monetary reform;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General on international monetary reform.

#### Financial co-operation for development

TD/B/821. Report of Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade on its 9th session (1st part), Geneva, 3-11 July, Chapter IV and Annex I (resolution 18(IX)).

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 3, 46.  
Plenary meeting 83.

A/35/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (21st session, Geneva, 15-27 September), Chapter VI B 1 (para. 396: decision of 27 September).

A/35/380. Note by Secretary-General.

A/35/592/Add.3. Report of Second Committee (part IV), draft decision (para. (a)), as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved (paras. (a)-(c) as a whole) without objection by Committee on 20 November, meeting 46.

Decision 35/419 (para. (a), by which the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General on the review of the present system of international financial co-operation), as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.3, adopted (paras. (a)-(c) as a whole) without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 83.

[For full text of Assembly decision 35/419, see under INTERNATIONAL MONETARY REFORM above.]

### Emergency and special economic assistance

#### International efforts to meet humanitarian emergency assistance

At its July 1980 session, the Economic and Social Council considered international efforts to meet humanitarian needs in emergency situations and, on 23 July, adopted resolution 1980/43 on the subject.

By this resolution, the Council recognized the need for a review of United Nations emergency operations, without prejudice to any General Assembly action, with a view to ensuring that available resources were applied in an effective and flexible manner. The Secretary-General was requested to prepare, in consultation with concerned organizations and bodies, and within existing financial resources, a summary report on how

the United Nations over the past decade had co-ordinated and implemented humanitarian emergency assistance in cases other than those caused by natural disasters. He was to circulate that report in time to allow a decision to be taken no later than at the Council's April/May 1981 session on how best to proceed to consider the report, making use of existing organs, including the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Resolution 1980/43, as proposed by Australia, Denmark, Finland, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, was adopted without objection. The sponsors further orally amended their once-revised text to take account, in a preambular paragraph, of the role played by intergovernmental organizations, in addition to the Inter-



national Committee of the Red Cross and other non-governmental organizations, and to add a clause stipulating that the requested report was to be prepared within existing financial resources.

Introducing the text, Sweden pointed out that it was a starting-point in addressing the adequacy of the United Nations relief system.

Speaking after adoption of the resolution, Brazil said it interpreted the reference to flexible use of resources as relating to those available for emergency aid and not those for other purposes, such as United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) technical assistance funds. Speaking on behalf of European Economic Community members, Belgium noted with satisfaction that no new institutions or permanent new arrangements were contemplated.

#### Assistance to Nicaragua

During 1980, assistance to Nicaragua, which continued to suffer from the effects of civil strife, was recommended by both the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

Responding to an Assembly resolution of 25 October 1979<sup>53</sup> by which the Assembly had expressed deep concern at the economic situation in that country and called for aid for its rehabilitation, reconstruction and development—the Secretary-General reported to the Assembly in October 1980 on information received from the international community on assistance provided. State aid had been reported by Austria (for resettlement of refugees and health care), Brazil and Peru (food aid and medicines), Mexico (aid of all kinds) and the Philippines (financial assistance). Replies had also been received from United Nations organs and programmes, nine specialized agencies, the Organization of American States, the Fund of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and the Commission of the European Communities. The report indicated that Nicaragua still needed considerable aid and the Secretary-General expressed the hope that Member States and international organizations would respond generously.

At its 1980 regular session, the Assembly incorporated a similar appeal in resolution 35/84, adopted without vote on 5 December. It recommended that Nicaragua should receive treatment adequate to its needs until the situation was normalized, and requested the Secretary-General to report in 1981 on measures taken to implement the resolution.

The Second (Economic and Financial) Committee had approved the text-sponsored by 42 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) and introduced by Venezuela on 19 November, also without vote.

Earlier, on 21 July, the Economic and Social

Council was orally informed by the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes, reporting on assistance to a number of countries, that further aid was vital for Nicaragua's early economic recovery. While still suffering from the effects of a 1972 earthquake, the country had been plunged into a civil war causing damage estimated at over \$480 million, a drop in national income of 30 per cent in 1979 and the highest per capita foreign debt in the world.

On 23 July, the Council took note of this oral report, made on behalf of the Secretary-General, when it adopted decision 1980/158. The decision was adopted, without objection, as orally proposed by the Council President following a suggestion by Nigeria.

The Governing Council of UNDP had also approved measures in 1980 aimed at assisting Nicaragua. On 20 February, during a special meeting held to review preparations for UNDP's third programming cycle (1982-1986), the Governing Council agreed to allocate \$323,300 as an addition to the current indicative planning figure (IPF) for Nicaragua and approved the borrowing of \$3 million against that country's third-cycle IPF for technical co-operation to be undertaken in 1980-1981. On 20 June, the Council authorized the UNDP Administrator to postpone from the third to the fourth (1987-1991) cycle repayment of Nicaragua's borrowing.

#### Emergency humanitarian and economic assistance programmes

During the year, the United Nations continued to mobilize assistance for a number of countries suffering from a variety of economic difficulties. Remedial action was taken by the General Assembly at its 1980 regular session, by the Economic and Social Council at its July session, and by the Governing Council of UNDP at its June meetings.

#### Aid to African countries

In December, the General Assembly adopted resolutions by which it called for economic assistance to Benin (resolution 35/88), Botswana (35/98), Cape Verde (35/104), the Comoros (35/99), Djibouti (35/89), Guinea-Bissau (35/95), Lesotho (35/96), Mozambique (35/99), Sao Tome and Principe (35/93), Zambia (35/94) and Zimbabwe (35/100). It also called for assistance for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the Central African Republic (35/87), Chad (35/92 A), Equatorial Guinea (35/105) and Uganda (35/103) following civil

<sup>53</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 315 resolution 34/8

strife and unsettled economic and social conditions. In the case of Chad, the Assembly also called for emergency humanitarian assistance (35/92 B). (For details of these decisions, see the subchapter commencing on p. 267; for action concerning Zimbabwe, see p. 249.)

Other Assembly resolutions sought aid for refugees in Djibouti (35/182), Somalia (35/180) and the Sudan (35/181), and for displaced persons in Ethiopia (35/183) (see p. 935).

The Assembly took note of several reports of the Secretary-General on assistance programmes in the region by adopting decision 35/423 (see p. 267). Problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets were dealt with in resolution 35/59 (seep. 618).

In addition, drought-stricken areas in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda were being aided under related programmes, and the Sudano-Sahelian region was being assisted by a medium- and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme (see p. 970).

By resolution 35/106 of 5 December, the Assembly authorized a review by the Economic and Social Council's Committee for Development Planning of the economic situation of Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, and Seychelles, with a view to their inclusion in the list of least developed countries. This action had been requested by the Council on 24 July by decision 1980/161 (see p. 548). The Council also took note of an oral report made on behalf of the Secretary-General on the status of economic assistance programmes to those countries and to Botswana, Cape Verde, the Comoros, Lesotho, Mozambique, Uganda and Zambia (decision 1980/158, see ASSISTANCE TO NICARAGUA above). Earlier, on 26 June, the Governing Council of UNDP specified the action it was taking in response to the Assembly's request for increased assistance to all of these countries and to Chad (see p. 267).

#### Aid to Caribbean countries

By decision 1980/158 of 23 July 1980 (see ASSISTANCE TO NICARAGUA above), the Economic and Social Council took note of an oral report on programmes of assistance for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of Dominica

and the Dominican Republic, struck by a hurricane in 1979. The Assembly called for continued aid for Dominica (resolution 35/102, see p. 973) and Saint Lucia (resolution 35/101, see p. 552), which suffered additional hurricane damage in 1980. It also took note of a report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Dominican Republic (decision 35/423, see p. 973).

The Secretary-General reported in October on aid to Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (see p. 552). On 26 June, the UNDP Governing Council had approved increased aid to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, from \$800,000 to \$1.42 million.

#### Aid to Pacific countries

The UNDP Governing Council decided on 27 June to provide Fiji with up to \$1 million to help it recover from the effects of a cyclone. The Council also authorized the UNDP Administrator to increase projected assistance to Tonga by \$128,000, and authorized allocations from the Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries and the United Nations Capital Development Fund.

After taking note of an oral report on the status of special economic assistance to Tonga (decision 1980/158, see ASSISTANCE TO NICARAGUA above), the Economic and Social Council requested the Committee for Development Planning to expedite review of the economic situation in Tonga, with a view to including it in the list of least developed countries; it asked the General Assembly to authorize the Council to consider the Committee's recommendations at its April/May 1981 session (decision 1980/161, see p. 548). Authorization was granted on 5 December, by resolution 35/106. (See also pp. 548 and 552.)

#### Other assistance programmes

Humanitarian assistance and relief programmes were also maintained during 1980 for student refugees in southern Africa (see p. 238), refugees in the Near East (see p. 436), other refugees and displaced persons (see p. 939), the Kampuchean people (see p. 335), Lebanon (see p. 446) and Cyprus (seep. 458).

### Documentary references and texts of resolutions

International efforts to meet humanitarian emergency assistance

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session. 1980  
Plenary meetings 27, 29, 40, 42, 43.

E/1980/L.47 and Rev.1. Australia, Denmark, Finland, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden: draft resolution and revision.

Resolution 1980/43, as proposed by 7 powers, E/1980/L.47/Rev.1, and as further orally revised by sponsors, adopted without objection by Council on 23 July 1980, meeting 43.

The Economic and Social Council.

Concerned at the increasingly heavy losses of life and property that result from emergency situations arising primarily from non-natural causes,

Recognizing the important function of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator with respect to natural disasters,

Noting that on many occasions emergency situations arising primarily from non-natural causes have made great demands on the United Nations system and its components for assisting and meeting the requirements of affected countries, in particular developing countries, in mitigating the human misery caused by such situations,

Aware of the implications that such emergency situations have for the development efforts of developing countries,

Noting that the organs and bodies of the United Nations system have had to meet the humanitarian demands presented by such situations, in addition to the discharge of their regular activities, with inevitable negative effects on those activities,

Recognizing the essential role played by specialized agencies, programmes and other entities of the United Nations system in such emergency situations,

Recognizing also the essential role played by intergovernmental organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and other non-governmental organizations,

1. Recognizes the need, without prejudice to any action which may in the mean time be considered by the General Assembly, for a review of the emergency operations of the United Nations system, with a view to ensuring that the resources available are applied in an effective and flexible manner in this area;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with the organizations and bodies concerned, and within existing financial resources, a summary report providing factual information on the ways and means by which the United Nations system has carried out, over the last decade, its role of co-ordinating and implementing humanitarian emergency assistance in cases other than those caused by natural disasters, and to circulate that report as early as possible, so that a decision can be taken not later than at the first regular session of the Council of 1981 on how best to proceed with the substantive consideration of the report, making use of existing organs, including the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

#### Assistance to Nicaragua

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Plenary meetings 40, 41, 43.

E/1980/42/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 27th session, Geneva, 2-30 June, Chapter XI (decisions 80/2 and 80/12).

Decision 1980/158, as orally proposed by Council President following suggestion by Nigeria, adopted without objection by Council.

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 23 July 1980, the Council took note of the oral report made on behalf of the Secretary-General by the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes, on:

#### Least developed, land-locked and island developing countries

##### Least developed countries

Special measures in favour  
of least developed countries

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) had decided in 1979, by resolution 122(V), to launch a Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least

(a) The situation in Botswana, Cape Verde, the Comoros, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Tonga and Zambia;

(b) Assistance for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Uganda;

(c) Assistance to student refugees from Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 36-39, 42-44.  
Plenary meetings 83, 84.

A/35/507. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/35/L.56. Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Sao Tome and Principe, Spain, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe: draft resolution.

A/C.2/35/L.56/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 35 powers and by Congo, Denmark, Norway, Romania, Suriname, Sweden and Tunisia, approved without vote by Second Committee on 19 November, meeting 44.

A/35/663. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 35/84, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/663, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 84.

The General Assembly,  
Recalling its resolution 34/8 of 25 October 1979,  
Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Nicaragua,

Taking note with satisfaction of the support which Member States and the organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system have given to the efforts of the Government of Nicaragua for the reconstruction of the country.

Considering that the economic situation of Nicaragua has not yet returned to normal and continues to require the assistance of the international community,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts regarding assistance to Nicaragua;

2. Urges all Governments to continue contributing to the reconstruction and development of Nicaragua;

3. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to continue and increase their assistance in this sphere;

4. Recommends that Nicaragua should receive treatment which is adequate to the needs of the country until the situation is normalized;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session of the measures taken to implement the present resolution.

Developed Countries in two phases: an Immediate Action Programme (1979-1981) and a Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s<sup>54</sup>

During 1980, at sessions held at Geneva from 4 to 16 February and from 9 to 17 October,

<sup>54</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 568.

UNCTAD'S Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries-designated by the General Assembly in 1979 to act as the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,<sup>55</sup> to be held in 1981-considered the two-phase Programme in detail.

At its February session, the Preparatory Committee reviewed the November 1979 recommendations of the Group of High-level Experts on the Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries<sup>56</sup> and studies of the requirements and special measures for an improved strategy to assist least developed countries, and prepared recommendations for the operation of the Substantial New Programme for Action, which was to be finalized, adopted and supported by the Conference. The Preparatory Committee also monitored progress under the Immediate Action Programme in response to an Assembly resolution of 19 December 1979<sup>57</sup> and decided to ask donor countries how they were implementing the Assembly's call in that resolution for aid to the least developed countries. It invited international donors urgently, before the Committee's October 1980 session, to indicate their action on commitments undertaken in the UNCTAD resolution, especially doubling as soon as possible official development assistance (ODA) to the least developed countries. Donors were also invited to indicate their action in respect of the much larger flows required for the Substantial New Programme of Action and were requested to review their aid policies and commitments to ensure that aid was extended on flexible and advantageous terms. The Committee invited donor Governments to consider the studies and recommendations submitted to it, including those dealing with promotion of structural change in least developed countries, removal of internal constraints, doubling national income over the coming decade, planning procedures, and levels of external concessional flows. The regional commissions were also invited to monitor the Immediate Action Programme at their level.

The Preparatory Committee also recommended that a number of considerations concerning least developed countries be included in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, including urgent implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action, doubling national income by 1990, expanding resource flows, more flexible and responsive modalities for providing concessional aid, high priority for increasing production and export earnings, maximum use of co-operative arrangements between developing countries, and aid for transit-transport infrastructure for land-locked countries.

At its special session in March, convened to consider UNCTAD'S contribution to the Strategy, the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD took note of the reports of the Preparatory Committee and the Group of High-level Experts and transmitted them to the Preparatory Committee for its October session.

Measures to meet the critical situation in the least developed countries were considered by the General Assembly at its eleventh special (August/September) session, held to draw up the new International Development Strategy and launch global negotiations for international development co-operation. On 15 September, it adopted resolution S-11/4 on the subject.

The Assembly thereby expressed regret that, more than a year after its adoption, very limited progress had been made in implementing the Immediate Action Programme for 1979-1981. The Assembly urged all developed countries, developing countries in a position to do so, multilateral development institutions and other sources to implement immediately commitments undertaken in that Programme, as well as to assist the least developed countries to develop their energy resources. The Assembly also urged donor countries to double ODA flow to those countries in real terms within the next five years- to be provided as a general rule in grant form and normally untied-and, before the 1981 Conference, to consider further measures to provide an adequate minimum ODA flow, including tripling net disbursement of concessional assistance by 1984 and quadrupling it by 1990 at 1977 prices. The Assembly requested multilateral development agencies and funds to give priority to the least developed countries when allocating resources, and asked the Secretary-General to monitor implementation of measures adopted in favour of those countries and to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly in 1981.

Resolution S-11/4, adopted without vote, was recommended by the Assembly's Ad Hoc Committee of the Eleventh Special Session. The text, submitted by a Committee Vice-Chairman after informal consultations on a draft introduced by India, on behalf of Member States belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries, was approved without objection by the Committee on 13 September.

During the consultations, preambular paragraphs were added by which the Assembly recognized that primary responsibility for their development rested with the least developed countries themselves, and noted with appreciation that

<sup>55</sup> Ibid., p. 508, resolution 34/203 of 19 December 1979.

<sup>56</sup> Ibid., p. 490.

<sup>57</sup> Ibid., p. 507, resolution 34/210.

some developed countries had taken positive steps towards implementing UNCTAD resolution 122(V).

Speaking in the Ad Hoc Committee, Japan said that loans accounted for a sizable share of its ODA and it would find it difficult to provide all such aid in the form of grants.

Iraq understood that "donor countries" in the text referred solely to developed countries since the provisions relating to ODA were addressed to that group alone. Luxembourg, speaking on behalf of the European Economic Community (EEC), considered that that expression had been defined by the text's reference to all developed countries and developing countries in a position to do so. Moreover, EEC countries considered that "all developed countries" included the socialist countries of Eastern Europe.

France was concerned that the untying of aid might lead to reduced assistance efforts on the part of donors.

Bulgaria, on behalf also of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, said the principles governing co-operation between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and developing countries had been set forth in a declaration on those States' contribution to the achievement of the goals of the new International Development Strategy (see p. 491), together with a joint statement made at the time of adoption of UNCTAD resolution 122(V) to the effect that they did not, on principle, assume any financial obligations towards granting assistance to developing countries, over and above direct bilateral agreements.

The very slow progress in implementing the Immediate Action Programme was recognized by the Preparatory Committee at its October session when the Group of 77 strongly urged donor countries to double as soon as possible, and no later than December 1981, and to go beyond if possible, the flow of ODA as called for in UNCTAD resolution 122(V).

On 16 December 1980, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/205 on the Conference on the Least Developed Countries. By section I, the Assembly reiterated several provisions of resolution S- 11/4 (see above), including its call for implementation of the Immediate Action Programme without further delay. It urged the least developed countries to submit information on their implementation action and expressed satisfaction at the readiness of other developing countries to give particular attention to and assist in meeting the development needs of the least developed countries on a priority basis, and to ensure that they could participate in and benefit from economic and technical co-operation among developing coun-

tries. The Assembly also invited all countries and the bodies of the United Nations system to accord due priority to implementing the provisions of the new International Development Strategy which related to accelerated development of the least developed countries.

Those provisions of the Strategy, which was annexed to Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December (see p. 499), indicated that, in order to meet the objectives of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s, national plans were to identify and cost major priority projects and programmes. Details for each country in terms of structural change in agriculture and industry, improved physical, social and institutional infrastructure and improved performance in nutrition, literacy, health, employment and the development of human resources would be clearly specified. Goals to be achieved would require greater efforts by the least developed countries themselves, together with substantially more international community support.

Other policy measures for the least developed countries included: efforts to increase or double their national income by 1990; firm international commitments to expand resource flows substantially; more flexible and responsive modalities for providing concessional aid; rapidly increasing production and export earnings through financial and technical assistance and commercial policy measures, and significantly reducing dependence on foreign assistance during the 1990s; strengthening technological and productive capacity, increasing their absorptive capacity by building up their infrastructure, helping them to inventory their resources and prepare industrial surveys, supporting full industrialization and participation in redeployment processes and industrial consultations, strengthening import-substitution processes and manufactures-export performance, setting up joint enterprises regionally, and giving preferential treatment for industrial products and processed commodities-financial flows for which would be substantially increased on highly concessional terms; raising substantially and in real terms annual investments in and commitments of external resources for agriculture; maximum use of co-operative arrangements among developing countries, particularly at the regional and subregional levels; and aid to improve transit-transport infrastructure for the least developed land-locked and island countries. Developed countries were also to consider increasing ODA substantially, in real terms.

(For text of relevant provisions (section III K 1) of the Strategy, see p. 515.)

Resolution 35/205, which comprised four sections, was adopted by the Assembly without vote. (For details concerning sections II-IV, see

following section.) The text-as submitted by a Second (Economic and Financial) Committee Vice-Chairman after informal consultations on a draft introduced by Venezuela, on behalf of the Group of 77-had been approved without objection by the Committee on 20 November. The Group's draft was then withdrawn.

In addition to approving several oral drafting changes during the informal consultations on section I, the sponsors agreed to the insertion of two operative paragraphs by which the Assembly urged donor countries to double, within the first half of the 1980s, the flow of ODA to the least developed countries and, not later than at the 1981 Conference, to consider providing an adequate minimum flow of ODA, including tripling net disbursement of concessional assistance by 1984 and quadrupling it by 1990. These paragraphs had previously appeared as paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution S-11/4 of 15 September (see above). Also added was a preambular paragraph to note with appreciation that some developed countries had moved towards implementation of UNCTAD resolution 122(V).

United Nations Conference on  
the Least Developed Countries

During 1980, at sessions held at Geneva from 4 to 16 February and 9 to 17 October, UNCTAD's Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries, designated by the Assembly to act as the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,\*\* reviewed preparations for the Conference to be held in 1981.

At its February session, the Preparatory Committee recommended that Conference preparations should include specific plans and programmes of national action of the individual least developed countries themselves. It invited them to hold country and/or subregional consultations with aid partners prior to the Conference to review their programmes before finalizing them, and invited donors and multinational agencies to provide institutional and financial support for, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other organizations to assist in, the holding of such consultations.

At its October session, the Committee examined progress in the preparation of individual country presentations, made recommendations on the organization of individual country review meetings with aid partners and recommended that the Conference be held from 1 to 14 September 1981, preceded by consultations of senior officials on 27 and 28 August. The Committee recommended that an offer by France to host the Conference in Paris be accepted. It further considered the Conference's organizational structure

and financial implications and recommended that a third, final session of the Preparatory Committee be held in June/July 1981. The Committee also heard views on elements of the Substantial New Programme of Action and follow-up action to the Conference.

On 16 December 1980, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/205 on the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (for details of section I, see preceding section).

By section II, the Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee at its October session with regard to the Conference's date, venue and preliminary consultations, and the dates for the Committee's third session in 1981-at which the draft agenda and draft rules of procedure for the Conference were to be finalized.

Least developed countries were requested to submit their individual country presentations no later than 1 March 1981, and the Secretary-General was requested to invite as participants: all States; organizations with standing invitations to participate in United Nations conferences as observers; national liberation movements recognized nixed by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), as observers; Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia; specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and interested United Nations organs; intergovernmental bodies in consultative status with UNCTAD, as observers; and non-governmental organizations in consultative status (general category) with UNCTAD and the Economic and Social Council, as observers.

The Secretary-General was requested to ensure the least developed countries' participation by seeking extrabudgetary funds to finance travel expenses for three representatives from each of them and to ensure financial provisions, to the maximum extent possible within existing resources, for the Conference's success. He was further requested to entrust the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, working with the Conference Secretary-General, with full mobilization of the United Nations system in the preparations. Together with that system and using, *inter alia*, existing resources to the extent possible, the United Nations Secretary-General was asked and Governments were invited to provide technical and other assistance to the least developed countries in their preparations, if they requested it. The Assembly urged donor countries to provide bilateral or multilateral aid through such organs as UNDP, its Special Measures Fund and

<sup>58</sup> See footnote 55.

the United Nations Capital Development Fund, if the least developed countries requested it, for preparing country programmes and other inputs for the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s, as envisaged in UNCTAD resolution 122(V).<sup>59</sup>

By section III of resolution 35/205, the Assembly requested the United Nations Secretary-General, the Conference Secretary-General and all United Nations bodies to undertake public information activities to ensure world-wide awareness of the importance of the Conference and its objectives, as far as possible within existing resources. It requested the United Nations Postal Administration to issue special commemorative stamps and invited Member States to do likewise. It also invited Member States to promote public awareness by mass-media dissemination of information; in this regard, the Assembly suggested an exchange of high-level national delegations. The Assembly also stated the view that an international year of the least developed countries could focus international attention on those countries, without prejudice to existing guidelines for future international years (see p. 1028).

By section IV of the resolution, the Secretary-General was requested to report to the Assembly's 1981 regular session on the outcome of the Conference and on progress made in implementing the Immediate Action Programme (1979-1981).

Resolution 35/205 was adopted without vote. The text as submitted by a Second Committee Vice-Chairman after informal consultations on a draft introduced by Venezuela, on behalf of the Group of 77-had been approved without objection by the Committee on 20 November.

During the informal consultations, the sponsors agreed to a number of oral drafting changes to sections II and III; among them, the request that the Secretary-General ensure financial provisions for the Conference within existing resources was qualified by adding the words "to the maximum extent possible." The request for a programme of public information activities to ensure, within existing resources, world-wide awareness of the Conference was similarly qualified, and reference to United Nations guidelines for future international years was added.

Several States expressed reservations on the agreed text.

Israel repeated its views with regard to representation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the Conference; had paragraph 4, referring to invitations, been put to a separate vote, Israel would have voted against it. The United States held a similar view; moreover, it considered that Conference costs should be defrayed from the regular budget. Japan and the United

Kingdom expressed reservations on the financial implications.

Canada, on behalf also of France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States, reaffirmed reservations with respect to the Council for Namibia representing that territory as its lawful administrative authority. Canada added that it considered that proposals to hold international years should follow the criteria established by the Economic and Social Council (see p. 1028), a view shared by Czechoslovakia and Eastern European socialist countries. In addition, Czechoslovakia repeated those socialist countries' position that the economic problems of the least developed countries were the result of exploitation by capitalist societies; financial aid should come fundamentally from the States responsible for such exploitation. Financing of the Conference should be met from existing resources, Czechoslovakia added.

By provisions contained in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade-annexed to Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December (see p. 499) -the Conference was to consider measures to ensure adequate flows of external assistance to the least developed countries, proposals of the UNCTAD Group of High-level Experts for allocation by developed countries of at least 0.15 per cent of their gross national product as ODA by the first half of the 1980s, rising to 0.2 per cent during the second half, and measures to transform agriculture and increase production. (For text of relevant provisions (paragraphs 140, 144 and 146) of the Strategy, see p. 516.)

Immediate measures in favour of the most seriously affected countries

In an address to the Economic and Social Council on 3 July 1980, the Secretary-General suggested that, at its forthcoming eleventh special (August/September) session, the General Assembly consider adopting immediate measures to overcome the critical economic situation of many of the developing countries. These measures included: external resources to finance current balance-of-payments deficits of oil-importing countries; launching a special operation to benefit low-income countries with serious external balance problems; and increased investments for exploration, development and exploitation of conventional and renewable sources of energy in non-oil-exporting developing countries.

The Secretary-General also responded to an Assembly request of 19 December 1979<sup>60</sup> by submitting a report to the eleventh special session

<sup>59</sup> See footnote 54.

<sup>60</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 509, resolution 34/217.

on immediate measures in favour of the countries most seriously affected by the current world economic crisis.

A preliminary version of this report had been submitted to the March/April 1980 session of the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174<sup>61</sup>-an oversight committee for decisions on the new international economic order-and to the April session of the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy. The report examined changes in the prices of imports and exports of low-income developing countries identified in 1974 and 1975 as the most seriously affected, and concluded that the continuing deterioration in the terms of trade and a stagnant level of capital inflow were putting a severe strain on many of those countries. Since the situation was expected to deteriorate further during 1981, urgent additional assistance, on concessional terms, was needed to protect their modest rate of economic growth. At least \$5 billion would be required in 1981 to offset the expected trade gap of non-oil-exporting countries with a per capita income below \$600 in 1978.

The General Assembly noted with great interest the Secretary-General's oral suggestions to the Council and requested that he further elaborate them, in consultation with concerned United Nations organizations, for submission to its 1980 regular session.

The Assembly took this action when, on 15 September, it adopted resolution S-11/3 without vote. Two days earlier, the Ad Hoc Committee of the Eleventh Special Session had approved without objection the text, which was submitted by one of its Vice-Chairmen. This text was based on informal discussions on a draft introduced by India, on behalf of the Group of 77.

After consulting UNCTAD, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the Secretary-General elaborated his earlier suggestions in a note dated 10 November, submitted to the Assembly's 1980 regular session.

On 16 December, the Assembly took note of his note by adopting decision 35/438, without vote. The Second Committee had approved the draft, without objection, on 9 December, as orally proposed by its Chairman.

During consideration in Committee of the agenda item on development and international economic co-operation, Venezuela, on behalf of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution to deal with the acute problems facing most developing countries because of their inability to protect themselves. The text would have had the Assembly launch in 1981 a special operation to

alleviate their balance-of-payments problems comprising, inter alia, additional ODA and an increase in the lending capacity of IMF and the World Bank, which would have been urged to implement the operation. The Secretary-General would have been requested to estimate the magnitude of balance-of-payments deficits of each developing country in 1981, arrange a pledging conference and establish an account through which contributions would be channelled and monitored. Also by the text, the Assembly would have agreed that implementation of UNCTAD's Immediate Action Programme (1979-1981) for the least developed countries would not be affected by the special operation. Progress would have been reviewed in 1981.

Speaking after informal consultations on the text, Venezuela said that the Group of 77 did not agree with the argument, which, it said, was advanced by the industrialized countries, to the effect that the draft had not dealt with the root of the problem. The action proposed would merely have been one step in tackling the developing world's problems. Venezuela added that the Group wished to place on record its concern at the lack of vision and courage evidenced.

Although the draft was not pressed to a decision, the Second Committee decided to include the text in its report to the Assembly.

Immediate relief measures for the countries most seriously affected by the current economic crisis were also called for in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, annexed to Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980 (see p. 499). The international community would consider extending relief and assistance to those countries, with urgent consideration to be given to immediate concrete relief measures, both to implement the Secretary-General's suggestions and in the mean time to implement the immediate measures in their favour recommended in 1979.<sup>62</sup> (For text of relevant provision (paragraph 147) of the Strategy, see p. 516.)

#### Additions to the list of least developed countries

At its February 1980 session, the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries reviewed the economic situation in Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles and Tonga with a view to their inclusion in the General Assembly's list of countries identified as least developed. The Group decided that preparations for the 1981 United Nations Conference on the Least Devel-

<sup>61</sup>See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 393, resolution 32/174 of 19 December 1977.  
<sup>62</sup>See footnote 60.



oped Countries should include action on behalf of all such countries, and invited the Economic and Social Council to request the Committee for Development Planning to expedite its review of the economic situation of the above six countries for inclusion in the current list of least developed countries and to make recommendations on them to the Assembly's 1980 regular session through the Council.

On 24 July, the Council took note of the Group's invitation, and requested the Committee for Development Planning to include in its review certain newly independent countries and to make its recommendations to the Council's first regular session of 1981. The Council also requested authorization to consider those recommendations and to adopt an updated list of least developed countries based on existing criteria and the most recent data.

This action resulted from a proposal by Bangladesh, China, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania, adopted without vote by the Council as decision 1980/161.

On 5 December, the Assembly authorized the Council, after considering the Committee for Development Planning's recommendations, to add any of the countries mentioned in decision 1980/161 to the list of least developed countries. The Assembly took this action without vote, in adopting resolution 35/106. The Assembly also decided that the exercise would be without prejudice to any future overall review of the list. This provision was orally added by the sponsors to their text, which had earlier been revised following informal consultations. The sponsors were Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lebanon, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe; their draft was approved without vote by the Second Committee on 20 November.

Special measures for the development of Africa

At a meeting held at Monrovia, Liberia, in July 1979, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, had adopted the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, based on socio-economic recommendations made that year at the Rabat, Morocco, meeting of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).<sup>63</sup>

By a letter of 15 August 1980 to the Secretary-General, Nigeria, on behalf of States members of the African group of Member States at the United Nations, forwarded the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, adopted at the OAU Assembly's second ex-

traordinary session (Lagos, 28 and 29 April), devoted to economic matters. Also transmitted were the Final Act of Lagos, by which African States confirmed full adherence to the Plan of Action and established steps to be taken to create an African economic community by the year 2000, and the resolutions adopted at the April session.

The Lagos Plan of Action also contained recommendations put forward at the April session of ECA at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (see p. 755). The Plan proposed measures to develop viable economies based on the principles of national and collective self-reliance and self-sustainment in order that African countries might contribute to and benefit from the new international economic order. Action was outlined in the fields of food and agriculture, industry, natural and human resources, science and technology, transport and communications, trade and finance, environment and energy. The Plan also contained measures to build up and strengthen: economic and technical co-operation; women's contribution to development; development planning, statistics and population programmes; and the least developed African countries.

On 5 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/64 on special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s. Towards implementing the Lagos Plan of Action, the Assembly made several suggestions. It invited organizations of the United Nations system, in consultation with OAU and ECA, and non-governmental organizations to indicate in reports to the Economic and Social Council the contributions they could make, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly in 1981 on such action. The Assembly invited IMF, UNDP, the World Bank and other development banks or funds to consider providing resources to implement the Plan of Action, and urged Governments, in the context of an increase in ODA envisaged in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, to take into account the need for resources.

Resolution 35/64 was adopted, without vote, as recommended by the Second Committee. On 20 November, the Committee had similarly approved the text, submitted by a Committee Vice-Chairman after informal consultations on a draft presented by Venezuela on behalf of the Group of 77. Further oral revisions by the Vice-Chairman were also incorporated before approval of the text, and the Group's draft was withdrawn.

<sup>63</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 726.

The United States supported the text, although it did not accept the ODA target in the Strategy; however, it recognized the need for an adequate flow of resources. Tunisia felt that changes by the Vice-Chairman, whereby non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council were to submit recommendations through the Secretary-General rather than through the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, still implied a prejudgement of the permanence of existing institutional structures in the economic and social sectors, changes in which were currently under discussion.

#### Land-locked developing countries

##### Measures in favour of land-locked developing countries

Specific action to answer the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries was taken by the General Assembly on 5 December when it adopted resolution 35/58.

By this resolution, the Assembly reaffirmed the rights of those countries to free access to and from the sea and to freedom of transit. It appealed to all States, international organizations and financial institutions to implement urgently the measures envisaged by UNCTAD<sup>64</sup> and in other United Nations resolutions to assist those countries and to raise the net flow of resources to them to help offset the effects of their disadvantageous geographical situation.

The Assembly urged donor countries and international organizations to provide financial and technical aid in grant form or concessional loans for transport and transit infrastructures. Transit countries were invited to co-operate with land-locked developing countries in harmonizing transport planning and promoting other joint transport ventures. The international community was invited to help finance the construction of alternative routes to the sea. After commending UNDP, UNCTAD and other United Nations agencies for their assistance and inviting them to continue providing it, the Assembly recommended intensified studies and action programmes, including economic co-operation among developing countries and activities envisaged in UNCTAD'S programme of work and in regional and subregional programmes.

Resolution 35/58 was adopted by a recorded vote of 140 to 2, with 5 abstentions. On 20 November, the Second Committee had approved the text by a recorded vote, requested by Pakistan, of 124 to 0, with 9 abstentions. The sponsors were Afghanistan, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, the Central African Republic,

Chad, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nepal, Paraguay, Rwanda, the Sudan, Uganda and Zambia, on whose behalf Nepal introduced the text.

A separate recorded vote was taken in the Committee on paragraph 1, also at the request of Pakistan. Paragraph 1, reaffirming the rights of free access and freedom of transit, was adopted by 50 votes to 9, with 71 abstentions.

In Pakistan's view, the provision was prejudicial to the sovereignty of States; problems relating to transit trade should be dealt with bilaterally. Pakistan also understood that the invitation in paragraph 5 to transit countries to co-operate with land-locked developing countries in harmonizing transport planning in no way prejudiced the right of transit countries to determine their own national policies.

The Congo, India, Thailand and Viet Nam also opposed paragraph 1 for similar reasons, while the Sudan objected that it did not reflect regional and interregional decisions. India added that its endorsement of paragraph 3, urging aid for infrastructure and facilities, as it applied to transit States, was also subject to the position it held in respect of paragraph 1.

Several States explained their abstentions on paragraph 1. Algeria felt the wording lent itself to dangerous interpretations. Mauritania thought the right of free access should be considered in the context of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea; Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, the Gambia, Japan, Morocco, Mozambique and Senegal spoke in a similar vein. Tunisia felt that the text prejudged the outcome of the Conference; Brazil and Peru voted affirmatively, on the understanding that no such prejudgement was implied. Bangladesh, which also voted in favour, said the text should be interpreted in the light of existing international law.

Luxembourg, speaking on behalf of EEC members, stated that, although they supported the resolution as a whole, they maintained their reservations with regard to their intention of directing aid through other existing channels.

The USSR said it had voted in favour of the text on the understanding that it referred to the particular needs of land-locked developing countries in a spirit of co-operation with developing countries. It understood that no new obligations would be imposed on the USSR other than by existing bilateral agreements.

Speaking in the Assembly, Angola, the Congo, Gabon, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Pakistan, Thailand and the Sudan said that, had paragraph 1 been put to a separate vote,

<sup>64</sup>See Y.U.N., 1972, p.280; 1976, p. 399; and 1979, p. 493.

they would have voted against it; Algeria, Chile, China, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Fiji, the Gambia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, the Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Oman, Romania, Senegal, Turkey, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zimbabwe stated that they would have abstained.

An integrated planning approach to assist the land-locked developing countries was also encouraged in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, annexed to Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December (see p. 499). Measures envisaged included: co-operation in transport ventures between those countries and transit countries; strong financial and technical assistance through actions taken in accordance with UNCTAD resolution 123(V),<sup>65</sup> increased resource flows by multilateral and bilateral financial institutions for diversification of their economies; and generous contributions to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries. (For text of relevant provisions (section III K 4) of the Strategy, see p. 517.)

#### United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries

The United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries was established by the General Assembly in 1975<sup>66</sup> and its statute approved in 1976<sup>67</sup> to help land-locked developing countries overcome transport and communications problems severely limiting their trade and growth potentials.

At its June 1980 session, the Governing Council of UNDP considered a March report of the UNDP Administrator on the Fund, which he was managing on an interim basis in collaboration with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD. The report indicated that the Fund's resources remained very low and virtually all had been programmed or spent.

The Administrator reported that projects had been completed in Bhutan (a timber ropeway feasibility study), in Botswana (a feasibility study on a national airline) and the Lao People's Democratic Republic (improvement of transit services). During 1980, projects were also completed in Malawi (establishment of a shippers' council) and Paraguay (improvement of navigability and dredging of the Paraguay River), while for Burundi a project was approved to help the Government improve air freight operations.

Commitments against the Fund as at 31 December 1980 totalled \$676,100, of which \$67,700 represented executing agency costs.

On 26 June, the UNDP Governing Council took note of the Administrator's report and again appealed to Governments and international organizations to contribute urgently and generously to the Fund.

On 25 July, the Economic and Social Council took note of the Administrator's report and the Governing Council's action when it adopted, without vote, decision 1980/177, as recommended by its Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, which had similarly approved the text on 22 July on an oral proposal of its Chairman.

On 5 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/82 on the Special Fund. It thereby expressed concern at the low level of contributions for 1980 (\$27,367) announced at the 1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities<sup>68</sup> and subsequently, and urged all Member States to give due consideration to the special constraints affecting the economic and social development of land-locked developing countries. The Assembly appealed to all countries to review their position with respect to the Fund and to consider having representatives of land-locked developing countries as members of the Fund's Board of Governors. It further appealed to all—particularly developed—Member States, international organizations and multilateral financial institutions to contribute generously in the context of the 1980 Pledging Conference held in November. The Assembly also requested the UNDP Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and heads of other institutions, to assist land-locked developing countries within the framework of the interim arrangements.

Resolution 35/82 was adopted by 126 votes to 0, with 21 abstentions. On 31 October, the Second Committee approved the draft, introduced by Venezuela on behalf of the Group of 77, by 106 votes to 0, with 22 abstentions.

Speaking in explanation of their abstentions in the vote, Luxembourg said the nine EEC members and Greece preferred to assist the countries in question through bilateral and multilateral channels such as UNDP. Spain stated that it was against setting up special funds and accounts within the United Nations system.

Also on 5 December, the Assembly, by decision 35/316, deferred to its 1981 regular session the election of members of the Board of Governors of the Fund, since no candidate had been put forward by the regional groups. The text,

<sup>65</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 493.

<sup>66</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 387, resolution 3504(Xxx) of 15 December 1975.

<sup>67</sup> See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 356, text of statute, annexed to resolution 31/177 of 21 December 1976.

<sup>68</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 558.

as orally proposed by the Assembly President, was adopted without objection. On 15 December, the Assembly adopted without vote decision 35/320, by which it took note of information contained in a note by the Secretary-General to the effect that, because of continuing interim arrangements for the Fund's management, no appointment for the post of its Executive Director would currently be submitted for the Assembly's confirmation.

#### PLEDGES TO THE SPECIAL FUND

The 1980 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities was held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 6 and 7 November. As at 31 December 1980, pledges for 1981 to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries totalled \$63,548 from twelve countries, while \$115,505 was collected during 1980.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS AND PLEDGES TO THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND FOR LAND-LOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FOR 1980 AND 1981 (As at 31 December 1980)

country	Amount (in US dollar equivalent)	
	1980 contribution	1981 pledge
Bhutan	-	1,000
Bolivia	-	1,000
Botswana		1,633
Brazil	10,000	10,000
Dominican Republic	1,000 <sup>a</sup>	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	500	1,000
Lesotho	-	1,000
Malawi	2,000	2,000
Philippines	2,500	2,500
Senegal	-	5,000
Thailand		1,000
Tunisia	2,415	2,415
Zambia	97,090 <sup>a</sup>	35,000
Total	115,505	63,548

<sup>a</sup>Pledged In Prior years

Action programme in favour  
of developing island countries

By a resolution of 27 September 1980, the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD reiterated a decision contained in UNCTAD resolution 111 (V) of 3 June 1979<sup>69</sup> that UNCTAD, in co-operation with other institutions, should analyse common problems of developing island countries and constraints inhibiting their development, particularly economic and geographical factors, distance from market centres, smallness of their economies and markets, low resource endowment and heavy dependence on trade in few commodities and services. The Board requested that UNCTAD'S work programme on their needs and problems<sup>70</sup> be carried out rapidly and efficiently and that UNCTAD and the International Trade Centre (sponsored

jointly with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) increase technical aid programmes. It urged UNDP and other aid and development institutions to support fully UNCTAD'S technical and advisory services for those countries. The Board recommended that it consider convening an inter-governmental expert group in 1981 to examine the specific problems of developing island countries.

On 5 December 1980, by resolution 35/61, the General Assembly noted with concern that very few significant initiatives had been taken to implement UNCTAD'S work programme in favour of developing island countries, and appealed to all States, international organizations and financial institutions to implement urgently the specific actions envisaged by UNCTAD and in other resolutions on the subject. The Assembly invited organizations of the United Nations system to enhance their capacity to respond positively to the specific needs of developing island countries during the Third United Nations Development Decade and decided to review at its 1982 regular session measures taken by the international community in this respect.

Resolution 35/61 was adopted without vote. On 20 November, the Second Committee had similarly approved the draft, submitted by a Committee Vice-Chairman following informal consultations on a text proposed by Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Cape Verde, Cyprus, Fiji, Jamaica, Madagascar, Malta, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Singapore, and Trinidad and Tobago.

A preambular paragraph of the 13-power draft, which would have stated that the Assembly was mindful that further specific action was needed to assist developing island countries in offsetting the major handicaps they faced in their development process, was expanded in the compromise text to include mention of a number of specific handicaps facing those countries, which had also been cited in the Trade and Development Board's 27 September decision.

Czechoslovakia, speaking also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, said that, while they understood the special needs of the countries in question and supported recommendations to accelerate their development, they continued to hold their position on the negative consequences of foreign private capital.

Among measures to aid developing island countries outlined in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations

<sup>69</sup> Ibid., p. 569.

<sup>70</sup> Ibid. and Y.U.N., 1976, p. 399.

Development Decade-annexed to Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December (see p. 499)-were: support by the international community for island countries seeking investment in infrastructure such as water, electricity, industrial estates and transport; strengthening their capacity to negotiate with foreign investors; facilitating their access to foreign markets by assisting their trade promotion efforts and simplifying preference procedures; aid for the establishment of technical education and training programmes, including marketing and management; and augmentation of financial and other aid and simplification of assistance procedures. (For text of relevant provisions (section III K 3) of the Strategy, see p. 516.)

#### Assistance to Tonga

On 26 June 1980, the UNDP Governing Council, after considering a report by the UNDP Administrator on assistance to Tonga, authorized him to extend to that country, for the remainder of the 1977-1981 planning cycle: an increase in the second-cycle (1982-1986) indicative planning figure (IPF) for future projects of 6.4 per cent, or \$128,000; allocation from the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries from resources made available during 1980 and 1981; and access to United Nations Capital Development Fund aid.

On 21 July, the Economic and Social Council was orally informed by the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes that the Secretary-General was arranging to send a mission to Tonga to assess its immediate aid requirements. On 23 July, the Council took note of this oral report when it adopted, without objection, decision 1980/158, as orally proposed by its President following a suggestion by Nigeria.

In related action the following day (decision 1980/161), the Council requested the Committee for Development Planning to expedite review of the economic situation in Tonga with a view to its inclusion in the list of least developed countries, and requested the General Assembly to authorize the Council to consider the Committee's recommendation. The Assembly gave such authorization on 5 December, when it adopted resolution 35/106. (See p. 552.)

On 7 October, in response to an Assembly request of 14 December 1979,<sup>71</sup> the Secretary-General forwarded replies received from agencies and organs of the United Nations system on aid provided or action taken to bring Tonga's special needs to the attention of their governing bodies. With regard to the proposed mission, the Secretary-General informed the Assembly in a

report dated 26 September that he was awaiting word from Tonga on the most appropriate time for such a visit.

On 5 December, the Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's September report on assistance to Tonga when it adopted without vote decision 35/423. On 20 November, the Second Committee had approved the text in like manner, as orally proposed by its Chairman.

#### Assistance to Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent

Responding to a General Assembly request of 19 December 1979, the Secretary-General in <sup>72</sup> October 1980 submitted a report containing replies received from the United Kingdom, international organizations and agencies on the type and quantity of assistance they had rendered to Saint Lucia and the then territory of St. Vincent, which became Saint Vincent and the Grenadines on its independence in October 1979. The United Kingdom reported that it had given Saint Lucia £843,900 and St. Vincent £2,526,000 in capital aid and technical co-operation in 1979, all on grant terms. The report recalled that these newly independent island States had been victims of natural disasters-volcanic eruptions in April/May 1979 in St. Vincent and a hurricane in both islands in August 1980. The report also dealt with aid to the territories of Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla (see p. 1091).

Previously, on 26 June 1980, the UNDP Governing Council had also considered assistance to Saint Vincent and decided to increase the 1977-1981 IPF for that country from \$800,000 to \$1.42 million.

On 5 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 35/101 by which it expressed gratitude for the support that Member States and United Nations agencies had given to aid the reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts of Saint Lucia. The Assembly emphasized the urgent need for aid to Saint Lucia to enable it to develop and strengthen its economy as well as to insulate it from natural disasters, and urged the United Nations system, particularly UNDP and international financial institutions, as well as aid donors to expand aid to that country. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to mobilize international community aid to meet Saint Lucia's short- and long-term development needs, and to report in 1981.

Resolution 35/101 was adopted without vote. On 19 November, the Second Committee had likewise approved the draft, introduced by Jamaica and sponsored by 31 nations (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

<sup>71</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 51-, resolution 34/132.

<sup>72</sup> Ibid., p. 1064, resolution 34/194.

Assistance to other developing island countries

During 1980, the Assembly adopted other resolutions calling for various forms of assistance to other developing island countries, including Cape Verde (35/104, see p. 269) thecomoros (35/97,

see p. 270), Dominica (35/102, see p. 973) and Sao Tome and Principe (35/93, see p. 272).

(For further assistance to developing island countries, see subchapter beginning on p. 267 and section beginning on p. 972.)

## Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

### Least developed countries

#### SPECIAL MEASURES IN FAVOUR OF LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

General Assembly- 11th special session

Ad Hoc Committee of Eleventh Special Session, meetings 4, 5.

Plenary meeting 21.

A/S-11/AC.1/L.4. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/S-11/AC.1/L.7. Draft resolution submitted by Vice-Chairman of Ad Hoc Committee of Eleventh Special Session on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution introduced by India. A/S-11/AC.11/L.4. approved without objection by Ad Hoc Committee on 13 September, meeting 5.

A/S-11/25. Report of Ad Hoc Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution S-11/4, as recommended by Ad Hoc Committee, A/S-11/25, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 September 1980, meeting 21.

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the gravity of the deteriorating economic and social situation of the least developed countries and the dismal development record of those countries during the past two decades, as well as at their bleak development prospects for the 1980s

Also deeply concerned at the continued critical lack of basic infrastructure in the least developed countries,

Recalling resolutions 62(III) of 19 May 1972 and 98(IV) of 31 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as well as other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations system which have remained largely unimplemented,

Recalling a/s/o resolution 122(V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, by which it adopted, as one of its major priorities, a Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries in two phases, an Immediate Action Programme, for 1979-1981, and a Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s,

Recognizing that primary responsibility for their development rests with the least developed countries themselves,

Recalling its resolution 34/210 of 19 December 1979, in which it endorsed the Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries,

Recalling further its resolution 34/203 of 19 December 1979, in which it decided to convene the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 1981,

Noting the concern expressed by the international community at the desperate plight of the least developed countries,

Noting with appreciation that some developed countries have taken positive steps towards the implementation of resolution 122(V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Regretting that, even more than one year after the adoption of the Immediate Action Programme for 1979-1981 contained in resolution 122(V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, very limited progress has been made towards its implementation,

Emphasizing the particular importance of the contribution that economic co-operation among developing countries can make, inter alia, to the development of the least developed among them,

Reaffirming that there is an immediate need for a greatly expanded increase in the transfer of resources to meet the critical needs of the least developed countries and to help promote their rapid and self-sustained socio-economic development,

1. Urges all developed countries, developing countries in a position to do so, multilateral development institutions and other sources to take urgent steps to implement without any further delay, on a priority basis, the commitments undertaken in the Immediate Action Programme for 1979-1981 contained in resolution 122(V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

2. Also urges donor countries to make equitable and all possible efforts with a view to doubling, at the earliest possible time within the first half of the 1980s the flow of official development assistance to the least developed countries, in accordance with the commitments undertaken in paragraph 13 of resolution 122(V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and to give serious consideration to this end to the proposal that such a doubling should be in real terms, taking into account the relative performance of donor countries;

3. Further urges donor countries, in the context of the overall increase of official development assistance, to give serious consideration, not later than at the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries to be held in 1981, to the proposals for further measures to provide an adequate minimum flow of official development assistance, including, inter alia, those proposals for tripling the net disbursement of concessional assistance by 1984 and quadrupling it by 1990 at 1977 prices on a predictable, continuous and assured basis;

4. Urges all developed countries to provide official development assistance to the least developed countries as a general rule in the form of grants, which should normally be untied;

5. Calls upon the international community and the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to take all necessary measures to ensure the success of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, which will, inter alia, finalize, adopt and launch the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s as called for in resolution 122(V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

6. Requests multilateral development agencies, including international, interregional, regional and intergovernmental funds, to accord priority to the least developed countries in the programming and allocation of their resources;

7. Urges all developed countries, developing countries in a position to do so, multilateral development institutions and other sources to extend substantial assistance to the least developed countries for the development of their energy resources;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to monitor implementation of the measures adopted in favour of the least developed countries, including those of the Immediate Action Programme for 1979-1981, and to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1981 and to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 22,23,41,46.  
Fifth Committee, meetings 49,50.  
Plenary meeting 97.

A/35/15, Vol. I. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (11th special session, 14 and 20 March; and 20th session, 17-26 March, Geneva), Part One: Chapter I (para-47).

A/35/45. Report of Preparatory Committee for United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries on its 1st (4-16 February) and 2nd (9-17 October) sessions, Geneva, Part One: Chapter II and Annex I (resolutions 1(I) and 2(I)); Part Two: Chapter II and Annex I (decision 1 (II)).

A/C.2/35/7. Conclusions and recommendations adopted by Preparatory Committee for United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries at its 2nd session. Note by Secretariat, Chapter I.

A/C.2/35/L.66. Venezuela (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.2/35/L.94 and Corr.1. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution introduced by Venezuela, A/C.2/35/L.66. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/35/L.111. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution introduced by Venezuela, A/C.2/35/L.66, as orally revised by Vice-Chairman, approved without objection by Second Committee on 20 November, meeting 46.  
A/C.2/35/L.119. A/C.5/35/74, A/35/7/Add.23., A/35/725. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution II recommended by Second Committee in A/35/592/Add.5. Statements by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/35/592/Add.5. Report of Second Committee (part VI), draft resolution II.

Resolution 35/205. as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.5, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1980, meeting 97.

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the gravity of the deteriorating economic and social situation of the least developed countries and their dismal development during the past two decades, as well as at their bleak development prospects for the 1980s,

Also deeply concerned at the continued critical lack of basic infrastructure in the least developed countries,

Recalling its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling a/s/o resolution 122(V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, by which it endorsed, as one of its major priorities, a Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries in two phases: an Immediate Action Programme (1979-1981) and a Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s.

Recognizing that the primary responsibility for their development rests with the least developed countries themselves,

Recalling its resolution 34/210 of 19 December 1979, by which it endorsed the Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries,

Recalling also its resolution 34/203 of 19 December 1979, by which it decided to convene the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 1981,

Recalling further its resolution S-11/4 of 15 September 1980 on measures to meet the critical situation in the least developed countries,

Having considered the report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on its first and second sessions,

Reaffirming that there is an immediate need for a greatly expanded increase in the transfer of resources to meet the critical needs of the least developed countries and to help promote their rapid and self-sustained socio-economic development,

Emphasizing the particular importance of the contribution that economic co-operation among developing countries can make, inter alia. to the development of the least developed among them,

Noting with appreciation that some developed countries have taken positive steps towards the implementation of resolution 122(V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Deeply concerned that, even more than one year after the adoption of the Immediate Action Programme (1979-1981), contained in resolution 122(V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, very limited progress has been made towards its implementation,

Recognizing the need for extensive public awareness throughout the world of the desperate plight of the least developed countries and the importance and objectives of the forthcoming United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,

I

1. Urges all developed countries, developing countries in a position to do so, multilateral development institutions and other sources to take urgent steps to implement without any further delay, and in any case before the end of 1981, the commitments undertaken in the Immediate Action Programme (1979-1981), contained in resolution 122(V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

2. Urges donor countries which have not yet done so to provide substantive information on the steps they are taking to implement the Immediate Action Programme;

3. Urges the least developed countries, to the extent of their possibilities, to submit information on the steps they are taking to implement the Immediate Action Programme;

4. Also urges donor countries to make equitable and all possible efforts with a view to doubling, at the earliest possible time within the first half of the 1980s, the flow of official development assistance to the least developed countries, in accordance with the commitments undertaken in paragraph 13 of resolution 122(V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and to give serious consideration to this end to the proposal that such a doubling should be in real terms, taking into account the relative performance of donor countries;

5. Further urges donor countries, in the context of the overall increase of official development assistance, to give serious consideration, not later than at the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to be held in 1981, to the proposals for further measures to provide an adequate minimum flow of official development assistance, including those proposals for tripling the net disbursement of concessional assistance by 1984 and quadrupling it by 1990, at 1977 prices, on a predictable, continuous and assured basis;

6. Calls upon all developed countries to provide official development assistance to the least developed countries, as a general rule in the form of grants, which, as a general rule, should be untied;

7. Expresses satisfaction at the readiness of other developing countries to take concrete measures to assist in meeting the development needs of the least developed countries on a priority basis and to give particular attention to the least developed countries, as an example of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries, and to make special efforts to ensure that all least developed countries can actively participate in and benefit from economic and technical co-operation among developing countries:

8. Notes with appreciation the concern of developed countries for the alleviation of the critical situation of the least developed countries;

9. Urges donor countries and multilateral development institutions to allocate increased financial resources and technical assistance in support of activities aimed at major structural transformations of the least developed countries, taking into account the relative overall performance of the donor countries;

10. Requests multilateral development agencies, including international, interregional, regional and intergovernmental funds, to accord priority to the least developed countries in the programming and allocation of their resources;

11. Urges all developed countries, developing countries in a position to do so, multilateral development institutions and other sources to extend substantial assistance to the least developed countries for the development of their energy resources;

12. Invites all countries, as well as organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to accord due priority, in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, to the provisions relating to accelerated development of the least developed countries;

## II

1. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations put forward by the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries at its second session, taking into account the views expressed by delegations at that session;

2. Decides that the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries shall be held from 1 to 14 September 1981, to be preceded by a two-day consultation among senior officials on 27 and 28 August 1981;

3. Accepts with appreciation the offer of the Government of France to act as host to the Conference, to be held in Paris:

4. Requests the Secretary-General to invite:

(a) All States to participate in the Conference;

(b) Representatives of organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate, in the capacity of observers, in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under its auspices to participate in the Conference in that capacity, in accordance with Assembly resolutions 3237(XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976;

(c) Representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity in its region to participate in the Conference in the capacity of observers, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3280(XXIX) of 10 December 1974;

(d) Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, to participate in the Conference in accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 32/9E of 4 November 1977;

(e) The specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as interested organs of the United Nations, to be represented at the Conference;

(f) Intergovernmental bodies in consultative status with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to be represented by observers at the Conference;

(g) Non-governmental organizations in consultative status (general category) with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Economic and Social Council to be represented by observers at the Conference;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure effective participation of representatives of the least developed countries in the Conference by seeking extrabudgetary funds to finance travel expenses of three representatives from each least developed country;

6. Decides that the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference shall be held at Geneva from 29 June to 10 July 1981;

7. Requests the Preparatory Committee to consider and

finalize the draft agenda and draft rules of procedure for the Conference during its third session and to submit them to the Conference;

8. Requests the least developed countries to submit their individual country presentations to the Conference secretariat not later than 1 March 1981, since they are of crucial importance to the success of the Conference;

9. Calls upon the international community and the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to take all necessary measures to contribute to the success of the Conference, the primary objective of which will be to finalize, adopt and support the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s, as called for in resolution 122(V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements to ensure the availability of all relevant documents, in all the official languages of the Conference, well in advance for timely consideration by Member States;

11. Also requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the necessary arrangements for requisite financial provisions to the maximum extent possible within existing resources are made to ensure the success of the Conference, including the arrangements for pre-Conference consultations, as envisaged in paragraph 2 of the present section;

12. Decides that the official languages of the Conference and its committees shall be those of the General Assembly and its Main Committees;

13. Requests the Secretary-General, in pursuance of paragraph 6 of its resolution 34/203, to entrust the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation with the responsibility for taking necessary steps, with the collaboration of the Secretary-General of the Conference, to ensure the full mobilization and co-ordination of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the preparations for the Conference;

14. Also requests the Secretary-General and the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to provide, using, inter alia, existing resources to the extent possible, appropriate assistance, including technical assistance, to the least developed countries, at their request and in accordance with established procedures, in their preparations for the Conference at the national, subregional, regional and global levels;

15. Invites the Governments in a position to do so to provide similar assistance;

16. Urges donor countries to provide assistance bilaterally or through appropriate multilateral channels such as the United Nations Development Programme, the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Capital Development Fund, in response to requests from the least developed countries for immediate additional financial support for detailed preparations of the country programmes and other preparations for the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s, including identification of obstacles to planning and steps to correct them, a survey of resources, feasibility studies and investment projects, as envisaged in paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 122(V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

## III

1. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to undertake a programme of public information activities designed to ensure awareness throughout the world of the importance of the Conference and its objectives, to the maximum extent possible within existing resources;

2. Invites Member States actively to promote public awareness of the Conference by disseminating relevant information, inter alia, to their mass communication media networks;



3. Suggests the exchange of high-level national delegations in order to generate public awareness with regard to the critical situation of the least developed countries and the importance and objectives of the Conference;

4. Expresses the view that an international year of the least developed countries could focus the attention of the international community on the situation in those countries, without prejudice to paragraph 10 of the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on guidelines for future international years, as adopted by the General Assembly in its decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980;

5. Requests the United Nations Postal Administration to issue special stamps commemorating the Conference;

6. Invites Member States to consider issuing special national stamps of a commemorative nature on the Conference;

#### IV

Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report on the outcome of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and on the progress made in the implementation of the Immediate Action Programme (1979-1981)

#### UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

A/35/45. Report of Preparatory Committee for United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries on its 1st (4-16 February) and 2nd (9-17 October) sessions, Geneva, Part One: Chapter III and Annex I (resolution 3(I)); Part Two: Annex I (decision 2(II)).

A/C.2/35/7. Conclusions and recommendations adopted by Preparatory Committee for United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries at its 2nd session. Note by Secretariat, Chapter II.

[For other relevant documentation and action by General Assembly, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES immediately above for Assembly resolution 35/205 (specifically sections II-IV).]

#### IMMEDIATE MEASURES IN FAVOUR OF THE MOST SERIOUSLY AFFECTED COUNTRIES

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Plenary meeting 24.

General Assembly- 11th special session  
Ad Hoc Committee of Eleventh Special Session, meetings 4,5.  
Plenary meeting 21.

A/AC.191/50 and Corr.1. Immediate measures in favour of most seriously affected countries. Preliminary report of Secretary-General.

A/S-11/5/Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/S-11/AC.1/L.5. India (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/S-11/AC.1/L.6. Draft resolution submitted by Vice-Chairman of Ad Hoc Committee of Eleventh Special Session on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution introduced by India. A/S-11/AC.1/L.5, approved without objection by Ad Hoc Committee on 13 September, meeting 5.

A/S-11/25. Report of Ad Hoc Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution S-11/3, as recommended by Ad Hoc Committee, A/S-11/25. adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 September 1980, meeting 21.

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the economic situation of the large majority of developing countries has increasingly deteriorated during the past decade,

Deeply concerned at the gravity of the deteriorating economic and social situation of the least developed and other developing countries, particularly those in the special categories, where development needs and problems are greatest,

Conscious of the unprecedented economic problems faced by those countries, for the solution of which the assistance of the international community is indispensable,

Emphasizing the imperative need for simultaneous and parallel action to resolve the short-term, medium-term and long-term problems of developing countries,

Noting with great interest the suggestions made by the Secretary-General in his address to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1980 for overcoming the critical economic situation of many developing countries,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to elaborate further his suggestions, in consultation with the concerned organizations of the United Nations system, and to submit them to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

2. Decides to consider and to take appropriate action on the matter at its thirty-fifth session.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 25,29,30,47-49.  
Plenary meeting 97.

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1980, Chapter II (paras.8-29).

A/35/608. Suggestions to overcome critical economic situation of many developing countries. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/35/L.125. Venezuela (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.2/35/L.126. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution introduced by Venezuela, A/C.2/35/L.125. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/35/592/Add.7. Report of Second Committee (part VIII), draft decision, as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved without objection by Committee on 9 December, meeting 49.

Decision 35/438, by which the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General on suggestions to overcome the critical economic situation of many developing countries, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.7. adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1980. meeting 97.

#### ADDITIONS TO THE LIST OF LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

TD/B/787. Report of Intergovernmental Group on Least Developed Countries on its 3rd session, Geneva, 4-16 February, Annex I (resolution 8(III)).

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Plenary meeting 44.

E/1980/42/Rev.1\_ Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 27th session, Geneva, 2-30 June, Chapters II A (para. 11 (e)) and XI (decision 80/3).

E/1980/L.32. Note by Secretariat drawing attention of Economic and Social Council to resolution 8(III) adopted by Intergovernmental Group on Least Developed Countries, acting as Preparatory Committee for United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries, at its 3rd session.

E/1980/L.49 and Rev.1.2. Bangladesh, China, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania: draft decision and revisions.

Decision 1980/161, as proposed by 12 powers, E/1980/L.49/Rev.2, and as further orally revised by sponsors. adopted without vote by Council.

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 24 July 1980, the Council:

(a) Took note of resolution 8(III) of 16 February 1980 adopted by the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries;

(b) Decided to request the Committee for Development Planning to expedite the review of the economic situation of Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Tonga and certain newly independent developing countries, with a view to their inclusion in the list of the least developed countries, and to make recommendations concerning those countries to the Council at its first regular session of 1981;

(c) Decided further to request the General Assembly, at its thirty-fifth session, to authorize the Council to consider the recommendations of the Committee for Development Planning on the above-mentioned countries at its first regular session of 1981 and to adopt an updated list of the least developed countries on the basis of existing criteria and the most recent data relating to those criteria.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 42, 45.  
Plenary meetings 83, 84.

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1980, Chapter XXXVI (paras. 45-49).

A/35/45. Report of Preparatory Committee for United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries on its 1st (4-16 February) and 2nd (9-17 October) sessions. Geneva, Part Two: Annex I (resolution 4(I)).

A/C.2/35/L.91. Djibouti, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe: draft resolution.

A/C.2/35/L.91/Rev.1. Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lebanon, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe: revised draft resolution, as further orally revised by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 20 November, meeting 45.

A/35/663. Report of Second Committee (on special economic and disaster relief assistance), draft resolution XXIII.

Resolution 35/106, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/663, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 84.

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council decision 1980/161 of 24 July 1980, in which the Council decided to request the Committee for Development Planning to expedite the review of the economic situation of Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Tonga and newly independent developing countries with a view to their inclusion in the list of the least developed countries, and to make recommendations concerning those countries to the Council at its first regular session of 1981,

1. Decides to authorize the Economic and Social Council to consider, at its first regular session of 1981, the recommendations of the Committee for Development Planning on the above-mentioned countries and, accordingly, to add any of these countries to the list of the least developed countries on the basis of existing criteria and the most recent data relating to the above-mentioned countries;

2. Decides that this exercise should be without prejudice to any future overall review of the list of the least developed countries which may be authorized at a later date by the General Assembly in accordance with established procedures.

#### Special measures for the development of Africa

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 24, 27-29, 32, 33, 41, 45, 46.  
Plenary meetings 83, 84.

A/S-11/14. Letter of 15 August from Nigeria (transmitting Lagos Plan of Action for Implementation of Monrovia Strate-

gy for Economic Development of Africa, Lagos Final Act and resolutions of 2nd extraordinary session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, Lagos, 28 and 29 April, Annex I (Lagos Plan of Action).

A/C.2/35/L.69. Venezuela (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.2/35/L.117. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution introduced by Venezuela, A/C.2/35/L.69, as orally revised by Vice-Chairman, approved without vote by Second Committee on 20 November, meeting 46.

A/35/592/Add.3. Report of Second Committee (part IV). draft resolution I,

Resolution 35/64, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.3, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 83.

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned at the critical condition of the economies of most African countries in the past two decades and the gloomy prospects for their economic development arising from the current crisis in the world economy,

Recalling its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recognising the useful contribution that the effective execution of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, adopted on 29 April 1980 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its second extraordinary session devoted to economic matters, held at Lagos on 28 and 29 April 1980, can make to the rapid overall social and economic development of Africa,

Noting, in particular, that successive international development strategies and international economic negotiations have contributed only marginally to an improvement in the economic situation of the developing countries and, particularly, to the African continent, and that Africa remains highly vulnerable to the instability in the world economy,

Realizing that the African continent will benefit more if special economic measures are adopted for its development and are executed in a co-ordinated, consistent and sustained manner,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa;

2. Recognizes that special measures should be adopted by the international community for the social and economic development of African countries, taking into account, inter alia, the contributions that the comprehensive and co-ordinated programme of special measures called for in the Lagos Plan of Action can make;

3. Invites the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and the Economic Commission for Africa, to indicate in a comprehensive manner in their next annual reports to the Economic and Social Council the contributions that they can make, within their areas of competence and within the indicated time-frames, to the achievement of the aims and objectives set out in the Lagos Plan of Action;

4. Also invites the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to submit to the Secretary-General, for transmission to the Council at its second regular session of 1982, suggestions for contributions that they may be able to make to the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action;

5. Urges Governments, in the context of a general increase in official development assistance, as envisaged in

the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, to take into account the need for an adequate flow of resources for the effective implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action;

6. Invites the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme, as well as other development banks or funds, actively to consider assisting in providing adequate resources which could contribute to the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to prepare a comprehensive interim report for submission to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session regarding the steps which have been taken to implement paragraph 3 above;

8. Requests the Secretary-General in this regard to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Land-locked developing countries

#### MEASURES IN FAVOUR OF LAND-LOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

General Assembly- 35th session

Second Committee, meetings 29-31, 35, 36, 38, 40, 45, 46.  
Plenary meeting 83.

A/35/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (21st session, Geneva, 15-27 September). Chapter VII D 2.

A/C.2/35/L.33. Afghanistan. Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Central African Republic, Chad, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal, Paraguay, Rwanda, Sudan, Uganda, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.2/35/L.33/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 13 powers and by Burundi and Mali, as further orally revised by sponsors, approved by Second Committee on 20 November, meeting 45, by recorded vote of 124 to 0, with 9 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: Burma, Chile, Gabon, Grenada, India. Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Oman, Pakistan.

A/35/592/Add.2 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee (part III). draft resolution II.

Resolution 35/58, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.2 and Corr.1, adopted by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 83, by recorded vote of 140 to 2, with 5 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: Malawi, Pakistan

Abstaining: Burma, Chile, India, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

<sup>a</sup> Subsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

The General Assembly,

Reiterating the specific actions related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries stated in resolutions 63(III) of 19 May 1972, 98(IV) of 31 May 1976 and 123(V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling the provisions of its resolutions 31/157 of 21 December 1976, 32/191 of 19 December 1977, 33/150 of 20 December 1978 and 34/198 of 19 December 1979 and other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries.

Bearing in mind various other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, its related organs and the specialized agencies, emphasizing special and urgent measures in favour of land-locked developing countries.

Recognizing that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness and isolation from world markets, and the great transit, transport and trans-shipment costs impose serious constraints on their socio-economic development,

Noting with concern that the measures taken so far in favour of land-locked developing countries and the assistance given fall far short of their needs.

1. Reaffirms the right of land-locked developing countries to free access to and from the sea and their right to freedom of transit;

2. Appeals to all States, international organizations and financial institutions to implement, as a matter of urgency and priority, the specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing Countries envisaged in resolutions 63(III), 98(IV) and 123(V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and in other relevant resolutions of the United Nations:

3. Urges all donor countries, as well as those in a position to do so and the international organizations concerned, to provide land-locked developing countries with appropriate financial and technical assistance in the form of grants or concessional loans for the construction and improvement of their transport and transit infrastructures and facilities;

4. Urges also the international community and multilateral and bilateral financial institutions to intensify efforts in raising the net flow of resources to land-locked developing countries to help offset the adverse effects of their disadvantageous geographical situation on their economic development efforts, in keeping with the overall economic situation of each land-locked country;

5. invites the transit countries to co-operate effectively with the land-locked developing countries in harmonizing transport planning and promoting other joint ventures in the field of transport at the regional, subregional and bilateral levels;

6. Commends the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other United Nations agencies for their work and the assistance they have provided to the land-locked developing countries and invites them to continue to take appropriate and effective measures to respond to the specific needs of those countries;

7. Further invites the international community to give financial support to interested transit and land-locked developing countries in the construction of alternative routes to the sea;

8. Recommends continued and intensified activities relating to the conducting of necessary studies and the implementation of special actions and action programmes for the land-locked developing countries, including those in the area of economic co-operation among developing countries, as well as those that have been envisaged in the programme of work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the regional commissions and other programmes and activities at the regional and subregional levels.

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND  
FOR LAND-LOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES  
DP/458. Report of UNDP administrator.

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 12.17.

Plenary meeting 45.

E/1960/42/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 27th session, Geneva, 2-30 June, Chapters V E and XI (decision 80/21).

E/1980/98 (Part III). Report of Third Committee (on comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development), draft decision II. as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 22 July, meeting 17.

Decision 1980/177. by which the Council took note of: (a) the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries; and (b) decision 80/21, adopted on 26 June 1980 by the Governing Council of the Programme, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1980/98 (Part III), adopted without vote by Council on 25 July 1980. meeting 45.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 12, 13, 15, 17, 22, 34.  
Plenary meetings 83, 84, 95.

A/35/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (21st session, Geneva, 15-27 September), Chapter VIID2.

A/S-11/5 and Corr.1. Towards new international economic order: Analytical report on developments in field of international economic co-operation since 6th special session of General Assembly. Report of Secretary-General, Annex (para. 308).

A/C.2/35/L.17. Venezuela (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, approved by Second Committee on 31 October, meeting 34, by 106 votes to 0, with 22 abstentions.

A/35/628. Report of Second Committee (on operational activities for development), draft resolution IV.

Resolution 35/82, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/628. adopted by Assembly on 5 December 1980. meeting 84, by 126 votes to 0, with 21 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/177 of 21 December 1976, by which it approved the statute of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries,

Recalling also its resolutions 32/113 of 15 December 1977, 33/85 of 15 December 1978 and 34/209 of 19 December 1979,

Recalling further resolution 123(V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and taking note of decision 80/21 of 26 June 1980 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,

Convinced that access to the world market at the least possible cost is an integral part of meaningful economic development of land-locked developing countries,

Bearing in mind that the majority of countries classified as least developed are land-locked developing countries,

Expressing deep concern at the very low level of contributions for 1980 announced at the 1979 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities,

Noting that, according to the report of the Secretary-General prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 34/207 of 19 December 1979, contributions to the Fund must increase significantly if it is to be effective in meeting the large requirements for reducing the real costs of transit for land-locked developing countries,

Noting further that the demands for assistance from the Fund are related to activities additional to, and generally different from, the types of activities financed from other sources of the United Nations system,

1. Urges all Member States to give due consideration to the special constraints affecting the economic and social development of land-locked developing countries:

2. Appeals to all countries to review their position with respect to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries and to give serious consideration to having representatives of land-locked developing countries as members of the Board of Governors of the Fund;

3. Further appeals to all Member States, in particular developed countries, to international organizations and to multilateral financial institutions to contribute generously to the Fund in the context of the 1980 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities;

4. Requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the executive heads of other related institutions, to pursue action in favour of land-locked developing countries within the framework of the interim arrangements, taking into account that each country concerned should receive appropriate technical and financial assistance.

Decision 35/316, by which the General Assembly decided to defer to its thirty-sixth session the election of the members of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, since no candidate had been put forward by the regional groups, as orally proposed by Assembly President, adopted without objection by Assembly on 5 December 1980. meeting 84.

A/35/745. Note by Secretary-General.

Decision 35/320. by which the General Assembly took note of the information contained in the note by the Secretary-General, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 December 1980. meeting 95.

### Action programme in favour of developing island countries

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 27, 30, 32, 41, 45.  
Plenary meeting 83.

A/35/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (21st session, Geneva, 15-27 September), Chapter VII D 1 and Annex I (resolution 223(XI)).

A/C.2/35/L.61. Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Cape Verde, Cyprus, Fiji, Jamaica, Madagascar, Malta, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago: draft resolution.

A/C.2/35/L.106. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on 13-power draft resolution, A/C.2/35/L.61, approved without vote by Committee on 20 November, meeting 45.

A/35/592/Add.2 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee (part III), draft resolution V.

Resolution 35/61, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.2 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 83.

The General Assembly,

Reiterating the programme of specific action in favour of developing island countries envisaged in resolutions 98(IV) of 31 May 1976 and 111(V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling its resolutions 31/156 of 21 December 1976, 32/165 of 19 December 1977 and 34/205 of 19 December 1979 and other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the special needs and problems of developing island countries,

Mindful that further specific action is needed to assist developing island countries-in particular those which suffer handicaps due especially to smallness, remoteness, constraints in transport and communications, great distances from market centres, highly limited internal markets, lack of marketing expertise, low resource endowment, lack of natural resources, heavy dependence on a few commodities for their foreign exchange earnings, shortage of administrative personnel and heavy financial burdens-in offsetting the major handicaps that they face in their development process,

Bearing in mind the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

1. Notes with concern that very few significant initiatives have so far been taken for the implementation of the specific actions envisaged in resolutions 98(IV) and 111(V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

2. Appeals to all States, international organizations and financial institutions to take urgent and effective steps to implement specific actions in favour of developing island countries, as envisaged in resolutions 98(IV) and 111(V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as well as in other resolutions on this subject;

3. Invites the competent organizations of the United Nations system to take further measures as necessary to enhance their capacity to respond positively to the specific needs of developing island countries during the Third United Nations Development Decade;

4. Decides to undertake at its thirty-seventh session a comprehensive review of the implementation of the measures taken by the international community in favour of the specific needs of the developing island countries, as called for in the

relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and other resolutions on this subject.

### ASSISTANCE TO TONGA

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Plenary meetings 40, 43.

E/1980/42/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 27th session, Geneva, 2-30 June, Chapters II A (para. 11 (e)) and XI (decision 60/16, section I).

Decision 1980/158 (para. (a), by which the Council took note of the oral report made on behalf of the Secretary-General by the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes, on the situation in Tonga, among others), as orally proposed by Council President following suggestion by Nigeria, adopted (paras. (a)-(c) as a whole) without objection by Council on 23 July 1980. meeting 43.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for full text of Council decision 1980/158.]

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 36, 45.  
Plenary meetings 83, 84.

A/35/490. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/497. Report of Secretary-General (replies from specialized agencies and organs of United Nations system).

A/35/663. Report of Second Committee (on special economic and disaster relief assistance). draft decision (para. (c)), as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved (paras. (a)-(d) as a whole) without vote by Committee on 20 November, meeting 45.

Decision 35/423 (para. (c). by which the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Tonga), as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/663, adopted (paras. (a)-(d) as a whole) without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 84.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for full text of Assembly decision 35/423.]

### ASSISTANCE TO SAINT LUCIA AND SAINT VINCENT

E/1980/42/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 27th session, Geneva, 2-30 June, Chapter XI (decision 80/16, section III).

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 36, 40, 42, 44.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 43.  
Plenary meetings 83, 84.

A/35/499. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/35/L.86. Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, France, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Jamaica, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 19 November, meeting 44.

A/C.2/35/L.99, A/C.5/35/64, A/35/683. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution XVIII recommended by Second Committee in A/35/663. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/35/663. Report of Second Committee (on special economic and disaster relief assistance). draft resolution XVIII.

Resolution 35/101, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/663, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980. meeting 84.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/186 of 19 December 1977, 33/152 of 20 December 1978 and 34/194 of 19 December 1979, in which it, *inter alia*, stressed the urgency of rendering all necessary assistance to Saint Lucia in its efforts to strengthen and develop its national economy,

Noting the recent attainment of independence by Saint Lucia,

Mindful of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent,

Bearing in mind that Saint Lucia requires the continued attention and assistance of the United Nations in the achievement by its people of its development objectives,

Recalling resolution 111(V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in which specific action in a number of identified areas was urged in respect of island developing countries,

Emphasizing the special problems faced by Saint Lucia with regard to territorial size, geographical location, highly limited internal markets and limited economic resources, as well as the serious adverse effects of recent world-wide economic and financial problems,

Gravely concerned at the recent damage incurred by Saint

Lucia as a result of hurricane "Allen," which created immeasurable economic hardship,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent;

2. Expresses its gratitude for the support that Member States and agencies of the United Nations have given during this emergency, which aided the people of Saint Lucia in their reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts;

3. Emphasizes the urgency of rendering all necessary assistance to Saint Lucia in its efforts to develop and strengthen its economy, with particular reference to the sectoral redevelopment of its infrastructure, consistent with insulation from disasters of this nature;

4. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and international financial institutions, as well as aid donors, to continue to increase and intensify their assistance to Saint Lucia within their respective spheres of competence;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to mobilize the financial, technical and economic assistance of the international community, in particular that of the developed countries and the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, with a view to helping to meet the short-term and long-term development needs of Saint Lucia;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session an analytical report on the implementation of the present resolution.

### Economic co-operation among developing countries

In June 1979, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) had adopted resolution 127(V) by which it decided to convene a special session of its Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries to examine UNCTAD studies and assess work and proposals in three priority areas: establishment of a global system of trade preferences among developing countries, co-operation among State trading organizations and establishment of multinational marketing enterprises.<sup>73</sup>

On 25 March 1980, the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board allocated up to four weeks for meetings by governmental experts of regional groups, particularly from developing countries, on specific aspects of interregional economic co-operation among developing countries.

Prior to the Committee's special session, a Preparatory Meeting of Governmental Experts of Developing Countries was held at Geneva from 17 March to 8 April to draw up recommendations covering the three priority areas as well as on support measures for related programmes. Governmental experts of industrialized market-economy countries also held a pre-session meeting at Geneva on 19 and 20 June at which they pledged co-operation for the efforts of the developing countries and reaffirmed the principle that all UNCTAD activities should be based on sovereign equality and universality.

The Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries held its first special

session at Geneva from 23 June to 2 July. During the session, two proposals were submitted for consideration: the first, submitted by Yugoslavia on behalf of the "Group of 77" developing countries, would have requested UNCTAD's Secretary-General to urge developed countries and invite United Nations organizations to support implementation of the recommendations outlined at the developing countries' Preparatory Meeting; the second, submitted by the United Kingdom on behalf of developed market-economy countries, would have had the Committee request authorization to resume the special session, at which the UNCTAD secretariat-which would have been called on to complete its ongoing work programme in this field-would report.

No action was taken on either of the proposals, but they were annexed to the Committee's report to the Trade and Development Board. The Board took note of this report on 27 September and, inasmuch as UNCTAD, by resolution 127(V), had asked the Board to decide on future meetings of governmental experts, allocated two weeks in November 1980 and another two weeks in May 1981 to sessions of a Meeting of Governmental Experts of Developing Countries on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries.

The Governmental Experts held their first session at Geneva from 3 to 14 November and com-

<sup>73</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979,p.571.

menced work on elaboration of a framework for negotiations of a global system of trade preferences (GSTP) among developing countries, establishment of a timetable and preparation for the institutional mechanisms for such negotiations, and implementation and review of GSTP.

On 5 December, the General Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee rejected a proposal to the effect that the meetings of governmental experts on economic co-operation among developing countries, for which the Trade and Development Board had decided to allocate a place on the UNCTAD calendar (see above), not be financed from the United Nations budget (for details, see p. 637).

Responding to an Assembly request of 19 December 1979,<sup>74</sup> the Secretary-General reported on major developments in economic co-operation among developing countries to the Assembly's eleventh special (August/September) session. These developments were: the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations, adopted at the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 (Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, 6-16 February 1979);<sup>75</sup> UNCTAD resolution 127(V); a Technical Consultation on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries in Food and Agriculture, convened by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (June/July 1979); policy guidelines to reinforce collective self-reliance adopted at the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (Havana, Cuba, 3-9 September 1979); ad hoc consultations in October 1979 on trade expansion among developing countries, convened by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and agreements reached within the framework of the multilateral trade negotiations; the activities of the Joint Advisory Group on the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre; a ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 (New York, 11-14 March 1980) which set up an ad hoc intergovernmental group to elaborate recommendations for early implementation of the objectives of economic co-operation among developing countries; and that group's recommendations (Vienna, 3-7 June 1980) which dealt with trade, raw materials, energy, food, industrialization, technology and finance, concluding that economic co-operation in those areas would be one of the best means to consolidate integration and collective self-reliance among developing countries.

The report also noted intersecretariat co-ordination arrangements, including action by the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities) of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination at its 26 Febru-

ary to 6 March meeting at Geneva on four aspects of economic co-operation among developing countries, such as: defining such co-operation in operational terms to permit system-wide co-ordination; intersecretariat co-ordination mechanisms; participation of intergovernmental organizations in future co-ordination arrangements (to be considered later); and reporting arrangements (the UNCTAD secretariat would continue such activities in collaboration with United Nations organizations). The United Nations Development Programme/UNCTAD programme of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries agreed to in 1979<sup>76</sup> was also outlined in the report; a particular aspect of the programme was the use of technical co-operation among developing countries to promote greater economic co-operation.

On 30 September 1980, India transmitted to the Secretary-General a declaration by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 issued at the end of their fourth annual meeting, held at New York on 29 and 30 September to assess the results of the Assembly's eleventh special session, discuss issues to be considered at the current (1980 regular) session and review progress in economic co-operation among developing countries since their March meeting. The Ministers reported that they had agreed to convene a high-level conference of developing countries in 1981 to ensure implementation of the various programmes and decisions on economic co-operation among developing countries.

At the Assembly's 1980 regular session, the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee had before it a draft resolution introduced by Venezuela, on behalf of the Group of 77, which would have had the Assembly: welcome the convening of the high-level conference of developing countries; take note of the report of the special session of the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries and of the recommendations on support measures adopted at the March/April Preparatory Meeting of Governmental Experts of Developing Countries; request UNCTAD's Secretary-General to provide assistance to relevant economic co-operation programmes; and urge the bodies of the United Nations system to support measures in this field, including continued secretariat support services to facilitate the holding of meetings by developing countries to pursue economic co-operation objectives.

Luxembourg, speaking on behalf of the nine member States of the European Economic Community, said that, while they supported the con-

<sup>74</sup> Ibid., p.505, resolution 34/202.

<sup>75</sup> Ibid., p. 487.

<sup>76</sup> Ibid., p. 534.

cept of economic co-operation among developing countries, they could not agree to compromising the principle of universality of the United Nations system. Similar views were expressed by Australia, Canada, Japan and the United States.

Venezuela said that, since it had not been possible to reach agreement on the draft, the Group of 77 was orally proposing a draft decision which set forth views already expressed in previously adopted resolutions. By this text, the Assembly would have urged the United Nations system to support measures of economic co-operation among developing countries, including, as and when requested, continued secretariat support services to facilitate the holding of meetings by developing countries in pursuance of economic co-operation objectives.

Canada stated that, while similar texts had gained consensus in previous years, there had even then been difficulties in accepting the wording, as it was vague, imprecise and ambiguous. Since then, there had been an opportunity to see how those resolutions were being implemented, particularly in UNCTAD, and this experience showed that a more thorough study of the question was required.

The sponsors observed that, having recog-

nized that there was no chance of reaching a consensus on their texts, they did not wish to submit them to a vote. The proposals were included in the Second Committee's report to the Assembly.

Promotion of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries was called for in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, annexed to Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December (see p. 499). The Strategy noted that developing countries were committed to implementation of the Arusha Programme, programmes agreed by developing countries at conferences in Mexico City, Havana (Cuba) and Buenos Aires (Argentina), and regional programmes including the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa (see p. 548). On the basis of proposals by developing countries in competent bodies, the international community was to give them support and assistance for strengthening and enlarging their mutual co-operation, from the subregional to the interregional level, including technical support and conference and secretariat services for holding meetings in accordance with established procedures and practices.

(For text of relevant provisions (section III J) of the Strategy, see p. 515.)

#### Documentary references

TD/B/818. Report of Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries on its 1st special session, Geneva, 23 June-2 July.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 41, 48, 47.

A/35/15, Vols. I and II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD. Vol. I (11th special session, 14 and 20 March; and 20th session, 17-26 March, Geneva), Part Two: Chapter III H and Annex I (resolution 216(XX)); Vol. II (21st session, 15-27 September, Geneva). Chapter VI D (para. 443: decision of 27 September).

A/35/506. Letter of 30 September from India (transmitting

Declaration issued at end of annual meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77," New York, 29 and 30 September (paras. 13-17)).

A/C.2/35/L.68 and Rev.1. Venezuela (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution and revision.

A/C.5/35/46. Revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD at its 20th and 21st sessions. Report by Secretary-General, section 8.

A/35/592/Add.7. Report of Second Committee (part VIII) (on development and International economic co-operation), Chapter II B.

#### Other development questions

##### Rural development and agrarian reform

At its twentieth session, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 5 May to 14 June 1980, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) considered across-organizational programme analysis of rural development activities of the United Nations, prepared in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) as the lead agency and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) Task Force on Rural Development. The analysis was based on over 3,600 activities, primarily operational, undertaken or to be under-

taken during 1980 and 1981 to benefit less-advantaged sectors of the rural population and covered seven categories: policies and planning; agriculture; industrial development; physical infrastructure, natural resources and environment; application of science and technology; health and social services; and human resources development and institutions. It was undertaken to help assure that the activities of the United Nations system in support of national efforts in rural development were responsive to Governments' objectives and priorities and were efficiently provided to optimize benefits.



The Committee did not find completely acceptable the working definition of rural development -which attempted to interpret a wide variety of mandates in this sector from a large number of bodies-and suggested a modified definition. Thus, rural development must be defined in the context of the strategy to achieve the establishment of a new international economic order and respond to national priorities, and all development activities could be defined in terms of intended beneficiaries. Their impact should be assessed, particularly Acc-co-ordinated activities.

Since joint action at the country level had been limited to rural development activities in Bolivia, Lesotho, Liberia, Samoa and Somalia-the five countries chosen by the ACC Task Force for analysis of the activities of the United Nations system in this sector-the Committee observed that a more specific evaluation based on a larger number of countries was required before expanded action could be fully justified. The Governments themselves should evaluate the impact of the country-level exercise; the Task Force should seek to determine whether the quality of the service provided by the United Nations system had improved as a result of the project.

Drawing on this exercise, CPC made several recommendations on general methodology to be employed and follow-up action required. These included: a recommended two-year lead time for preparation of future cross-organizational analyses to allow for data collection and analysis; careful selection and delimitation of the areas to be analysed, for which CPC would lay down the conceptual framework and give clearer guidance; physical infrastructure, natural resources and environment appeared to offer the best joint planning potential within the system; and sectors should be refined into subsectors in order to identify duplication, overlap and gaps in coverage by the system.

In a report to the Economic and Social Council's July 1980 session, ACC provided additional information on interagency action in rural development. The report, submitted in response to a Council decision of 3 August 1979,<sup>77</sup> described major developments in the joint planning exercise in this sector since the 1979 ACC report,<sup>78</sup> particularly country-level action, monitoring, evaluation, and harmonization of programme proposals. The major effort continued in five countries: in Bolivia, Lesotho and Liberia, they centred on technical co-operation projects funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); in Somalia, further actions following from a September 1979 national workshop were defined; and in Samoa, Government activities in rural development continued.

In order to evaluate the results of the five-country exercise, a workshop was held at Copenhagen, Denmark, in July, when representatives of the organizations involved met with those of the Governments. Following the workshop, the Task Force decided to undertake a full appraisal of all work undertaken since its inception and formulate a reoriented work programme.

Joint planning costs since 1975, included in the ACC report, showed that approximately one third of estimated expenditure had been in direct support of the experimental country-level co-ordination effort. Total direct costs were estimated at \$1,331,205, averaging \$266,241 per year.

On 25 July, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1980/181, took note of ACC's report and the comments made by CPC and in the Council. Its Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee had approved the text on 22 July on an oral proposal by its Chairman and as orally amended by the USSR to add the reference taking note of the comments made at the Council's current session. Both actions were taken without vote.

Speaking in the Committee, the USSR said that, despite a five-year, \$1.5 million effort, little had been done to promote the rural development of developing countries; ACC had ignored such essential questions as implementation of democratic agrarian reforms, creation of co-operative forms of agriculture, restriction of the activities of foreign monopolies and training of national cadres, and international activities in the field had not gone beyond the organizational stage. France felt that the analysis submitted to CPC was more a catalogue of what had been done and questioned its tangible benefits. The United Kingdom expressed concern that support costs were approximately 80 per cent of the exercise's total costs, while the technical assistance component had amounted to only \$384,000; until a review was completed, the United Kingdom could not agree to any new activities being undertaken by the Task Force-a view shared by Belgium.

Previously, on 6 February, in adopting without vote decision 1980/100 on its basic programme of work for 1980 and 1981, the Council had decided to discontinue submission to it of progress reports on land reform, prepared on a regular basis since 1951. It decided, instead, that at its 1981 organizational session it would establish the type of report required for its consideration of land reform and rural development in the light of organizational arrangements made since

<sup>77</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 972, decision 1979/67.

<sup>78</sup> Ibid, p. 971.

1951. Decision 1980/100 was proposed by the Council President in the light of consultative meetings of Council members.

In follow-up action to the July 1979 World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) on 20 March 1980 took note of an invitation by the FAO Conference to the organizations of the United Nations system to work together with FAO in elaborating and implementing activities called for by the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference,<sup>79</sup> and agreed that possible complementary action by UNCTAD should be pursued by the ACC Task Force on Rural Development.

Similarly, the Governing Council of UNDP, by a resolution of 26 June, recognized the importance of agriculture and the rural sector in the economic and social development of developing countries, expressed satisfaction with its working relationship with FAO to aid those countries' food production and rural development, and invited them, when preparing programmes and projects, to give due attention to the Declaration of Principles and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference.<sup>80</sup>

Public administration  
and finance for development

At the Fifth Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance-held at United Nations Headquarters from 17 to 25 January 1980, in accordance with a 1978 Economic and Social Council resolution<sup>81</sup>-major recommendations were made relating to main elements of public administration and finance for development in new national and international development strategies for the 1980s, international support measures, and the future work programme of the United Nations in this field.

The Meeting recommended including in the new International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade measures to: strengthen institutional development; educate and train personnel; improve the productivity of public sector enterprises; balance centralized and decentralized functions; improve financial management; and increase the responsiveness of public administration and finance systems to development demands. It also recommended that the United Nations give priority to the Strategy's implications for public administration systems at the national level and assist developing countries to meet those implications. In this connexion, an intergovernmental meeting of political leaders was suggested to consider institutional and managerial requirements.

The Meeting further recommended that resources for international support measures for development administration be augmented through UNDP and other aid-giving agencies. To this end, the Secretariat might compile a directory of multilateral and bilateral sources of aid in development administration. The Organization should aid developing countries to strengthen their co-ordination mechanisms and act as a clearing-house for information on ongoing technical and related research programmes. Another proposal was that the Programme in Public Administration and Finance establish an international centre for accounting and auditing for development to promote training of public officials. The Meeting recommended that its next Programme review meeting be convened in 1982.

On 28 April, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1980/12, on public administration and finance for development in the 1980s, by which it requested the Secretary-General to transmit the major recommendations of the Fifth Meeting to Member States for consideration. It recommended that the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy consider reflecting those recommendations in the Strategy, and invited the UNDP Governing Council to consider providing additional assistance to developing countries to improve their institutional infrastructure and managerial capabilities. The Council requested the Secretary-General to consult with Member States on the establishment of an international centre for public accounting and auditing for development to train public officials, requested him to strengthen, within available resources, the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance in order to promote technical assistance to developing countries, and asked him to make preliminary plans for a 1982 Expert Meeting.

Resolution 1980/12, recommended by the Council's First (Economic) Committee, was adopted without vote. The draft, sponsored by Algeria, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia, as orally revised by the sponsors following oral proposals by several members, including Chile and the USSR, was approved without vote by the First Committee on 23 April.

Belgium, France, Sweden and the USSR proposed, but subsequently withdrew, oral amendments.

<sup>79</sup> Ibid, p. 501.

<sup>80</sup> Ibid.

<sup>81</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 448, resolution 1978/75 of 8 November 1978.

Belgium had proposed that the Secretary-General be requested in paragraph 5 to ensure that the quality of the United Nations Programme was strengthened rather than the Programme itself.

France had proposed adding a new paragraph to request the Secretary-General to study and report in 1981 on how to decentralize United Nations public administration and finance activities at the regional commission level. France had also proposed reinstatement of a sponsor-deleted phrase specifying especially the least developed and most seriously affected countries in paragraph 4 inviting UNDP aid to developing countries for improving institutions and managerial capabilities.

Sweden had suggested adding a new paragraph by which the Secretary-General would have been requested, in consultation with ACC, to study, for report to the Council in 1982, the possibility of conducting a system-wide examination of United Nations public administration programmes.

The USSR withdrew its proposal to insert a reference in paragraph 6 to the discussion which had taken place in the Council on the establishment of a research centre in public accounting and auditing. However, its proposal to add, in

the same paragraph, a phrase to have the Council bear in mind its 1979 resolution on public administration and finance for development\*\* asking for study of the feasibility of organizing training activities to support national efforts to improve accounting and auditing-was accepted by the sponsors.

Chile's oral amendment, to a preambular paragraph, reiterated the importance of improving, rather than strengthening, developing countries' public-sector administrative and managerial capabilities.

Belgium, Spain and the USSR expressed reservations concerning the establishment of an international centre for public accounting and auditing. Finland, on behalf also of Denmark, Norway and Sweden, said the Council should examine public administration programmes to improve co-ordination and make the most rational use of resources. The USSR felt that the Meeting of Experts should have recommended strengthening the public sector in order to mobilize developing countries' national resources, assist agrarian reform and the co-operative movement, and improve foreign trade and other foreign economic relations.

<sup>82</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 516, resolution 1979/47 of 31 July 1979.

#### Documentary references and text of resolution

##### Rural development and agrarian reform

Economic and Social Council- organisational session. 1980 Plenary meetings 1, 2.

E/1980/1. Draft basic programme of work of Economic and Social Council for 1980 and 1981. Note by Secretariat, Chapter I (para. 59).

E/1980/L.11 and Add.1. Draft decisions proposed by Council President in light of consultative meetings of Council members, draft decision I (para. 5).

Decision 1980/100 (para. 5. by which the Council decided to discontinue the submission to it of progress reports on land reform, as requested by Council resolution 370(XIII) of 7 September 1951 and to decide, at its organizational session for 1981, on the type of report required for the consideration of item 6 of the programme of work for the second regular session of 1981 [Land reform and rural development] in the light of the organizational arrangements made since the adoption of the aforementioned resolution of the Council), adopted without vote by Council on 6 February 1980, meeting 2.

E/1980/80. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational and 1st regular session, 1980, p. 29 (decision 1980/100).

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980 Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee. meetings 5, 11, 17. Plenary meeting 45.

A/35/38. Report of CPC on work of its 20th session, Headquarters, New York, 5 May-14 June, Chapters IV B and XC2.

E/1980/46. Interagency action In rural development: Further progress and cost estimates. Report of ACC.

E/1980/99 (Parts I and III). Report of Third Committee, draft decision III, as orally proposed by Committee Chairman and as amended to take account of suggestion by USSR, approved without vote by Committee on 22 July, meeting 17.

Decision 1980/181, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1980/99 (Part III), adopted without vote by Council.

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 25 July 1980, the Council took note of:

(a) The report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination entitled "Interagency action In rural development: further progress and cost estimates." prepared pursuant to Council decision 1979/67 of 3 August 1979;

(b) The comments made by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twentieth session on interagency action In rural development;

(c) The comments made thereon in the Council at its second regular session of 1980.

A/35/15, Vol. I. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (11th special session, 14 and 20 March; and 20th session, 17-26 March, Geneva), Part One: Chapter VII A and Annex I (decision (d)).

E/1980/42/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 27th session, Geneva, 2-30 June, Chapter XI (decision 80/18).

##### Public administration and finance for development

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980 First (Economic) Committee, meetings 3, 4, 6, 7, Plenary meeting 15.

E/1980/20 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General. (Paras. 8, 11, 14 and 17: Proposals.)

E/1980/20/Add.1. Report of Fifth Meeting of Experts on United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance, New York, 17-25 January.

E/1980/20/Add.2. Programme budget implications of proposals in E/1980/20 and Corr.1. Statement by Secretary-General.

E/1980/C.1/L.2. Algeria, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, as orally amended by Chile and by USSR and orally revised by sponsors. approved without vote by First Committee on 23 April, meeting 7

E/1980/55. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 1980/12, as recommended by First Committee, E/1980/55, adopted without vote by Council on 28 April 1980. meeting 15.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 33/193 of 29 January 1979 on the preparations for an international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade, particularly section I, paragraph 3 (c) thereof, concerning the development of institutional and physical infrastructure in the various development sectors in the developing countries, and 32/179 of 19 December 1977 and 33/144 of 20 December 1978 on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries,

Recalling its resolutions 1978/6 of 4 May 1978 on public administration and finance for development in the 1980s, 1978/75 of 8 November 1978 on the Fifth Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance, and 1978/60 of 3 August 1978 and 1979/48 of 31 July 1979 on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries,

Reiterating the importance of improving the administrative and managerial capabilities of the public sector institutions in developing countries to carry out development activities effectively,

1. Takes note of the report of the Fifth Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance, held at United Nations Headquarters from 17 to 25 January 1980, and the Secretary-General's report thereon;

2. Takes note also of the major recommendations made by the Fifth Meeting of Experts and requests the Secretary-General to transmit them to the States Members of the United Nations for their consideration;

3. Recommends that the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy should consider reflecting, in an appropriate way, the major recommendations of the Fifth Meeting of Experts concerning the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade;

4. Invites the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to consider ways and means of rendering additional assistance to the developing countries which need it most in order to improve their institutional infrastructure and managerial capabilities in the field of public administration and finance for development;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to strengthen, within the available resources, the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance, in order to promote technical assistance to developing countries in the field of public administration and finance for development;

6. further requests the Secretary-General to consult the Governments of Member States on the proposal of the Fifth Meeting of Experts concerning the establishment of an international centre for public accounting and auditing for development to promote the training of public officials in relevant disciplines, bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/47 of 31 July 1979, and to report thereon to the Council at its second regular session of 1981;

7. Takes note of the recommendation of the Fifth Meeting of Experts that its next meeting should be convened in 1982 and requests the Secretary-General to make preliminary plans for that meeting.

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

Public Administration Institutions and Practices in Integrated Rural Development Programmes. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.II.H.2.

United Nations Directory of Agencies and Institutions in Public Administration and Finance, Revised Edition. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F/S.81.II.H.I.

Methodologies of Policy Analysis and Development: Some Major Issues. Report of an Expert Working Group (Headquarters, New York, 17-21 December 1979). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.XIII.6.

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1980. Chapter XV.

## Chapter II

# Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system

The process of restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system of organizations continued in 1980, as various bodies acted to put in place reforms envisaged by the General Assembly in 1977.

To strengthen regional bodies, the Assembly approved funds for a small addition to the staffs of the regional commissions in developing areas, and asked them to present their own ideas on the implications of restructuring for their role and

functions. As the first resident co-ordinators were appointed for development assistance activities of the United Nations system in the field, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) acted to involve developing countries more closely in priority-setting for regional programmes. Informal consultations were held to improve communications between government representatives to the Economic and Social Council and secretariat officials of various

United Nations organizations. The Assembly welcomed plans by the Secretary-General to set up two high-level bodies in the Secretariat whose purpose would be to enhance the coherence and responsiveness of United Nations activities—one to deal with economic and social policy issues and the other with planning, programming, budgeting and evaluation.

The Assembly adopted two resolutions on restructuring in December, both concerning the Secretariat. By resolution 35/203, it welcomed the Secretary-General's plans for new consultative machinery and reaffirmed the policy-level responsibilities of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation. By resolution 35/223, it indicated guidelines for a projected study by the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) of the impact of restructuring on the Secretariat.

The Assembly adopted three other decisions relating to restructuring. After a second year of inconclusive discussion on a proposal to make the Economic and Social Council a body of the entire United Nations membership, it agreed, by decision 35/439, to resume consideration of the proposal in 1981. By decision 35/440, it endorsed programme priorities for 1981 approved by the regional commissions and invited them to consider the implications of restructuring for their role and functions. By decision 35/441, it took note of a report of the Secretary-General on suggestions to improve planning, programming, budgeting and evaluation in the United Nations system.

These activities by the Assembly, the Council, UNDP, the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC), the Secretariat and other United Nations organizations were a follow-up to a series of reforms endorsed by the Assembly in 1977, on the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System. They were annexed to the Assembly's 1977 resolution on restructuring.<sup>1</sup>

The purpose of restructuring had been defined by the Assembly in 1975: to enhance the capacity of the United Nations system to deal with problems of international economic co-operation and development in a comprehensive and effective manner, and to make it more responsive to the requirements of the new international economic order.<sup>2</sup>

Details follow on restructuring developments in 1980.

Membership, structure and work  
programme of the Economic and Social Council

In the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, during the 1980 regular session of the General Assembly, Jamaica introduced, also on

behalf of Argentina, a revised version of a draft resolution the two countries had originally submitted in 1979, proposing that the Charter of the United Nations be amended to enlarge the 54-member Economic and Social Council so that it would be composed of all United Nations Member States. The draft also contained a number of other proposals for restructuring the Council, including the discontinuation of half of its functional commissions and several of its standing committees. The Assembly had decided in 1979 to defer consideration of the draft until its 1980 session.<sup>3</sup>

The text introduced on 3 November 1980 and revised on 14 November differed in several details from the 1979 version. For example, in addition to the request that the Council discontinue various subsidiary bodies— the list of which was modified—the 1980 draft would have had the Assembly decide not to establish subsidiary bodies to undertake permanent or ongoing functions but to assign such functions to the Council. Another new paragraph listed a number of topics which the Assembly would consider only once every two years, while the Council would deal with them in the intervening years. Also, the Assembly would decide to consider which questions on its agenda it could assign to the Council for final decision. In addition, the revised text set out a work programme for the Council for 1981 and 1982, in place of the programme for 1980 proposed in the earlier draft.

Some speakers expressed objections to this draft during the Committee's discussion. Ecuador opposed the proposal to discontinue subsidiary bodies, feared that there would be duplication of work between an enlarged Council and the Assembly, and considered that making Council membership universal would diminish the importance of the Second Committee. Czechoslovakia, on behalf of the group of socialist countries of Eastern Europe and Mongolia, reaffirmed the position they had taken in regard to the 1979 draft, in opposition to amending the Charter in order to transform the Council into an organ composed of all United Nations Members. The USSR thought that tripling the Council's membership would only increase costs and make it more difficult to take decisions.

On the other hand, Yugoslavia said that, while the relationship between the Assembly and an enlarged Council would have to be clarified, the proposal to make the Council a universal body was in conformity with the trend to democratize United Nations bodies. Pakistan

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 438, resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977.

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 353, section VII of resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975.

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 525, decision 34/453 of 19 December 1979, annexing text of draft resolution.

supported the basic approach of the draft but thought action should be deferred to allow further study.

Following consultations, the Committee approved without vote on 20 November and the Assembly adopted in like manner on 16 December decision 35/439, by which the Assembly decided to resume consideration of the two-nation proposal in 1981 with a view to taking substantive action. It requested its President to arrange consultations on the matter before the 1981 session in order to facilitate such consideration. The text of the draft resolution was annexed to the Assembly's decision. This decision was submitted by a Vice-Chairman of the Second Committee.

Following approval of the decision in Committee, Jamaica, expressing hope that the Assembly would decide on the substantive proposal in 1981, said it must be taken as a whole, with none of its elements deleted. After the Assembly adopted the decision, Argentina stated on behalf of the sponsors of the two-nation draft that it would be impossible to carry out the provisions of the 1977 restructuring resolution relating to the Council<sup>4</sup> without revising the Charter, though their proposal was unrelated to any other proposal for Charter amendment.

#### Structures for regional and interregional co-operation

As requested by the Economic and Social Council in 1979,<sup>5</sup> CPC began in June 1980 a review of policy and programme issues relating to the distribution of tasks and responsibilities between the regional commissions and other United Nations units, programmes and organs, in the context of the implementation of restructuring recommendations of the General Assembly.<sup>6</sup>

The Committee discussed the criteria to be utilized in distributing tasks and responsibilities, and the procedures and time-frame to be followed. It suggested that the report on this subject which the Secretary-General was to submit to the Assembly at its 1980 session (see below) should concentrate on the immediate requirements of the regional commissions for assuming the functions assigned to them in the restructuring process and on the type of work for which they were best suited. The Committee decided to continue its review of the matter in 1981, concentrating initially on human settlements, environment and water, and it requested analyses of these areas by the Secretariat, including proposals for resource transfer. It reiterated the need for the intergovernmental bodies of the regional commissions to participate fully in planning activities, as well as the need to keep Governments in each region informed.

Both the Council, by decision 1980/179 of 25 July (see p. 992), and the Assembly, by resolution 35/9 of 3 November (see p. 1202), deleted human settlements from the list of areas to be reviewed by CPC in 1981.

In his report to the Assembly, dated 23 October, the Secretary-General analysed the expanded functions which the regional commissions had been called on to perform as part of the restructuring process. The report discussed their role in the United Nations system, their responsibilities for regional co-ordination and co-operation, their participation in programme planning, their contribution to global policy-making, the problems of defining regions and subregions that were common to several organizations, the operational responsibilities of the commissions for technical co-operation, regional and interregional economic co-operation among developing countries, the streamlining of conference and secretariat structures, and the delegation of authority and provision of resources to the commissions.

The report went on to identify immediate priorities of the regional commissions for the implementation of their expanded functions. It stated that the four commissions in developing regions - Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and Western Asia - saw a need to strengthen the capacity of their secretariats in regard to inter-agency co-operation in their regions and expanded regional co-ordination in general. They also sought to participate more fully in global planning and co-ordination. In addition, two of the commissions wanted to strengthen their work in specific areas: mineral and other natural resources development in Asia and the Pacific, and transport planning and low-cost road construction in arid areas in Western Asia.

Taking note of this report, the Assembly, by decision 35/440 of 16 December, endorsed the immediate programme priorities for 1981 approved by the commissions. It invited them to consider in 1981 the implications of restructuring for their role and functions, and to report on the matter to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council. This decision was adopted without a vote, after having been approved by the Second Committee in similar fashion on 20 November.

The text had been submitted by a Committee Vice-Chairman on the basis of informal consultations on an earlier draft submitted by Venezuela on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries. It differed from the earlier draft

<sup>4</sup>See footnote 1, annex, section II.

<sup>5</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 746, resolution 1979/64 of 3 August 1979.

<sup>6</sup>See footnote I, annex, section IV.

by having the Assembly endorse programme priorities approved by the commissions, rather than those set out in the Secretary-General's report.

After the Committee approved the decision, Czechoslovakia said the group of socialist countries of Eastern Europe and Mongolia had joined the consensus on the understanding that it would not entail any increase in the United Nations budget.

The Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee later informed the Assembly that adoption of this decision would require an additional appropriation of \$148,000 in the 1980-1981 budget, including the cost of six additional posts. This amount was included in the revised budget adopted by the Assembly in resolution 35/226 A of 17 December (see p. 1197).

#### Operational activities

In its annual report to the Economic and Social Council, dated 15 April 1980, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) noted that its Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities) had emphasized three issues in its review of progress in restructuring the operational activities of the United Nations system. First, the approach proposed by UNDP for continuous programming of its country-level activities (see p. 580) was felt to enhance the participation and support of the agencies executing its programmes. Second, the Committee would review at a later session recommendations to solve the perennial problem of improving linkages between technical co-operation pre-investment and investment. Third, it would review in 1981 what United Nations organizations had done to implement earlier ACC recommendations aimed at making the United Nations system more responsive to the needs of developing countries, with particular attention to intercountry programming and co-operation with regional commissions.

The UNDP Governing Council adopted several decisions in June relevant to the restructuring of operational activities. On 17 June, it endorsed proposals by the UNDP Administrator for a consultative process aimed at involving developing countries more closely in priority-setting for regional programmes during the programming cycle of UNDP activities covering 1982-1986. On 27 June, it invited the Economic and Social Council to give due attention to ways of ensuring the speedy implementation by all organizations concerned of the recommendation in the 1977 Assembly resolution on restructuring suggesting that the UNDP country-programming process should be used as a frame of reference for the operational activities carried out and financed

by United Nations organizations from their own resources.<sup>7</sup> It transmitted to the General Assembly, by a decision of 17 June, a report by the Administrator on UNDP and the new international economic order. It requested the Administrator on 26 June to keep it informed of subsequent action taken to implement restructuring decisions.

The Economic and Social Council, by resolution 1980/65 of 25 July on the Governing Council's annual report (see p. 593), brought these decisions to the attention of the Assembly.

Action was also taken during 1980 in pursuance of three other recommendations contained in the part of the 1977 restructuring resolution relating to operational activities<sup>8</sup> the Secretary-General appointed the first resident co-ordinators of operational activities for development (see p. 613); he submitted his first report on policy issues pertaining to operational activities for development in the United Nations system (see p. 607); and the Assembly took note of a document he submitted listing the programmes and funds to be included under future United Nations pledging conferences for development activities (see p. 601).

By resolution 35/81 of 5 December, on a comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development, the Assembly urged Governments and United Nations organizations to accelerate the implementation of the restructuring recommendations in this area, and requested the heads of those organizations to continue to improve coherence of action and effective integration at the country level of the various inputs from the United Nations system (see p. 609).

#### Planning, programming, budgeting and evaluation

At its May/June 1980 session, CPC made a number of recommendations relevant to the further implementation of the General Assembly's 1977 restructuring recommendations concerning planning, programming, budgeting and evaluation in the United Nations system.<sup>9</sup> Among its recommendations were that sectoral and regional intergovernmental bodies should review relevant chapters of the next United Nations medium-term plan (1984-1989) and that, in formulating the United Nations programme budget for 1982-1983, the Secretary-General should follow the priorities suggested by CPC in its 1980 report. The Committee also evaluated selected sectors of United Nations activity and analysed programmes in two areas-energy and rural development-in which several United Nations

<sup>7</sup> See footnote 1, annex, section V, para. 33.

<sup>8</sup> See footnote 1, annex, section V.

<sup>9</sup> See footnote 1, annex, section VI.

organizations were active. The Committee did not reach agreement on the criteria and methods to be used in setting priorities among different activities. (See also pp. 994 and 1201.)

In a brief report to the General Assembly on implementation of the restructuring recommendations in this area, dated 17 October, the Secretary-General referred to the above activities of CPC and noted that prior consultations with the specialized agencies had been undertaken in respect of the United Nations programme budget for 1980-1981, as called for in the restructuring resolution. The report also called attention to the need for further study of procedures for assessing the total financial impact of decisions having system-wide implications taken by central United Nations organs, as well as the availability of resources for implementing those decisions.

The Assembly took note of this report by decision 35/441, adopted without vote on 16 December. The Second Committee approved the text without objection on 20 November, as orally proposed by the Chairman.

In a related action of 17 December, the Assembly, by resolution 35/223 on restructuring Secretariat support services (see section below), endorsed arrangements envisaged by the Secretary-General for a high-level advisory group of Secretariat officials to advise him on policy issues arising in connexion with the elaboration of medium-term plans and programme budgets. These arrangements were outlined in a report by the Secretary-General stating that the group would be composed of the heads of Secretariat units covered by the budget and plan. It would be chaired by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation or the Under-Secretary-General for Administration, Finance and Management, depending on the nature of the discussion.

Resolution 35/223 was adopted on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee. The Secretary-General's arrangements were also welcomed by the Assembly in resolution 35/203 of 16 December, also dealing with Secretariat support services (see section below).

#### Interagency co-ordination

Informal consultations took place in July 1980 between members of the Economic and Social Council and representatives of United Nations organizations and programmes on ways to improve communication between intergovernmental bodies and ACC. They were a follow-up to a 1979 request by the General Assembly, which had asked the Council to work out mutually convenient procedures for improving such communication.<sup>10</sup>

Informal discussions on this matter before the Council took it up had been suggested by CPC at

its May/June 1980 session. They were chaired by a Vice-President of the Council, José Luis Xifra (Spain), and took place during the Council's second regular 1980 session at Geneva. The subject of improving interorganizational communication was also discussed in the Council's Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee; however, on an oral proposal by its Chairman on 17 July, the Committee referred consideration of the question to the Council.

Summing up the conclusions drawn from the informal exchange of views, the Vice-President said in an oral report to the Council on 25 July that improved communication required a deliberate effort on both sides and the simultaneous and constant operation of a set of mechanisms at various levels. While new solutions should be sought, attention should be concentrated initially on improving existing machinery.

On the same date, the Council adopted without vote, as decision 1980/185, a text proposed by the Vice-President. By this decision, after informing the Assembly that the informal consultations had been held, the Council stated that improved communication should be sought in the first place in the operation of existing mechanisms, especially the Joint Meetings held annually between CPC and ACC. To that end, informal consultations between the two bodies would take place early in 1981, on an experimental basis, to discuss the subjects, timing, venue, preparation and organization of future Joint Meetings. The Council added that it would keep this matter under review and inform the Assembly of the outcome.

The decision incorporated an oral amendment suggested by UNDP to add that representatives of United Nations programmes as well as of specialized agencies had participated in the informal consultations.

(See also p. 991.)

#### Secretariat support services

In response to a 1979 request of the General Assembly,<sup>11</sup> the Secretary-General submitted a progress report, dated 21 October 1980, on the implementation of previous Assembly recommendations on the restructuring of Secretariat support services in the economic and social sectors. The report dealt with the functions of the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, and with adjustments of other Secretariat units.

The report described a number of new arrangements which the Secretary-General in-

<sup>10</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979. p. 529, resolution 34/214 of 19 December 1979.

<sup>11</sup>Ibid., resolution 34/215 of 19 December 1979.



tended to establish in the Secretariat to enhance the coherence and responsiveness of the economic and social activities of the Organization and to strengthen the Director-General's capacity to ensure the efficient management and co-ordination of those activities. Two groups of high-level Secretariat officials, would be set up—an advisory group on planning, programming, budgeting and evaluation (described in a section above) and a consultative mechanism on policy issues pertaining to economic and social activities. The consultative mechanism would be chaired by the Director-General with the participation of the heads of all Secretariat departments, organs and programmes concerned, including the regional commissions. Its functions would be to provide for the co-ordinated follow-up of decisions taken by United Nations intergovernmental bodies and for coherent approaches to the formulation of policy recommendations for consideration by those bodies, and to work out common Secretariat positions for the purpose of intergovernmental and interagency meetings. In addition, the Secretary-General intended to convene annual meetings of senior officials to review developments, discuss issues arising in the Assembly and consider any matters arising from the consultative mechanism.

The report also described experience with arrangements for reporting by senior Secretariat officials within the restructured Secretariat. As indicated to the Assembly in a 1978 report of the Secretary-General, senior officials would continue to have direct access to the Secretary-General as appropriate, but they should keep the Director-General fully informed and report to him, or through him to the Secretary-General, on matters affecting the Director-General's responsibilities. According to the 1980 report, only a few of the Secretariat units concerned had done so. Therefore, existing arrangements needed to be adjusted in order better to reflect the accountability of the units concerned.

The report went on to discuss difficulties and jurisdictional concerns that had arisen as a result of differences in approach by organizations to the issue of centralization in the United Nations system, and the implications of this issue for the leadership role of the Director-General in the area of development and international economic co-operation. The underlying purpose of Assembly decisions in regard to the Director-General's functions, the report said, was to ensure greater coherence and partnership in the system. The report also indicated that the Secretary-General was studying possible additional staffing needs for the Director-General's Office.

With respect to other Secretariat units, the

report suggested no changes in the three main units established as a result of restructuring—the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, and the Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters. It described co-operative arrangements being established between these units and the Department of Administration, Finance and Management.

After consideration of this report in the Second Committee, the Assembly adopted resolution 35/203 on 16 December, concerned with implementation of the 1977 restructuring recommendations relating to Secretariat support services.<sup>12</sup> By this resolution, adopted without vote, the Assembly welcomed the new consultative arrangements envisaged for the Secretariat and requested the Secretary-General to arrange for all units concerned to co-operate with and assist the Director-General in the effective functioning of those arrangements. The Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to adjust reporting arrangements within the Secretariat in order to reflect fully the authority and responsibilities envisaged for the Director-General, and to submit a report in 1981 containing a revised organizational chart incorporating those adjustments. It reaffirmed the Director-General's responsibilities, under the direction of the Secretary-General, for establishing policy guidelines for all United Nations economic and social activities in order to ensure their coherence, co-ordination and efficient management, and for exercising a general oversight of Secretariat proposals and actions, particularly from the point of view of their policy and institutional implications.

This resolution had been recommended by the Second Committee, which approved it without vote on 20 November in a version submitted by a Vice-Chairman following consultations on an earlier draft introduced by Venezuela on behalf of the United Nations Member States belonging to the Group of 77. In presenting this text, the Vice-Chairman said it contained no significant changes from the earlier draft.

In another action, the Assembly endorsed a recommendation made by CPC at its May/June session that JIU be invited to assess the impact of restructuring on the Secretariat. The Committee envisaged this as the first stage of an appraisal by the Assembly of the extent to which restructuring had begun to meet the requirements of the new international economic order. This endorsement was contained in resolution 35/9 of 3 November (see p. 1202), by which the Assembly endorsed most of CPC's 1980 recommendations.

<sup>12</sup> See footnote 1, annex, section VIII.

Explicitly excluded from the Assembly's endorsement was a CPC proposal that it formulate guidelines for a questionnaire designed to elicit information from United Nations organizations for the overall appraisal. The Economic and Social Council, by decision 1980/179 of 25 July (see p. 992), had recommended that this proposal be ignored.

In a further decision with regard to the study requested of JIU, the Assembly, by resolution 35/223 of 17 December, asked the Unit to be guided by the priorities identified in resolution 35/203 (summarized above) and to take the Secretary-General's report into account. It decided to revert in 1981 to the question of ad-

justments in the Secretariat. It also endorsed the consultative arrangements envisaged by the Secretary-General regarding planning, programming, budgeting and evaluation policy.

This resolution was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, which approved it in similar fashion on 15 December. It was sponsored by Barbados, Ghana, Jamaica, Kenya, Panama and Saint Lucia. On a suggestion by the United States, the sponsors orally revised the reference to the JIU study: instead of the original mention of a study on restructuring, the revised version spoke of a study on the impact of restructuring on the Secretariat.

### Documentary references and texts of resolutions

General Assembly— 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 23, 29, 30, 35, 43, 46.  
Plenary meeting 97.

#### Membership, structure and work programme of the Economic and Social Council

A/C.2/35/L.2. Note by Secretariat, reproducing draft resolution entitled "Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system," annexed to Assembly decision 34/453 of 19 December 1979.

A/C.2/35/L.20 and Rev. 1. Argentina and Jamaica: draft resolution and revision.

A/C.2/35/L.115. Draft decision submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on 2-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/35/L.20/Rev.1, approved without vote by Committee on 20 November, meeting 46.

A/35/592/Add.6. Report of Second Committee (part VII) (on development and international economic co-operation), draft decision I.

Decision 35/439, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.6, adopted without vote by Assembly.

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1980, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, decided:

(a) To resume consideration of the text of the draft resolution annexed to the present decision at its thirty-sixth session, with a view to taking substantive action;

(b) To request the President of the General Assembly to arrange intersessional consultations in order to facilitate such consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, taking into account the discussions held on the subject at its thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth sessions, on the understanding that those consultations should also give attention to the manner in which such consideration should be undertaken, bearing in mind the direct relevance of certain proposals to a number of the Main Committees of the Assembly.

### ANNEX

#### **Draft resolution on the implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system**

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of

Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Recalling its resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975, by which it, inter alia, established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System for the purpose of preparing detailed action proposals with a view to initiating the process of restructuring the United Nations system so as to make it more fully capable of dealing with problems of international economic co-operation and development in a comprehensive and effective manner, and to make it more responsive to the requirements of the provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, as well as those of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Recalling also its resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, by which it, inter alia, endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee,

Recalling further its resolution 33/202 of 29 January 1979, in which it, inter alia, requested certain actions and measures within the framework of the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee,

Reaffirming that the process of restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system is an integral part of the efforts required to ensure the equitable, full and effective participation of the developing countries in the formulation and application of all decisions within the United Nations system in the field of development and international economic co-operation,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1979/57 of 2 August 1979, concerning the implementation of section U of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197,

Recalling, in particular, paragraph 13 of the annex to its resolution 32/197,

Taking into account the provisions of paragraph 7 of its resolution 34/212 of 19 December 1979,

Bearing in mind its decision 34/453 of 19 December 1979,

1. Notes with regret paragraph (a) of Economic and Social Council decision 1979/57, concerning the implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197;

2. Recognizes the imperative need to enable the General Assembly to focus its attention on the major global issues relating to development and international economic co-operation, and to deal with other issues on a less frequent basis;

3. Recognizes also that expansion of the membership of the Economic and Social Council to include all States Members of the United Nations as full members would make the

Council a more effective organ for carrying out the functions assigned to it in the Charter of the United Nations and for discharging the responsibilities laid down in section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197, as well as for assisting the Assembly as may be requested by it;

4. Decides therefore to adopt, in accordance with Article 108 of the Charter, the following amendment to the Charter and to submit it for ratification by the States Members of the United Nations:

"Article 61

"1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of all the States Members of the United Nations.

"2. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.";

5. Urges all Member States to ratify the above amendment in accordance with their respective constitutional processes as soon as possible and to deposit their instruments of ratification with the Secretary-General;

6. Decides to delete, as from the date of the entry into force of the above amendment, rules 145 and 146 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

7. Recommends that the Economic and Social Council should decide at its organizational session for 1981 that, as from 1981, its sessional committees should be open to the participation of all States as full members;

8. Recommends further that, until the amendment to the Charter set out in paragraph 4 above enters into force, the consideration of all substantive questions should be entrusted by the Economic and Social Council to its sessional committees;

9. Decides to discontinue the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development and the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy;

10. Decides also that the General Assembly will be directly assisted by the Council in respect of the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, and accordingly requests the Council to make adequate time provisions to that end;

11. Decides, in pursuance of the provisions of paragraph 11 (d) of the annex to its resolution 32/197, that the preparation of all future ad hoc conferences in the economic and social fields will be directly assumed by the Economic and Social Council;

12. Decides further not to establish, in future, subsidiary bodies for the purpose of undertaking functions of a permanent or ongoing nature, but to assign such functions to the Economic and Social Council, as provided for in Article 66, paragraph 3, of the Charter;

13. Requests the Economic and Social Council to discontinue the Commission for Social Development, the Population Commission, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Committee on Natural Resources and the Commission on Transnational Corporations, while retaining the Intergovernmental Working Group on a Code of Conduct until completion of its mandate;

14. Requests the Economic and Social Council, in adopting its biennial programme of work for 1981 and 1982 at its organizational session for 1981, to make provision for the consideration of the following questions on the dates and at the venues indicated:

- (a) Population questions, including review, as appropriate, of the World Population Plan of Action (New York, 26 January—4 February);
- (b) Social development questions (Vienna, 9-19 February);
- (e) Science and technology for development (New York, 16-20 March or 26 May-5 June);
- (d) Preparations for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy (New York, 30 March-10 April);

- (e) Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (New York, 14-17 April);
- (f) Natural resources (New York, 27 April-5 May);
- (g) Transnational corporations (New York, 18-28 May);
- (h) Human rights and related questions (Geneva, May/June (10 days));
- (i) Final session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy (New York, 8-26 June);
- Q) Economic, programme and co-ordination questions" (Geneva, 1-24 July);
- (k) Special economic and disaster relief assistance (New York, September (one week));

1982

- (a) Questions relating to the status of women, including the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women (Vienna, February/March (10 days));
- (b) Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (New York, April (one week));
- (c) Science and technology for development (New York, April (one week));
- (d) Human rights and related questions (New York, May (10 days));
- (e) Transnational corporations (New York, May (10 days));
- (l) Economic, programme and co-ordination questions (Geneva, July (four weeks));
- (g) Special economic and disaster relief assistance (New York, September (one week));

15. Requests the Economic and Social Council, as part of the measures required to attain the purposes of the present resolution, to revise, as necessary, its rules of procedure in order to ensure the adequate functioning of the Council until the amendment to the Charter set out in paragraph 4 above enters into force;

16. Recommends, in the context of the above, that the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 1981 and thereafter, should elect, among representatives of the States Members of the United Nations, those who are to preside over each of the sessional committees when dealing with each question listed in paragraph 14 above; in the transitional period, those representatives would participate in the meetings of the Bureau of the Council, if they are not members thereof;

17. Decides, in accordance with paragraph 7 of its resolution 34/212, that beginning in 1981, it will give consideration to the following questions in accordance with the schedule outlined and that, in the intervening years, the Economic and Social Council will give substantive consideration and action to those items in the context of its own programme of work:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council           | Annually;   |
| (b) Development and international economic co-operation | Annually, with the exception of the following subjects:   |
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) International development strategy (once every two years, beginning in 1982);</li> <li>(b) Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (once every five years, beginning in 1985);</li> <li>(e) Science and technology for development (once every two years, beginning in 1981);</li> <li>(j) Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system (once every two years, beginning in 1981);</li> </ul> |

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
|   | (k) Environment                          | once every two years, beginning in 1982; |
|   | (l) Human settlements                    | in 1982;                                 |
| (c) Operational activities                          | Once every two years, beginning in 1982; |  |
| (d) Training and research                           | Once every two years, beginning in 1981; |  |
| (e) Special economic and disaster relief assistance | Once every two years, beginning in 1981; |  |

18. Decides also to give further consideration to the provisions outlined in paragraph 17 above, in the light of experience and in order to examine similar measures in respect of other relevant committees of the General Assembly, and requests the Economic and Social Council to formulate and submit recommendations in this regard;

19. Decides further, in accordance with paragraph 7 of its resolution 34/212, to consider at its thirty-sixth session those questions on its agenda which could be assigned to the Economic and Social Council for final decision;

20. Further requests the Economic and Social Council to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the implementation of the provisions of those paragraphs addressed to it in the present resolution;

21. Decides to review the implementation of the present resolution at its thirty-sixth session.

This session in 1981 will include, inter alia, the following questions, on the understanding that new adjustments will have to be made in the light of future decisions of the General Assembly regarding further rationalization of its work:

- (a) General debate on economic and social policy;
- (b) Regional co-operation;
- (c) Operational activities;
- (d) Food;
- (e) Environment;
- (f) Industrial development;
- (g) Human settlements;
- (h) Co-operation and co-ordination of United Nations system activities;
- (i) Administrative matters: calendar etc.

<sup>a</sup> Based on the subitems on the agenda for the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under item 61.

### Structures for regional and interregional co-operation

General Assembly— 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 41, 46.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 51.  
Plenary meetings 97, 99.

A/35/38. Report of CPC on work of its 20th session, Headquarters, New York, 5 May-14 June, Chapters VI and X E.

A/35/546. Implications of General Assembly resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977 and 33/202 of 29 January 1979 for regional commissions. (Chapter III: Immediate programme priorities of regional commissions in framework of restructuring process.)

A/C.2/35/L.67. Venezuela (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft decision.

A/C.2/35/L.93. Administrative and financial implications of draft decision introduced by Venezuela, A/C.2/35/L.67. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/35/L.120. Draft decision submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on draft decision introduced by Venezuela, A/C.2/35/L.67, approved without vote by Committee on 20 November, meeting 46.

A/C.5/35/92, A/35/748. Administrative and financial implications of draft decision II recommended by Second Com-

mittee in A/35/592/Add.6. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/35/592/Add.6. Report of Second Committee (part VII) (on development and international economic co-operation), draft decision II.

Decision 35/440, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.6, adopted without vote by Assembly.

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1980, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, decided:

(a) To take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implications of General Assembly resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977 and 33/202 of 29 January 1979 for the regional commissions;

(b) To endorse those immediate programme priorities for 1981 which the regional commissions had approved;

(c) To invite the regional commissions to consider further at their plenary sessions in 1981 the implications for their role and functions of General Assembly resolutions 32/197 and 33/202, in the light, inter alia, of the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General, particularly paragraphs 76 to 79 thereof, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, for action by the Assembly at that session, in the context of its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General called for under Assembly resolution 34/206 of 19 December 1979.

### Operational activities

E/1980/34. Annual overview report of ACC for 1979/80, Chapter III.

E/1980/42/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 27th session, Geneva, 2-30 June, Chapters VIII C and XI (decisions 80/9, 80/11, 80/28 and 80/43).

### Planning, programming, budgeting and evaluation

General Assembly— 35th session  
Second Committee, meeting 46.  
Plenary meeting 97.

A/35/38. Report of CPC on work of its 20th session, Chapters II-IV, VII, and X A-C and F.

A/35/540. Implementation of section VI of annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on planning, programming, budgeting and evaluation. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/592/Add.6. Report of Second Committee (part VII) (on development and international economic co-operation), draft decision III (para. (a)), as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved (paras. (a) and (b) together) without objection by Committee on 20 November, meeting 46.

Decision 35/441 (para. (a)), as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.6, adopted (paras. (a) and (b) together) without vote by Assembly.

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1980, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, took note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of section VI of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977;

(b) Note by the Secretariat on the arrangements for future United Nations pledging conferences for development activities.

### Interagency co-ordination

A/35/38. Report of CPC on work of its 20th session, Chapter VII C1 (g).

Economic and Social Council— 2nd regular session, 1980  
Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 11, 14.  
Plenary meeting 45.

E/1980/L.56. Draft proposal submitted by Council Vice-President in light of informal consultations.

E/1980/99 (part III). Report of Third Committee, para. 27.

Decision 1980/185, as proposed by Council Vice-President, E/1980/L.56, and as orally amended at suggestion of UNDP representative, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 25 July 1980, the Council decided, in response to General Assembly resolution 34/214, to inform the General Assembly that:

(a) Informal consultations relating to improved communication between intergovernmental bodies and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination had taken place, with the participation of members of the Council and representatives of the specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system;

(b) Improvements should be sought, in the first place, in the operation of existing mechanisms, and especially that of the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and to this end, informal consultations between representatives of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination would take place, on an experimental basis, early in 1981, to discuss the choice of appropriate subjects for consideration by the Joint Meetings, their timing, venue, preparation and organization;

(c) The Council would keep under further review the improvement of communication between intergovernmental bodies and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and would inform the General Assembly of the outcome of its consideration of the matter.

#### Secretariat support services

General Assembly— 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 37, 46.  
Plenary meeting 97.

A/35/527 and Corr.1. Implementation of section VIII of annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 and section IV of Assembly resolution 33/202. Report of Secretary-General.  
A/C.2/35/L.41. Venezuela (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.2/35/L.114. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution introduced by Venezuela, A/C.2/35/L.41, approved without vote by Committee on 20 November, meeting 46.

A/35/592/Add.6. Report of Second Committee (part VII) (on development and international economic co-operation).

Resolution 35/203, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.6, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1980, meeting 97.

#### The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Reaffirming its resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977 and 33/202 of 29 January 1979 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, in

particular section VIII of the annex to resolution 32/197 and section IV of resolution 33/202 regarding the United Nations Secretariat,

Recalling also its resolution 34/215 of 19 December 1979,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system: implementation of section VIII of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 and section IV of Assembly resolution 33/202;"

2. Welcomes the consultative arrangements at the secretariat level envisaged by the Secretary-General on policy issues pertaining to economic and social activities and on planning, programming, budgeting and evaluation;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange for all concerned United Nations entities at the secretariat level to extend the necessary co-operation and assistance to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation in the effective functioning of these consultative arrangements;

4. Reaffirms the need for further measures, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/215, for the effective implementation of the provisions of section IV of Assembly resolution 33/202;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to effect the adjustments required in the existing reporting arrangements, as indicated in paragraph 25 of his report, in order to reflect fully the authority and responsibilities envisaged for the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation with respect to all services and organs of the United Nations and set forth in General Assembly resolutions 32/197 and 33/202, particularly section IV, paragraph 5 (c), of the latter, and to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report including a revised chart incorporating these adjustments;

6. Takes note with interest of the efforts made by the Secretary-General, as outlined in section II B of his report on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, to ensure that the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation exercises effective leadership and overall co-ordination within the United Nations system, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure, in accordance with the recommendations outlined in his report, that the provisions of paragraph 64 (a) of the annex to resolution 32/197 are fully complied with;

7. Reaffirms the responsibilities of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation under the direction of the Secretary-General for establishing policy-related guidelines for all activities undertaken by United Nations services and organs in the economic and social fields, in order to ensure their coherence, co-ordination and efficient management, and for exercising in that context a general oversight of proposals and actions at the secretariat level in the economic and social fields, particularly from the point of view of their policy and institutional implications for the Organization as a whole;

8. Decides to consider at its thirty-sixth session, in the light of the information provided in the report of the Secretary-General, the issues involved in the effective exercise by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation of his functions, as defined in paragraph 64 (a) of the annex to resolution 32/197, on the basis of the principles pertaining to interagency co-ordination contained in resolutions 32/197 and 33/202;

9. Takes note of the considerations, outlined in paragraphs 34 to 39 of the report of the Secretary-General, regarding the resources required for the effective discharge by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation of his responsibilities;

10. Invites the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, requested in paragraph 5 above, information on measures envisaged by him in respect of the issues dealt with in section III of his report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

General Assembly— 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meeting 59.  
Plenary meeting 99.

A/C.5/35/L.25. Note by Fifth Committee Chairman (transmitting communication of 26 November from Second Committee Vice-Chairman).

A/C.5/35/L.43. Barbados, Ghana, Jamaica, Kenya, Panama, Saint Lucia: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 15 December, meeting 59.

A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee (on programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter III.25 and Chapter IV, draft resolution VII.

Resolution 35/223, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/780, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99.

The General Assembly,  
Recalling its resolution 34/215 of 19 December 1979, in particular paragraph 3 thereof,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance thereof and bearing in mind the provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/203 of 16 December 1980, as well as the letter dated 26 November 1980 from the Vice-Chairman of the Second Committee to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee,

1. Endorses the consultative arrangements, at the level of the Secretariat, envisaged by the Secretary-General on policy issues pertaining to planning, programming, budgeting and evaluation;

2. Requests the Joint Inspection Unit, in establishing its work programme for implementation of the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination regarding a study on the impact on the Secretariat of restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, to be guided by the priorities identified in General Assembly resolution 35/203 and to take into account the report of the Secretary-General;

3. Decides to revert to the question of adjustments in the functioning of the relevant entities of the Secretariat at its thirty-sixth session in the light of the report requested of the Secretary-General and the report of the Joint Inspection Unit.

## Chapter

# Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States

Concerned by limited and partial progress in the implementation of the provisions of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, adopted in 1974,<sup>1</sup> the General Assembly in 1980 decided to hold, at its regular 1981 session, a comprehensive, in-depth review of the implementation of the Charter.

The Charter's purpose was to promote the establishment of a new international economic order; the Charter and the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, adopted the same year,<sup>2</sup> were principal sources for international economic co-operation for development. Charter provisions were directed towards more just and equitable economic relations and towards structural changes to promote the development of developing countries.

The Assembly's decision to review the Charter in 1981 was contained in resolution 35/57, adopted on 5 December. The Assembly thereby also urged Member States to take all appropriate measures for the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (the 1980s) (see p. 495), and for launching and successfully concluding the round of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development sought as a contribution to the Strategy.

The resolution was introduced in the Assem-

bly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee by Venezuela on behalf of the Member States of the United Nations belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries. Following informal consultations co-ordinated by a Committee Vice-Chairman, the sponsors revised their text. The Committee approved it on 20 November by a recorded vote, requested by the United States, of 106 to 1, with 14 abstentions. The Assembly adopted it by a recorded vote of 134 to 1, with 12 abstentions.

Speaking in explanation of their votes, Austria, Japan, Luxembourg (on behalf of the member countries of the European Economic Community), Sweden and the United States referred to reservations they had previously expressed with regard to certain provisions of the Charter and said their positions on it remained unchanged.<sup>3</sup> Czechoslovakia, speaking on behalf also of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, stressed the importance those countries attached to the implementation of the Charter; they felt that only through faithful compliance with it could economic restructuring be achieved.

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 403, text of Charter, contained in resolution 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., pp. 324 and 326, texts of Declaration and Programme of Action, contained in resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., p. 394, and succeeding volumes of Y.U.N.

## Documentary references, voting details and text of resolution

General Assembly—35th session

Second Committee, meetings 23-25, 27-29, 31, 32, 39, 46.

Plenary meetings 83, 84.

A/S-11/5 and Corr. 1 and Add.1-3. Towards new international economic order: Analytical report on developments in field of international economic co-operation since 6th special session of General Assembly. Reports of Secretary-General. (Add.1: Immediate measures in favour of most seriously affected countries; Add.2: Acceleration of transfer of real resources to developing countries—Conclusions based on some recent proposals concerning expansion of volume of resource transfers to developing countries; Add.3: Economic co-operation among developing countries.)

A/C.2/35/L.47 and Rev.1. Venezuela (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution and revision, approved by Second Committee on 20 November, meeting 46, by recorded vote of 106 to 1, with 14 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: United States

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom.

A/35/592/Add.2 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee (part III) (on development and international economic co-operation), draft resolution I.

Resolution 35/57, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.2 and Corr.1, adopted by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 83, by recorded vote of 134 to 1, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hun-

gary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: United States

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, which laid down the foundations of the new international economic order,

Bearing in mind article 34 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and General Assembly resolution 3486 (XXX) of 12 December 1975, relating to the review of the implementation of the Charter,

Concerned by the limited and partial progress in the attainment of the aims and objectives established in the resolutions on the new international economic order and in the implementation of the provisions contained in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States which are directed towards more just and equitable economic relations and towards the structural changes needed to promote the development of developing countries,

Reaffirming solemnly the determination to establish a new international economic order,

Mindful of the great importance that the international community attaches to the launching and successful conclusion of the round of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development and to the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the assessment of the progress made in the establishment of the new international economic order and appropriate action for the promotion of the development of developing countries and international economic co-operation,

1. Reaffirms the role of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States as principal sources for international economic co-operation for development;

2. Urges Member States, in this context, to take all appropriate measures for the launching and successful conclusion of the round of global negotiations and the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

3. Decides, in the light of the results of the negotiations on international economic co-operation for development, to hold at its thirty-sixth session a comprehensive, in-depth review of the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, as provided for in article 34 thereof.

## Chapter IV

**United Nations operational activities for development**

Total contributions in 1980 to the operational activities of the United Nations system for development amounted to \$5,181 million, an increase of 11 per cent in current prices over the previous year. Expenditures on such activities amounted to \$4,628 million, an increase of about 14 per cent in current prices, but substantially less than half of that increase was growth in real terms after discounting the effects of inflation.

These figures cover the three forms of operational activities for development—technical co-operation, commodity aid and capital assistance, including net lending by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) and the International Development Association (IDA).

During 1980, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)—the main source of funds for technical co-operation in the United Nations system—decided that it would emphasize even more strongly in future the needs of the poorest among the world's developing nations. It spent \$934 million in 1980 for projects and administrative and support costs, but its income, mainly from voluntary contributions by States, rose by only 3 per cent—well below its 14 per cent annual target.

Expenditure on technical co-operation projects in more than 156 countries and territories financed by UNDP and by the regular budgets of United Nations organizations totalled \$709 million in 1980 (see table, p. 602). The technical co-operation activities of the United Nations proper—funded by UNDP, the United Nations regular budget and special-purpose trust funds—amounted to \$275 million. By the end of 1980, the United Nations Capital Development Fund had committed \$165 million since 1975 in 35 countries, mainly for rural areas.

About \$713 million for 12 United Nations de-

velopment funds and programmes was pledged by Governments at the 1980 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, held in November to receive pledges for 1981.

The United Nations Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation submitted his first report on policy issues pertaining to operational activities for development. After reviewing it, the General Assembly in December strongly urged donor countries to increase their contributions and established a scheme for a regular review of the matter by the Assembly every third year (resolution 35/81).

To promote more coherent planning and delivery of technical co-operation, the Secretary-General appointed the first resident coordinators, responsible for operational activities for development carried out by the United Nations system in individual countries.

Except for the subchapter on the policy review of operational activities for development, this chapter is concerned mainly with multisectoral technical co-operation activities. Details of such activities in individual sectors may be found in other chapters, such as those dealing with population questions and non-agricultural resources. Also described in other chapters are the operational and humanitarian activities of the United Nations Children's Fund, and the commodity assistance rendered by the World Food Programme. The capital assistance activities of the World Bank and IDA are covered in the chapters of part II of this volume concerned with those agencies.

Aside from its operational activities for development, the United Nations conducts a number of emergency and humanitarian relief programmes for refugees and disaster victims, also dealt with in separate chapters.

**United Nations Development Programme**

Working in more than 150 countries and territories, and through 28 international bodies and agencies which executed its projects, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was helping to support almost 5,000 development projects in 1980. With expenditures of \$934 million and receipts of \$898 million, UNDP remained

by far the largest multilateral source of technical co-operation. However, the 3 per cent rise in income recorded over 1979 levels fell far short of the annual increase of 14 per cent which had been fixed as a target for the current period (1977-1981), and the UNDP Governing Council, the Economic and Social Council (resolution



1980/65) and the General Assembly (resolution 35/83) urged all Governments to increase their voluntary contributions to the desired level.

Looking to the future, the Governing Council, meeting at Geneva from 2 to 30 June, agreed to place an even greater emphasis on the needs of the world's poorest nations by deciding to allocate nearly 80 per cent of all country programme resources to countries with an annual per capita income of less than \$500. This change in UNDP allocations, from the current proportion of less than 65 per cent, was to take place in the Programme's third development cycle, 1982-1986.

The first session of the High-level Meeting on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, held at Geneva in May/June, made recommendations to Governments and international organizations on ways to advance this rapidly growing area of mutual assistance. The Economic and Social Council commended the Meeting's report to the General Assembly (resolution 1980/64), which urged all States to implement the Meeting's decisions (resolution 35/202). On a related issue, both the Council (resolution 1980/63) and the Assembly (resolution 35/80) called for action to enlarge the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries.

The Governing Council, in an action endorsed by the Assembly, lowered from 14 to 13 per cent of total project costs the rate by which UNDP would reimburse agencies executing its projects for their administrative and related support costs. The effect would be to increase the proportion of UNDP money spent directly on field activities.

Decisions were taken on the activities of special funds managed by UNDP, including the United Nations Volunteers and the United Nations Capital Development Fund.

The Programme continued to target its assistance on the basis of five-year development co-operation cycles, under which its funds were

allocated to both country and intercountry programmes mainly on the basis of need and size of population.

Country programmes were drawn up by recipient Governments in consultation with the UNDP field network of resident representatives and specialists on the staffs of the agencies executing its programmes. Besides defining the needs of each country for UNDP support, country programmes served as a vehicle for formulating specific project requests and a framework for all other development activities of the United Nations system.

Regional programmes, designed to promote intercountry development co-operation particularly in the joint use of shared resources, were drafted by UNDP headquarters regional bureaux and finalized in consultation with the Governments, agencies, regional commissions and UNDP resident representatives concerned. They were funded through special allocations approved by the Governing Council.

Interregional and global programmes were devoted to basic research on development problems of world-wide significance and the application of innovative technologies to such problems. Often initiated by UNDP headquarters in response to needs identified by global conferences, they were also financed out of special allocations determined by the Governing Council.

Country and intercountry programmes were fitted into the framework of indicative planning figures for each country and region. These figures, set by the Governing Council, represented targets for UNDP aid during the current and future planning cycles.

On average, some 40 per cent of the cost of UNDP's work was met through voluntary contributions by almost every Government in the world to the Programme's central resources. The remaining 60 per cent was provided by recipient Governments in the form of counterpart support for UNDP-assisted projects.

### Activities in 1980

For the third successive year, field expenditures of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) advanced by more than 20 per cent in 1980, to \$677.6 million. In addition, at the direction of the General Assembly, UNDP assumed responsibility for the management of the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development. With the approval of the Governing Council, it opened a special energy account to help meet growing demands for technical assistance and pre-investment planning in that field. At the request of the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, UNDP undertook to service the Voluntary Fund for the

United Nations Decade for Women. The Programme also held its first global meeting of resident representatives in almost a decade (Tunis, Tunisia, 7-12 July) to prepare for the new directions in the Programme mandated by the Governing Council, including a major shift in emphasis towards low-income and least developed countries during the third development co-operation (programming) cycle (1982-1986).

Some 830 new country and intercountry projects with UNDP inputs of \$50,000 or more were approved during 1980. The value of all project approval actions, including net revisions in ongoing projects, declined from the \$701.1 million

recorded during 1979 to \$668.1 million. The number of approval actions declined in every region except Asia and the Pacific, as well as for regional and global projects.

The Programme assisted countries by paying the salaries and related expenses of project personnel recruited by 28 executing agencies, supplying or paying for specialized equipment, subcontracting some services and training nationals of developing countries abroad. During 1980, the value of each of these project components increased substantially. The number of experts recruited for field service by executing agencies and Governments totalled 9,960, up from 8,445 in 1979. Project personnel accounted for slightly more than 50 per cent of field expenditures, equipment delivered to projects constituted 23 per cent, subcontracts 12 per cent and training 10 per cent, with miscellaneous project inputs of 4 per cent. Almost 8,400 developing country nationals received training abroad under UNDP-financed projects in 1980, compared to some 6,500 in 1979.

New, more flexible and responsive methods of programming, proposed by the UNDP Administrator and endorsed by the Governing Council in 1979, were beginning to take effect for the planning of third-cycle programmes. These reflected the "continuous programming" approach to country programming, including continuous monitoring and periodic reviews, designed in part to facilitate the use of country programming as a frame of reference for other operational activities of the United Nations system. The new programming methods were also aimed at improving UNDP's responsiveness by enhancing the involvement of developing countries in setting priorities for regional programmes and in identifying and initiating regional projects.

Other steps were also being prepared in 1980 to improve UNDP's operational effectiveness. These included proposals to expand government execution of UNDP-supported projects, rationalize programming and project design, improve periodic project reviews, evaluate individual projects on a selective basis, make greater use of qualified national personnel, and standardize development procedures within the United Nations system, particularly among funds and programmes administered by UNDP.

Investors committed more than \$4 billion to projects aided by UNDP in 1980, according to incomplete data in the Administrator's report for the year. The Programme provided three major types of assistance in this area: pre-investment studies for one or more specific projects, general studies covering an entire region or sector, and direct technical or training support for an investment project. As in previous years, most of

the follow-up investment came from domestic sources.

To promote such pre-investment activities, the Governing Council authorized additional expenditures for co-operative arrangements with agencies and for training its senior field officials in investment development.

Many of UNDP's activities were aimed at generating support for particular projects from a number of donors. In Africa, for example, it helped finance an action plan for the development of the Gambia River, to be submitted to a multilateral donors' conference in 1981. Following a 1979 consultative conference of donors for the Kagera River basin in East Africa, it co-ordinated a multi-donor mission in 1980 to formulate an action programme to help pave the way for a second donors' conference in 1981. When Zimbabwe attained independence in April 1980, UNDP helped the Government organize a meeting of United Nations organizations in May to prepare projects for financing by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) and the African Development Bank, and it proposed a donors' conference in Salisbury in 1981. It led a multi-donor mission to Lesotho in April/May which culminated in a donors' conference in October on aid to that country's agriculture.

Among Arab States, UNDP helped co-ordinate public and private follow-up investments under the Suez Canal feasibility and design studies project. It sponsored a symposium in May, on the Arab world in the year 2000, held at Tangiers, Morocco, to develop guidelines for an approach to the region's development problems and opportunities.

In Asia and the Pacific, several UNDP projects served as the nuclei of broader efforts involving national, international and private sources. The Programme financed the main management training services for an Indonesian programme to resettle 2.5 million people, involving six ministries and 53 directors-general. In Nepal, the UNDP country programme served as the basis for a Government effort to examine anticipated funding from a number of intergovernmental organizations for its relevance to the country's five-year plan. In Singapore, a project emphasizing waste management, pollution control and energy production from factory-style pig farming generated support from donors in several countries as well as the free installation of a \$150,000 chemical treatment plant by a Japanese company.

In Latin America, UNDP played a co-ordinating role in programming some \$115 million in aid to Nicaragua from United Nations sources since 1979. It was involved in a major project for the development of low-income areas in Guayaquil,

Ecuador, funded mainly by the Netherlands. In Haiti, it helped draw together resources from several United Nations institutions for one of the largest UNDP-supported country programmes in the hemisphere. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries contributed \$3.5 million to UNDP-supported projects for a Caribbean food plan and a Central American energy project. As Chairman of the Technical Assistance Steering Committee of the Caribbean Group on Co-operation for Economic Development, UNDP co-ordinated regional technical co-operation from other funding sources.

The Programme played a similar co-ordinating role in the Tagus estuary project in Portugal, in which 17 Government departments and three United Nations agencies were involved, and a malaria eradication project in Turkey, for which four Governments provided \$325,000 in additional funding.

The Programme's network of 114 field offices was assisting 3,445 projects funded by sources other than UNDP, with a total estimated expenditure in 1980 of \$852.2 million, greater than UNDP's own expenditures. One such scheme was the highland agricultural marketing and production project in Thailand, funded by the Thai Government and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, which provided services to scores of villages in northern Thailand in a concerted drive to end opium traffic in the area by encouraging substitute cash crops.

With the World Bank, UNDP co-sponsored a major technical co-operation effort of the entire United Nations system, the National Household Survey Capability Programme. Implemented through country projects, its aim was to help Governments of developing countries obtain, through household surveys and in conjunction with data from censuses and administrative records, a continuing flow of integrated statistics for their development plans and policies.

### Programme planning

The Governing Council agreed on 26 June 1980 on the allocation of UNDP resources during the third programming cycle (1982-1986). Reiterating that the greatest share of technical assistance should be channelled to developing countries most in need, it decided that 80 per cent of all country indicative planning figure (IPF) amounts should go to countries with a per capita gross national product (GNP) of \$500 a year or less, with special treatment for those whose GNP was below \$250. At the same time, it agreed that all efforts should be made to ensure that no country with a per capita income below \$3,000 would receive less UNDP aid than in the current cycle, and that no country with a higher income would

have a new IPF less than 80 per cent of the current figure.

Based on these criteria, the Council approved IPFS for each country receiving UNDP aid, on the understanding that all IPFS would be cut by a flat percentage if resources failed to meet expectations. The calculations were based on the assumption that the funds available would increase by 14 per cent a year. Figures for each country were arrived at by using the same basic criteria as in the past—per capita GNP and population size.

As a guide to planning, the Council decided that 81 per cent of IPFS should be used for individual countries and the remaining 19 per cent for intercountry (regional and global) activities.

The Council endorsed illustrative IPFS for each region, as follows: Africa, \$283.4 million; Asia and the Pacific, \$296.1 million; Latin America, \$76.5 million; Arab States, \$57.8 million; and Europe, \$16.2 million.

On the income side, the Council urged all participants to help it achieve an annual average growth target of at least 14 per cent in voluntary contributions. It strongly urged all countries, especially those which had previously made only modest contributions, to increase their voluntary contributions and to continue doing so at a level necessary to maintain the Programme's momentum. All recipient countries in a position to do so were urged to surrender their country IPFS or utilize UNDP resources on a fully reimbursable basis. The Council established voluntary-reimbursement targets for recipient countries with per capita incomes of \$1,500 or more.

The Council was unable to reach consensus on a proposal according to which nations making part or all of their contributions in non-convertible currencies would be requested to pay a gradually increasing share in convertible currencies.

The above action on allocations was preceded by a special meeting of the Council in New York from 11 to 20 February, devoted largely to a review of preparations for the third programming cycle. As it did not complete negotiations on the matter at that time, the Council asked the Administrator to provide certain calculations, requested by several countries, of how variants of the basic suppositions of growth and expenditure would affect the distribution of IPF resources.

In another action, affecting current programming, the Council authorized a limited borrowing from the third cycle in order to make additional funds available in 1980 and 1981 to countries whose IPFS were expected to increase by at least 50 per cent starting in 1982. It also agreed to borrow \$15 million from China's third-cycle IPF for use in that country's programme in 1980-1981.

The Council took several decisions in June affecting particular sectors of development assistance. It authorized acceptance of voluntary contributions for projects to help developing countries meet urgent energy needs (see p. 704), and it increased the allocation for industrial development activities (see p. 656). It invited countries, in preparing their country programmes, to give due attention to the Declaration of Principles and the Programme of Action adopted by the 1979 World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development,<sup>1</sup> and to ensure that the priorities identified in the 1977 Mar del Plata Action Plan for the development of water resources<sup>2</sup> were met by the end of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990). It clarified aspects of UNDP's role in response to natural disasters (see p.975).

### Programme and project approvals

Eleven new country programmes were approved by the UNDP Governing Council in 1980—for the Comoros, Ethiopia, Guatemala, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malawi, Niue, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam. It also approved six global projects—to test rural water-supply hand pumps and small-scale solar-powered systems, develop low-cost water and sanitation techniques, promote technology transfer on root and tuber crops and research and development on cotton, and assess world renewable marine resources.

While field programme expenditures rose sharply for the third consecutive year, the volume of project commitments declined for the first time since the financially constrained year of 1976, dropping by 5 per cent to \$668.1 million. The projected costs of country projects approved in 1980 are shown in the following table by region, together with the costs of approved regional, interregional and global projects (in millions of United States dollars).

Asia and the Pacific	233.1
Africa	188.1
Arab States	66.3
Latin America	51.0
Europe	12.6
Regional	99.4
Interregional	13.1
Global	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>668.1</b>

The Council established an IPF of \$5.6 million for newly independent Zimbabwe for 1980-1981. In response to critical economic problems faced by several countries, it authorized increased aid during the current programming cycle for Djibouti (\$1,295,000), Equatorial

Guinea (\$258,000), Nicaragua (\$323,300), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (\$620,000) and Tonga (\$128,000). As a consequence of a cyclone which struck Fiji, it authorized \$1 million in additional assistance for that country. It authorized continued allocations for recovery and rehabilitation of drought-stricken countries in the Sudano-Sahelian region of Africa (see p. 969), and it requested the establishment of a special programme to reconstruct the economies of drought-stricken African countries and shield them from the consequences of drought (see p. 969). It decided to review Uganda's situation in 1981.

### Provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel

Under a plan for providing operational, executive and administrative personnel in the field of public administration, experts were appointed as officials of recipient Governments, while at the same time remaining in the employ of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies participating in the scheme. The experts trained nationals to take over from them as quickly as possible.

In 1980, UNDP financed 131 operational experts in the following 40 developing countries and territories: Angola (5), Bahrain (2), Bangladesh (3), Barbados (1), Bolivia (3), Botswana (13), Burundi (1), Cayman Islands (1), Comoros (1), Cook Islands (4), Cyprus (2), Ethiopia (1), Fiji (5), Ghana (7), Haiti (3), Jamaica (1), Jordan (4), Kenya (2), Lebanon (1), Lesotho (2), Malawi (6), Malaysia (5), Mozambique (4), Nigeria (5), Niue (3), Oman (4), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1), Samoa (5), Singapore (1), Solomon Islands (3), Sri Lanka (2), Swaziland (7), Tonga (5), Trinidad and Tobago (2), Turks and Caicos Islands (1), Tuvalu (1), Uganda (1), United Arab Emirates (1), United Republic of Tanzania (11), Zambia (1).

### Special funds and activities

The number of special funds and activities administered under UNDP auspices continued to expand in 1980, as the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development began operational activities and as UNDP assumed country-level responsibility for project expenditures under the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women. An interim energy account was also initiated to help accommodate the rapidly increasing need for pre-investment and exploration work on energy resources. Taken together, the number of special funds and

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 500.

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 555.

activities administered under the Programme, including trust funds for Bangladesh, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zaire, totalled 16, not including the Programme's emergency assistance activities.

In accord with the General Assembly's 1977 resolution on restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, designating the UNDP country-programming process as a frame of reference for other funding programmes within the United Nations system,<sup>3</sup> the Administrator, early in 1980, instructed the field office network to include the work of each of the allied funds in country programming and in periodic programme reviews. The activities of the United Nations Capital Development Fund, the United Nations Volunteers, the Interim Fund for Science and Technology, and the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration were singled out for particular attention in this respect.

#### United Nations Capital Development Fund

The United Nations Capital Development Fund, which provided small-scale capital assistance mainly to least developed countries, registered continued growth in resources and programme activities in 1980. The restructuring of the Fund's management, increased donor support and a doubling of Fund expenditure permitted a significantly rising level of delivery. Voluntary contributions of \$29.5 million for 1980 were received from 31 developed and developing countries, and pledges for 1981 totalled an estimated \$27.5 million. The 1980 contributions represented a 16 per cent increase in Fund resources over 1979, bringing total cumulative contributions to more than \$121 million.

The system of partial funding of projects approved by the Governing Council in 1979 enabled the Fund to increase its programming capacity beyond immediately available resources. New commitments approved in 1980 amounted to about \$53 million, bringing total cumulative commitments to over \$165 million. At year's end, the Fund was financing 168 development projects in 35 least developed countries. (See also p. 606.)

#### United Nations Volunteers

The United Nations Volunteers programme, which completed its first decade in 1980, continued to respond to developing countries' increasing requests for middle- and upper-level operational expertise. A record number of 421 volunteers were placed in the field, bringing the total in active service to 863 by 31 December. These volunteers represented 79 nationalities on assignment in 87 developing countries. They were serving in more than 325 projects and working with

some 20 executing and participating United Nations agencies. They included engineers, agronomists, vocational teachers, medical doctors, economists, statisticians and representatives of nearly 50 other professional categories. Contributions from 14 Governments and other income for these activities came to \$1.8 million for 1980, including \$500,000 from UNDP revenue reserves; expenditures totalled \$1.4 million. Pledges for 1981, from 13 countries, exceeded \$525,000. (See also p. 592.)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS  
(As at 31 December 1980)

Country	Amount (in US dollar equivalent)	
	1980 payment	1981 pledge
Austria	7,150	7,700
Belgium	285,714	—
Bhutan	—	500
Botswana	512	544
Brazil	—	10,000
Democratic Yemen	661	—
Denmark	16,395	15,254
Germany, Federal Republic of	197,740	—
Guinea-Bissau	—	441
India	5,000	5,000
Italy	—	274,725
Lesotho	200	200
Liberia	1,500	—
Morocco	5,000	5,000
Netherlands	100,000	200,000
Sweden	229,794	—
Switzerland	151,512	—
Thailand	1,500	1,500
Tunisia	—	5,000
Total	1,002,678	525,864

#### United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration

Six projects became operational in 1980 under the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration—in Guyana, Kenya, Liberia, the Philippines, the Sudan and Suriname. This brought to nine the number of operational projects under way at the end of the year. Six new projects—more than in any prior year—were approved in 1980, for Benin, the Congo, Egypt, Guyana, the Philippines and the Upper Volta.

The Fund's income in 1980 amounted to \$6.2 million, including contributions of \$3.5 million from two countries, and expenditures totalled \$4.8 million. The Fund had a balance of \$20.5 million at the end of 1980.

The Fund, established in 1973 to provide risk capital for natural resources exploration in developing countries, demonstrated a growing capacity to implement projects in a timely manner: the average time-lag between ratifica-

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., p. 442, para. 33 of annex to resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977.

tion by Governments of the project agreements and the initiation of project activities was two months. (See also p. 710.)

#### United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries

Handicapped by a low level of resources, the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries could assist on only a very modest scale in overcoming the special transit and transport problems of land-locked developing countries related to their geographic situation. As sufficient funds for additional programming did not become available until November 1980, only one new project was approved in the year. Ten projects were operational in 1980, for two of which field activities were completed. Income during the year was \$199,197, including \$115,505 contributed by seven countries. Expenditures were \$176,457. (See also p. 550.)

#### Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development

The UNDP Administrator declared the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development operational on 19 May 1980. In its first year, the Fund received more than 800 project proposals from 80 Governments, and an initial 19 projects were approved for developing countries in all parts of the world, with another 24 near readiness. The Fund's core staff appraised and approved projects covering such areas as remote sensing, metallurgy technology, photovoltaic material, energy-related technologies, tea production, low-cost housing, agricultural research, the utilization of chemical wastes and geological cartography. The Fund's component in the cost of these projects totalled \$16 million.

On 27 March 1980, a Pledging Conference for the Interim Fund was held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, at which 35 Governments pledged \$25.8 million for 1980-1981. In addition, 39 countries announced their decision to contribute but did not specify the amount or timing. Pledged and indicated resources by 31 December totalled about \$50 million—one fifth of the target of \$250 million for the biennium initially agreed at the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development in 1979.<sup>4</sup> Income in 1980 was \$7.2 million, of which \$7 million was contributed by 19 countries. Expenditures totalled \$880,000. (See also p. 678.)

#### Assistance to national liberation movements

Following the independence of Zimbabwe in April 1980, most UNDP assistance to African national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity was extended to the South West Africa People's Organization (12

projects) in Namibia, and to the African National Congress (6 projects) and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (6 projects) in South Africa. Included were projects of educational assistance, community development, postal, telecommunication, agricultural and vocational training, and health services.

For UNDP'S second programming cycle (1977-1981), contributions and interest accrued under the Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples amounted to \$4.5 million as at 31 December 1980. Of this amount, more than \$3.5 million was committed to projects. In addition, under the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, UNDP was financing nine projects from combined Namibia IPF and Trust Fund resources at a total commitment of \$5.4 million. Another 36 projects managed by UNDP were funded exclusively by the United Nations Fund for Namibia. (See also pp. 1063 and 1112.)

#### United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office

Established in 1973, the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office had been mandated by the General Assembly to act as the central coordinating mechanism of the United Nations for implementing the medium- and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programmes of the drought-stricken Sahelian countries. It was also responsible for assisting, on behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), a group of countries of the Sudano-Sahelian and adjacent regions in the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,<sup>5</sup> a joint UNDP/UNEP venture.

Under its first mandate, the Office continued in 1980 to assist the eight member countries of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel—Cape Verde, Chad, the Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Senegal and the Upper Volta. Three countries—Djibouti, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau—were added to the original list of 15 countries which the Office assisted under its second mandate: Cape Verde, Chad, Ethiopia, Gambia, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta.

The number of projects under the first mandate increased to 113 (25 regional and 88 national), requiring financing of \$646 million. By the end of 1980, approximately \$368 million of this amount had become available from bilateral and multilateral sources, including more than \$51 million contributed by and through the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities.

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 640.

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 509.

A total of 118 anti-desertification projects, some of them already operational, costing \$644 million, were identified and formulated with the Governments of the region and submitted to the Office for assistance in resource mobilization. Of this total, \$401 million was already available, including \$22.4 million mobilized by the Office for 40 projects (33 national and 7 regional). The Trust Fund provided \$7.8 million of this sum, mainly as seed money to initiate projects capable of attracting and stimulating the flow of additional funds and to promote complementary, joint or parallel financing. (See also pp.729 and 968.)

#### Energy account

The UNDP Governing Council authorized the Administrator in June 1980, on an interim basis, to seek and accept voluntary contributions in cash or kind to undertake specific projects in the energy field designed to meet urgent needs for assistance to developing countries, especially the poorest among them. The Administrator accordingly addressed a letter to major donors inviting contributions, and followed this by a special appeal to all Governments prior to the November 1980 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities. Two contributions were pledged, and several Governments indicated an interest in contributing but did not notify the Administrator of the amount. (See also p. 704.)

#### Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women

Late in 1980, the Secretary-General delegated to UNDP responsibility for managing and administering international and regional projects of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women. The Programme had already been assisting the Fund in developing project proposals and appraising requests for financing. The Fund's resources were used for technical co-operation activities, regional, international and joint interorganizational programmes, research, communication support and public information activities. Priority was given to the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries, and special consideration was given to projects in rural areas. (See also p. 907.)

#### Emergency activities

Each year, UNDP'S network of country offices is called on to assist in emergency or disaster relief operations on behalf of the United Nations system, often co-ordinating the system's response on behalf of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator. During 1980, UNDP assisted in emergency situations in Algeria, Djibouti, the Caribbean, Ethiopia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Uganda and Viet Nam, as well as aid to Kampucheans. (See also UNITED NATIONS DISASTER RELIEF, p. 967.)

#### United Nations Trust Fund for Operational Programme in Lesotho

Established to finance operational and administrative experts' posts in Lesotho, the United Nations Trust Fund for Operational Programme in Lesotho covered a variety of fields, from industrial development and educational planning to road transportation and tourism. These activities aimed at helping Lesotho develop sound government infrastructures. Allocations of \$2,115,530 were issued in 1980. Sweden was the sole contributor to the Fund, giving \$1.2 million in 1980 and pledging another \$1.4 million for 1981.

#### United Nations Trust Fund for Operational Personnel in Swaziland

With purposes similar to the Trust Fund for Lesotho, the United Nations Trust Fund for the Provision of Operational Personnel in Swaziland received \$364,078 from Sweden in 1980 and a \$345,981 pledge from that country for 1981. No allocations were issued in 1980.

#### Funds for Bangladesh and Zaire

Funds transferred to the UNDP Administrator in 1973 from the former United Nations Special Relief Office in Bangladesh continued to be used for projects proposed by the Bangladesh Government within the framework of relief and rehabilitation activities. Unspent allocations from these funds stood at \$602,564 as of 31 December 1980.

A balance of \$16,336 remained as of 31 December in the Trust Fund Programme for the Republic of Zaire. Full-scale operations under this Fund ended in 1971.

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## Finances

**Expenditures**

Expenditures of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) totalled \$934.1 million in 1980. Of this, \$889.5 million was from the main UNDP account, \$39.3 million was from special-purpose trust funds and \$5.3 million was spent on the Junior Professional Officers' Programme.

The field programme accounted for \$677.6 million in expenditures from the main account, up from \$547.6 million in 1979. Most of the rest of the outlay was for support costs, including the expenses involved in administering the programme from UNDP and agency headquarters.

While developing country Governments executed \$8 million in UNDP project expenditure in 1980, executing agencies—most of them belonging to the United Nations system—continued to account for the preponderance of project delivery. The table below details expenditure by executing agency (amounts are in millions of United States dollars; totals may disagree due to rounding).

Executing agency <sup>a</sup>	Field programme costs	Programme support costs	Total
United Nations	83.9	11.6	95.6
ECA	7.5	1.0	8.5
ECE	0.2	0.1	0.3
ECLA	1.8	0.3	2.1
ECWA	0.6	0.1	0.7
ESCAP	6.5	0.9	7.4
UNCHS	11.6	1.6	13.2
UNCTAD	15.8	2.2	18.0
UNIDO	57.2	8.0	65.2
ILO	56.3	7.9	64.1
FAO	172.2	22.6	194.8
UNESCO	54.0	7.5	61.5
WHO	22.8	3.2	26.0
World Bank	29.3	2.8	32.1
ICAO	36.1	5.1	41.2
UPU	3.5	0.5	4.0
ITU	27.1	3.5	30.5
WMO	10.0	2.1	12.1
IMCO	6.1	0.8	6.9
WIPO	0.4	0.1	0.5
IAEA	5.0	1.0	6.1
World Tourism Organization	0.8	0.1	0.9
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	0.4	0.1	0.5
Asian Development Bank	3.9	0.5	4.4
Inter-American Development Bank	0.2	0.0	0.2
Governments	7.9	0.1	8.0
UNDP	56.5	4.2	60.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>677.6</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>765.5</b>

In addition, the African Development Bank, UNEP and the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations had the status of executing agency in 1980.

**Income**

Total UNDP income from all sources in 1980 amounted to \$897.5 million, of which \$691.8 million came from voluntary contributions received from Governments for the main account. While voluntary contributions were less than 2 per cent

above the 1979 level, total income rose by almost 3 per cent, due in large measure to a continued increase in cost-sharing arrangements under which Governments and other organizations financed in whole or in part the foreign-exchange costs of UNDP-supported projects and programmes. Cost-sharing rose by 39 per cent to a record \$58.2 million in 1980, mostly from developing countries.

During 1980, UNDP holdings of accumulated non-convertible currencies amounted to \$45.1 million, an increase of \$900,000 compared to 1979. The balance was some \$3.9 million more than anticipated, due to inability to arrange conversion of the Programme's holdings in Iran and receipt of additional Iranian rials in payment of the 1979 pledge, and also to the fact that the conversion of roubles as agreed in 1979 with the USSR was not completed. The Administrator continued his efforts to resolve these problems.

The Governing Council, on 27 June, after reviewing the Administrator's reports on UNDP programmes and finances for 1979, appealed to Governments to renew their efforts to enable the Programme to achieve its target for the 1977-1981 development cycle of a 14 per cent annual growth rate, and to make their contributions in readily usable or convertible currencies. It requested the Administrator to consult with Governments on the modalities for improved resource planning for the future financing of the Programme. It decided that 25 per cent of what UNDP expected to receive or spend in any given year during the 1982-1986 cycle should be set aside in an Operational Reserve, to be used to tide the Programme over periods when expected funds were slow in arriving or when costs rose above planned outlays.

The Economic and Social Council (resolution 1980/65) and the General Assembly (resolution 35/83) also appealed for contributions to enable UNDP to meet its 14 per cent annual growth target (see p. 593).

**Contributions for 1980 and 1981**

Voluntary contributions paid by 132 Governments to the main UNDP account totalled \$691.8 million in 1980, an increase of 1.8 per cent over collections for 1979.

Pledges for 1981 totalling \$480.3 million were announced by 107 countries as of 31 December 1980. This included pledges by 97 Governments at the 1980 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 6 and 7 November.



CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME  
ACCOUNT FOR 1980 AND 1981  
(as at 31 December 1980)

Country or territory	Amount (in US dollar equivalent)		Country or territory	Amount (in US dollar equivalent)		Country or territory	Amount (in US dollar equivalent)	
	1980 payment	1981 pledge		1980 payment	1981 pledge		1980 payment	1981 pledge
Albania	4,286	4,286	Guinea	25,641	—	Peru	767,280	—
Algeria	665,000	665,000	Guinea-Bissau	—	1,029	Philippines	1,208,000	—
Argentina	1,704,300	—	Guyana	140,439	218,871	Poland	1,038,990	1,167,169
Australia	4,107,955	—	Haiti	—	6,000	Portugal	320,172	—
Austria	5,500,000	6,000,000	Holy See	2,000	2,000	Qatar	—	200,000
Bahamas	69,263	—	Honduras	34,844	56,500	Republic of	—	—
Bahrain	54,820	56,000	Hong Kong	8,000	—	Korea	837,699	838,000
Bangladesh	111,679	152,400	Hungary	492,420	501,502	Romania	592,438	600,000
Barbados	19,838	—	Iceland	84,546	93,112	St. Kitts-Nevis- Anguilla	20,968	—
Benin	1,000	5,000	India	7,759,329	8,181,818	Saint Lucia	—	—
Bermuda	24,830	—	Indonesia	1,895,736	—	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	15,760	—
Bhutan	—	2,990	Iran	4,000,000	—	Samoa	—	10,000
Bolivia	271,159	15,000	Iraq	988,475	755,932	Saudi Arabia	2,500,000	2,500,000
Botswana	19,206	23,810	Ireland	1,340,559	—	Senegal	—	160,000
Brazil	1,767,000	2,295,960	Israel	109,002	63,380	Seychelles	—	1,000
British Virgin Islands	5,237	—	Italy	6,586,826	23,076,923	Sierra Leone	114,748	90,000
Brunei	6,624	—	Ivory Coast	758,937	173,094	Singapore	220,000	220,000
Bulgaria	686,620	762,911	Jamaica	67,978	67,978	Solomon Islands	41,000	1,000
Burma	553,861	128,788	Japan	39,000,000	—	Somalia	5,618	—
Burundi	21,744	22,334	Jordan	200,000	220,000	Spain	840,000	1,091,000
Byelorussian SSR	210,938	203,008	Kenya	272,851	—	Sri Lanka	560,000	600,000
Canada	35,195,061	38,135,593	Kuwait	640,000	570,000	Sudan	—	200,000
Cape Verde	—	2,000	Lao People's Democratic Republic	12,570	19,660	Suriname	70,000	82,500
Cayman Islands	12,520	—	Lebanon	340,000	340,000	Swaziland	—	20,000
Chile	710,000	750,000	Lesotho	—	38,916	Sweden	76,555,024	77,906,977
China	1,415,517	1,400,000	Liberia	153,850	—	Switzerland	16,562,500	17,660,819
Colombia	1,026,744	1,200,000	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2,150,000	1,150,000	Syrian Arab Republic	278,462	—
Congo	—	5,000	Luxembourg	133,393	120,484	Thailand	472,000	1,273,050
Cook Islands	36,857	—	Madagascar	670,884	—	Togo	210,814	—
Costa Rica	90,000	—	Malawi	26,163	30,000	Trinidad and Tobago	165,838	166,667
Cuba	726,116	741,241	Malaysia	340,000	340,000	Tunisia	301,875	558,015
Cyprus	100,000	—	Maldives	1,500	1,800	Turkey	1,502,919	1,085,765
Czechoslovakia	704,722	679,854	Mali	—	2,000	Turks and Caicos Islands	7,810	—
Democratic Yemen	5,750	6,612	Malta	61,155	—	Ukrainian SSR	527,344	507,519
Denmark	58,643,228	55,593,220	Mauritania	64,713	4,000	USSR	4,218,750	4,060,150
Djibouti	—	2,000	Mauritius	86,313	—	United Kingdom	34,895,027	41,273,585
Dominica	13,024	—	Mexico	1,558,299	1,673,810	United Republic of Cameroon	550,863	217,313
Dominican Republic	163,200	—	Monaco	5,481	4,989	United Republic of Tanzania	—	122,850
Ecuador	392,104	696,000	Mongolia	187,018	188,070	United States	126,050,000	—
Egypt	604,022	689,896	Morocco	376,623	376,624	Upper Volta	6,200	—
Ethiopia	292,042	146,021	Nauru	500	—	Uruguay	570,000	—
Fill	50,000	50,000	Nepal	38,500	40,000	Vanuatu	23,660	—
Finland	7,763,614	8,894,737	Netherlands	78,487,348	73,557,692	Venezuela	2,114,019	2,200,000
France	25,072,075	30,561,798	Netherlands Antilles	42,774	—	Viet Nam	5,000	5,000
Gabon	183,036	—	New Zealand	1,225,490	1,225,490	Yemen	—	8,000
German Democratic Republic	1,132,617	1,041,667	Nigeria	887,200	905,797	Yugoslavia	2,678,487	2,620,516
Germany, Federal Republic of	61,867,189	—	Norway	47,972,267	54,600,000	Zaire	263,301	—
Ghana	152,353	156,162	Oman	75,000	75,000	Zambia	159,389	25,000
Greece	626,147	730,000	Pakistan	1,789,353	1,569,879	Total	691,781,288	480,253,551
Grenada	—	6,111	Panama	101,370	327,000			
Guatemala	226,000	189,000	Papua New Guinea	164,668	167,907			
			Paraguay	140,000	20,000			

Documentary references

A/35/5/Add.1. UNDP. Financial report and audited financial statements for year ended 31 December 1979 and report of Board of Auditors.

A/36/5/Add.1. UNDP. Financial report and audited financial statements for year ended 31 December 1980 and report of Board of Auditors.

E/1980/42/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of United Nations Development Programme on its 27th session, Geneva, 2-30 June, Chapters II, VII and XI (decisions 80/43, 80/47, 80/48 and 80/50).

DP/510 and Add.1. Annual report of Administrator for 1980.

## Decisions of intergovernmental bodies

**Technical co-operation  
among developing countries**

The High-level Meeting on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries held its first session at Geneva from 26 May to 2 June 1980. Attended by 116 countries and by representatives of organizations taking part in the United Nations development system, and open to all States participating in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Meeting was authorized by the General Assembly in 1978<sup>6</sup> in response to a recommendation contained in the Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, adopted earlier that year by the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, held at Buenos Aires, Argentina.<sup>7</sup>

The purpose of the Meeting, as defined by the Conference, was to review progress in implementing the tasks entrusted to the United Nations development system by the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, ensure that efforts to strengthen technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC) were sustained within that system, support new policies and approaches to further the development of TCDC, consider the availability of funds and their effective use by the United Nations system, and ensure co-ordination of TCDC activities in that system.

The Meeting adopted eight decisions by consensus on 2 June. In the first of these, it urged United Nations organizations to give sufficient attention to programming and implementing TCDC activities, and invited Governments of developing countries to promote and publicize them, give special attention to their potential in controlling the "brain drain" of skilled personnel, disseminate information on national experiences and needs in this sphere, and give attention to the important role of voluntary agencies and the private sector in supporting governmental activities. It invited developed countries to supply information to UNDP on what they had done to implement the Buenos Aires Plan.

By another decision, the Meeting made several suggestions for enhancing the capacities of developing countries for technical co-operation. Re-affirming that the use and enhancement of such capacities was an important means of strengthening TCDC, it invited developing countries to exchange information on available expertise, use a result-oriented approach in planning and carrying out projects, give stronger emphasis to TCDC in designing and implementing their develop-

ment plans, and establish or strengthen national focal points or co-ordinating mechanisms for TCDC. It invited development banks and funds to make broader use of the capacities and supplies of developing countries, and requested United Nations organizations to ensure a flow of information on TCDC to developing countries, make it easier for TCDC to form part of technical co-operation country programmes, play a catalytic and innovative role in promoting TCDC, ensure that their field officials were in a position to help, identify opportunities for using developing countries' expertise and supplies, help in identifying and promoting joint ventures among developing countries, and arrange for co-operation on training. The UNDP Administrator was requested to recommend further steps in this area at the next session of the High-level Meeting, scheduled for 1981.

On the issue of funding, the Meeting recommended that developing countries consider earmarking for TCDC activities a percentage of the aid given them by UNDP and study the availability of funds from non-governmental sources. Developed countries were invited to provide additional financial support for TCDC and use part of their development aid to that end when requested. Development banks and funds were invited to supplement national efforts for TCDC and make greater use in their projects of the capacities of developing countries. The governing bodies of United Nations organizations were urged to allot more of their technical co-operation funds for TCDC. The UNDP Governing Council was requested to review the possibility of making more money available for TCDC, facilitate the flexible use of country indicative planning figures (IPFS) for such activities, and consider having UNDP finance local currency costs. The Administrator was asked to collect and disseminate information on all potential sources for financing TCDC.

With a view to establishing and strengthening national research and training centres of multi-national scope, the Meeting requested developing countries to identify new and existing centres capable of participating in TCDC, asked UNDP and other United Nations bodies to help compile and disseminate such information, requested that such centres be strengthened through mutual support of developing countries as well as support from international organizations and developed countries, and requested

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 469, resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., p. 467.

UNDP to promote scientific and technological research in development through those centres.

To promote the sharing of experience among developing countries on urbanization and poverty, the Meeting called on those countries to share what they had learned about planning and dealing with rural and urban problems, called on United Nations organizations and developed countries to provide financial and technical support, and recommended that international organizations carry out regional and interregional studies.

With regard to transport and communications, the Meeting invited developing countries to co-operate in strengthening their linkages, called on United Nations organizations to mobilize their efforts to expand work in this sphere, urged UNDP to make maximum use of TCDC for projects in this area and requested it to prepare a paper on possible interregional TCDC activities in support of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (1978-1988), recommended that specific and practical efforts be taken to strengthen the infrastructures of the least developed and other disadvantaged countries, and urged the international community to respond to requests from developing countries.

Reaffirming the importance of women's role in development, the Meeting called on the UNDP Administrator to support private and public organizations in the developing countries in the preparation of studies and reports on their experience in this regard.

Finally, the Meeting decided to give attention at its next session to identifying economic potentials which could be developed through joint ventures between developing countries, and to defining existing and possible structures for co-operation on TCDC in the United Nations system.

After examining these recommendations at its June session, the UNDP Governing Council endorsed the proposal for the flexible use of country IPFS for TCDC purposes, on the understanding that this be regarded only as a supplement to financing by developing countries themselves, that a country's IPF could be used for financing its own inputs in TCDC projects or inputs of other developing countries, that local costs could be absorbed by the Programme only for projects designated by the Administrator, and that UNDP procedures would be used for project approval, hiring and procurement. As recommended by the Meeting, the Council invited the Administrator to submit proposals for policy and rules changes in this regard to the 1981 session of the Meeting and then to the Council. It decided as an exceptional measure to allocate an additional amount of up to \$500,000 for TCDC studies.

By resolution 1980/64 of 25 July, adopted without vote, the Economic and Social Council took note with satisfaction of the Meeting's report and commended it and the decisions therein to the General Assembly's attention. This resolution was approved without vote on 18 July by the Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, where it was sponsored by Argentina, Romania, Spain and the United Republic of Tanzania.

The Assembly acted on this matter by urging all States to take immediate steps to implement the decisions adopted by the Meeting. By resolution 35/202, adopted without vote on 16 December, it also decided that the Meeting would henceforth be called the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, as the Meeting had recommended. It requested the UNDP Administrator to convene the next session in June 1981, invited all UNDP participants to be represented at a high level and requested the executive heads of United Nations organizations to participate actively.

This resolution was approved by the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee on 20 November, also without vote. The text was submitted by a Vice-Chairman on the basis of consultations on an earlier draft submitted by Venezuela on behalf of the United Nations Member States belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries. The Venezuelan draft was withdrawn after the Vice-Chairman's text was submitted. The operative provisions of the drafts were essentially the same, except that a reference was added to the renamed Committee's having the same frame of reference and functions as those outlined in the Buenos Aires Plan of Action.

Czechoslovakia, speaking on behalf of the group of socialist countries of Eastern Europe, recalled the position taken by that group at the 1979 Assembly session that the costs of the High-level Meeting should be borne by voluntary contributions rather than the United Nations regular budget.

The subject of TCDC was also dealt with in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (1981-1990), adopted by the Assembly on 5 December 1980 and annexed to resolution 35/56 (see p. 499). According to the Strategy, developing countries would promote economic and technical co-operation among themselves as a basic component of efforts to establish the new international economic order, and the international community would support and assist those efforts on the basis of proposals of developing countries. (For text of relevant provisions (section III J) of the Strategy, see p. 515.)

### **Role of national personnel in the development of developing countries**

Suggestions for enhancing the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries were set out in a report by the UNDP Administrator dated 21 March 1980. Requested by the General Assembly in 1978,<sup>8</sup> the report was submitted to the UNDP Governing Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly.

The report suggested that Governments foster links between human resources development and other economic and social objectives, and promote complementary formal and non-formal education and training and the effective use of qualified national personnel in all economic areas and at all levels of skill and responsibility. To enhance human resources development, they should review their employment, investment, education, social and cultural, science and technology, and planning policies. They should ensure that national policies and programmes were formulated in a long-term perspective and integrated in development planning, and should plan and monitor human resources development on the basis of a comprehensive manpower management system. Special care should be taken to provide equal opportunities for women and men. While the bulk of resources would have to be mobilized internally, partly through savings realized by greater efficiency, external resources would be increasingly needed. Governments might make maximum use of expertise in other developing countries and might review the role of the civil service in training and utilizing qualified personnel.

The report also contained specific recommendations on the role of national personnel in industry, science and technology, public health, rural development and foreign trade. In addition, it suggested a variety of approaches to improve general, technical and vocational training, to reverse the brain drain from developing countries, and to make effective use of the skills of workers who had voluntarily migrated.

The report proposed ways in which United Nations technical co-operation might help, by establishing "skills data banks" to keep a country informed of the availability of trained national personnel, making greater use of national experts, helping national institutions to ensure their proper execution of contracted activities, recognizing the need for long-term funding for training, and institutionalizing ad hoc training at available institutions. United Nations organizations could also collaborate in analyses and planning to identify needs for human resources development in different sectors.

The UNDP Governing Council endorsed these

conclusions on 17 June and transmitted the Administrator's report to the Economic and Social Council, which likewise endorsed them. By resolution 1980/63 of 25 July, adopted without vote, the Economic and Social Council recommended that United Nations organizations, within their established procedures, continue giving due attention to the urgent need for qualified national personnel in activities to expand TCDC. It invited developing countries to strengthen their national capacities to pursue a balanced policy for enhancing the role of national personnel in development. It transmitted the report to the Assembly for consideration of possible United Nations action.

This resolution was approved without objection by the Third Committee on 18 July. Sponsored by Bulgaria, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Hungary, Mongolia and Poland, it incorporated oral amendments by the United Kingdom, accepted by the sponsors, adding the paragraph inviting national efforts as well as adding the phrase "within their established procedures" to the paragraph on the role of United Nations organizations.

Democratic Kampuchea expressed concern about this resolution, stating that effective control was needed to ensure that occupation forces in countries where puppet regimes had been established did not make use of international assistance for their own purposes. Mongolia, which had introduced the text, stated that this comment was unrelated to the resolution.

The General Assembly, by resolution 35/80 adopted without vote on 5 December, commended the Administrator's report and recommendations to the developing countries and invited United Nations organizations to give the recommendations due attention with a view to contributing to their implementation within established procedures and possibilities. It called on developed countries to help developing countries increase their national training capacities and strengthen the role of trained national personnel in development. It invited developing countries, in accordance with their development priorities and programmes, to continue to pay special attention to achieving educational equality for all, eliminating illiteracy, increasing the role of government in education, instituting compulsory education for all school-age children, and achieving the planned development of national educational and training systems. It invited recipient Governments and the UNDP Governing Council to take account of the urgent need for qualified national personnel while identifying UNDP inter-country projects. It requested the Director-

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., p. 475, resolution 33/135 of 19 December 1978.

General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to arrange for the dissemination of information on the experience of countries in this area and to submit a progress report in 1982.

This resolution was approved without vote by the Second Committee on 31 October. It was submitted by a Vice-Chairman on the basis of informal consultations on an earlier draft presented by Mongolia on behalf of 23 countries (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below). The earlier text was then withdrawn by its sponsors. It was essentially the same as the approved text, except that the latter included the phrase "in accordance with their national development priorities and programmes" in paragraph 5, by which the Assembly invited developing countries to continue to pay special attention to certain measures for improving their training systems.

#### **United Nations Volunteers**

The Governing Council of UNDP took note on 27 June 1980 of a report by the UNDP Administrator on the activities of the United Nations Volunteers programme in 1979. Noting with satisfaction that some 800 volunteers were serving in 82 developing countries, the Council acknowledged the programme's increasing role in technical co-operation. In the expectation that the programme would play a significant role in preparations for the International Youth Year (1985) (see p. 1012), it requested the United Nations Volunteers to take account of the need to co-operate with agencies having youth programmes. It asked the Administrator to submit proposals in 1981 for adequate staffing of the programme, taking account of its expansion. It again invited Governments to contribute or increase their contributions so that the United Nations Volunteers could continue to expand.

The Governing Council requested the Administrator, after consulting delegations, to recommend to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, that the title of the programme's Co-ordinator should be more appropriately named to reflect his responsibilities and functions. The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1980/65 of 25 July on the report of the Governing Council (see p. 593), took note of this decision and requested the Administrator to pursue his consultations and submit to the Assembly his recommendations on the Co-ordinator's title.

On 5 December, the Assembly noted that the title of the programme's head would be changed from Co-ordinator to Executive Co-ordinator. This provision was part of decision 35/421, the text of which, as submitted by a Vice-Chairman of the Second Committee, was approved by that

Committee on 31 October. Action in both bodies was taken without vote. (See also p. 584.)

#### **Agency support costs**

The General Assembly approved on 17 December 1980 a new formula to determine the amounts paid by UNDP to agencies executing its projects, to reimburse them for their costs in providing administrative and other support for project execution. Under this formula, approved by the UNDP Governing Council on 27 June, on the recommendation of its Intergovernmental Working Group on Support Costs, the reimbursement rate was fixed at 13 per cent of annual project expenditures, down from the previous 14 per cent. The new rate was to apply for the period 1982 to 1991.

According to the Governing Council's decision, some executing agencies would continue to be granted flexibility, in the form of a higher reimbursement rate, but the UNDP Administrator was to review those arrangements and recommend guidelines, including eligibility ceilings. As a safeguard applicable through 1986, no agency would receive less reimbursement in United States dollar terms than it received in 1981, except that the reimbursement would never be allowed to rise above 14 per cent. Also, where actual support costs could be identified, they would establish the upper limit for reimbursement. Hardship cases due to currency exchange fluctuations would be dealt with on an ad hoc basis under guidelines to be recommended by the Administrator. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) would continue to be reimbursed at the rate of 11 per cent. Each agency was requested to present details of what it had spent to support UNDP projects during the previous year.

Governments and agency governing bodies were urged to apply this formula to other technical co-operation activities, including those financed from trust funds. The Administrator was requested to review reimbursement arrangements for activities where a percentage formula did not currently apply.

Expressing deep concern that support costs continued to be high and stating that they should be reduced without adding to the regular budgets of agencies, the Governing Council invited the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly to recommend that agencies review their operational support systems, working methods, arrangements and staffing with a view to making significant cost reductions. It requested the Administrator to continue to control and reduce such costs for UNDP, and to set 12 per cent of total programme costs as an initial

policy objective for programme support and administrative services budgets.

The Economic and Social Council endorsed this decision in resolution 1980/65 of 25 July, which dealt with various matters raised in the Governing Council's report (see following section). As the UNDP Council had proposed, it recommended that the Programme's executing agencies review their operational support systems, working methods, arrangements and staffing with a view to making significant reductions in support costs.

The Assembly's decision to approve the new formula was taken by 128 votes to 10, and was included as section V of resolution 35/217, on miscellaneous budgetary matters. The Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee approved this decision on 3 November by a recorded vote, requested by the USSR, of 84 to 10. Approval had been recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The text, which included taking note of the Advisory Committee's report, was proposed orally by the Fifth Committee Chairman.

The USSR, which voted against the decision, reiterated its position that the United Nations should be fully reimbursed for the services it provided for the execution of UNDP programmes. The reduction of the reimbursement rate would increase the burden on the regular budget, which would have to make up the difference.

By resolution 35/83 of 5 December, dealing with various matters raised in the Governing Council's annual report (see next section), the Assembly noted with approval the Council's decision on reimbursement rates and its recommendation that executing agencies should review their operational support systems, working methods, arrangements and staffing with a view to significant reductions in support costs. An earlier version of this text would have had the Assembly note this decision rather than note it with approval.

#### Report of the Governing Council

The Governing Council of UNDP held two sessions in 1980—a special meeting at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 11 to 20 February, concerned mainly with preparations for the third programming cycle (see p. 582), and the twenty-seventh regular session, held at Geneva from 2 to 30 June.

The Governing Council's report was examined by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. Both adopted resolutions dealing with a number of matters contained in that report, notably the need for more voluntary contributions to UNDP.

The Council, by resolution 1980/65 of 25 July, adopted without vote, urged Governments

to renew their efforts to provide UNDP with the resources it needed to achieve the target of a 14 per cent annual growth rate for the 1977-1981 development cycle, thereby providing a sound financial basis to plan for the following cycle and strengthening the Programme's role as the central funding and co-ordinating body for multi-lateral technical co-operation in the United Nations system.

On other matters, the Council commended to the Assembly's attention UNDP actions to involve developing countries more closely in determining priorities for intercountry programmes and in identifying and initiating regional activities, and drew to its attention several other decisions on restructuring operational activities (see p. 570). It took note of a Governing Council decision on agency expenditures on technical co-operation from sources other than UNDP, transmitted to the Assembly for consideration a Governing Council decision on the United Nations Capital Development Fund (see p. 607), and endorsed the decision on reimbursement of support costs (see previous section).

This resolution was approved without objection by the Third Committee on 21 July, on the basis of a text sponsored by Indonesia, Kenya, Nepal, Senegal, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania, as orally revised by the sponsors and incorporating oral amendments by the United Kingdom and the United States which the sponsors accepted. The changes affected the paragraph on the Capital Development Fund (see p. 607).

By resolution 35/83 of 5 December, adopted without vote, the General Assembly expressed deep concern that the rate of increase in 1980 resources had fallen far short of the UNDP target. The Assembly urged all Governments to give UNDP the resources it needed for its current programming cycle (1977-1981), which was based on an annual resource growth rate of 14 per cent. Such action, the Assembly added, would provide the sound financial basis needed for planned activities in the next cycle (1982-1986), which assumed the same growth rate. It stressed that realization of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (1981-1990) (see p. 503, esp. section II) would require renewed emphasis on technical co-operation and a significant increase in resources.

The Assembly also noted with approval the Governing Council's decision on reimbursement of agency support costs (see preceding section).

This resolution was approved without vote by the Second Committee on 31 October. It was submitted by a Vice-Chairman on the basis of consultations on an earlier draft sponsored by

Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, and by Venezuela on behalf of the Group of 77. The earlier draft was withdrawn by its sponsors after the Vice-Chairman's text was submitted. The main difference between the two texts concerned the paragraph on support costs.

After approval of this text by the Second Committee, Hungary, speaking also on behalf of

Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the USSR, reiterated their reservation with regard to the Governing Council's decision on the 1982-1986 programming cycle that World Bank data could not be used for determining IPFS of countries which were not members of that agency. Also, they attached great importance to the need to observe fully the voluntary nature of contributions to UNDP.

#### Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

##### Technical co-operation among developing countries

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 10, 12, 14, 15.  
Plenary meeting 45.

A/35/39 and Corr.1. Report of High-level Meeting on Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries on its 1st session, Geneva, 26 May-2 June.

E/1980/42/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 27th session, Geneva, 2-30 June, Chapters VI and XI (decision 80/46).

E/1980/C.3/L.13. Argentina, Romania, Spain, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 18 July, meeting 15.

E/1980/98 (Part I). Report of Third Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 1980/64. as recommended by Third Committee, E/1980/98 (Part I), adopted without vote by Council on 25 July 1980, meeting 45.

##### The Economic and Social Council.

Recalling the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries and General Assembly resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978, endorsing the recommendations contained in the Plan of Action,

Having examined the report of the first High-level Meeting on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,

Noting decision 80/46 of 30 June 1980 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, on technical co-operation among developing countries,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the first High-level Meeting on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries;

2. Commends to the attention of the General Assembly the report of the High-level Meeting and the decisions contained therein.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 25-33, 41, 45.  
Plenary meeting 97.

A/C.2/35/L.52. Venezuela (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.2/35/L.107. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution introduced by Venezuela, A/C.2/35/L.52, approved without vote by Second Committee on 20 November, meeting 45.

A/35/592/Add.7. Report of Second Committee (part VIII) (on development and international economic co-operation), draft resolution.

Resolution 35/202. as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.7, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1980, meeting 97.

##### The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling its resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978, in which it endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,

Recalling also its resolution 34/117 of 14 December 1979, in which it approved the substantive and organizational arrangements for the first high-level meeting on the review of technical co-operation among developing countries,

Having examined the report of the High-level Meeting on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,

Noting decision 80/46 of 30 June 1980 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on technical co-operation among developing countries,

1. Takes note of the report of the High-level Meeting on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries:

2. Decides that, henceforth, the High-level Meeting shall be called the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, with the same functions and frame of reference as those outlined in recommendation 37 and other relevant recommendations of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries;

3. Requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to convene the session of the Committee from 1 to 8 June 1981 under the same organizational and procedural arrangements as were made for the session of the High-level Meeting;

4. Urges all States to take immediate steps to implement the decisions adopted by the High-level Meeting;

5. Invites all participants in the United Nations Development Programme to undertake the necessary preparations for the session of the Committee in 1981 and to be represented at a high level;

6. Request the executive heads of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations development system, including the regional commissions, in close co-operation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to contribute to the preparation of the session of the High-level Committee in 1981 and to participate actively therein.

##### Role of national personnel in the development of developing countries

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 10, 12, 14, 15.  
Plenary meeting 45.

DP/443. Report of UNDP Administrator. (Chapters IV and V: General and specific recommendations.)

E/1 980/42/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 27th session, Chapters VIII B and XI (decision 80/8).

E/1980/C.3/L.10. Bulgaria, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland: draft resolution, as orally amended by United Kingdom and revised by sponsors, approved without objection by Third Committee on 18 July, meeting 15.

E/1980/98 (Part I). Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 1980/63, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1980/98 (Part I), adopted without vote by Council on 25 July 1980, meeting 45.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 33/135 of 19 December 1978 and Council resolution 1979/52 of 2 August 1979,

Taking note of the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by decision 80/8 of 17 June 1980, adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its twenty-seventh session,

1. Endorses the conclusions contained in chapters IV and V of the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme;

2. Invites the developing countries to strengthen further their national capacities to pursue a balanced policy for enhancing the role of qualified national personnel in overall socio-economic development;

3. Transmits the report of the Administrator of the Programme to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session for the consideration of possible comprehensive action within the United Nations system to assist the developing countries in their endeavour to strengthen the role of qualified national personnel in overall social and economic development;

4. Recommends that the competent United Nations organizations should continue, within their established procedures, to give due attention to the urgent need for qualified national personnel in the activities aimed at the expansion of technical co-operation among developing countries.

General Assembly- 35th session

Second Committee, meetings 5, 10, 12-14, 18, 17, 22, 23, 26, 34.

Plenary meeting 84.

A/C.2/35/L.15. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Poland, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam: draft resolution.

A/C.2/35/L.32. Administrative and financial implications of 23-power draft resolution, A/C.2/35/L.15. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/35/L.37. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on 23-power draft resolution, A/C.2/35/L.15. approved without vote by Second Committee on 31 October, meeting 34.

A/35/628. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 35/80, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/628, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 84.

The General Assembly,

Referring to its resolution 33/135 of 19 December 1978 on the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries,

Taking into account Economic and Social Council resolutions 1979/52 of 2 August 1979 and 1980/63 of 25 July 1980 on the same subject, in which the Council, inter alia, requested the General Assembly to consider possible com-

prehensive action within the United Nations system in order to assist the developing countries in their endeavour to strengthen the role of qualified national personnel in the overall social and economic development of those countries,

Recalling its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, as well as its resolution 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Referring to the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Bearing in mind that the United Nations Development Programme has been acting as lead organization within the United Nations system for the preparation of a study on the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries,

1. Takes note of the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries;

2. Commends to the attention of the developing countries the above-mentioned report and the recommendations contained in chapters IV and V thereof;

3. Invites the competent organizations of the United Nations system to give due attention to the recommendations contained in chapters IV and V of the report with a view to contributing, within their established procedures and possibilities, to the implementation of the recommendations;

4. Calls upon the developed countries effectively to assist the developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, in their efforts to increase national capacities and facilities for training qualified national personnel and strengthening their role in socio-economic development;

5. Invites the Governments of developing countries, in accordance with their national development priorities and programmes, to continue to pay special attention, with a view to further improving and expanding their national systems of training qualified personnel, to measures directed towards:

(a) Achieving the equality of all members of their society in the field of education, irrespective of race, nationality, sex or religious and social status;

(b) Eliminating illiteracy;

(c) Increasing the role of government in the field of education;

(d) Instituting compulsory education for all children of school age;

(e) Achieving the planned development of national educational and training systems;

6. Further invites the recipient Governments and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to take into account the urgent need for qualified national personnel while identifying intercountry projects in the third programming cycle, 1982-1986;

7. Requests the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to make the necessary arrangements, within existing possibilities, for a periodic dissemination of information on the national experience of countries with different socio-economic systems in training qualified national personnel and enhancing their role in national social and economic development;

8. Further requests the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to prepare, in consultation with the United Nations Development Programme and the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, as well as with the Governments concerned, a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution and to submit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1982.

## United Nations Volunteers

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meeting 12.



DP/484. Report of UNDP Administrator.

E/1980/42/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 27th session, Chapters V and XI (decision 80/41).

General Assembly- 35th session

Second Committee, meetings 11, 13, 15, 16, 34.

Plenary meeting 84.

A/C.2/35/L.40. Draft decision (para. (c)), as submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 31 October, meeting 34.

A/35/628. Report of Second Committee, draft decision I.

Decision 35/421 (para. (c)). as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/628, adopted (paras. (a)-(c) as a whole) without vote by Assembly.

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1980, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee:

(a) Took note of the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration and of decision 80/29 of the Governing Council of the Programme of 26 June 1980;

(b) Took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Fund for Population Activities;

(c) Took note of decision 80/41 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme of 27 June 1980 and noted that the title of the post of Co-ordinator of the United Nations Volunteers programme would be changed to Executive Co-ordinator to reflect better the present functions and responsibilities of the post.

#### Agency support costs

General Assembly- 35th session

Fifth Committee, meetings 26, 29.

Plenary meeting 99.

E/1960/42/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 27th session, Chapters VII K and XI (decision 80/44).

A/35/544 and Corr.1. Report of ACABQ. (Para 15: Recommendation.)

A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee (on programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter III.6 and Chapter IV: draft resolution I (section V), as orally proposed by Fifth Committee Chairman on basis of ACABQ recommendation, approved by Fifth Committee on 3 November, meeting 29, by recorded vote of 84 to 10, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Resolution 35/217, section V, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/780, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99, by 128 votes to 10.

#### The General Assembly

...

#### V

#### Agency support costs

1. Takes note of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on agency support costs;

2. Approves the reimbursement formula embodied in decision 80/44 of 27 June 1980 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme;

...

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to sections I-IV and VI-XXI of Assembly resolution 35/217.]

#### Report of the Governing Council

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980

Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 10, 12, 14-16.

Plenary meeting 45.

DP/435. Review of present practices and proposals for enhancing collective involvement of developing countries in determination of priorities for intercountry programmes and in identification and initiation of regional projects and activities. Report of UNDP Administrator,

E/1980/42/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 27th session.

E/1980/C.3/L.18. Indonesia, Kenya, Nepal, Senegal, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution, as orally amended by United Kingdom (subamended by United States) and orally revised by sponsors, approved without objection by Third Committee on 21 July, meeting 16.

E/1980/98 (Part II). Report of Third Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 1980/65, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1980/98 (Part II), adopted without vote by Council on 25 July 1980, meeting 45.

#### The Economic and Social Council.

Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its twenty-seventh session and the record of the special meeting on preparations for the third programming cycle, 1982-1986, held in New York from 11 to 20 February 1980,

1. Takes note of the report of the Governing Council on its twenty-seventh session and of the decisions contained therein;

2. Commends to the attention of the General Assembly the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the review of present practices and proposals for enhancing the collective involvement of the developing countries in the determination of priorities for intercountry programmes and in the identification and initiation of regional projects and activities, prepared in response to Assembly resolution 34/206 of 19 December 1979, as well as Governing Council decision 80/9 of 17 June 1980, by which it, inter alia, endorsed the consultation process proposed by the Administrator in his report;

3. Takes note of Governing Council decision 80/41 of 27 June 1980 on the United Nations Volunteers programme and requests the Administrator to pursue his consultations with delegations and to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session his recommendations regarding the renaming of the title of the post of Co-ordinator of the United Nations Volunteers so as to reflect more appropriately the responsibilities and functions of the post;

4. Takes note also of Governing Council decision 80/15 of 25 June 1980 on agency regular and extrabudgetary technical co-operation expenditures financed from sources other than the United Nations Development Programme;

5. Takes note of Governing Council decision 80/19 of 26 June 1980 on the United Nations Capital Development Fund and transmits that decision to the General Assembly for its specific consideration;

6. Brings to the attention of the General Assembly decisions 80/9 and 80/11 of 17 June 1980, 80/28 of 26 June 1980 and 80/43 of 27 June 1980 of the Governing Council relating to the implementation of Assembly resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977 and 34/206 of 19 December 1979 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system;

7. Endorses Governing Council decision 80/44 of 27 June 1980 concerning the reimbursement by the United Nations Development Programme of agency support costs and recommends that the executing agencies of the Programme should review their operational support systems, working methods, arrangements and staffing, with a view to bringing about significant reductions in overall support costs;

8. Urges all Governments to renew their efforts to provide the United Nations Development Programme with the necessary resources to enable it to achieve the target set for the 1977-1981 development cycle, which is predicated on an annual growth rate of 14 per cent, thereby providing a sound financial basis for the planning of activities for the third programming cycle and strengthening the role of the Programme as the central funding and co-ordinating body for multilateral technical co-operation within the United Nations system.

General Assembly- 35th session

Second Committee, meetings 6, 10-17, 23, 34.

Plenary meeting 84.

A/C.2/35/L.19. Denmark, Finland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Venezuela (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.2/35/L.39. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution introduced by Venezuela, A/C.2/35/L.19, approved without vote by Second Committee on 31 October, meeting 34.

A/35/628. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution V.

Resolution 35/83, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/628, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 84.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also its resolution 32/114 of 15 December 1977, in which it, inter alia, urged all States to take measures to provide the United Nations Development Programme with the necessary resources to fulfil the aims, objectives and programmes established in the second programming cycle, 1977-1981, and especially to achieve and even exceed the

overall annual growth rate of 14 per cent for voluntary contributions, on which the indicative planning figures for the cycle were based,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 2024(LXI) of 4 August 1976 on operational activities for development,

Reaffirming the validity of the consensus of 1970, as set forth in the annex to General Assembly resolution 2688(XXV) of 11 December 1970,

Considering that the United Nations Development Programme is making an important contribution to the accelerated development of developing countries,

Noting with appreciation the continuing increase in programme delivery and the measures taken by the Governing Council and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to improve the quality and efficiency of programme operations and to enhance proper harmonization and complementarity in the technical co-operation activities of the organizations of the United Nations system,

Deeply concerned that the rate of increase in the resources for 1980 of the United Nations Development Programme fell far short of the target,

Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its twenty-seventh session,

1. Takes note of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its twenty-seventh session:

2. Notes, in particular, decisions 80/6 of 20 February, 80/7 of 13 June and 80/9 of 17 June 1980, taken by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on the preparation for the third programming cycle, 1982-1986, on the strengthening of the country programming process through continuous programming and on the arrangements for enhancing the involvement of the developing countries in the planning of the regional programmes;

3. Notes with approval Governing Council decision 80/44 of 27 June 1980 concerning the reimbursement by the United Nations Development Programme of agency support costs and the recommendation that the executing agencies of the Programme should review their operational support systems, working methods, arrangements and staffing with a view to bringing about significant reductions in overall support costs;

4. Urges all Governments to renew their efforts to provide the United Nations Development Programme with the resources necessary for the implementation of activities for the second programming cycle, 1977-1981, which are based on an overall annual growth rate of resources of 14 per cent, thereby providing the sound financial basis needed to implement the Programme's planned activities during the third programming cycle, 1982-1986, which for the purpose of forward planning also assumes an overall average annual growth of resources of at least 14 per cent;

5. Stresses that the realization of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade will require a renewed emphasis on technical co-operation and a significant increase in the resources provided for this purpose.

#### Other documents

Rules of Procedure of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (May 1980). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.I.10.

## United Nations programmes of technical co-operation

The United Nations continued in 1980 to supply experts, award fellowships, provide advisory services, and organize workshops and study tours as part of the technical co-operation efforts of the

United Nations system. In most cases, these activities were in fields not dealt with by any specialized agency, ranging from development planning and statistics to social development and human rights.

For much of this activity, the United Nations acted as an executing agency for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), using UNDP funds to carry out projects approved by the Programme. It also received money from special-purpose trust funds, the largest of which was the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). Its third main source of finance was the United Nations regular budget, which has had a technical assistance component since the early years of the Organization, known as the regular programme of technical co-operation.

The United Nations Secretariat's Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD), established in 1978 as part of the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system,<sup>9</sup> was responsible for just under half of United Nations technical co-operation expenditures in 1980, including all such activities managed from United Nations Headquarters, New York. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), through its Special Industrial Services programme, accounted for more than a quarter of the total. Also participating were the five United Nations regional commissions; in order of their technical co-operation expenditures during 1980, these were (1) the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, (2) the Economic Commission for Africa, (3) the Economic Commission for Latin America, (4) the Economic Commission for Western Asia and (5) the Economic Commission for Europe. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements were the other suppliers of technical co-operation.

#### Activities during 1980

In 1980, the United Nations delivered a technical co-operation programme totalling \$275 million, of which \$185 million came from UNDP, \$30 million from UNFPA, \$48 million from other special-purpose trust funds and \$12 million from the regular programme of technical co-operation, financed under the United Nations regular budget.

During 1980, 4,944 expert assignments were made and 5,524 fellowships were awarded, mainly by DTCD and UNIDO (see table, p. 600).

(For details of activities in particular sectors, such as human settlements, natural resources, population, social development and statistics, refer to listings in the SUBJECT INDEX under "Technical co-operation: sectors.")

#### Activities managed by DTCD

The Secretariat's main unit for technical co-operation, DTCD, expanded its project delivery by

\$34 million above the 1979 level. It executed a number of projects and provided advisory services focusing on the dissemination of information, the development of networks and the exchange of experience to promote technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC). Having transferred most regional projects to the regional commissions, it continued to co-operate with them on operational and administrative matters. It helped Governments prepare requests for assistance from UNDP and other technical co-operation sources, and it gave priority to the least developed countries in this and other sectors. It drew up an agreement with the World Health Organization establishing procedures to ensure that technical co-operation funds were used to promote projects with investment potential. The new Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development approved, for execution by DTCD, projects relating to remote sensing in China, water desalination in Cape Verde and energy planning in Seychelles.

Projects in Africa accounted for 39 per cent of DTCD expenditures. For other regions, the percentages were: Asia and the Pacific, 22; the Americas, 21; Arab States, 7; and Europe, 5. Of the remainder, interregional projects absorbed 5 per cent of the total and global projects 1 per cent (see table, p. 599).

The leading field of activity was natural resources, to which DTCD devoted 35 per cent of its expenditures. Other major fields included development planning and statistics, 19 per cent each; public administration and finance, 9 per cent; population, 6 per cent; human settlements, 3 per cent; and social development, 2.5 per cent (see table, p. 599). Activities under the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (see p. 294) made up 6 per cent of the total.

In co-operation with host Governments, DTCD organized a number of study tours, seminars and workshops in various fields. These included: a workshop on econometric model techniques for Costa Rica, at United Nations Headquarters; a study tour on groundwater exploration and development, a study tour/workshop on flood-loss prevention and control, and an interregional study tour on multidisciplinary demonstration projects in people's communes, all in China; and an interregional seminar on rural water supply, in Sweden. New institutional arrangements and emerging patterns of agreement between mineral-producing countries were examined by experts from developing countries and institutions concerned with mining finance at a meeting in the Federal Republic of Germany.

<sup>9</sup>See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 450.

Noting that technical co-operation on a country level had been studied only infrequently, the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) submitted to the July 1980 session of the Economic and Social Council a report evaluating the technical co-operation activities of the United Nations in Sri Lanka. Out of some 500 United Nations-assisted projects active there during 1972-1978, JIU selected a sample of 79 for assessment. The Unit offered recommendations for enhancing the effectiveness of technical co-operation projects and technical assistance of the United Nations both in Sri Lanka and in general.

#### Regular programme of technical co-operation

The resources of the regular programme of technical co-operation were used in 1980 to assist the least developed countries and to promote TCDC, in implementation of new guidelines endorsed by the UNDP Governing Council (see next section). Advisory and other staff services were provided to assist least developed countries in preparing for the 1981 United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (see p. 545).

Missions were organized to help Governments prepare country programmes for UNDP financing and present technical co-operation requirements to other sources of funding. Other missions to least developed countries assessed mineral and energy exploration needs, and operated in such fields as water resources, tax reform, government information systems, geologic mapping, integrated rural development and use of non-conventional energy sources. The regular programme's funds were also used to enable technicians and officials in the least developed and other developing countries to participate in United Nations seminars, workshops and study tours, as well as to finance advisory services to Governments in a number of fields. For example, the programme of advisory services on human rights was financed from this source (see p. 870).

#### UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION PROJECT EXPENDITURES IN 1980 (in thousands of US dollars)

	Regular programme	UNDP	Other	Total
DTCD	5,676	83,935	44,450	134,061 <sup>a</sup>
ECA	792	7,465	3,601	11,858
ECE	-	239	143	362
ECLA	485	1,832	5,504	7,821
ECWA	411	592	496	1,501
ESCAP	667	6,322	5,800	12,789
UNCHS	321	11,512	1,614	13,447
UNCTAD	273	15,767	2,051	18,091
UNIDO	3,651	57,249	13,942	74,842
Total	12,276	184,913	77,603	274,792

<sup>a</sup>Excludes \$1,378,285 in expenditures of the Special Trust Fund for the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations.

#### EXPENDITURES BY FIELD OF ACTIVITY FOR PROJECTS MANAGED BY DTCD IN 1980 (In thousands of US dollars)

	Regular programme	UNDP	Other extra-budgetary	Total
Development planning	1,673	20,311	3,329	25,313
Human rights	36	-	-	36
Human settlements	5	982	3,494	4,481
Legal affairs	-	302	-	302
Natural resources	2,089	41,514	3,401	47,004
Ocean economics	-	248	-	248
Population	149	-	7,291	7,440
Public administration and finance	412	10,630	981	12,023
Science and technology	31	30	-	61
Social development	515	2,544	232	3,291
Statistics	766	7,201	17,552	25,519
Transnational corporations	-	111 <sup>a</sup>	- <sup>b</sup>	111
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	-	62	8,170	8,232
Total	5,676	83,935	44,450	134,061

<sup>a</sup>Implemented by the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes \$1,378,285 in expenditures of the Special Trust Fund for the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations.

#### EXPENDITURES BY REGION FOR PROJECTS MANAGED BY DTCD IN 1980 (in thousands of US dollars)

	Regular programme	UNDP	Other extra-budgetary	Total
Africa	563	32,054	19,569	52,186
The Americas	252	21,736	5,480	27,468
Arab States	31	5,632	4,105	9,768
Asia and the Pacific	123	16,959	10,964	30,046
Europe	80	5,115	1,775	6,970
Interregional	4,224	439	2,123	6,786
Global	403	-	434	837
Total	5,676	83,935	44,450	134,061 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Excludes \$1,378,285 in expenditures of the Special Trust Fund for the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations.

#### Decisions of intergovernmental organs

Following its annual review of United Nations technical co-operation activities, the Governing Council of UNDP decided in June 1980 to endorse guidelines proposed by the Secretary-General for the use of the regular programme of technical co-operation for the benefit of the least developed countries and for promoting TCDC. It invited the UNDP Administrator to take account of the special competence, experience and expertise of DTCD when designating executing agencies for UNDP-supported projects in the Department's fields of specialization. It also endorsed the use of such experience or expertise in support of the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, and invited him to use DTCD for other funds and activities within its competence. Endorsing DTCD's proposals for strengthened ties between pre-investment activities and investment, it recommended that closer

## EXPERT ASSIGNMENTS AND FELLOWSHIPS PROVIDED BY THE UNITED NATIONS IN 1980

(E = Expert assignments; F= Fellowships)

	UNDP		Regular Programme		Other		Total	
	E	F	E	F	E	F	E	F
DTCD	1,190	1,410	63	296	465	1,797	1,718	3,503
ECA	69	2	11	-	51	167	131	169
ECE	52	77	-	-	-	-	52	77
ECLA	25	27	15	-	53	92	93	119
ECWA	5	5	8	-	12	-	25	5
ESCAP	122	17	9	-	125	15	256	32
UNCHS	195	29	8	-	42	30	245	59
UNCTAD	387	22	3	-	305	-	695	22
UNIDO	1,318	1,318	81	107	330	113	1,729	1,538
Total	3,363	2,907	198	403	1,383	2,214	4,944	5,524

links with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other financial institutions be explored.

In adopting the United Nations revised programme budget for 1980-1981, contained in resolution 35/226 A of 17 December 1980 (see p. 1197), the General Assembly increased the appropriation for the regular programme of technical co-operation, included in the budget when it

was first adopted in 1979,<sup>10</sup> by \$786,700 to a total of \$28,034,800 for the biennium. In his performance report on the budget, the Secretary-General ascribed the increase to the effects of monetary inflation and changes in currency exchange rates.

<sup>10</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1192. resolution 34/230 A of 20 December 1979.

## Documentary references

E/1980/42/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 27th session, Geneva, 2-30 June, Chapters V H and XI (decision 80/42).  
E/1980/82 and Add.1,2. Evaluation of technical co-operation activities of United Nations system in Sri Lanka. Report of

JIU. (Add.1 : Project summaries; Add.2: Synthesis of comments of United Nations system.)  
DP/RP/23, DP/RP/24. United Nations technical co-operation activities. Report of Secretary-General. (DP/RP/24: Statistical information for 1980.)

## United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities

## 1980 Pledging Conference

Government pledges to 12 United Nations funds and programmes for development activities were announced at the 1980 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 6 and 7 November. The Conference was attended by 135 States, of which 132 announced pledges or stated that their countries would do so in the near future. Written pledges by two other countries were announced at the Conference. The pledges were for 1981.

Total pledges for each of the funds and programmes, as announced at the Conference, are shown in the following table. (These figures are approximate and do not represent total contributions or confirmed pledges for the year; for revised tables of pledges and payments by country as of 31 December 1980, refer to SUBJECT INDEX for page reference to fund or programme.)

Fund or programme	Amount (in millions of US dollars)
United Nations Development Programme	482.0
United Nations Children's Fund -	117.0
United Nations Fund for Population Activities	72.4
United Nations Capital Development Fund	27.6
United Nations Industrial Development Fund	9.1
United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development	1.6
Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women	1.5
United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation	1.3
United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women	0.3
Social Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers	0.1
United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries	0.1
United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration	a
Total	713.0

<sup>a</sup>\$1,000.

Some pledges were also announced at the Conference to the United Nations Environment Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the World Food Programme, which, like the funds and programmes for development activities, are financed from voluntary contributions.

#### Arrangements for future pledging conferences

The General Assembly, on 16 December 1980, took note of a note by the Secretariat listing 19 funds and programmes that would fall within the scope of future annual pledging conferences. In addition to the 12 for which pledges were made at the 1980 Conference (see preceding section), the list included the following: Spe-

cial Account for Financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, Trust Fund for the Economic Commission for Western Asia Regional Activities, Trust Fund for the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, United Nations Trust Fund for African Development Activities, United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities. The note added that the list would be revised on the basis of future Assembly decisions.

The text of decision 35/441, which contained the provision taking note of the list, was approved, without objection, by the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee on 20 November, on an oral proposal of its Chairman. The Assembly adopted it without vote.

#### Documentary references

##### 1980 Pledging Conference

1980 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, meetings 1-3 (A/CONF.105/SR.1-3) of 6 and 7 November.

A/CONF.105/1. Final Act of 1980 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities. Done at United Nations, New York, on 7 November 1980.

A/CONF.105/2. Contributions pledged or paid at 1980 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities as at 30 June 1981. Note by Secretary-General.

##### Arrangements for future pledging conferences

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meeting 46.  
Plenary meeting 97.

A/C.2/35/9. Note by Secretariat.

A/35/592/Add.6. Report of Second Committee (part VII) (on development and international economic co-operation). draft decision III (para. (b)). as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved (paras. (a) and (b) together) without objection by Committee on 20 November, meeting 46.

Decision 35/441 (para. (b), by which the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretariat on the arrangements for future United Nations pledging conferences for development activities), as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.6, adopted (paras. (a) and (b) together) without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1980, meeting 97.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for full text of Assembly decision 35/441.]

## Technical assistance received and provided during 1980 through the United Nations and related agencies

The technical co-operation activities of the United Nations system were carried out in more than 160 countries and territories during 1980. Countries with a per capita gross national product of less than \$250 per year accounted for over one third of such expenditures.

Slightly over 50 per cent of the technical co-operation activities of the United Nations system were financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Extrabudgetary resources placed directly at the disposal of the specialized agencies and other organizations were the next most important source of funding, amounting to about 23 per cent. Three organizations (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, World Health Organization, United Nations Department of Technical Co-

operation for Development) accounted for about 50 per cent of total expenditures on technical co-operation. Four other organizations (International Labour Organisation, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, UNDP) accounted for a further 25 per cent.

The following table, based on data compiled by UNDP, shows the cost of technical co-operation activities in individual countries financed by UNDP and by the regular budgets of the United Nations and related agencies, as well as the number of experts supplied by and to each country, the number of fellows sent to and from each country, and the cost of equipment ordered from and for each country. Information is also provided for intercountry activities.

## Economic and social questions

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, REGION OR OTHER	TOTAL PROJECT EXPENDITURE <sup>a</sup> (in thousands of US dollars)		NUMBER OF EXPERTS <sup>b</sup>				NUMBER OF FELLOWSHIPS <sup>c</sup>				EQUIPMENT ORDERED FOR UNDP PROJECTS <sup>d</sup> (In thousands of US dollars)	
	UNDP <sup>e</sup>	Reg. prog. <sup>f</sup>	By country of assignment		BY nationality		By host country		By nationality		Sup- plied by	Re- ceived by
			UNDP	Reg. prog.	UNDP	Reg. prog.	UNDP	Reg. prog.	UNDP	Reg. prog.		
Afghanistan	6,300	116	82	5	5	3	-	1	235	53	80	1,843
Albania	185	100		3	-		-	-	11	13	-	
Algeria	6,146	129	184	10	15	1	22	10	101	28	2	1,536
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		8	3	-
Angola	4,076	177	80	4	1		2	-	38	6	22	2,141
Antigua	576	4	18	2	-	-	27	6	8	2		30
Argentina	5,700	282	74	29	181	47	76	36	73	74	82	2,201
Australia	-	-	-		217	51	154	106	4	24	952	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	75	15	116	49	2	12	2,866	-
Bahamas	1,012	48	18	2	-	1	3	-	21	6	11	91
Bahrain	2,048		28	1	-	-		2	16	6	26	-
Bangladesh	18,792	676	284	28	29	12	3	311	190	428	236	5,770
Barbados	734	80	19	5	4	2	14	17	8	3	11	124
Belgium	-	-	-	-	283	39	136	64	-	6	731	-
Belize	315	-	7	7	1	-	-	-	5	11	-	37
Benin	4,238	260	55	5	16	13	4	64	31	34	99	1,156
Bermuda	219	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	55
Bhutan	3,291		22	-	-	-	1	-	55	3	9	3,858
Bolivia	3,751	229	83	13	40	9	2	-	48	19	55	412
Botswana	2,249	37	44	6	-	1	4	27	18	29	69	175
Brazil	11,565	297	216	41	55	31	78	100	92	38	251	2,612
British Virgin Islands	161		2	-	1	-	-	-	5	2	-	1
Brunei	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	1,572	110	29	1	23	6	51	17	130	53	6	1,348
Burma	9,198	262	111	15	12	9	6	155	48	215	1	4,887
Burundi	5,839	397	76	17	2	1	4	3	50	32	271	952
Byelorussian SSR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	275	73	168	48	-	18	8,179	-
Cape Verde	1,152	167	19	13	-	-	1	-	14	-	18	261
Cayman Islands	185	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Central African Republic	2,734	178	35	9	1	1	-	-	16	20	62	483
Chad	807	161	5	1	-	1	-	1	24	10	-	302
Chile	4,845	161	71	14	231	48	38	14	70	42	87	1,308
China	11,601	187	63	5	9	3	49	99	254	66	10	6,551
Colombia	5,643	508	108	16	85	39	31	46	115	32	112	844
Comoros	1,998	102	27	7	-	-	-	-	2	18	123	1,476
Congo	2,353	92	35	10	3	7	5	57	30	68	365	715
Cook Islands	607	10	9	2	-	-	5	-	4	17	2	79
Costa Rica	1,041	105	37	23	18	9	31	22	8	17	40	26
Cuba	3,979	270	29	16	11	4	3	8	33	21	2	3,139
Cyprus	1,308	200	34	5	14	4	23	26	8	28	65	228
Czechoslovakia	835	40	9	-	65	15	36	78	108	40	165	668
Democratic Kampuchea	15,400	186	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,136
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	493	143	-	1	-	-	19	-	2	36	-	679
Democratic Yemen	2,881	206	44	12	1	-	-	-	76	46	2	397
Denmark	-	-	-		107	18	70	75	1	11	1,866	-
Djibouti	326	60	3	3	-	-	-	-	4	2	13	14
Dominica	488	160	7	1	-	-	-	-	5	5	11	81
Dominican Republic	2,203	164	64	17	2	1	1	2	9	10	184	371
East African Community	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Ecuador	4,507	297	123	33	52	10	15	-	41	49	46	526
Egypt	8,497	292	112	17	169	33	116	65	136	116	21	3,553
El Salvador	1,808	132	43	7	6	3	-	-	18	5	38	171
Equatorial Guinea	1,103	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	7	327
Ethiopia	12,623	188	167	17	30	5	65	3	150	37	299	5,553
Fiji	1,054	198	39	8	4	-	69	158	72	44	124	170
Finland	-	-	-	-	69	16	21	27	-	5	216	-

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, REGION OR OTHER	TOTAL PROJECT EXPENDITURE <sup>a</sup> (in thousands of US dollars)		NUMBER OF EXPERTS <sup>b</sup>				NUMBER OF FELLOWSHIPS <sup>c</sup>				EQUIPMENT ORDERED FOR UNDP PROJECTS <sup>d</sup> (in thousands of US dollars)	
	UNDP <sup>e</sup>	Reg. prog. <sup>f</sup>	By country of assignment		BY nationality		By host country		BY nationality		sup- plied by	Re- ceived by
			UNDP	Reg. Prog.	UNDP	Reg. prog.	UNDP	Reg. prog.	UNDP	Reg. prog.		
France	-	-	-	-	896	159	897	300	7	34	7,490	-
French franc area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,153	-
French Polynesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	6	-	-
Gabon	2,639	22	40	5	-	-	12	5	3	19	15	227
Gambia	2,237	61	33	7	3	-	10	51	8	47	10	390
German Democratic Republic	-	-	-	-	15	8	25	57	-	6	397	-
Germany, Federal Republic of	-	-	-	-	316	62	509	196	2	13	12,799	-
Ghana	3,753	291	39	8	26	14	3	75	52	85	48	1,180
Greece	2,296	88	60	5	16	4	12	5	182	21	62	240
Grenada	372	119	2	2	-	-	1	-	7	3	-	78
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-
Guatemala	3,168	141	48	12	15	6	4	11	13	14	45	154
Guinea	7,335	92	56	12	2	-	4	1	76	16	65	2,897
Guinea-Bissau	1,715	172	29	10	-	1	-	-	34	3	21	269
Guyana	1,253	77	20	6	14	2	3	-	16	6	14	350
Haiti	6,629	250	148	10	33	5	-	1	23	8	165	1,009
Honduras	3,079	185	62	13	20	5	4	5	14	14	53	127
Hong Kong	61	2	1	-	1	-	12	22	9	25	551	75
Hungary	621	506	8	-	62	10	81	18	85	39	204	419
Iceland	-	44	-	2	20	2	3	1	-	5	3	-
India	23,846	312	235	26	547	106	427	1,080	397	815	923	14,715
Indonesia	13,011	380	273	48	64	9	163	267	404	325	194	4,015
Iran	(38)	14	2	1	11	9	-	-	14	13	-	-
Iraq	3,794	111	65	10	17	2	1	25	52	43	40	426
Ireland	-	-	-	-	44	7	30	44	-	9	1	-
Israel	-	104	-	6	78	13	9	10	3	24	47	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	259	48	1,275	83	-	8	2,981	-
Ivory coast	3,818	138	66	10	3	-	54	105	32	122	16	246
Jamaica	2,861	231	62	15	22	11	33	18	34	11	322	1,067
Japan	-	-	6	-	117	19	147	57	2	29	12,120	-
Jordan	3,871	24	65	4	28	a	10	27	107	57	14	374
Kenya	6,141	255	118	12	16	7	94	71	91	81	532	700
Kiribati	398	-	11	2	-	-	2	6	26	19	-	47
Kuwait	2,692	2	44	1	-	-	3	1	18	12	21	108
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6,137	148	61	3	2	-	-	-	24	5	212	4,496
Lebanon	1,906	81	55	2	26	7	51	-	32	29	51	976
Lesotho	3,214	114	56	10	2	2	1	2	18	17	95	729
Liberia	1,517	50	26	10	2	1	11	1	17	25	47	282
Libyan Arab Jemahiriya	2,108	36	40	-	-	-	-	-	25	5	80	60
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-
Luxembourg	-	-	1	2	1	-	27	1	-	4	-	-
Madagascar	7,162	345	81	8	11	5	6	2	48	30	92	2,964
Malawi	4,868	40	89	4	-	1	12	-	88	15	284	1,310
Malaysia	3,888	237	114	13	20	11	132	271	118	88	51	(17)
Maldives	847	123	20	13	-	-	-	57	37	96	14	203
Mali	6,482	152	58	12	24	5	5	4	55	29	260	2,039
Malta	781	41	14	5	4	1	14	1	2	9	-	-
Mauritania	2,608	293	44	11	4	-	3	1	53	17	46	574
Mauritius	1,160	208	22	5	12	4	-	5	46	9	27	325
Mexico	5,736	423	186	31	74	28	71	75	44	62	497	611
Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	1,421	100	13	7	-	-	1	21	6	67	-	818
Montserrat	136	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	2	-	-
Morocco	4,878	376	110	19	9	2	64	9	38	34	184	618
Mozambique	4,909	282	87	3	-	-	10	5	17	6	359	2,914
Namibia	1,597	21	8	1	-	-	-	-	54	7	46	-
Nauru	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



COUNTRY, TERRITORY, REGION OR OTHER	TOTAL PROJECT EXPENDITURE (in thousands of US dollars)		NUMBER OF EXPERTS				NUMBER OF FELLOWSHIPS				EQUIPMENT ORDERED FOR UNDP PROJECTS <sup>d</sup> fin thousands of US dollars)	
	UNDP <sup>e</sup>	Reg. prog. <sup>f</sup>	By country of assignment	Reg. prog.	UNDP	Reg. prog.	By host country	Reg. prog.	UNDP	Reg. prog.	Sup- plied by	Re- ceived by
Nepal	8,342	190	115	27	20	7	6	196	146	312	699	2,995
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	296	31	203	76	2	10	2,124	-
Netherlands Antilles	498	-	10	2	-	-	3	-	-	14	-	4
New Caledonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	5	2	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	70	10	51	35	4	19	104	-
Nicaragua	2,072	65	28	12	5	1	2	1	4	4	213	1,059
Niger	5,173	184	62	12	1	-	79	8	55	19	108	1,053
Nigeria	13,196	207	235	20	20	10	49	162	125	116	208	1,068
Niue	322	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	-	87
Norway	-	-	-	-	77	10	30	23	-	2	464	-
Oman	1,893	13	32	5	-	-	-	-	7	10	-	220
Pakistan	11,196	230	202	18	124	20	13	69	144	96	282	6,052
Panama	1,718	167	54	14	3	3	4	15	5	27	98	30
Papua New Guinea	2,583	24	47	20	1	-	29	39	37	51	26	126
Paraguay	2,147	203	28	9	2	1	-	2	9	14	2	230
Peru	3,414	217	69	24	128	32	51	13	57	42	85	985
Philippines	4,995	371	142	22	150	28	254	349	178	156	1,328	1,724
Poland	1,565	186	15	2	155	24	52	44	74	48	47	1,398
Portugal	1,237	277	62	15	61	9	56	13	50	40	21	137
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	17	-	-	-	-
Qatar	188	-	42	1	-	-	2	-	-	4	2	-
Republic of Korea	3,935	114	49	23	22	5	19	17	74	122	31	2,831
Réunion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Romania	1,923	48	35	1	22	10	70	20	96	13	1	1,459
Rwanda	5,212	137	81	11	4	2	-	-	40	17	95	2,511
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	211	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	15	6	-	58
Saint Lucia	542	64	2	-	1	2	-	-	12	3	10	143
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	254	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	139
Samoa	1,553	42	28	7	1	-	9	4	39	23	63	350
Sao Tome and Principe	571	76	5	5	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	278
Saudi Arabia	3,891	4	80	4	3	-	2	1	6	3	-	30
Senegal	3,031	237	36	12	16	11	76	42	93	28	370	744
Seychelles	473	16	22	3	1	1	-	-	20	8	-	95
Sierra Leone	3,381	206	46	8	10	2	-	18	75	22	69	686
singapore	1,436	23	48	4	10	6	324	153	57	43	1,467	168
Solomon Islands	781	-	14	5	1	-	13	-	17	52	2	245
Somalia	4,737	423	78	26	2	2	3	-	40	31	7	531
South Africa	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Spain	-	53	-	1	115	37	106	29	-	14	198	-
Sri Lanka	7,663	337	133	34	97	17	67	284	146	242	100	2,016
Sudan	10,647	383	114	14	55	9	12	30	52	135	158	4,897
Suriname	1,170	43	23	4	2	-	1	-	6	1	15	61
Swaziland	1,571	295	34	8	1	-	128	7	28	10	428	168
Sweden	-	-	-	-	229	33	232	74	1	7	2,698	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	136	23	373	118	-	8	7,924	-
Syrian Arab Republic	4,352	206	81	17	28	11	12	5	42	33	4	530
Thailand	8,611	308	219	34	56	11	246	890	165	807	5,739	3,355
Togo	3,051	143	29	6	7	7	11	70	38	19	75	1,151
Tokelau	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	55
Tonga	555	-	13	5	-	1	2	4	12	19	-	90
Trinidad and Tobago	1,838	-	40	14	22	8	29	1	16	7	5	546
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	366	-	21	2	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	12
Tunisia	3,408	247	94	10	62	9	37	7	64	45	13	459
Turkey	6,184	283	146	15	42	11	37	10	272	61	63	3,102
Turks and Caicos Islands	344	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	2

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, REGION OR OTHER	TOTAL PROJECT EXPENDITURE <sup>a</sup> (in thousands of US dollars)		NUMBER OF EXPERTS <sup>b</sup>				NUMBER OF FELLOWSHIPS				EQUIPMENT ORDERED FOR UNDP PROJECTS <sup>d</sup> (in thousands of US dollars)	
	UNDP <sup>e</sup>	Reg. prog. <sup>f</sup>	By country of assignment	Reg. prog.	By nationality	Reg. prog.	By host country	Reg. prog.	BY nationality	Reg. prog.	Sup- plied by	Re- ceived by
Tuvalu	341	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	17	5	-	144
Uganda	3,293	275	43	4	19	6	2	-	65	15	28	3,166
Ukrainian SSR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
USSR	-	-	-	-	93	22	99	298	-	14	149	-
United Arab Emirates	2,266	42	39	2	-	-	1	1	-	7	3	66
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	1,203	201	1,198	533	45	19	16,841	-
United Republic of Cameroon	6,668	389	72	9	10	5	10	23	62	14	306	4,037
United Republic of Tanzania	10,081	449	151	15	16	7	162	6	143	33	149	1,676
United States	-	-	-	10	937	249	1,599	434	-	41	39,364	-
United States Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	-
Upper Volta	6,183	148	64	-	4	1	3	75	51	38	355	1,560
Uruguay	2,517	203	49	10	55	8	4	20	26	14	30	182
Vanuatu	526	10	12	3	-	-	-	1	1	30	-	87
Venezuela	4,353	70	109	18	28	11	28	17	38	40	45	271
Viet Nam	8,817	391	25	2	10	3	8	7	34	48	131	12,571
Wallis and Futuna Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Yemen	9,822	284	126	19	-	1	2	21	112	78	26	1,188
Yugoslavia	1,704	237	40	14	101	29	56	49	86	47	14	1,438
Zaire	11,545	277	117	13	7	6	4	21	98	62	190	4,843
Zambia	4,455	282	68	14	7	1	110	-	28	51	99	1,032
Zimbabwe	384	11	3	-	1	-	1	-	104	6	271	776
Multi-island country projects	2,173	-	25	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88
National Liberation movements	3,453	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	278	5	-	-
Pan Africanist Congress of Azania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166
Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	205
South West Africa People's Organization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	187
Other <sup>g</sup>	-	3,939	1	-	10	-	11	-	8	3	-	-
Stateless	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undefined	-	-	-	-	28	9	-	3	3	-	-	-
Subtotal	556,023	27,134	8,706	1,439	9,548	2,080	11,705	9,122	8,374	7,775	144,028	195,867
INTERCOUNTRY												
Africa	35,599	1,750	429	158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,348
Arab States	5,887	326	63	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	901
Asia and the Pacific	28,431	985	236	166	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,731
Europe	1,915	268	66	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182
Latin America	19,442	1,358	348	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	887
Interregional	7,786	7,879	109	276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	912
Global	13,690	430	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	396
Total	666,773	40,130	9,960	2,240	9,548	2,080	11,705	9,122	8,374	7,775	144,028	195,867

<sup>a</sup>Totals have been rounded. Figures are based on estimated expenditure within the year.

<sup>b</sup>The totals for experts by country of assignment are somewhat higher than the totals shown by nationality because a number of individual experts had more than one country of assignment.

<sup>c</sup>The totals for fellowships by host country are somewhat higher than the totals shown by nationality because some fellowship awards catered for study in two or more countries.

<sup>d</sup>The figures given under the heading "Supplied by" are based on orders placed in the various countries during 1980, whereas the figures given under the heading "Received by" are based on estimated expenditure within the year. Consequently the totals of the two equipment columns differ somewhat.

<sup>e</sup>UNDP data in all five categories do not include agency overhead costs.

<sup>f</sup>Regular programme data in all five categories refer to technical assistance activities, other than those carried out under UNDP, which were financed from regular budgetary resources of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system.

<sup>g</sup>Includes regular programme expenditures by WHO, UPU, WIPO, UNCHS, ECA, ECLA, ECWA and ESCAP, for which no country breakdown was available.

## United Nations Capital Development Fund

### Activities in 1980

By the end of 1980, its sixth year of operations, the United Nations Capital Development Fund had committed \$165.2 million since 1975 (see table) to 168 development projects in 35 countries identified by the General Assembly as among the least developed. Commitments of \$52.8 million were approved in 1980 for 39 new projects. Programme expenditure totalled \$19.3 million, a significant increase over 1979 expenditure of \$8.9 million. Cumulative disbursements since 1975 totalled \$53.9 million.

The major portion of the Fund's assistance in 1980 continued to be devoted to the rural sector, with emphasis on two areas: basic social infrastructure, such as provision of drinking water, schools and training institutions, health clinics, and low-cost housing and slum rehabilitation; and economic infrastructure and production inputs, such as feeder roads, water resources development and irrigation schemes, crop storage and distribution facilities, and small-scale agro-based and agriculture-related industries. Emphasis was also given to creating or strengthening credit facilities for subsistence farmers, fishermen and rural artisans through co-operative and other credit institutions. Other priority areas receiving increasing attention were energy in rural areas, and reforestation and rehabilitation of grazing and crop lands as a means of increasing revenue and combating desertification.

Of project commitments in 1980, 42 per cent were for water resources development. This included five projects in Africa and two in Asia aimed at development of both groundwater and surface water resources, and five projects in Africa and two in Asia for the provision of safe drinking water, primarily in rural areas. Other major sectors for which assistance was approved in 1980 were: construction of feeder roads (14 per cent of commitments), three projects in Africa; and crop storage and food distribution infrastructure (10 per cent of commitments), four projects in Africa and three in Asia.

### Financial contributions

The resources of the United Nations Capital Development Fund came from voluntary contributions, most of them pledged by Governments at the annual United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities (see p. 600). Contributions paid in 1980 totalled \$29.5 million from 31 countries, and 37 countries pledged a total of \$27.5 million for 1981 as of 31 December 1980 (see table).

### PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND BY MAIN FIELDS OF ACTIVITY

FIELDS OF ACTIVITY	CUMULATIVE 1975-1980	
	No. of projects	Amount (in millions of US dollars)
Agriculture, fisheries and Livestock		
Water resources development (irrigation)	21	24.7
Crop storage and market infrastructure	12	7.7
Crop production and improvement	6	7.4
Livestock	11	7.3
Credit	a	5.6
Co-operatives	5	3.5
Land conservation and rehabilitation	2	2.0
Training and extension services	5	1.6
Fisheries	4	1.2
Integrated rural development	4	0.9
-	-	-
Subtotal	78	61.9
Low-cost housing	11	15.5
Potable water supply	23	24.5
Rural and feeder roads	17	22.0
Rural electrification	4	8.0
Rural health facilities	11	12.3
Rural schools	8	9.5
Small industry and handicrafts	14	10.0
Social welfare	2	1.5
Total	168	165.2

### CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR 1980 AND 1981

(As at 31 December 1980)

Country	Amount (in US dollar equivalent)	
	1980 payment	1981 pledge
Algeria	29,280	29,280
Argentina	30,000	-
Bangladesh	-	2,989
Benin	977	-
Bhutan	-	1,000
Botswana	3,841	5,714
Cape Verde	-	1,000
Chins	137,931	133,333
Cube	26,571	26,169
Cyprus	500	500
Democratic Yemen	1,323	1,456
Denmark	2,717,391	2,542,373
Egypt	24,846	24,846
Finland	181,818	473,684
Greece	2,093	5,000
Guinea-Sissau	-	4 4 1
Iraq	13,559	13,559
Italy	-	2,197,802
Jamaica	3,000	3,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1,000	1,500
Lesotho	-	1,000
Liberia	10,000	-
Malawi	7,500	7,500
Maldives	-	600
Mali	-	450
Mauritius	1,997	-
Morocco	25,974	12,987

	Amount (in US dollar equivalent)	
Country	1980 payment	1981 pledge
Nepal	1,000	-
Netherlands	9,490,300	8,894,231
Norway	3,219,316	3,400,000
Pakistan	-	96,162
Qatar	15,000	-
Senegal	-	60,820
Sweden	7,177,033	6,976,744
Switzerland	2,046,784	2,046,784
Tunisia	4,063	4,063
Turkey	-	153,153
United Republic of Cameroon	2,758	1,184
United Republic of Tanzania	1,807	2,457
United States	4,000,000	-
Viet Nam	-	1,000
Yemen	-	2,000
Yugoslavia	300,000	300,000
Zambia	25,198	25,000
Total	29,504,860	27,451,781

#### Decisions of intergovernmental bodies

On 26 June 1980, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), following its annual review of the activities of the United Nations Capital Development Fund, resolved that, as a matter of principle, the Fund should assume the financing of its own administrative costs. Until it could do so, it should reimburse UNDP for those expenses, with effect from 1 January 1980, from its earnings from interest on investments and foreign exchange transfers, unless those earnings were insufficient. The Governing Council requested the Economic and Social Council to recommend General Assembly endorsement of this decision.

By resolution 1980/65 of 25 July, on the Governing Council's report, the Economic and

Social Council took note of this decision and transmitted it to the Assembly for its specific consideration.

In the Council's Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, the original draft of the resolution, sponsored by Indonesia, Kenya, Nepal, Senegal, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania, would have had the Council recommend that the Assembly endorse the Governing Council's decision. However, this was orally revised by the sponsors to have the Economic and Social Council simply take note of the decision. It was further altered by an oral amendment by the United Kingdom, accepted by the sponsors, adding the phrase by which the decision was transmitted to the Assembly for its specific consideration-the word "specific" being added as the result of a United States oral subamendment.

(For further details of resolution 1980/65, see p. 593.)

On 5 December, by decision 35/422, adopted without vote, the Assembly deferred until 1981 a decision on the administrative costs of the Fund and decided that meanwhile the Fund would continue to operate in conformity with measures laid down by the Assembly in 1967,<sup>11</sup> under which the Fund was administered by the UNDP Administrator and the Governing Council acted as its Executive Board.

This decision was approved without vote by the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee on 4 November. It included an oral amendment by the Netherlands, accepted by the sponsor, the Upper Volta, to have the Assembly "take a decision" on the question in 1981, rather than "consider" it.

<sup>11</sup> See Y.U.N., 1967, p. 372, resolution 2321(XXII) of 15 December 1967.

#### Documentary references

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 10, 15, 37, 38.  
Plenary meeting 84.

E/1980/42/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 27th session, Geneva, 2-30 June, Chapters V C and XI (decision 80/19).

A/C.2/35/L.44. Upper Volta: draft decision, as orally amended by Netherlands and revised by sponsor, approved without vote by Second Committee on 4 November, meeting 38. A/35/628. Report of Second Committee, draft decision II.

Decision 35/422, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/628, adopted without vote by Assembly.

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1980, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee:

(a) Took note of the recommendations of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme in its decision 80/19 of 26 June 1980;

(b) Decided that it would take a decision at its thirty-sixth session on the question of the administrative expenses of the United Nations Capital Development Fund;

(c) Decided that meanwhile the Fund would continue to operate in conformity with the measures laid down in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 2321(XXII) of 15 December 1967.

DP/510 and Add.1. Annual report of Administrator for 1980, Chapter IV B.

## Comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development

Report by the Director-General

The Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation submitted

in 1980 a report on policy issues pertaining to operational activities of the United Nations system. The report, circulated under a covering

note by the Secretary-General dated 9 June, had been requested by the General Assembly in 1979.<sup>12</sup> It was discussed in 1980 by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC), the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly, and was the subject of Assembly resolution 35/81.

The report, prepared in consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), identified 20 major policy issues, mainly affecting technical co-operation for development. The first five of these were concerned with ways to secure and channel additional resources for development activities on a more predictable and continuous basis. In this area, the report recommended that consideration be given to introducing multiyear pledging, informing Governments of the total magnitude of resources likely to be made available from the United Nations system over a particular period, negotiating the shares which various contributors would provide to United Nations development activities, shifting resources to the least developed and other low-income countries, and developing a more concerted approach to the mobilization of funds for different activities.

The report drew attention to gaps in operational activities affecting priority areas defined by internationally agreed strategies, notably the restructuring of international economic relations, the strengthening of the bargaining capacity of the developing countries in all aspects of intergovernmental negotiations aimed at such restructuring, and the promotion of their collective self-reliance in pursuit of their objectives for mutual co-operation. More attention should also be paid to such areas as trade and industry, energy, technology and relations with transnational corporations. Future reviews of operational activities might be related to the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (1981-1990) (see p. 489).

The report stated that policy and practice should be brought together by linking research and analysis more closely to operational activities. It also suggested that Governments, with United Nations assistance, should strengthen their programming of all external inputs, integrating them into their own programming and planning. United Nations organizations, to make their activities in individual countries more coherent, should introduce more systematic continuous programming by objectives, systematically inform Governments of how much they could expect from the United Nations during a particular period, and keep under review the new system of resident co-ordinators representing the United Nations system in each country (see following subchapter).

To achieve closer links between technical co-operation and investment, the report recommended that these activities be treated as an operational continuum. With the aim of promoting self-reliance among developing countries, it suggested that Governments progressively and rapidly assume responsibility for executing projects supported by the United Nations system. The capacities of United Nations regional commissions needed strengthening so that they could play an effective role in operational activities, especially in regard to regional, subregional and interregional co-operation.

Turning to measures to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of operational activities, the report suggested that greater attention be paid to the concept of partnership between funding organizations, such as the United Nations Development Programme, and the agencies that executed their programmes, as well as to the importance of interaction between operational activities and the organizations' other work. Also, States might agree to raising assessed budgets of organizations in some proportion to the increase in the level of operational activities. Perhaps the most promising path to economies lay in the progressive take-over by Governments of project management, including procurement, contracting and recruitment. Benefits could also result from greater uniformity in the administrative, financial, budgetary, personnel and planning procedures followed by different organizations.

Finally, the report suggested that future policy reviews focus on one or more system-wide issue, dealing with institutional or policy gaps in operational activities.

#### Decisions by intergovernmental bodies

The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, which considered a draft of the Director-General's report at its May/June session, welcomed it as the first attempt to see, in a comprehensive, objective and balanced manner, the progress made in attaining the objectives laid down by the General Assembly for restructuring operational activities.<sup>13</sup> The Committee discussed a number of the issues raised in the report, and several of its members voiced observations and reservations on individual points.

As CPC had recommended, the report was the main topic at the annual Joint Meetings of ACC and CPC, held at Geneva on 1 and 2 July. The participants generally supported the desirability of increasing resources for operational activities but differed as to whether this should be done by raising regular budgets or purely through volun-

<sup>12</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 473, resolution 33/201 of 29 January 1979.

<sup>13</sup> See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 441, section V of annex to resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977.

tary contributions. The two Committees endorsed the need to ensure that international strategies were reflected in United Nations operational activities, and to strengthen interaction between those activities and the organizations' research and analysis functions. They called for the progressive assumption by Governments of the responsibility for executing projects supported by the United Nations system, and endorsed the need to improve links between technical co-operation, pre-investment activities and investment. Members of CPC urged that administrative and support costs be reduced to achieve maximum efficiency without impairing quality, while ACC members warned against the risk that quality could be reduced if overhead costs were cut too much.

On 25 July, the Economic and Social Council, after considering the Director-General's report, adopted without vote resolution 1980/66, sponsored by Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden. The text was approved without vote on 22 July by the Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee.

By the resolution, the Council took note with appreciation of the report and its suggested approach to policy issues, recommended that the General Assembly should at its 1980 regular session select issues for action in the light of the report's recommendations and the Council's discussion, and invited the Assembly to agree on the contents of and procedures for regular policy reviews in future years, with particular reference to technical co-operation and bearing in mind the long-term orientation of operational activities of the United Nations. Taking up a recommendation by the Director-General, the Council invited the Assembly to consider grouping within a single analytical framework all types of operational activities for development performed by the United Nations system, without prejudice to the relationship agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Finally, the Council invited the Assembly to request such reports biennially.

This resolution incorporated a number of changes made orally by the sponsors following consultations, including the following:

- two preambular paragraphs were added, by which the Council recalled Assembly resolutions on the establishment of a new international economic order (suggested by Algeria) and referred to the importance of implementing the restructuring recommendations;

- paragraph 2 was changed, from an invitation to the Secretary-General to transmit the report to the specialized agencies for their information, to a recommendation that the Assembly invite him to transmit the report to the organs,

organizations and bodies of the United Nations system;

- paragraph 3 was added, containing the recommendation that the Assembly should select issues for action, and, on the suggestion of Pakistan, was revised to specify that this should be done in 1980; and

- to paragraph 4, on future policy reviews, were added phrases stating that the Assembly should take account of the Director-General's recommendations and the Council's current discussion, and that future reviews should make particular reference to technical co-operation supported by statistical material.

The revised text omitted a paragraph from the original draft suggesting a list of seven issues which the Assembly might select for priority consideration: increasing the flow of resources on a continuous and assured basis; strengthening operational capacities in areas critical for a balanced international economy; improving links between research and analysis functions; helping developing countries plan for external aid by informing them in advance of what resources they were likely to get from the United Nations system; strengthening links between technical co-operation and investment; making it easier for Governments progressively to assume responsibility for executing projects supported by the United Nations; and intensifying efforts to enhance efficiency and harmonization of procedures and to evaluate activities. Aspects of this list had been questioned by France and the United Kingdom.

The sponsors accepted a consequential change suggested by Pakistan that future reports by the Director-General should pay particular attention to issues selected by the Assembly, rather than those selected for priority consideration, and a suggestion by the United Kingdom that the clause in paragraph 4 by which the Assembly would be invited to bear in mind the long-term orientation of operational activities should be clarified by limiting the reference to activities of the United Nations system. On a suggestion of the Federal Republic of Germany, as modified by the Chairman, the sponsors agreed to add to paragraph 5, on the possibility of grouping all United Nations system operational activities in a single analytical framework, a phrase stating that this should be without prejudice to the relationship agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

After consideration of the Director-General's report in the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, the Assembly adopted without vote on 5 December resolution 35/81, reflecting the main themes of the discussion and in the light of the recommendations contained in the report.

Taking note of the report with appreciation, the Assembly affirmed that United Nations operational activities for development should contribute to the accelerated development of developing countries and to the implementation of the new International Development Strategy for the 1980s and thereby to the establishment of the new international economic order.

Expressing grave concern that financial contributions for such activities had not increased substantially and had, generally, fallen short of targets, the Assembly strongly reiterated the need for a substantial and real increase in the flow of resources on an increasingly predictable, continuous and assured basis. It strongly urged all donor countries, particularly those developed countries whose performance was not commensurate with their capacity, to increase their contributions rapidly and substantially, and it urged all countries able to do so to indicate their probable contributions for a multiyear period. It invited governing bodies of United Nations organizations to consider new and specific ways of mobilizing increased resources for operational activities.

With the aim of increasing efficiency and effectiveness in the management of operational activities, the Assembly invited United Nations organizations and bodies to develop recommendations on measures to reduce administrative and other support costs, to achieve maximum uniformity and harmonization of procedures, and to improve project procedures. It also invited the Secretary-General and the heads of United Nations organizations and bodies to adopt, in the mean time, all possible measures to improve management, reduce support costs and enhance efficiency so as to increase the proportion of resources available for assistance. It reaffirmed that recipient countries should increasingly be made responsible for executing projects. The Assembly established a scheme for reporting, consisting of an annual report containing comprehensive statistical information covering all operational activities for development conducted by the United Nations system, and decided to undertake a triennial policy review of operational activities for development, beginning in 1983.

The Second Committee approved this resolution without vote on 4 November, on the basis of a text submitted by a Vice-Chairman following informal consultations. This replaced an earlier draft, submitted by Venezuela on behalf of the United Nations Member States belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries, which the sponsors withdrew after the Vice-Chairman's text was submitted.

The agreed text included a new operative paragraph by which the Assembly urged Govern-

ments and United Nations organizations to accelerate the implementation of the restructuring recommendations pertaining to operational activities, and requested the heads of those organizations to improve coherence of action and effective integration at the country level of the various inputs from the United Nations system. Another new provision contained a request that the Secretary-General complete as soon as possible the designation of resident co-ordinators (see also following subchapter). A paragraph in the earlier text was omitted, by which the Assembly would have urged developed donor countries to supply information regularly on their development assistance efforts in the area of United Nations operational activities, in the light of commitments undertaken by them.

The approved text differed from the earlier one in several other respects, including the following:

- the call in paragraph 5 for increased contributions was addressed to all donor countries, particularly those developed countries whose overall performance was not commensurate with their capacity, rather than to "all developed donor countries;"

- the request in paragraph 8 for the development of specific measures to reduce support costs was addressed to United Nations organizations and bodies rather than to the Secretary-General, and it specified measures to maximize uniformity and to harmonize and improve project procedures in place of a general reference in the earlier text to measures identified in the Director-General's report;

- in paragraph 9, inviting adoption of steps by organization heads to improve efficiency, the aim of increasing the proportion of resources available for assistance was added;

- the annual report on operational activities requested in paragraph 17 was to be entrusted by the Secretary-General to the Director-General (the earlier text had mentioned only the Secretary-General); and

- the Assembly's comprehensive policy review of operational activities was to take place every three years rather than every four and, it was added, the next one was to take account of views expressed in 1980 in both the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly.

After this resolution was approved in Committee, Belgium expressed regret that it excluded any reference to project evaluation and control procedures. Speaking on behalf of the Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden), Denmark welcomed the references in the text to the need to optimize efficiency, improve project procedures and reduce support costs. Endorsing this statement, the Netherlands

added that the resolution nevertheless failed to place sufficient emphasis on efficiency. Japan favoured steps to narrow the gap between requirements and resources by effectively utilizing resources and containing administrative costs; it was not in a position to make a multi-year pledge. The United Kingdom supported the resolution on the understanding that all

Governments had the right to decide how much to contribute. China, while not objecting to a preambular paragraph by which the Assembly called for disarmament measures that would increase the possibility of diverting arms expenditure to development purposes, said the responsibility should be assumed by the super-powers with the largest arsenals.

### Documentary references and texts of resolutions

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session. 1980  
Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 8, 10, 12, 14-17.  
Plenary meeting 45.

A/35/38. Report of CPC on work of Its 20th session, Headquarters, New York, 5 May-14 June, Chapters V and X D.

A/35/224 and Corr.1. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report of Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation entitled "Some policy issues pertaining to operational activities for development undertaken by the United Nations system").

E/1980/75 and Corr.1. Report of Chairmen of CPC and ACC on Joint Meetings of 2 Committees, Geneva, 1 and 2 July, Chapter I.

E/1980/89. Statement by Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to Third Committee of Economic and Social Council on 14 July, meeting 8.

E/1980/C.3/L.17. Denmark, Finland, Netherlands. Norway, Sweden: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors and, as further orally amended by Algeria, by Federal Republic of Germany (orally subamended by Pakistan and Second Committee Chairman), by Indonesia, by Pakistan and by United Kingdom, approved without vote by Third Committee on 22 July, meeting 17.

E/1980/98 (Part II). Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 1980/66, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1980/98 (Part II), adopted without vote by Council on 25 July 1980, meeting 45.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, and in particular paragraph 5 (d) of section II, and section V, of the annex thereto,

Mindful of the importance of implementing fully and without undue delay the recommendations contained in General Assembly resolution 32/197,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 33/201 of 29 January 1979,

Reaffirming the continued validity of General Assembly resolutions 2688(XXV) of 11 December 1970 and 3405(XXX) of 28 November 1975,

Mindful of its role, in particular under Articles 62 and 66 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Mindful also of the importance of implementing the decision contained in paragraph 7 of its resolution 1768(LIV) of 18 May 1973,

Having examined the report by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on some policy issues pertaining to operational activities for development undertaken by the United Nations system,

Having examined also the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twentieth session and the report of the Chairman of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the Joint Meetings of the two Committees,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on some policy issues pertaining to operational activities for development undertaken by the United Nations system and the suggested approach to the policy issues contained therein;

2. Recommends that the General Assembly should invite the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Director-General to the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system;

3. Recommends also that the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session should consider and select issues for appropriate action, in the light of the recommendations contained in the report of the Director-General and the discussion in the Council at its second regular session of 1980;

4. Invites the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, taking into account the recommendations of the report of the Director-General and the discussion in the Council at its second regular session of 1980, to consider and agree upon the contents of and the procedures for regular policy reviews in future years, with particular reference to technical co-operation supported by appropriate statistical material, bearing in mind the orientation in the longer term of the operational activities of the United Nations system, as well as their contribution to the implementation of the new international development strategy;

5. Invites the General Assembly to give consideration to grouping within a single analytical framework all types of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, to be accompanied by relevant statistical material, without prejudice to the relationship agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies;

6. Invites the General Assembly to request the Director-General to submit reports biennially on future policy reviews of operational activities, paying particular attention to the issues selected by the General Assembly for consideration.

General Assembly- 35th session

Second Committee, meetings 6, 10-17, 22, 34, 38.

Fifth Committee, meeting 34.

Plenary meeting 84.

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, Chapter XXIX.

A/C.2/35/L.16. Venezuela (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.2/35/L.38. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution introduced by Venezuela, A/C.2/35/L.16, approved without vote by Second Committee on 4 November, meeting 38.

A/C.2/35/L.46, A/C.5/35/45, A/35/657. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution III recommended



by Second Committee in A/35/628. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.  
A/35/628. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 35/81, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/628, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 84.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1768(LIV) of 18 May 1973,

Recalling further its resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, in particular section V of the annex thereto,

Mindful of the importance of implementing fully and without undue delay the recommendations contained in its resolution 32/197.

Recalling its resolutions 33/201 of 29 January 1979 and 34/213 of 19 December 1979,

Reaffirming the validity of the consensus of 1970, as set forth in the annex to its resolution 2688(XXV) of 11 December 1970, and of the guidelines on new dimensions in technical co-operation, as set forth in the annex to its resolution 3405(XXX) of 28 November 1975,

Reaffirming also the importance of the full and speedy implementation of its resolution 3405(XXX).

Considering that the operational activities of the United Nations system can contribute significantly to the accelerated development of the developing countries and to the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and thus to the establishment of the new international economic order,

Having examined the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and noting with interest paragraph 8 thereof, relating to the categorization of operational activities for development,

Concerned by the fact that a significant part of the resources for the technical co-operation activities of the United Nations system is absorbed in administrative and other support costs of the funding and executing agencies,

Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/66 of 25 July 1980 on operational activities for development,

Considering that operational activities for development encompass, inter alia, those activities of a development co-operation character that seek to mobilize or increase the potential and capacities of countries to promote economic and social development and welfare, including the transfer of resources to developing countries or regions in a tangible or intangible form.

Considering also that a substantial part of world resources, material as well as human, continues to be diverted to armaments with a detrimental effect on international security and on efforts to achieve the new international economic order, including operational activities of the United Nations system for development, and calling upon Governments to take effective measures in the field of real disarmament that would increase the possibility of allocation of resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, especially the development of developing countries,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation;

2. Affirms that the operational activities for development of the United Nations system should make an effective contribution to the accelerated development of developing countries and to the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development

Decade, and thereby to the establishment of the new international economic order;

3. Expresses its grave concern that financial contributions to the system's operational activities for development have not increased substantially and have generally fallen short of targets which have been set by the relevant intergovernmental bodies;

4. Strongly reiterates the need for a substantial and real increase in the flow of resources for operational activities on an increasingly predictable, continuous and assured basis;

5. Strongly urges all donor countries, particularly those developed countries whose overall performance is not commensurate with their capacity, to increase rapidly and substantially their contributions to the system's operational activities for development on an increasingly predictable, continuous and assured basis;

6. Urges all countries that are able to do so to indicate, while making their pledges, their probable contributions to the system's operational activities for development for a multiyear period, taking into account the need to ensure increased resources in real terms on an increasingly predictable, continuous and assured basis;

7. Invites the governing bodies of the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to consider new and specific ways and means of mobilizing increased resources for operational activities for development on an increasingly predictable, continuous and assured basis;

8. Invites the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to develop, in the light of section V of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197, specific recommendations on measures to reduce administrative and other support costs, to achieve maximum uniformity and harmonization of administrative, financial, budgetary, personnel and planning procedures and to improve the project procedures in the execution of operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

9. Invites the Secretary-General and the heads of organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to adopt, in the mean time, all possible measures to improve management procedures, to reduce administrative and other support costs, and to enhance overall efficiency in the execution of programmes and projects in the field of operational activities for development with a view to increasing the proportion of resources available to meet the assistance requirements of developing countries;

10. Reaffirms that, as set forth in the annex to its resolution 3405(XXX), Governments and institutions of recipient countries should be increasingly entrusted with the responsibilities for executing projects and, to this end, that the operational activities of the United Nations system should, inter alia, effectively contribute to the training of the personnel of recipient countries;

11. Urges Governments and the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to accelerate their efforts for the effective implementation of section V of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 and, in this context, requests the heads of the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to improve coherence of action and effective integration at the country level, in accordance with the objectives and priorities of the Governments concerned, of the various sectoral inputs from the United Nations system;

12. Welcomes the progress being made in the implementation of paragraph 34 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 and requests the Secretary-General to complete as expeditiously as possible the process of designation of resident co-ordinators, taking fully into account the provisions of Assembly resolution 34/213;

13. Decides to undertake a comprehensive policy review of operational activities in 1983, and thereafter every three years, on the basis of a coherent, integrated and systematic approach;

14. Further decides to consider, at its next comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development, the question of the establishment of a single governing body for United Nations operational activities for development, in accordance with paragraph 35 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197;

15. Requests the Secretary-General, for the purpose of the next policy review, to entrust the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation with the preparation of a report on policy issues pertaining to operational activities for development undertaken by the United Nations system, based on the methodology utilized in his report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, and the provisions of the present resolution, as well as the views and comments of delegations on the issue of operational activities for development at the second regular session of 1980 of the Economic and Social Council and at the thirty-fifth session of the Assembly, for submission to the Assembly through the Council;

16. Requests the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation also to include in his report:

(a) Recommendations arising from paragraph 7 above, together with his own recommendations;

(b) An elaboration of the suggestion that gaps exist in the operational activities of the United Nations system, especially

in relation to the restructuring of international economic relations, and suggestions as to ways and means of filling such gaps, thereby strengthening the United Nations system and making it more responsive to the needs of the developing countries;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to entrust to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation the submission to the General Assembly of an annual report on operational activities for development, which should also be made available to the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, containing comprehensive statistical information concerning all operational activities for development of the United Nations system, including the information requested by the Assembly in paragraph 31 of the annex to resolution 32/197 and contained in appendices II and III to the report of the Director-General, with a further elaboration thereof in the light of commitments undertaken;

18. Further requests the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to include in his annual report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session information on progress made concerning the invitations set forth in paragraph 9 above and to include in his annual report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session the recommendations requested in paragraph 8 above, together with his own.

## Designation of resident co-ordinators

The first resident co-ordinators, responsible for operational activities for development carried out by the United Nations system in individual countries, were appointed by the Secretary-General in 1980.

In a progress report to the Economic and Social Council dated 24 June, the Secretary-General described the action he was taking to appoint resident co-ordinators in implementation of a provision in the General Assembly's 1977 resolution on restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system.<sup>14</sup> The initial appointments were of officials who were already serving in the countries concerned as resident representatives of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Names proposed by the UNDP Administrator had been used as the basis of a list which the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation submitted to other United Nations organizations belonging to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) to ensure that the proposed designees commanded the confidence of the entire United Nations system. The consent of Governments was then sought before the officials were appointed. The same procedure was to be followed for future appointments.

The Secretary-General reported that an inter-agency review was envisaged, perhaps in 1981, to see whether there was a need to change the provisional arrangements for the exercise of the resident co-ordinators' functions, agreed to by ACC in 1979.<sup>15</sup> Once the new system was opera-

tive, he intended to consult with Governments and organization heads on the best way of enabling the co-ordinators to exercise their functions in the light of guidelines laid down by the Assembly in 1979.<sup>16</sup> The co-ordinators themselves would undertake the consultations with Governments, with the assistance of country representatives of United Nations organizations. The Secretary-General would inform ACC of the outcome, in connexion with the review of arrangements for the exercise of the co-ordinators' functions.

The subject was further discussed informally at a global meeting of UNDP resident representatives held at Tunis, Tunisia, from 7 to 12 July 1980, convened to plan their work in the coming decade.

On 25 July, by decision 1980/178, adopted without vote, the Economic and Social Council took note of this report. The text was similarly approved by the Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee on 22 July, based on an oral proposal by the Chairman, as amended by the United States to add a phrase by which the Council decided to transmit the report to the General Assembly.

The UNDP Governing Council, on 26 June, welcomed the action taken on this matter by the Assembly and the Secretary-General, noted with satisfaction the Assembly's affirmation that

<sup>14</sup> See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 442, para. 34 01 annex to resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977.

<sup>15</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 521.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid., p. 528, resolution 34/213 of 19 December 1979.

UNDP resident representatives would normally be designated as resident co-ordinators, and emphasized that through that designation the resident representatives could play an even more important role at the country level for the success of operational activities for development.

On 5 December, the Assembly, in adopting resolution 35/81 following discussion of a com-

prehensive policy review of operational activities (see preceding subchapter), welcomed the progress made in implementing this aspect of the Assembly's 1977 restructuring resolution and asked the Secretary-General to complete designation of resident co-ordinators as expeditiously as possible, taking its 1979 guidelines fully into account.

### Documentary references

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 10, 12, 14, 17.  
Plenary meeting 45.

E/1980/36. Progress report on implementation of para. 34 of annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977.

E/1980/42/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 27th session, Geneva, 2-30 June, Chapters VIII C and XI (decision 80/28).

E/1980/98 (Part III). Report of Third Committee, draft decision III, as orally proposed by Committee Chairman and amended by United States, approved without vote by Committee on 22 July, meeting 17.

Decision 1980/178, by which the Council (a) took note of the progress report on the implementation of paragraph 34 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977; and (b) decided to transmit the progress report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1980/98 (Part III), adopted without vote by Council on 25 July 1980, meeting 45.

## Chapter V

# Trade and development

The problems of international trade in a troubled world economy were discussed during 1980 in the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and in various specialized conferences and bodies. The Board held three sessions, all at Geneva: its eleventh special session (14 and 20 March), on UNCTAD's contribution to the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (the 1980s); and its twentieth (17-26 March) and twenty-first (15-27 September) regular sessions. Much of its work was devoted to implementing the decisions taken by UNCTAD at its fifth session, held in May/June 1979.<sup>1</sup>

A report by the UNCTAD secretariat on the economic outlook concluded that the world economy was likely to decline further in 1980 before recovering slightly in 1981. A related report on obstacles to growth in the 1980s stated that the adoption of restrictive monetary and fiscal policies by developed market-economy countries might worsen their own structural problems and shift a heavier burden to the developing countries.

A highlight of the year was the adoption in June, after four years of negotiation, of the statute of the Common Fund for Commodities. The

purpose of the Fund was to help stabilize the commodities market and finance stocks set up under international agreements. A Preparatory Commission began meeting to deal with the establishment of the Fund.

Also in the area of commodities, an UNCTAD-sponsored conference approved a new agreement on cocoa and another conference worked towards an agreement on tin, while preliminary work on other commodities continued under the Integrated Programme for Commodities. The Committee on Commodities, at a session in September/October, discussed a secretariat report which detailed the effects of price instability, slow growth and unstable volume in the commodity trade of developing countries.

A Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices was approved in April by the United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices, and the Principles and Rules were adopted by the General Assembly in December. Among their purposes was to ensure that business enterprises, through efforts to restrain competition, did not interfere with benefits that should arise from liberalization of trade barriers.

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 559.

The threat of protectionism was discussed in the Trade and Development Board and the General Assembly, but neither could agree on what action to take. Both bodies scheduled further consideration of the problem in 1981. Nor was the Board able to reach agreed conclusions on the results of the multilateral trade negotiations which had ended in December 1979 under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Both the Trade and Development Board and the Industrial Development Board of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization authorized a second session, in 1981., of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Trade and Trade-related Aspects of Industrial Collaboration Arrangements.

The Committee on Manufactures, meeting in July, adopted a set of agreed conclusions in which it pointed to the need for concerted efforts to increase the developing countries' production and export capacities in manufacturing. In June, the Special Committee on Preferences recommended extension of the generalized system of preferences, aimed at liberalizing tariffs on imports from developing countries.

The Board completed two years of negotiations in September by adopting an agreed set of features for future operations to deal with the debt problems of interested developing countries. In another area of UNCTAD activity, the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, at its first special session, was unable to agree on action to be taken in support of efforts by developing countries to expand economic co-operation among themselves.

The Conference contributed to the formulation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (for text, see p. 496) through discussions in a High-level Intergovernmental Group on the Contribution of UNCTAD to the Preparation of a New International Development Strategy and at a special session of the Trade and Development Board in March.

The Board requested States to continue efforts to expand trade among countries having different economic and social systems. It also recommended that the United Nations system mobilize adequate resources to aid national liberation movements. Following submission of a report by the Economic Commission for Africa on problems faced by Zaïre with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets, the General Assembly, in December, requested continued efforts to enable United Nations organs to provide technical assistance to that country.

The Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade held a two-part session. In July, it concentrated on financial questions, calling for increased official development assistance. In September/October, it dealt with insurance, urging efforts to promote the insurance business in developing countries.

The Committee on Shipping, meeting in September, requested the convening of a meeting to study whether major importers and exporters were impeding the shipping lines of developing countries from competing in the bulk-cargo trade of iron ore, phosphate rock and bauxite/alumina. It also recommended a special session in 1981 on the topic of flags of convenience (open-registry vessels), following an inconclusive meeting in January of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group on the Economic Consequences of the Existence or Lack of a Genuine Link between Vessel and Flag of Registry.

A number of measures to improve technology transfer between developed and developing countries were recommended in November by the Committee on the Transfer of Technology. One of them called for a report by the UNCTAD Secretary-General on the feasibility of measuring human resource flows in connexion with the "brain drain" of skilled personnel from developing to developed countries. The United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology continued work in April/May on drafting a code, and the General Assembly, at the Conference's request, decided to convene a further session in 1981.

In 1980, UNCTAD carried on a \$14.1 million technical co-operation programme, more than doubling the volume of such assistance to the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries.

Efforts to agree on measures aimed at rationalizing the intergovernmental bodies and secretariat of UNCTAD continued throughout the year, first in the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee on the Rationalization of UNCTAD's Machinery and then at both regular sessions of the Trade and Development Board.

Following its annual review of UNCTAD activities, the General Assembly, in December, adopted a resolution by which it urged Governments to adhere to the new UNCTAD-sponsored agreements on commodities and reaffirmed UNCTAD's role in regard to evolution of the international monetary system.

The Board took note of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) on the work of its thirteenth session. (For information on the work of UNCITRAL, see p. 1133.)

Details of these and other activities follow.

## General trade and development questions

Contribution of UNCTAD to the new International Development Strategy

A number of policy measures relating to trade and development were recommended in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (1981-1990), adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) contributed to the formulation of the Strategy through discussions in a High-level Intergovernmental Group on the Contribution of UNCTAD to the Preparation of the New International Development Strategy, open to all States members of UNCTAD, and at a special session of the Trade and Development Board.

According to the Strategy's section on international trade, all countries were committed to an open and expanding trade system, trade liberalization and the promotion of structural adjustment, giving more favourable treatment to developing countries on a non-reciprocal basis. Steps would be taken early in the Decade to reduce or eliminate restrictions on imports from developing countries. Agreement on a multilateral safeguard system would be sought. The generalized system of trade preferences for developing countries should be continued and sectoral agreements that hindered the growth in their trade should be avoided.

Other provisions dealt with commodities, invisibles, restrictive business practices, international monetary and financial issues, transport, and the special problems of the least developed, most seriously affected, and island and landlocked developing countries. These topics are dealt with in detail later in this chapter.

The Intergovernmental Group which the Trade and Development Board had set up to prepare the UNCTAD contribution to the Strategy held two sessions at Geneva, from 28 January to 5 February and from 10 to 13 March. Separate papers were submitted on behalf of the States members of the "Group of 77" developing countries, Group B (developed market economies) and Group D (centrally planned economies). At the end of the second session, the Chairman, Jamsheed K. A. Marker (Pakistan), announced that the discussions had remained inconclusive owing to lack of time.

At its eleventh special session, held at Geneva on 14 and 20 March and devoted exclusively to this matter, the Trade and Development Board decided to transmit the Intergovernmental Group's reports, along with their annexes containing the regional group papers, to the General

Assembly's Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy as the UNCTAD contribution to the formulation of the Strategy.

(See p. 499 for details on the adoption of the Strategy.)

Debt problems of developing countries

The Trade and Development Board endorsed on 27 September 1980 an agreed set of detailed features for future operations to deal with the debt problems of interested developing countries. These features, which had been under negotiation since the Board set up in 1978 an intergovernmental group of experts to deal with the matter,\* were to guide UNCTAD members, including developing countries which believed that they faced debt difficulties.

The agreed text said that future operations relating to debt problems should be expeditious and timely, should enhance the debtor's development prospects, should aim at restoring its capacity to service its debts and reinforce its efforts to strengthen its balance-of-payments situation, and should protect the interests of debtors and creditors equitably. International consideration of a developing country's debt problem would be initiated only at its specific request. Analysis of the problem would give special attention to short-term economic and financial policies, prospects and requirements in the case of acute balance-of-payments difficulties, and to the financing of long-term investment and associated resource transfers in the case of longer-term problems. In the light of the analysis, a comprehensive action programme would be agreed upon, involving international measures varying from debt reorganization to the provision of additional financial resources, and measures by the debtor country to strengthen its balance-of-payments situation or, where longer-term problems were involved, to undertake viable domestic policies. It was agreed that finding a means to avoid debt-servicing difficulties was one of the most important tasks facing the international community.

This set of features was annexed to a Board resolution, by which the Board also: invited the heads of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, in consultation with the UNCTAD Secretary-General, to consider procedures for a co-ordinated response to requests for analyses of debt problems; agreed that such

\*See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 429

analyses would be provided only at the request of the debtor country; and welcomed the invitation extended to the UNCTAD Secretary-General to participate in meetings of the multilateral creditor group known as the Paris Club.

The resolution also dealt with retroactive adjustment of terms for official development assistance (ODA) extended bilaterally in the past. The Board urged all developed donor countries to implement fully its 1978 resolution on this matter<sup>3</sup> and agreed that they should seek to continue to adopt retroactive adjustment of terms or equivalent measures so that the improvement in terms could be applied to outstanding ODA debt. The UNCTAD Secretary-General was invited to report in 1981 on the coverage and degree of retroactive adjustment granted by developed countries, and those countries were invited to supply data.

The Board had previously, on 21 March, requested a report from the UNCTAD Secretary-General on implementation of retroactive adjustment of terms of ODA, as called for by its 1978 resolution, along with an analysis of the effects of such implementation on the debt problems of developing countries and a report on consultations on the subject which he was asked to conduct with Governments and multilateral institutions. A representative of the Secretary-General informed the Board in September that this information would be presented in 1981.

The Board's resolution of 27 September was welcomed by the General Assembly when it discussed UNCTAD's work late in 1980. By resolution 35/60 of 5 December (see p. 637), the Assembly urged all developed donor countries to implement fully and immediately the part of the Board's 1978 resolution concerned with retroactive adjustment.

Debt problems of developing countries were also dealt with in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, adopted by the General Assembly on 5 December and annexed to resolution 35/56. The Strategy stated that Governments should seek to implement as quickly as possible their commitments in pursuance of the Board's 1978 resolution relating to retroactive adjustment, that such adjustment should be continued, and that urgent consideration should be given to special and favourable criteria relating to the level of dependence of, and financial burden on, developing countries receiving balance-of-payments support from international financial institutions. (For text of relevant provisions (paragraphs 111-113) of the Strategy, see p. 512.)

#### Economic co-operation among developing countries

The UNCTAD Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, at its

first special session, held at Geneva from 23 June to 2 July 1980, was unable to agree on action to be taken in support of efforts by developing countries to expand economic co-operation among themselves. Proposals for specific action were drawn up prior to the session by a Preparatory Meeting of Governmental Experts of Developing Countries on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries (Geneva, 17 March- 8 April). The Trade and Development Board took note of the Committee's report on 27 September. (For details, see p. 561.)

#### Least developed, land-locked and island developing countries

Special measures for the least developed among the developing countries, as well as for land-locked and island developing countries, were considered by the General Assembly and UNCTAD during 1980.

By resolution S-11/4, adopted on 15 September at its special session on development and international economic co-operation, the Assembly urged donor countries to try to double ODA to the least developed countries by 1985 (see p. 543). Also, the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, annexed to Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December (for details see p. 409), contained provisions (section III K) outlining measures to assist these countries (see p. 515). Plans for the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (Paris, 1981) were set out in resolution 35/205 of 16 December (see p. 545). In these resolutions, the Assembly called for implementation of UNCTAD's Substantial New Programme of Action<sup>4</sup> for these countries for the 1980s.

With regard to land-locked developing countries, the Assembly, by resolution 35/58 of 5 December, reaffirmed their right to free access to the sea and freedom of transit through neighbouring States, and urged countries and organizations to help them build and improve transport and transit facilities (see p. 549). By resolution 35/82 of the same date, the Assembly appealed for contributions to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries (see p. 550). International assistance for the transport infrastructure of these countries was also urged in the International Development Strategy, which contained a special subsection on the needs of the land-locked.

For developing island countries, the Trade and Development Board, by a resolution of 27 September, requested rapid and efficient implementation of the UNCTAD work programme

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 568.

aimed at analysing the special needs of this group, and recommended that the Board consider further action in 1981. The Assembly, by resolution 35/61 of 5 December, appealed to States, organizations and institutions to implement UNCTAD and other resolutions in favour of developing island countries (see p. 551). The International Development Strategy also pledged further-action during the 1980s, including international assistance to diversify their economies, encourage foreign investment and facilitate their access to markets.

#### Trade problems of Zaire

In a report dated 15 October 1980, the Secretary-General informed the General Assembly, in response to a 1979 request,<sup>5</sup> of the status of planned studies by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) on the particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets.

Outlining the conclusions drawn from a preliminary ECA study in 1978, the report suggested that the country's problems could be solved in the long run (1990 and beyond) by the construction of 1,090 kilometres of railway from the mining region of Shaba to the Atlantic coast, and of a deep-water seaport at Banana on the coast. The cost of building the port and 150 kilometres of railway, along with a feasibility study of the rest of the proposed rail link, was estimated at \$451.5 million. In the mean time, the existing route, utilizing two rail lines connected by the Zaire River, would have to be improved. The report added that a mission of transport specialists and others would have to visit Zaire to analyse costs and benefits, but nothing had been done for lack of funds.

In response to a question by Zaire, a representative of the UNCTAD Secretary-General told the Trade and Development Board on 25 March that ECA had been sent a letter offering the full co-operation of UNCTAD in this matter. He also outlined various technical assistance activities involving Zaire's transport sector, including aid to its foreign trade centre.

On 5 December, by resolution 35/59, adopted without vote, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue efforts to enable the appropriate United Nations organs to provide technical assistance to Zaire as soon as possible, and to report back in 1981.

This resolution was approved without vote on 14 November by the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee. The text was proposed by a Committee Vice-Chairman on the basis of consultations held on an earlier draft sponsored by Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Burundi, the Central African Republic, China, the Congo, France, Morocco, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia,

the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zaire. The earlier text was then withdrawn. The approved text was essentially the same as the earlier one, with the addition of a preambular paragraph by which the Assembly expressed regret that the measures provided for in its 1979 resolution had not been implemented.

Before the resolution was approved in Committee, Algeria said it would join in the consensus although it had wanted to see the matter dealt with under the agenda item on special economic and disaster relief assistance.

#### Trade among countries having

different economic and social systems

The Trade and Development Board, by a resolution of 27 September 1980, requested UNCTAD member States to continue efforts aimed at the further expansion of trade among countries having different economic and social systems, bearing in mind the need to promote the economic development of developing countries. It decided to continue consideration of this matter in 1981.

The Board said its continued work on this subject would be based, as appropriate, on a draft, annexed to its resolution, which resulted from discussions in a contact group during its September session. This unfinished draft was intended as a comprehensive policy statement on means to achieve expansion of East-West trade (between developed market economies and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe), as well as of trade between the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and the developing countries. It also contained recommendations to the UNCTAD Secretary-General for expanded technical co-operation activities and consultations on specific issues.

#### Assistance to national liberation movements

By a resolution of 25 March 1980, the Trade and Development Board recommended that the United Nations system, including the United Nations Development Programme, mobilize adequate resources for assistance to national liberation movements recognized by regional intergovernmental organizations and to the peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation. The resolution was adopted as a follow-up to UNCTAD resolution 109(V) of 1 June 1979, by which UNCTAD requested its Secretary-General to initiate studies on those peoples and report periodically to the Board.<sup>6</sup>

In a progress report dated 20 August 1980, the UNCTAD Secretary-General informed the Board that two studies were under way, on assistance to the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and to the Palestinian people. The Board took note of this report on 27 September.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., p. 581, resolution 34/193 of 19 December 1979.

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 572.

## Documentary references and text of resolution

## Contribution of UNCTAD to the new International Development Strategy

A/35/15, Vol. I. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD. Part One (11th special session, 14 and 20 March): Chapter I.

TD/B/785, TD/B/791 and Add.1. Reports of High-level Inter-governmental Group on Contribution of UNCTAD to Preparation of New International Development Strategy on its 1st session, Geneva, 26 January- 5 February; on its 2nd session, Geneva, 10-13 March.

## Debt problems of developing countries

A/35/15, Vols. I and II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD. Vol. I, Part Two: Chapter IV and Annex I (decision 209(XX)); Vol. II, Chapter IV and Annex I (resolution 222 A and B (XXI)).

## Economic co-operation among developing countries

A/35/15, Vols. I and II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD. Vol. I, Part Two: Chapter III' H and Annex I (resolution 216(XX)); Vol. II, Chapter VI D (para. 443: decision of 27 September).

TD/B/818. Report of Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries on Its 1st special session, Geneva, 23 June- 2 July.

## Trade problems of Zaire

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 27,39,40,43.  
Plenary meeting 83.

A/35/15, Vol. I. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD, Part Two: Chapter III L.

A/35/512. Particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/35/L.49. Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Burundi, Central African Republic, China, Congo, France, Morocco, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution.

A/C.2/35/L.101. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on 16-power draft resolution, A/C.2/35/L.49. approved without vote by Committee on 14 November, meeting 43.

A/35/592/Add.2 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee (part III) (on development and international economic co-operation), draft resolution III.

Resolution 35/59. as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.2 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1960, meeting 83.

## The General Assembly,

Having considered the interim report of the Secretary-General on the particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets,

Recalling resolution 110(V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling further its resolutions 32/160 of 19 December 1977, concerning the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, and 34/193 of 19 December 1979, in which it requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to accelerate the implementation of resolution 110(V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and to report thereon to the General Assembly,

Regretting that the measures provided for in resolution 34/193 have not been implemented,

Aware of the particular difficulties facing Zaire because of the problems encountered by its foreign trade with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 34/193 concerning the particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with a view to enabling the appropriate organs of the United Nations to provide the necessary technical assistance as soon as possible to the Government of Zaire and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

## Trade among countries having different economic and social systems

A/35/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (21st session, 15-27 September, Geneva). Chapter V and Annex I (resolution 220(XXI)).

## Assistance to national liberation movements

A/35/15, Vols. I and II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD. Vol. I, Part Two (20th session, Geneva, 17-26 March). Chapter III D and Annex I (resolution 215(XX)); Vol. II (21st session, Geneva, 15-27 September), Chapter III B (para. 197: decision of 27 September).

## Financing related to trade and the international monetary system

The interdependence of problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system was discussed by the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) at its September 1980 session. A report by the UNCTAD secretariat on the world economic outlook for 1980-1981 stated that the economy was likely to decline further in 1980 before recovering slightly in 1981. It projected a slower growth rate in the volume of world exports coupled with rapid price increases, leading to further deterioration in the terms of trade of non-oil-exporting developing countries and a substantial increase in current account deficits.

Coupled with this bleak economic outlook, said the UNCTAD Secretary-General in a related report analysing obstacles to growth in the 1980s, was the adoption by developed market-economy countries of restrictive monetary and fiscal policies which might worsen their own structural problems and shift a heavier burden to the developing countries. This report was prepared with the assistance of a Meeting of Governmental Experts on Interdependence of Problems of Trade, Development Finance and the International Monetary System, held at Geneva from 21 to 23 May.

According to calculations in a report by the UNCTAD secretariat on aspects of the outlook for



resource transfer requirements in the 1980s, annual transfers from developed to developing countries would have to exceed 2 per cent of the gross domestic product of the developed market-economy countries (compared to the average net transfer of 0.43 per cent in 1978-1979) if the developing countries were to achieve a 7 per cent rate of economic growth.

The Ad Hoc Intergovernmental High-Level Group of Experts on the Evolution of the International Monetary System met at Geneva from 28 July to 5 August 1980. In its report to the Trade and Development Board, it concluded that the current international monetary system was inadequate, inefficient and inequitable. In its view, a reformed system should be characterized by universality and by equitable decision-making and adjustment processes. Such a system should support the economic development of developing countries, and should create and distribute liquidity supportive of an expanding volume of world trade and responsive to the needs of developing countries, with special drawing rights as the principal reserve asset and currency unit. Exchange rates should be flexible and capable of promoting adequate stability. Special attention should be paid to the problems of the least developed and other disadvantaged countries. Finally, a reformed monetary system should maintain the real value of the financial assets of developing countries. No representatives of countries from Group B (developed market economies) took part in the Group's work.

The Trade and Development Board took note of the Group's report on 27 September, as did the General Assembly on 5 December. By resolution 35/60, the Assembly also reaffirmed the role of UNCTAD in contributing to efforts towards the evolution of the international monetary system,

particularly regarding the interaction between that system and world trade and development. It urged countries that had not participated in the Group's work to do so in the future.

The paragraph containing these provisions was approved by recorded votes, in the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee by 97 to 15, with 9 abstentions, and in the Assembly by 123 to 15, with 9 abstentions. (For further details on resolution 35/60, see p. 637.)

In explanation of vote, Luxembourg, speaking on behalf of the member States of the European Economic Community, which had requested the separate vote in Committee, regretted the inclusion of a highly controversial paragraph. Voting against the paragraph, Sweden said it questioned the usefulness of the Group's work and would not take part in it, though it did not oppose study by UNCTAD of general aspects of problems of particular relevance to trade. The United States opposed the involvement of United Nations bodies in monetary matters and attempts by UNCTAD to move into an area within the competence of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank). Among the countries that had abstained, Italy said the paragraph could be interpreted as interference in the activities of other international agencies, and added that it would not participate in the Group. The Netherlands believed that UNCTAD could discuss monetary matters only if it respected the competence of IMF and the World Bank and if the Group did not deal with matters on which the decision-making power rested with those agencies. Spain reserved the right to decide whether to participate in the Group, while Turkey said its abstention did not mean that it would not participate in future.

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## Merchandise trade

### Commodities

Following four years of negotiation, the statute of the Common Fund for Commodities was adopted in June 1980 by a Negotiating Conference of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The Fund was intended to help stabilize the commodities market and make it possible to mobilize the resources needed to finance commodity stocks

set up under international agreements on specific commodities.

One such agreement was approved in 1980, covering cocoa, to replace an existing agreement that expired in March 1980. Negotiations for a new agreement on tin were adjourned in December, to resume in 1981.

Preparatory or expert meetings were held on a number of commodities- bananas, copper,

cotton, hard fibres, jute, manganese, meat, tropical timber, and vegetable oils and oilseeds - under UNCTAD's Integrated Programme for Commodities. The Programme was established in 1976<sup>7</sup> with a view to promoting international arrangements on individual commodities, especially those in which developing countries were interested. Work on tungsten continued in a Committee which predated the Programme. None of this work reached the stage of negotiation on a formal agreement.

The UNCTAD secretariat concluded, in its annual report on the world commodity situation, that economic instability, inflation and recession, which had characterized the world economy since 1975, had had profoundly adverse effects on the commodity trade of developing countries. They had experienced more price instability and slow growth in real prices, together with unstable volumes at generally depressed levels.

This report was discussed at the ninth session of the Committee on Commodities, held at Geneva from 29 September to 7 October. The Committee - a standing body of the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board - assumed responsibility for the work of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for the Integrated Programme for Commodities, which held its tenth and final session concurrently with the Committee on Commodities.

#### Common Fund for Commodities

The Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities was adopted on 27 June 1980 by the United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities. The objectives of the Fund, as stated in the Agreement, were that it was to serve as a key instrument in attaining the agreed objectives of the Programme and to facilitate the conclusion and functioning of international commodity agreements, particularly concerning commodities of special interest to developing countries.

The Fund was to perform three functions: to contribute, through its First Account, to the financing of international buffer stocks and internationally co-ordinated national stocks of commodities, within the framework of international commodity agreements; to finance, through its Second Account, commodity development measures other than stocking, including research and development, productivity improvements, marketing, and assistance for vertical diversification; and to promote co-ordination and consultation on measures other than stocking, and their financing.

The First Account was to be funded by direct government contributions of \$400 million,

mainly in the form of capital subscriptions. The Second Account was to have an initial \$350 million, of which \$280 million would come from voluntary contributions and the remainder from direct government contributions. Additional resources would come from cash deposits and guarantee capital provided through international commodity agreements associated with the Fund.

The Agreement, which was opened for signature at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 1 October, was to enter into force when at least 90 States representing two thirds of the directly contributed capital of \$470 million had ratified or acceded to it.

The Agreement was approved at the fourth session of the Negotiating Conference, held at Geneva from 5 to 27 June. Fundamental elements of the Fund had been agreed to by the Conference in March 1979,<sup>8</sup> at which time an Interim Committee of the Conference was set up to seek consensus on outstanding issues. At its fourth and fifth sessions, held in 1980 at Geneva from 18 February to 5 March and from 8 to 19 April, the Committee agreed on some issues related to the Fund's financial structure and mode of operation, and it remitted the remaining issues to the Conference.

The Conference resolved the outstanding issues at its final session. One of these was the manner in which the Fund would have access to the guarantee capital to be provided by participants in international commodity agreements. It had been agreed previously that if any such agreement defaulted on a loan made to it by the Fund, the guarantees provided by its participants should be called if needed to meet the Fund's liabilities. At the 1980 session, the Conference agreed that, if such a measure proved insufficient, the guarantees provided by participants in the defaulting agreement by virtue of their participation in other international commodity agreements should also be called. It was also agreed that, if the Fund was unable to meet its liabilities after it had used up all those guarantees, the directly contributed capital of the Fund would be increased by the amount needed to meet such liabilities, with the modalities for the increase to be decided at an emergency session of the Fund's Governing Council.

Another issue resolved at the final session concerned the timing of payment of capital subscriptions by participating States. It was agreed that these would be paid in three tranches: first, 30 per cent of the total subscription in cash; second, 20 per cent in cash and 10 per cent in promissory

<sup>7</sup>See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 394.

<sup>8</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 584.

notes, to be provided one year later; and third, the remaining 40 per cent in promissory notes. The notes would be cashed as and when decided by the Fund's Executive Board.

The majorities by which the Fund's organs would take different types of decisions were also determined in 1980. Some decisions would require a simple majority, others a two-thirds majority and still others a three-fourths majority. According to the fundamental elements agreed in 1979, votes were to be distributed as follows: 47 per cent for "Group of 77" developing countries, 42 per cent for Group B (developed market-economy countries), 8 per cent for Group D (countries with centrally planned economies) and 3 per cent for China.

The Conference, on 27 June, established a 28-member Preparatory Commission for bringing the Fund into operation. The Commission was to submit to the Fund's Governing Council proposals on rules of procedure, rules and regulations for the conduct of the Fund's business, and working papers on policies, criteria and regulations to govern financing operations. It held its first session at Geneva in October, at which it recommended that its membership be expanded to include all States allocated votes in the Fund— a list which included all States Members of the United Nations or members of any specialized agency.

On the Commission's recommendation, the General Assembly appropriated \$1,750,500 in the 1980-1981 programme budget as a loan to enable the Fund to finance its initial activities. The sum was to be repaid once the Fund began collecting contributions from its member States. The decision in this regard was taken by the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee on 3 November by a recorded vote, requested by the USSR, of 86 to 0, with 9 abstentions. Also included in the decision was a similar arrangement for the new International Natural Rubber Council (see p. 623).

The Governing Council was to decide on the head quarters of the Fund. Amsterdam (Netherlands), London (United Kingdom) and Manila (Philippines) were offered by their Governments during the final session of the Negotiating Conference.

The Committee on Commodities, on 7 October, noted with satisfaction the adoption of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund and urged Governments to take the steps necessary for its early entry into force. The General Assembly included a similar provision in its resolution 35/60, on the work of UNCTAD, adopted on 5 December (see p. 637).)

#### Commodity committees

The Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for the Integrated Programme for Commodities

held its tenth and final session at Geneva from 29 September to 3 October 1980. In accordance with a resolution adopted by the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board in October 1979, responsibility for further work under the Programme beyond the end of 1980 had been entrusted to the Committee on Commodities. The Ad Hoc Committee adopted agreed conclusions whereby it noted the lack of substantial progress in negotiations relating to individual commodities, emphasized the need for instilling a greater sense of urgency in the negotiations on individual commodities and recommended that the Committee on Commodities arrange for an annual review of the progress of such negotiations as part of its regular work programme.

The Committee on Commodities, at its ninth session held at Geneva from 29 September to 7 October, decided to reconvene its Permanent Sub-Committee to identify, and propose steps to deal with, the problems impeding greater participation by developing countries in the production and export of processed commodities and in the marketing and distribution of their export commodities. The Sub-Committee would make recommendations to the Committee for institutional arrangements to be negotiated, and any other suitable action. The Committee also requested authorization to hold a special session in 1981 to agree on measures to expedite the completion of negotiations on individual commodities under the Integrated Programme.

#### Commodity agreements and negotiations

##### COCOA

The United Nations Cocoa Conference, 1980, meeting at Geneva from 27 October to 19 November, adopted the International Cocoa Agreement, 1980, to replace the 1975 Agreement, which expired on 31 March 1980. The new Agreement provided for a minimum cocoa price of \$1.00 per pound and a maximum of \$1.60, with lower and upper intervention prices of \$1.10 and \$1.50. If market prices dropped to or below \$1.10, cocoa would be purchased for an international buffer stock. Conversely, cocoa would be sold from the buffer stock if market prices rose to or above \$1.50. The capacity of the buffer stock could not exceed 250,000 metric tons for the first three years of the Agreement and 350,000 tons if the Agreement was extended by two years. The Agreement provided for a mechanism of semi-automatic adjustments of the intervention prices, linked to the volume of buffer stock transactions. The buffer stock would be financed by the resources accumulated under the two preceding agreements, transferred to the buffer stock account under the new

Agreement, and by a first import or first export levy of 1 cent per pound.

The Agreement would be administered by the International Cocoa Organization, established by the 1972 Cocoa Agreement. That organization, with headquarters in London, functioned through an International Cocoa Council and an Executive Committee.

The Agreement was to enter into force definitively in April or May 1981 if it was adhered to by at least five exporting countries accounting for at least 80 per cent of total cocoa exports and by importing countries having at least 70 per cent of total imports.

Prior to the Conference, a Meeting on Cocoa was held at Geneva from 28 July to 1 August 1980 under the aegis of the Integrated Programme for Commodities. Following a discussion of prospects for international co-operation on cocoa, the Chairman, Martin Huslid (Norway), said in a statement on 1 August summarizing the results of the Meeting that there was a common desire among cocoa-producing and -consuming countries to continue their co-operation in the world cocoa economy.

#### RUBBER

The International Natural Rubber Agreement, 1979, entered provisionally into force on 23 October 1980, after having been ratified by countries accounting for 65 per cent of world rubber production and 65 per cent of consumption. The Agreement had been adopted under UNCTAD auspices in October 1979.<sup>9</sup>

Both the Committee on Commodities, on 7 October 1980, and the General Assembly, by resolution 35/60 of 5 December (see p. 637), noted with satisfaction the adoption of the Agreement and urged Governments to adhere to it so that it could enter into force definitively at an early date.

On the proposal of the Secretary-General, and with the endorsement of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the Assembly authorized an advance of \$200,000 from the United Nations programme budget for 1980-1981 to enable the new International Natural Rubber Council to begin work in accordance with the Rubber Agreement. The sum was included in the budget after the Fifth Committee, on 3 November, decided to inform the Assembly that that amount would be required if it approved the Secretary-General's proposal. The Committee acted at the same time on a similar request for a loan to the Common Fund for Commodities (see p. 622).

The Council held its first session at Geneva from 17 to 21 November. It adopted an administrative budget and extended to 31 October

1981 the deadline for deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval of the Agreement.

#### TIN

The United Nations Tin Conference, 1980, met at Geneva from 14 April to 14 May and again from 1 to 18 December, without completing its task of negotiating a Sixth International Tin Agreement to replace the one concluded in 1975.<sup>10</sup> The main issues remaining to be decided concerned the size of the buffer stock, its financing, and the conditions under which participating countries would be entitled to apply export controls. The Conference agreed to reconvene in March 1981.

During the second part of the Conference in December, the Chairman, Peter Lai (Malaysia), introduced a compromise proposal envisaging a normal buffer stock of 30,000 metric tons to be financed by direct government contributions and an additional stock of 20,000 tons to be financed from borrowing, using as security stock warrants and, where necessary, government guarantees. Under this proposal, export controls could be authorized by a two-thirds distributed (votes allotted and votes proportionally allocated) majority in the International Tin Council when the buffer stock contained at least 35,000 tons of tin; a simple distributed majority would suffice when at least 40,000 tons were held.

#### Other meetings on individual commodities

The second part of the seventh preparatory meeting on copper was held at Geneva from 18 to 22 February 1980. It considered, without reaching a decision, a proposal put forward by its Chairman at the first part of the meeting (September 1979). The proposal envisaged a three-stage international agreement on copper providing for: (1) machinery for systematic consultations, data collection and an exchange of views on the market situation; (2) international stocking systems; and (3) other supporting measures, including supply management and rationalization. The meeting agreed that the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for the Integrated Programme for Commodities should be invited to consider the question of further preparatory work on copper, including the possibility of reconvening the preparatory meeting. The Ad Hoc Committee, on 30 September, requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to consult with the main consuming and producing countries on the question of further preparatory work, and then to decide what further steps would be appropriate.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid, p. 586.

<sup>10</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 457

The Committee on Tungsten, at its twelfth session held at Geneva from 25 to 29 February, reviewed earlier discussions, proposals and work on the question of stabilizing the tungsten market. The positions of producing and consuming countries represented on the Committee remained unchanged from those taken at previous meetings. Producing countries, whose spokesman was Thailand, continued to favour steps to negotiate an international agreement with economic provisions. Along with some consuming countries (Italy, Netherlands), they urged that fresh consideration be given to a proposal made by France in 1978 advocating a two-stage approach-collection of market information and negotiation of an international arrangement, followed by the progressive establishment of a minimum of economic mechanisms for market intervention. However, other major consuming countries (Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States) reiterated their objection to the proposal on the ground that it would commit countries to measures on which previous agreement had not been reached. The Committee recommended that provision be made for it to pursue the discussion at a further session.

The fourth preparatory meeting on hard fibres, held at Geneva from 25 February to 6 March, considered matters relating to abaca, coir, sisal and henequen. It endorsed lists of technical improvement project groups for abaca and coir as a basis for an initial programme to be implemented by whatever international bodies might be set up on those fibres, but was unable to agree on a similar list for sisal and henequen, postponing further consideration to the next preparatory meeting. Regarding price stabilization, the meeting requested the UNCTAD secretariat, in co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), to study the feasibility, costs and benefits of a buffer stock system for sisal and henequen. As for institutional arrangements for hard fibres, the meeting requested the UNCTAD secretariat to prepare, in co-operation with FAO, a study of the implications of a proposal by the European Economic Community (EEC) to establish a Hard Fibres Council with mainly administrative tasks. The meeting agreed that the fifth preparatory meeting should consider pending issues in regard to all fibres involved, with the objective of moving towards negotiation.

At the fifth preparatory meeting on cotton, held at Geneva from 24 to 28 March, discussion centred mainly on four informal proposals for international action, advanced respectively by Turkey, the USSR, the United States and a group of Nordic countries (Finland, Norway,

Sweden). The proposal by Turkey was based on a declaration made by a group of developing cotton-producing countries at a seminar held at Izmir, Turkey, in March; it called for continued efforts to negotiate a comprehensive international agreement on cotton, including measures to reduce price instability in the world cotton market. The USSR proposal also called for continued negotiations on an international cotton agreement, aimed at ensuring a stable market. The United States proposal envisaged an agreement to establish a comprehensive international cotton organization which would provide an expanded programme of promotion, research and development, improved market information, the development of more complete statistical information, and a permanent joint producer/consumer forum to discuss stabilization and other issues. The proposal by the Nordic countries envisaged an agreement covering research and development, marketing and promotion, and including a commitment to discuss stabilization measures with a view to solving the problem of price instability. The meeting did not reach agreement on any of the proposals and decided that discussions should be continued at a further preparatory meeting whose principal task would be to consider the four informal proposals and any others made by Governments.

A preparatory meeting on bananas was held at Geneva from 21 to 25 April. It requested the UNCTAD and FAO secretariats to prepare a research and development programme for submission to the second preparatory meeting, to be convened in consultation with Governments. It also called for several studies in other areas, including marketing and transport. Price stabilization was not discussed, as the topic was under consideration in the FAO Intergovernmental Group on Bananas.

A pre-negotiating meeting on jute and jute products was held at Geneva from 28 April to 9 May. It discussed key issues with respect to the negotiation of an international agreement covering such aspects as research and development, market promotion and cost reduction. Outstanding issues included criteria for project approval, financing and voting, cost reduction and arrangements for an International Jute Organization. The meeting did not resolve these issues but decided to request the UNCTAD Secretary-General to arrange for a negotiating conference.

The second preparatory meeting on meat was held at Geneva from 19 to 23 May. The meeting recognized the need for greater efforts and further action as appropriate, both national and international, in research and development, market promotion and other development measures. It deferred a decision on the need for an

international action programme of developmental measures, pending a review of activities already being undertaken by international organizations. It called for submission of project proposals in such fields as research and development and market promotion, for consideration at the next preparatory meeting.

At the second part of the fifth preparatory meeting on tropical timber, held at Geneva from 7 to 18 July, agreed conclusions were drawn up on steps to prepare a research and development programme, improve market intelligence, and study reforestation and forest management needs. The meeting requested the convening of two intergovernmental groups of experts, one on research and development and one on market intelligence, whose reports would be considered in 1981 at a sixth preparatory meeting.

A panel of experts on vegetable oils and oilseeds, meeting at Geneva from 11 to 15 August, considered proposals for research and development for groundnuts and coconuts. The panel requested the UNCTAD and FAO secretariats to revise and reformulate the draft programmes in the light of comments and suggestions made at the meeting. It agreed that the revised programmes should be submitted to the fourth preparatory meeting on vegetable oils and oilseeds, which the panel suggested should be held as soon as possible.

The second preparatory meeting on manganese, held at Geneva from 27 to 31 October, recommended that further work on identifying and examining problems in international trade in manganese should be carried out in several phases. First, the UNCTAD Secretary-General would invite Governments to present their views and circulate them. An intergovernmental group of experts would then discuss the problems identified. Finally, another preparatory meeting would be held within six months of the meeting of experts to consider possible approaches to these problems.

## Manufactures

### Committee on Manufactures

The Committee on Manufactures of the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board, at its ninth session held at Geneva from 14 to 25 July 1980, reviewed trends and developments in trade in manufactures. An UNCTAD secretariat report on trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures of developing countries and territories showed that the share of such countries in world exports of manufactures had risen from 5.1 per cent in 1970 to 7.7 per cent in 1978, accounting for 17.2 per cent of their total merchandise exports. However, while they sold an es-

timated \$40 billion of manufactures to developed market-economy countries in 1978, they bought some \$170 billion of manufactures from those countries.

The Committee adopted a set of agreed conclusions following its review. It saw a need for concerted efforts to increase the developing countries' production and export capacities in manufacturing. To that end, it noted the importance of providing those countries with capital, technology and training, and of helping them establish and expand industries.

The Committee also considered the effects of environmental policies relating to trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures. Noting the various studies undertaken on this subject, it welcomed the joint efforts of UNCTAD and the United Nations Environment Programme in this regard, and agreed that those efforts should continue.

The Committee also adopted agreed conclusions on the multilateral trade negotiations (see p. 628) and welcomed efforts in regard to industrial collaboration arrangements (see p. 628).

### Generalized system of preferences

Extension of the generalized system of preferences (GSP), aiming at liberalizing tariffs on imports from developing countries, was recommended on 4 June 1980 by the Special Committee on Preferences of the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board.

At its ninth session, held at Geneva from 27 May to 4 June, the Committee carried out the fifth periodic review of the scheme, which was initially established for a 10-year period ending in 1981. In the resolution by which it recommended extension of the scheme, the Committee also called for another comprehensive review in 1990.

The Committee reaffirmed the importance of a generalized, non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory system of preferences to expand and diversify the export trade of developing countries and accelerate their economic growth. While recognizing that GSP had played a positive role in improving those countries' access to the markets of preference-giving countries, it agreed that the objectives of the scheme, as set out by UNCTAD in 1968,<sup>11</sup> would not be fully met by 1980.

By the resolution, the Committee agreed that preference-giving countries remained committed to a continuous improvement of their individual schemes, giving higher priority to products of interest to the least developed countries. The preference-giving countries and UNCTAD were asked to continue their technical assistance to enable beneficiary countries to draw maximum advantage from the scheme.

<sup>11</sup>See Y.U.N., 1968, p. 371.

In reports prepared for the Committee, the UNCTAD secretariat estimated that almost \$13 billion in developing country exports had benefited from preferences in 1977, even though tariff and non-tariff barriers limited the extent to which beneficiaries actually obtained preferential treatment on products eligible for such treatment. But it warned that the margins of preferential treatment would be eroded across the board by tariff cuts resulting from the latest round of multilateral trade negotiations (see p. 628).

#### Restrictive business practices

A Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices was approved in 1980 by the United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices and adopted by the General Assembly.

The objectives of the rules, as set out in that text, were to ensure that restrictive business practices did not impede or negate the realization of benefits that should arise from the liberalization of tariff and non-tariff barriers, to attain greater efficiency in international trade and development, to protect and promote social welfare, and to eliminate the disadvantages which might result from such practices by transnational corporations or other enterprises. Restrictive business practices were defined as acts, or behaviour of enterprises-or agreements or arrangements among them-which, through an abuse or acquisition and abuse of a dominant position of market power, limited access to markets or otherwise unduly restrained competition, having or being likely to have adverse effects on international trade, particularly that of developing countries, and on the economic development of those countries.

Among its general principles, the text called for national, regional and international action to eliminate or deal with such practices, as well as collaboration between Governments, international exchange of information and multilateral consultations on policy issues. It specified particular acts from which enterprises should refrain, including predatory behaviour towards competitors, discriminatory pricing, acquisition of other enterprises and price fixing in overseas markets, when those practices unduly restrained competition through abuse of a dominant position in the market, with adverse effects on international trade.

States were enjoined to adopt, improve and enforce legislation, and implement judicial and administrative procedures, to control such practices. At the international level, action would include the annual publication by UNCTAD of information to be submitted by States on their legislation and

policies, consultation among States on issues concerning control of such practices, continued work by UNCTAD on a model law or laws that would help developing countries devise legislation, and technical assistance and training.

An Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices, operating within the framework of an UNCTAD committee, would be established to provide a forum for consultation on matters related to the Principles and Rules, undertake studies and research, collect and disseminate information, and make recommendations to States, without passing judgement on individual Governments or enterprises with regard to a specific business transaction. A United Nations conference would review the Principles and Rules five years after their adoption.

The United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices adopted these Rules in the form of a resolution at the end of its second session, held at Geneva from 8 to 22 April 1980. The Conference had been convened by the General Assembly in 1978<sup>12</sup> and had held its first session in 1979.<sup>13</sup>

The Assembly adopted the Principles and Rules by resolution 35/63, adopted without vote on 5 December 1980. In doing so, it also decided to convene in 1985, under UNCTAD auspices, a United Nations conference to review all aspects of the text. It requested the Trade and Development Board to establish an intergovernmental group of experts on restrictive business practices, operating within the framework of an UNCTAD committee, to perform the functions designated for such a body in the Principles and Rules.

The resolution was recommended by the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which approved it without vote on 20 November. The text was submitted by a Committee Vice-Chairman, on the basis of informal consultations on an earlier draft submitted by Venezuela on behalf of the Group of 77 developing Member States, which was withdrawn after the new draft was presented. The two texts were essentially the same, except that the approved version added a preambular paragraph recalling past Assembly resolutions on international economic policy.

Czechoslovakia, Japan and the United States, though joining in the consensus on this text, voiced reservations as to its financial implications. Czechoslovakia-speaking also for the Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR-and the United

<sup>12</sup>See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 499. resolution 33/153 of 20 December 1978.

<sup>13</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 587.

States said that any costs should be met by redeploying UNCTAD resources rather than adding to its budget. Japan said that the need for any additional resources should be examined in accordance with procedures specified in a document of the 1980 Conference. The observer for Switzerland said that, though the Principles and Rules could not automatically apply to Switzerland because it was not a United Nations Member, his country supported them and would participate in UNCTAD work on the subject.

In the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, annexed to resolution 35/56 of 5 December (see p. 499), the Assembly decided that the Principles and Rules would be actively implemented. (For relevant provision (paragraph 71) of the Strategy, see p. 509.)

#### Protectionism

The Trade and Development Board and the General Assembly considered in 1980 the problem of protectionism and structural adjustment, and scheduled further consideration in 1981.

In a January report to the Board on this topic, the UNCTAD secretariat concluded that there had been a sliding back of efforts to liberalize world trade. While many developed market-economy countries had taken measures to liberalize imports, whatever progress had been achieved appeared to have been more than offset by the introduction of new restrictions or the intensification of existing restrictions, including anti-dumping and countervailing actions.

In the Board's discussion in March, these conclusions were challenged by the spokesman for Group B, speaking for the developed market-economy countries except for Spain and Turkey. He stated that, despite protectionist pressures, developing country exports to members of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development had continued to grow. However, the Group of 77 spokesman declared that the efforts of developing countries to expand their production and exports were encountering artificial obstacles which prohibited their proper development. Those obstacles could be removed only by policies and measures that improved access to the markets of developed countries and facilitated the restructuring of world industry and trade. The spokesman for Group D (centrally planned economies) held that the widespread application of protectionist measures and of various forms of trade restrictions by a number of developed Western countries was detrimental to international trade and affected the interests of all countries.

The Board decided on 25 March to carry out an annual review of the patterns of production

and trade in the world economy, and also to review developments involving restrictions of trade, with a view to making recommendations on the general problem of protectionism. It further decided to establish at its twenty-first session, later in 1980, a sessional committee which would give these items priority as part of its work programme.

Presenting to the Board in September an UNCTAD secretariat report on structural adjustment related to trade, a representative of the UNCTAD Secretary-General stated that, because of existing or new obstacles to trade, the developing countries had been prevented from expanding the profitable production of a wide range of goods, particularly products based on the processing of domestic raw materials. The developing countries enjoyed their main comparative advantage in labour-intensive products, yet these were the very products that were traditionally protected in developed market-economy countries.

Both the Group of 77 countries and Group B members presented draft resolutions to the Board calling for future action in this field. The Group of 77 draft was described by its sponsors as an endeavour to move towards concrete measures to combat protectionism and facilitate structural adjustment. The spokesman for Group B said its proposal emphasized the need for further studies and proposals by the secretariat. As the Board could not reach agreement on these proposals, it decided on 27 September to annex them to its report to the General Assembly and give further consideration to the issue in 1981.

In November 1980 at the Assembly session, Venezuela, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations belonging to the Group of 77, introduced in the Second Committee a draft resolution by which the Assembly would, among other things: call on developed countries to eliminate barriers to the exports of developing countries and to implement long-term industrial structural adjustment policies aimed at an equitable and effective international division of labour; and call on UNCTAD to review and make recommendations on developments, including the evolution of the industrial capacity of developed countries, with a view to recommending measures to avoid protectionist demands in those countries.

By decision 35/418, adopted without vote on 5 December, the Assembly transmitted this draft resolution (annexed to the decision) to its 1981 session with a view to taking substantive action. This action was taken on a proposal by a Vice-Chairman of the Second Committee following informal consultations. The Committee approved it without vote on 20 November.



Speaking after the Committee acted, Venezuela, on behalf of the Group of 77, said that the drastic changes which developed countries had proposed to the draft resolution submitted on the Group's behalf had been unacceptable because they would have distorted its form and substance. The USSR, stating that the socialist countries were in the vanguard of the struggle against protectionism, said it would have voted for the draft if the text had been considered.

#### Industrial collaboration arrangements

An expert group jointly convened by UNCTAD and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO- the Ad Hoc UNCTAD/UNIDO Group of Experts on Trade and Trade-related Aspects of Industrial Collaboration Arrangements-at its first session in 1979,<sup>14</sup> had held preliminary discussions on aspects of enterprise-to-enterprise arrangements and on the role of Governments in industrial collaboration. It had agreed that industrial co-operation and trade between developed and developing countries needed to be encouraged to facilitate industrialization, and recommended that the secretariats of UNCTAD and UNIDO jointly undertake a work programme.

As the Group did not complete its work, the Trade and Development Board and the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO approved its recommendation for a further session. Following consultations between the two secretariats, this was set for June 1981.

The Trade and Development Board's action was taken by a resolution of 25 March 1980, by which it requested the Group to prepare its final recommendations, including future action if necessary. It stated the understanding that funds for the work leading to the next session, including secretariat studies, would be provided from within existing resources of the two organizations. On 19 May, the Industrial Development Board also authorized preparations for and the convening of a second session. The report of the Group was also considered and noted by the UNCTAD Committee on Manufactures on 25 July.

#### Multilateral trade negotiations

Twice during 1980, the Trade and Development Board examined the results of the multilateral trade negotiations launched in 1973 and concluded in December 1979 within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).<sup>15</sup> However, although it decided in March 1980 to complete a global evaluation of the negotiations at its second session of the year, it was unable to reach agreement in September and decided to deal with the question further in 1981.

Presenting to the Board in March an assessment of the results of the trade negotiations as seen by the UNCTAD secretariat, a representative of the UNCTAD Secretary-General stated that they could be viewed as an important step in dealing with a number of significant problems in international trade, if they were implemented in a positive and dynamic manner. However, in the context of their objectives, the results seemed modest and wanting in many respects. Many proposals by the developing countries for differential and more favourable treatment had not been fully met. Moreover, the tariff reductions resulting from the negotiations would erode the preferential margins which those countries enjoyed on many of their exports, and the institutionalization of the concepts of conditionality and graduation could lead to discriminatory treatment of those countries.

During the Board's discussion, the spokesman for the Group of 77 referred to a number of issues left unresolved in the negotiations and stressed the need for solutions. He pointed in particular to the issue of revising the multilateral safeguards system, which defined circumstances under which countries could take emergency action of a non-discriminatory character to restrict imports of particular products when they caused or threatened serious injury to domestic producers.

In the view of Group D (centrally planned economies), the trade negotiations had failed to stop the spread of protectionist measures in the developed market-economy countries. However, the Group D countries were still studying the codes worked out in the negotiations and attached great importance to implementing them in full compliance with the most-favoured-nation principle.

The EEC spokesman held that the successful conclusion of the negotiations had been of the utmost importance for the maintenance and improvement of an open trading system. The least developed countries had benefited substantially. The United States said that, contrary to the UNCTAD secretariat's analysis, the developing countries had derived substantial benefits which far outweighed any potential loss brought about by the narrowing of preferential margins.

On 25 March, the Board decided to complete the global evaluation of the negotiations at its next session. To aid in this task, it requested its committees to examine developments in international trade arising from the implementation of the results of the negotiations, particularly the impact on developing countries. In addition, the

<sup>14</sup> Ibid, p. 588.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid, p. 1328.

Board requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General and the United Nations Development Programme to continue assisting the developing countries in the consultations and negotiations on the unresolved issues, and also asked the UNCTAD Secretary-General to follow closely the work of GATT in the post-negotiation framework.

The Committee on Manufactures adopted some agreed conclusions concerning the negotiations on 25 July. Confirming the importance of the most-favoured-nation principle, the Committee urged countries to work towards the goal of maximum participation in the resulting codes and agreements, and stressed the importance of maximum transparency in the working of the bodies that would implement them. It further urged countries to give priority to areas identified in the GATT work programme, particularly those of interest to developing countries. It emphasized trade liberalization and special at-

tention to the problems of the least developed countries.

The Committee agreed that negotiations on the safeguards issue should be intensified as a matter of urgency, with a view to providing greater uniformity and certainty. It recognized the importance of improving individual schemes under the generalized system of preferences, taking due account of the interests of preference-receiving developing countries. The Committee agreed to examine developments in international trade arising from the implementation of the results of the negotiations, in particular the impact on the trade of developing countries and the need to further their interest.

Following further consideration of this subject, the Trade and Development Board noted on 27 September that it had not been able to reach agreement, one of the factors being a lack of time. It decided to deal with the matter further at its March 1981 session.

#### Documentary references and text of resolution

##### Commodities

###### COMMON FUND FOR COMMODITIES

TD/IPC/CF/CONF/20. Report of Interim Committee on United Nations Negotiating Conference on Common Fund on its 1st (3-14 September), 2nd (22 October- 2 November) and 3rd (3-14 December 1979) sessions: and on its 4th (18 February- 5 March) and 5th (8-19 April 1980) sessions Geneva.

TD/IPC/CF/CONF/24. Agreement Establishing Common Fund for Commodities, adopted on 27 June 1980 by United Nations Negotiating Conference on Common Fund. (Chapter II: Objectives and functions.)

TD/IPC/CF/CONF/26. Report of United Nations Negotiating Conference on Common Fund under Integrated Programme for Commodities on its 4th session, Geneva, 5-27 June. (Annex I: Resolution 2(IV) of 27 June, establishing preparatory Commission for bringing Common Fund into operation.)

CF/PC/1. Report by Chairman of Preparatory Commission for Common Fund for Commodities on its 1st session, Geneva, 20-24 October.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meeting 29.

A/35/7/Add.3. UNCTAD: Interim arrangements for International Natural Rubber Council; Preparatory work for bringing Common Fund into operation. Report of ACABQ, paras. 6-12.

A/C.5/35/19. Note by Secretary-General.

A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee (on programme budget for biennium 1980-1981). Chapter III .7.

###### COMMODITY COMMITTEES

TD/B/834. Report of Committee on Commodities on its 9th session, Geneva, 29 September- 7 October.

TD/B/IPC/AC/35. Report of Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for Integrated Programme for Commodities on its 10th session, Geneva, 29 September- 3 October.

###### COMMODITY AGREEMENTS AND NEGOTIATIONS

###### Cocoa

TD/B/IPC/COCOA/2. Summary of proceedings of Meeting on Cocoa, Geneva, 28 July-1 August.

TD/COCOA.6/6. Resolution adopted on 19 November by United Nations Cocoa Conference, 1980 (Geneva, 27 October- 19 November).

TD/COCOA.6/7. International Cocoa Agreement, 1980. Done at Geneva on 19 November. (Chapter I: Objectives.)

###### Rubber

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meeting 29.

A/35/7/Add.3. UNCTAD: Interim arrangements for International Natural Rubber Council; Preparatory work for bringing Common Fund into operation. Report of ACABQ, paras. 2-5.

A/C.5/35/22. Note by Secretary-General.

A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee (on programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter III .7.

###### Tin

TD/TIN.6/7, TD/TIN.6/9. Resolutions adopted on 14 May and 18 December by United Nations Tin Conference, 1980, 14 April- 4 May (1st part) and 1-18 December (2nd part), Geneva.

###### OTHER MEETINGS ON INDIVIDUAL COMMODITIES

A/35/15, Vols. I and II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD. Vol. I (11th special session, 14 and 20 March; and 20th session, 17-28 March, Geneva). Part Two: Chapters III C, K and V A (paras. 97 and 281: decisions of 25 March); Vol. II (21st session, 15-27 September, Geneva). Chapter III H.

TD/B/C.1/211. Report of Committee on Tungsten on its 12th session, Geneva, 25-29 February.

TD/B/IPC/BANANAS/7. Report of Preparatory Meeting on Bananas, Geneva, 21-25 April.

TD/B/IPC/COPPER/19. Report of 7th Preparatory Meeting on Copper, Geneva, 24-28 September 1979 (1st part) and 18-22 February 1980 (2nd part).

TD/B/IPC/COTTON/17. Report of 5th Preparatory Meeting on Cotton, Geneva, 24-28 March.

TD/B/IPC/HARD FIBRES/18. Report of 4th Preparatory Meeting on Hard Fibres, Geneva, 25 February- 6 March.

- TD/B/IPC/JUTE/28. Report of Pre-Negotiating Meeting on Jute and Jute Products, Geneva, 28 April -9 May.
- TD/B/IPC/MANGANESE/8. Report of 2nd Preparatory Meeting on Manganese, Geneva, 27-31 October.
- TD/B/IPC/MEAT/8. Report of 2nd Preparatory Meeting on Meat, Geneva, 19-23 May.
- TD/B/IPC/OILS/13. Report of Panel of Experts on Vegetable Oils and Oilseeds, Geneva, 11-15 August.
- TD/B/IPC/TIMBER/32. Report of 5th Preparatory Meeting on Tropical Timber, Geneva, 7-18 July (2nd part).

## Manufactures

### COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES

- A/35/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (21st session, 15-27 September, Geneva). Chapter VI A.
- TD/B/822. Report of Committee on Manufactures on its 9th session, Geneva, 14-25 July. (Para. 96: Agreed conclusions.)

### GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES

- A/35/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (21st session, 15-27 September, Geneva). Chapter VI A 2.
- TD/B/802. Report of Special Committee on Preferences on its 9th session, Geneva, 27 May -4 June. (Annex I: Resolution (60(IX)) adopted by Special Committee.)

### RESTRICTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES

- TD/RBP/CONF/10. Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for Control of Restrictive Business Practices, as approved by United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices on 22 April for transmittal to General Assembly (A/C.2/35/6, Annex).

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 22,24-33,41,45.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 43.  
Plenary meetings 83,84.

- A/35/15, Vol. I. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (11th special session, 14 and 20 March; and 20th session, 17-26 March, Geneva). Part-I Two: Chapter III B (para. 94: decision of 25 March).
- A/35/702. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution VII recommended by Second Committee in A/35/592/Add.2 and Corr.1. Report of Fifth Committee.
- A/C.2/35/6. Decision 34/447 on restrictive business practices. Note by Secretariat. (Annex: Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for Control of Restrictive Business Practices, as approved by United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices on 22 April for transmittal to General Assembly (TD/RBP/CONF/10).)
- A/C.2/35/L.70. Venezuela (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.
- A/C.2/35/L.75. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution introduced by Venezuela, A/C.2/35/L.70, approved without vote by Second Committee on 20 November, meeting 45.
- A/C.2/35/L.96. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution introduced by Venezuela, A/C.2/35/L.70. Statement by Secretary-General.
- A/C.2/35/70. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution introduced by Second Committee Vice-Chairman, A/C.2/35/L.75. Statement by Secretary-General.
- A/35/592/Add.2 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee (part III) (on development and International economic co-operation). draft resolution VII.

Resolution 35/63. as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.2 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 83.

The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling that the United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices, convened by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/153 of 20 December 1978, held its first session from 19 November to 8 December 1979 and, in accordance with Assembly decision 34/447 of 19 December 1979, held a second session from 8 to 22 April, 1980.

Noting with satisfaction that the Conference approved the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the control of Restrictive Business Practices and transmitted it to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, having taken all the necessary decisions for its adoption as a resolution,

Noting that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, by its resolution 103(V) of 30 May 1979, requested the United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices to make recommendations through the General Assembly to the Trade and Development Board with regard to the institutional aspects of future work on restrictive business practices within the framework of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, bearing in mind the work done in this field elsewhere in the United Nations,

1. Adopts the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices, approved by the United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices;

2. Decides to convene, in 1985, under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, a United Nations conference to review all aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices;

3. Takes note of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices regarding international institutional machinery, contained in section G of the Set of Principles and Rules, and requests the Trade and Development Board, at its twenty-second session, to establish an intergovernmental group of experts on restrictive business practices, operating within the framework of a committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to perform the functions designated in that section;

4. Decides a/so that the necessary resources should be made available to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to carry out the tasks embodied in the Set of Principles and Rules.

### PROTECTIONISM

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 22-33,39,46.  
Plenary meeting 83.

- A/35/15, Vols. I and II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD. Vol. I (11th special session, 14 and 20 March; and 20th session, 17-26 March, Geneva). Part Two: Chapter III I and Annex I (decision 217(XX)); Vol. II (21st session, 15-27 September, Geneva). Chapter III D and F (paras. 200 and 236: decisions of 27 September).
- A/C.2/35/L.50. Venezuela (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.
- A/C.2/35/L.123. Draft decision submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution introduced by Venezuela, A/C.2/35/L.50, approved without vote by Second Committee on 20 November, meeting 46.

A/35/592/Add.2 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee (part III) (on development and international co-operation). draft decision.

Decision 35/418, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.2 and Corr.1. adopted without vote by Assembly.

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 5 December 1980, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, decided to transmit to its thirty-sixth session, for consideration with a view to taking substantive action, the following draft resolution:

#### "Protectionism and structural adjustment

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and International economic co-operation, 31/163 of 21 September 1976 and 33/198 of 29 January 1979,

'Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, particularly resolution 96(IV) of 31 May 1976, entitled 'A set of interrelated and mutually supporting measures for expansion and diversification of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures of developing countries,'

"Recalling also resolution 131(V), adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on 3 June 1979, entitled 'Protectionism and structural adjustment,'

"Recognizing that international trade should play an essential role in economic growth and development, particularly that of developing countries, and that the expansion of international trade on an equitable basis should be beneficial to all countries,

"Noting with concern the increase in many developed countries of subsidies to inefficient and internationally less competitive lines of production which are of particular export interest to developing countries,

"Noting also that increasing domestic subsidies to agricultural productions in developed countries, a matter which is not sufficiently negotiated in the multilateral trade negotiations, disrupts international trade and seriously affects production in and export from developing countries,

"Recognizing also that a healthy world economy would require, inter alia, the establishment of long-term industrial structural adjustment policies and measures to facilitate a greater transfer of industrial capacities from developed to developing countries, in order to attain an equitable and effective international division of labour, as well as the promotion of a substantial increase in the share of developing countries in world industrial production and exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures, in the light of the targets set out in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation,

"Noting the deep concern of all countries about intensified protectionist pressures and that of the developing countries in particular about the serious consequences which the increase in recent years of protectionist measures in developed countries may have for them by affecting their exports, particularly in sectors in which the comparative advantage has shifted in their favour and opened up important perspectives for growth in their economies,

"Recognizing further that the current economic problems of developed countries cannot be solved by concealed or open protectionism and that trade-restrictive measures could touch off chain reactions involving a widening series of actions by an increasing number of countries,

"Noting with deep concern that such measures, by delaying the process of necessary structural change in the developed

countries and consequently limiting the market access for agricultural, manufactured and semi-manufactured exports of developing countries, have adverse effects on the economies of developing countries,

"Realizing that increasing protectionist measures have, inter alia, aggravated inflation in the developed countries, which is, in turn, transferred to the developing countries,

"Emphasizing the importance of structural adjustment for the elimination of protectionism and for the promotion of greater international trade, taking into account the interests of developing countries and with a view to the early attainment of their development objectives,

"1. Urges developed countries to implement fully and to adhere strictly to the standstill provisions they have accepted by refraining from introducing new tariff and non-tariff barriers affecting the exports of developing countries and to reduce substantially tariff escalation so as to provide improved access to exports of manufactures, semi-manufactures and processed primary products from the developing countries;

"2. Calls upon developed countries to eliminate promptly their existing tariff and non-tariff barriers, particularly quantitative restrictions and other measures having an equivalent effect on the exports of developing countries;

"3. Agrees that structural adjustment should be a constant and global process which the international community, in particular the developed countries, should facilitate by conscious efforts aimed at ensuring accelerated and sustained overall growth of the developing countries, including the development and diversification of their economies and an effective international division of labour involving both interindustry and intra-industry specialization, enabling developing countries to secure an increase in their share of world trade, of processed goods and of manufacturing;

"4. Calls upon developed countries to implement long-term industrial structural adjustment policies with a view to facilitating the establishment of an equitable and effective international division of labour;

"5. Regrets that the Trade and Development Board, at its twenty-first session, was unable to make any headway in its follow-up action to section A, paragraph 2, of resolution 131(V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and to Board decision 217(XX) of 25 March 1980 on the issues of protectionism and structural adjustment, and urges all countries, in particular developed countries, to exercise the necessary political will to enable those resolutions to be implemented;

"6. Calls upon States members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to undertake sectoral reviews within the framework of the annual review referred to in resolution 131(VI) with a view to the effective and full implementation of section A, paragraph 3, of that resolution, and invites the Conference to formulate general recommendations on the basis of those reviews which national Governments would take into account in implementing section A, paragraph 3, of resolution 131(V);

"7. Requests the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to review continuously developments involving restrictions of trade affecting exports of developing countries with a view to examining and formulating appropriate recommendations, and to ensure that this comprehensive review also deals with the monitoring of the evolution of the industrial capacity in the developed countries in order to recommend the necessary measures that would avoid protectionist demands in those countries."

#### INDUSTRIAL COLLABORATION ARRANGEMENTS

A/35/15, Vol. I. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (11th special session, 14 and 20 March; and 20th session, 17-28 March, Geneva), Part Two: Chapter V Band Annex I (resolution 213(XX)).

TD/B/774. Report of Ad Hoc UNCTAD/UNIDO Group of Experts on Trade and Trade-related Aspects of Industrial Collaboration Arrangements, Geneva, 22-26 October 1979.

TD/B/822. Report of Committee on Manufactures on its 9th session, Geneva, 14-25 July, Chapter IV (para. 176: decision of 25 July).

#### Multilateral trade negotiations

A/35/15, Vols. I and II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD. Vol. I (11th special session, 14 and 20 March; and 20th session, 17-28 March, Geneva). Part Two: Chapter III J and Annex I (decision 214(XX)); Vol. II (21st session, 15-27 September, Geneva), Chapter III G and Annex I (decision (e)).

TD/B/822. Report of Committee on Manufactures on its 9th session, Geneva, 14-25 July, Chapter III (para. 158: Agreed conclusions).

#### OTHER DOCUMENT

Institutional Arrangements in Developing Countries for Industrial and Export Finance with a View to Expanding and Diversifying Their Exports of Manufactures and Semi-Manufactures. Report by the UNCTAD Secretariat. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.II.D.6.

## Invisibles, including shipping

The Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade and the Committee on Shipping met during 1980, and their reports were acted on by the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development [UNCTAD] in September.

The Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade held its ninth session at Geneva in two parts, from 3 to 11 July and from 29 September to 3 October. The first part was devoted to financial questions, including financial resources for development, export credits as a means of promoting exports from developing countries, and the requirements for an effective system of international financial co-operation (see p. 538). On these topics, the Committee adopted agreed conclusions calling for increased official development assistance and adopted resolutions requesting studies and recommendations by the UNCTAD secretariat on improved access to capital markets by developing countries, asking the UNCTAD Secretary-General to consult States and financial institutions on operational features of a proposed export credit guarantee facility, and agreeing to make a review of international financial co-operation, including financial flows, a major concern of its future work.

At the second part of its session, the Committee dealt with aspects of insurance. On 3 October, it adopted a resolution by which it agreed on the need for greater efforts to retain more insurance business in the national markets of developing countries. To this end, it urged those countries to intensify efforts to promote and consolidate their domestic insurance sectors, and recommended regional and interregional co-operation in the field of reinsurance. It requested the developed nations of East and West to help in this endeavour, requested the UNCTAD secretariat to render technical assistance and urged international development agencies to give adequate priority to insurance projects.

The UNCTAD secretariat was also asked to report on implementation of the Committee's past decisions on insurance questions, to con-

tinue work on loss prevention in fire and marine-cargo insurance, to explore schemes to support national crop insurance, and to study other insurance sectors, including ways of covering losses due to natural catastrophes. Finally, the Committee requested that the UNCTAD review of insurance events in developing countries be published annually rather than biennially.

The Committee on Shipping held its ninth session from 1 to 12 September at Geneva. It adopted five resolutions and three decisions concerning merchant fleet development, technical co-operation, flags of convenience, ports, shipping insurance, multimodal transport and the membership of the Working Group on International Shipping Legislation.

By its resolution on merchant fleet development, the Committee requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to convene a 13 -member group of experts on bulk cargoes, to study whether major importers and exporters were impeding the shipping lines of any developing countries from competing in the iron ore, phosphate rock and bauxite/alumina trades. On broader issues, it called on developed countries to give technical assistance in such fields as fleet development, ship and port management, chartering, and training of personnel. It recommended that international financial institutions consider setting aside adequate funds for the shipbuilding and ship repair industries of developing countries, and took note of those countries' wish that soft terms for such lending should include a repayment period of 15 years, with a two- to three-year moratorium at the start. It endorsed joint ventures between shipping lines of developing and developed countries, and decided to review regularly the subject of ship financing. Finally, it called for improved shipping statistics, including continued study of a uniform system.

By a separate resolution on technical co-operation, the Committee urged the United Nations Development Programme to allocate more funds for UNCTAD projects and requested the UNCTAD secretariat to establish an experimental inquiry service to help developing coun-

tries assess their assistance needs. It suggested that developing countries engage in technical co-operation to develop transport links among them.

It recommended that a special session of the Committee be held in 1981 on the topic of open-registry vessels, also known as flags of convenience. In preparation for this meeting, the UNCTAD secretariat was asked to study the socio-economic consequences of any phasing out of open registries, the accountability of shipowners under the open-registry system, the extent to which such vessels applied international safety and labour conventions, and fiscal advantages and disadvantages.

On this subject, the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group on the Economic Consequences of the Existence or Lack of a Genuine Link between Vessel and Flag of Registry held its second session at Geneva from 14 to 22 January 1980. Unable to reach agreement, the Group annexed to its report the two proposals that had been presented to it. The first, offered on behalf of the States members of the "Group of 77" developing countries, would have had the Ad Hoc Group conclude that open registries should be phased out within a reasonable period of time, with the aid of an international instrument to be worked out by the Committee. The second document, submitted on behalf of most of Group B (developed market-economy countries), expressed doubt that such phasing out would benefit developing countries in general and called for efforts to increase the competitiveness of developing country fleets.

With regard to ports, the Committee on Shipping recommended the establishment of an UNCTAD advisory service, coupled with continued

secretariat assistance to Governments and port authorities. It invited countries to make financial contributions for these activities. It also asked for a pilot study of the feasibility of setting up a port data bank and for preparation of a series of monographs on port management and operations. In a separate decision, it recommended that port congestion surcharges be imposed only after adequate notice and on the basis of an agreed formula.

In accordance with a decision by the Committee in September, its Working Group on International Shipping Legislation devoted its seventh session, held at Geneva from 1 to 19 December, to the subject of marine hull insurance, with the aim of drawing up a set of standard clauses as a non-mandatory international model for insurance contracts. In light of the progress made, the Group recommended that the work be completed at its 1981 session, at which it would also seek to prepare a similar set of standard clauses for cargo insurance.

The Committee decided that, as from the convening of the Working Group's 1980 session, the Group's membership would be the same as that of the Committee.

Finally, the Committee adopted a work programme on multimodal and container transport (see p. 1021), following the adoption in May of the United Nations Convention on International Multimodal Transport of Goods (see p. 1020).

On 27 September, the Trade and Development Board took note of the Committee's report and endorsed its resolutions on open-registry fleets, merchant fleet development and the membership of the Working Group on International Shipping Legislation, as well as its decision on multimodal transport.

#### Documentary references

A/35/15, Vols. I and II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD. Vol. I (11th special session, 14 and 20 March; and 20th session, 17-26 March, Geneva). Part Two: Chapters III G and V C (para. 291: decision of 25 March); Vol. II (21st session, 15-27 September, Geneva), Chapter VI B and C (paras. 421 and 424: decisions of 17 September).

TD/B/784. Report of Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group on Economic Consequences of Existence or Lack of

Genuine Link between Vessel and Flag of Registry on its 2nd session, Geneva, 14-22 January.

TD/B/821. Report of Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade on its 9th session, Geneva, 3-11 July (1st part).

TD/B/825. Report of Committee on Shipping on its 9th session, Geneva, 1-12 September.

TD/B/833. Report of Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade on its 9th session, Geneva, 29 September-3 October (2nd part).

## Transfer of technology

The Committee on Transfer of Technology of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) held its third session at Geneva from 17 to 28 November 1980, adopting seven resolutions and two decisions on the final day.

Expressing the need to formulate a strategy for the technological transformation of develop-

ing countries, the Committee requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to prepare a report on measures to implement the science and technology section of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (for details, see p. 676). It also asked for further information from Govern-

ments on implementation of past UNCTAD resolutions on strengthening the technological transformation of developing countries, so that it could review the matter at its next session.

The Committee requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to implement the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, approved by the 1979 United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development<sup>16</sup> (see p. 676), and endorsed an appeal for contributions to the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development (see p. 678.)

An appeal for additional funds for the UNCTAD Advisory Service on Transfer of Technology, a facility set up to provide technical and operational assistance to developing countries on request, was contained in another resolution (see p. 680).

The Committee decided that UNCTAD should pursue studies on certain specific aspects of technology transfer. Thus, it requested further studies on the role of small and medium-sized enterprises in the international transfer of technology, which was the subject of a paper submitted to it in 1980. It asked that a group of governmental experts be convened in 1982 to continue to

examine the economic, commercial and developmental aspects of industrial property (including patents and trade marks) in the transfer of technology to developing countries. In addition, it asked for completion of ongoing studies on environmental aspects of the transfer and development of technology, and for a report on the UNCTAD work programme for technology transfer.

With regard to development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology ("brain drain"), the Committee requested a comprehensive study from the UNCTAD Secretary-General on the feasibility of measuring human resource flows and proposed that an intergovernmental group of experts be set up to pursue the subject (for details, see p. 680).

The United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology continued work on drafting a code at its third session, held at Geneva from 21 April to 6 May (see p. 682). At the Conference's request, the General Assembly, by resolution 35/60 of 5 December (see p. 637), decided to convene a fourth session of the Conference in 1981.

<sup>16</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 636.

#### Documentary references

A/35/15, Vol. I. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (11th special session, 14 and 20 March; and 20th session, 17-26 March, Geneva). Part Two: Chapter III E and Annex I (decision 211 (XX)).  
TD/B/836. Report of Committee on Transfer of Technology on its 3rd session, Geneva, 17-28 November.

#### Other documents

Energy Supplies for Developing Countries: Issues in Transfer and Development of Technologies. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.11.D.3.

## Technical co-operation

Total project expenditures by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) on technical co-operation during 1980 amounted to some \$14.1 million (see table). Three fourths of the expenditures were for inter-country projects, affording greater opportunities to spread resources among a number of developing countries. Some 87.4 per cent of the total was financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

During 1980, the volume of UNCTAD technical assistance to the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries more than doubled in comparison with 1979, in response to the adoption that year of the Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries.<sup>17</sup> A number of such countries received help in preparing their country presentations for the 1981 United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.

The growing importance of the concept of col-

lective self-reliance among developing countries was reflected in a 26.5 per cent increase over 1979 for operational activities in support of economic co-operation among developing countries. These consisted of regional and inter-regional advisory services, support for economic integration schemes in developing countries and assistance to several commodity producers' associations.

The adoption by the General Assembly of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices (resolution 35/63 of 5 December; see p. 626) led to the formulation of project proposals with a view to providing developing countries with advisory services and training for the implementation of this new instrument.

Another development in 1980 was the launching of an UNCTAD Research and Training Pro-

<sup>17</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 568.

gramme, with financial support from UNDP and the Fund of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. This programme was designed to enhance the analytical framework of trade and development policies, to explore the implications of alternative remedial policies and to strengthen the negotiating capabilities of developing countries with regard to trade and development issues.

A sizable technical co-operation programme was also carried out by the International Trade

Centre, jointly financed by UNCTAD and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (for details, see p. 639). On 19 September the Trade and Development Board took note of the annual report of the Centre's Joint Advisory Group.

The UNCTAD secretariat's first annual report on the technical co-operation activities of UNCTAD was examined in March by the Board's Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget. The Working Party discussed the report but drew no conclusions.

### 1980 PROJECT EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

Amount f (in thousands of US dollars)

Sector	Regular programme	UNDP	Trust funds	Total	Percentage of total
Least developed countries		3,380	342	3,722	26.4
Economic co-operation among developing countries	273	3,199	-	3,472	24.6
Shipping		2,203	580	2,783	19.7
Manufactures	-	978	59	1,037	7.4
Technology	-	82	500	582	4.1
Trade policy	-	565	-	565	4.0
Trade with socialist countries of Eastern Europe	-	556	-	556	3.9
Commodities	-	456	-	456	3.2
Insurance	-	451	4	455	3.2
Money and finance	-	438	-	438	3.1
Trade facilitation	-	32	26	58	0.4
Total	273	12,340	1,511	14,124	100.0

### 1980 PROJECT EXPENDITURE BY REGION AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

(in thousands of US dollars; percentages in italics)

Region	Regular budget	UNDP	Funds in trust	Total
Africa	- -	4,713 38.2	315 20.8	5,028 35.6
The Americas	- -	2,979 24.1	263 17.4	3,242 23.0
Asia and the Pacific	- -	2,034 16.5	- -	2,034 14.4
Arab States	- -	130 1.1	- -	130 0.9
Interregional	273 100.0	2,484 20.1	933 61.8	3,690 26.1
Total	273 100.0	12,340 100.0	1,511 100.0	14,124 100.0

### Documentary references

A/35/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (21st session, 15-27 September, Geneva), Chapter VIIA.

TD/B/800. Report of Working Party on Medium-term Plan and Programme Budget on its 1st session, Geneva, 3-12 March, Chapter I.

## Organizational questions

### Rationalization of UNCTAD machinery

Proposals to improve the functioning of the intergovernmental bodies and secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) were presented and discussed during 1980 at meetings of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee on the Rationalization of UNCTAD's Machinery and at both regular sessions of the Trade and Development Board. The proposals were presented by the three main regional groups-the "Group of 77" developing countries, Group B (developed market econo-

mies) and Group D (centrally planned economies). Following efforts to reach a common position, the Board decided in September to deal further with the matter in 1981.

The initial work was done by the Ad Hoc Committee, established by UNCTAD in 1979 (resolution 114(V) of 3 June).<sup>18</sup> At the closing meeting of its first session, held from 5 to 9 November 1979 at Geneva, the Committee agreed to establish an intersessional Working Party to make

<sup>18</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 571.



conclusions and recommendations on a number of subjects which it identified as needing further consideration. These subjects were considered in four working groups set up by the Working Party. Their conveners reported to the Working Party at its closing meeting on 24 January 1980, and the reports, which were informal and committed no one, were transmitted to the Committee.

The Ad Hoc Committee held a second and final session at Geneva from 4 to 15 February, at which the regional groups stated their position or made proposals. These were annexed to the Committee's report to the Trade and Development Board.

The subject was further considered in an informal group open to all UNCTAD members, established on 18 March by the Board's Sessional Committee. The three regional groups each presented a draft resolution to this group, whose Chairman reported its conclusions to the Committee on 20 March. These were that, while the drafts contained a number of common ideas representing a convergence of views, the group had not had time to prepare a consolidated text. Accepting the group's recommendation that work should continue at the next session, the Board agreed on 25 March to remit the three draft resolutions to its September session and to establish a working group to prepare a final text.

The sessional Working Group in September conducted intensive negotiations on the basis of the three draft resolutions submitted by the regional groups and a further draft by the Working Group's Chairman. The Chairman's draft, annexed to the Board's annual report to the General Assembly, contained proposals on most of the issues dealt with in the proposals by the regional groups. They included provisions for a better organization of the sessions of UNCTAD and the Board, additional functions for the Board's Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget, a strengthening of the main committees, a review of the structure of subsidiary bodies, preference for intergovernmental expert groups over those whose members served in a personal capacity, a more rational calendar of meetings, improved information services to member States, more regularized intergovernmental consultations, strengthened UNCTAD research activities, and improved documentation, translation and interpretation services.

Although the Group was able to agree on a number of issues, it could not complete negotiations on a few points. Consequently, the Board, by a decision of 27 September, decided to deal further with the matter at its March 1981 session. By the same decision, it requested that the sup-

plementary conference services that had been provided to facilitate the work of UNCTAD meetings continue to be made available on a trial basis.

The Board also took note of suggestions made by the UNCTAD Secretary-General for an annual concentration of main committee meetings just before sessions of the Board, and invited him to elaborate their substantive and logistical implications in the light of consultations with Governments. In presenting these suggestions-initially to the Ad Hoc Committee and later to the Board- the Secretary-General said they were intended to meet the concern for greater co-ordination among the main committees through the exercise of stronger guidance by the Board.

At the close of the Board's discussion in September, the spokesman for Group B expressed doubts about the feasibility of the Secretary-General's suggestions and favoured an arrangement under which sessions of main committees dealing with related subjects would be held in a six-month period prior to a Board session. The other regional groups did not state a position on the suggestions.

#### Transfer of the Experts Servicing Unit

The Experts Servicing Unit was transferred from the Administrative and Financial Services of the United Nations Office at Geneva to the Administrative Service of UNCTAD on 15 September 1980. Reporting this action in a note to the General Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, the Secretary-General said he anticipated that the transfer would improve co-ordination between the recruitment and servicing of experts.

The Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's note on 17 December by adopting, without objection, section XVI of resolution 35/217. The Fifth Committee recommended this action on 15 December, also without objection, on an oral proposal of its Chairman.

#### UNCTAD medium-term plan

The draft medium-term plan outlining projected UNCTAD activities from 1980 through 1983 was examined by the Trade and Development Board's Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget at its first session, held at Geneva from 3 to 12 March 1980. The Working Party discussed each UNCTAD programme but drew no conclusions. The Board, after considering the Working Party's report, requested on 20 March that it be transmitted to the appropriate United Nations bodies, together with the comments of Board members.

The Working Party's report and revisions by the Secretariat to the original draft plan were

accordingly sent to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and to the General Assembly in connexion with its consideration of the United Nations medium-term plan for 1980-1983. By resolution 35/9 of 3 November, the Assembly endorsed the revisions accepted by the Working Party (see p. 1202).

At its second session, held at Geneva from 8 to 17 September, the Working Party studied the feasibility, as well as the procedural and methodological aspects, of programme evaluation in relation to the work of UNCTAD. It also considered principles and guidelines for future medium-term plans. Two sets of proposals on these topics were presented on behalf of States of Group B and the Group of 77, respectively, and these were annexed to the Working Party's report. The Board took note of that report on 27 September.

#### Report of the Trade and Development Board

Aspects of current UNCTAD work were dealt with by the General Assembly in resolution 35/60 of 5 December 1980, adopted by a recorded vote of 129 to 0, with 19 abstentions. The resolution was recommended by the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which approved it on 20 November by a recorded vote of 104 to 0, with 18 abstentions, 'on the basis of a text submitted by Venezuela on behalf of United Nations Member States belonging to the Group of 77. It was approved following consideration of the report of the Trade and Development Board, which was transmitted directly to the Assembly in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 1980/187, adopted, without vote, on 25 July on an oral proposal of the Council President.

By resolution 35/60, the Assembly urged Governments to adhere to the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities (see p. 621) and the International Natural Rubber Agreement, 1979 (see p. 623), and to consider becoming parties to the United Nations Convention on International Multimodal Transport of Goods (see p. 1021). It welcomed the Board's 27 September resolution on the debt and development problems of developing countries (see

p. 538), and reaffirmed the role of UNCTAD in contributing to efforts towards the evolution of the international monetary system (see p. 620). It decided to convene a fourth session in 1981 of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology (see p. 682).

At the request of Luxembourg (on behalf of the members of the European Economic Community (EEC)), the Committee voted separately on paragraph 5, pertaining to the international monetary system, adopting it by a recorded vote of 97 to 15, with 9 abstentions. The paragraph was adopted by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 123 to 15, with 9 abstentions. Luxembourg, speaking for the EEC members, explained the votes of most of them against this paragraph, as did France, Sweden and the United States; Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and Turkey explained their abstentions (for details, see p. 620).

Reservations on paragraph 3, concerning the Convention on Multimodal Transport, were voiced by France, Greece, Japan, the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom (for details, see p. 1021).

Also in connexion with the report of the Trade and Development Board, the General Assembly, by section IX of resolution 35/217, adopted without objection on 17 December, took note of the Secretary-General's report on revised budget estimates resulting from the Board's resolutions and decisions during 1980. According to this report, the cost of servicing additional meetings decided on by the Board for the 1980-1981 biennium was estimated at \$808,400. The Fifth Committee had approved, without vote on 5 December, the text of section IX, as orally proposed by its Chairman.

When the Secretary-General's report was examined by the Fifth Committee, Belgium proposed, on behalf of EEC members, that meetings of governmental experts on economic co-operation among developing countries, proposed by the Board for 1980 (see p. 562), should not be financed from the United Nations budget. This proposal was rejected on 5 December by a recorded vote of 30 in favour to 63 against, with 1 abstention.

#### Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

##### Rationalization of UNCTAD machinery

A/35/15, Vols. I and II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD. Vol. I (11th special session, 14 and 20 March; and 20th session, 17-26 March, Geneva). Part Two: Chapters III F and V D and Annex I (decision 210(XX)); Vol. II (21st session, 15-27 September, Geneva). Chapters III C and IX and Annex I (decision 221 (XXI)).

TD/B/786. Final report of Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee on Rationalization of UNCTAD's Machinery. Note by UNCTAD secretariat (transmitting reports of Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee on its 1st session, Geneva, 5-9

November 1979 (TD/B/AC.30/R.1) and its 2nd session. Geneva, 4-15 February 1980 (TD/B/AC.30/4)).

##### Transfer of the Experts Servicing Unit

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meeting 59.  
Plenary meeting 99.

A/C.5/35/51. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee (on programme budget

for biennium 1980-1981). Chapter III.26 and Chapter IV: draft resolution I (section XVI, as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved without objection by Committee on 15 December, meeting 59).

Resolution 35/217, section XVI, by which the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the transfer of the Experts Servicing Unit from the United Nations Office at Geneva to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/780, adopted without objection by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to sections I-XV and XVII-XXI of Assembly resolution 35/217.]

#### UNCTAD medium-term plan

A/35/15, Vols. I and II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD. Vol. I (11th special session, 14 and 20 March; and 20th session, 17-26 March, Geneva), Part Two: Chapter VI and Annex I (decision (e)); Vol. II (21st session, 15-27 September, Geneva), Chapter VI E (para. 455: decision of 27 September).

TD/B/800. Report of Working Party on Medium-Term Plan and Programme Budget on its 1st session, Geneva, 3-12 March, Chapter II.

TD/E/826. Report of Working Party on Medium-Term Plan and Programme Budget on its 2nd session, Geneva, 8-17 September.

#### Report of the Trade and Development Board

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Plenary meeting 45.

E/1980/L.58. Organization of work of resumed 2nd regular session of 1980 of Economic and Social Council. Note by Secretariat, para. 3 (a): Recommendation.

Decision 1980/187 (para. (b) (i)), as orally proposed by Council President on recommendation of Secretariat, E/1980/L.58, adopted (paras. (a) and (b) (i)-(iv) as a whole) without vote by Council.

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 25 July 1980, the Council:

(a) Expressed its agreement with the suggestion contained in the note by the Secretariat on the organization of the work of the resumed second regular session of 1980 of the Council;

(b) Decided to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit directly to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session:

- (i) The report of the Trade and Development Board;
- (ii) The report of the Human Rights Committee on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
- (iii) The report of the Council of the United Nations University;
- (iv) The report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its first and second sessions.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 41, 46.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 44.  
Plenary meeting 83.

A/35/15, Vols. I and II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD. Vol. I (11th special session, 14 and 20 March; and 20th session, 17-26 March, Geneva); Vol. II (21st session, Geneva, 15-27 September).

A/35/702. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution IV recommended by Second Committee in A/35/592/Add.2 and Corr.1. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.2/35/L.53 and Rev.1. Venezuela (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution and revision, approved by Second Committee on 20 November, meeting 46, by recorded vote of 104 to 0, with 18 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

A/C.2/35/L.122, A/C.5/35/71. Administrative and financial implications of revised draft resolution introduced by Venezuela, A/C.2/35/L.53/Rev.1. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/35/592/Add.2 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee (part III) (on development and international economic cooperation). draft resolution IV.

Resolution 35/60, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.2 and Corr.1, adopted by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 83, by recorded vote of 129 to 0, with 19 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic Of

Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

1. Takes note of the reports of the Trade and Development Board on its eleventh special session and twentieth session and on its twenty-first session;

2. Notes with satisfaction the adoption, on 27 June 1980, of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities and the pledges already announced for voluntary contributions to its second account, and urges all Governments to complete expeditiously the procedures required for its signature, ratification, acceptance or approval, so that it may enter into force as early as possible;

3. Also notes with satisfaction the adoption, on 24 May 1980, of the United Nations Convention on International Multimodal Transport of Goods and urges all Governments to consider signing the Convention and taking the necessary steps to become contracting parties to it as expeditiously as possible;

4. Welcomes resolution 222(XXI) of 27 September 1980 of the Trade and Development Board on the debt and development problems of developing countries and urges all developed donor countries which have not done so to take the necessary steps to implement fully and immediately section A of Board resolution 165(S-IX) of 11 March 1978, taking into account paragraph 5 thereof;

5. Takes note of the report of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental High-Level Group of Experts on the Evolution of the International Monetary System, which met at Geneva from 28 July to 5 August 1980, reaffirms the role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in contributing to the efforts towards the evolution of the international monetary system, particularly regarding the interaction between that system and world trade and development, and urges those countries that did not participate in the work of the Group of Experts to do so in the future;

6. Notes with concern that the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology did not complete its task at its third session, as called for by the General Assembly in resolution 34/195 of 19 December 1979, decides to convene a fourth session of the Conference from 23 March to 10 April 1981 and reiterates

its call for the necessary political will and flexibility on the part of all Governments in order to reach agreement on the outstanding issues and to take all decisions necessary for the adoption of the international code of conduct on the transfer of technology, bearing in mind the interests and concerns of the developing countries;

7. Notes with satisfaction the adoption of the International Natural Rubber Agreement, 1979, and urges Governments that have signed it but have not yet completed the procedures required for ratification, acceptance or approval of the Agreement to do so as soon as possible, and Governments that have not yet signed the Agreement but wish to accede to it to do so without delay after its provisional entry into force, so that the Agreement may enter into force definitively at an early date.

General Assembly- 35th session

Fifth Committee, meetings 44, 47.

Plenary meeting 99.

A/C.5/35/46. Trade and development: Revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by Trade and Development Board at its 20th and 21st sessions, Geneva. Report by Secretary-General.

A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee (on programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter III.15 and Chapter IV: draft resolution I (section IX. as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 5 December, meeting 47).

Resolution 35/217, section IX, by which the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Trade and Development Board at its twentieth and twenty-first sessions, held at Geneva from 17 to 26 March and from 15 to 27 September 1980, adopted without objection by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to sections I-VIII and X-XXI of Assembly resolution 35/217.]

#### Other documents

Rules of Procedure of the Trade and Development Board (TD/B/13/Rev.3). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.II.D.7.

Trade and Development: An UNCTAD Review. No. 2. Autumn 1980. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.II.D.8.

Handbook of international Trade and Development Statistics, Supplement 1980. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.80.II.D.10 and corrigendum.

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1980, Chapter XI.

## International Trade Centre

### Activities in 1980

During 1980, the International Trade Centre (ITC) at Geneva, under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), continued to expand its technical co-operation activities, serving as the focal point for United Nations assistance to developing countries in the formulation and implementation of trade promotion programmes.

The total ITC assistance programme in 1980 amounted to \$14.83 million, an 8.5 per cent increase over the 1979 programme. Almost 72 per

cent (\$10.66 million) was financed by trust fund contributions; the remainder (\$4.17 million) was financed by the United Nations Development Programme. These figures excluded support costs accruing to ITC, which were applied to headquarters-based activities not included in the regular budget. Approximately 33 per cent of this programme was used for export-market development of selected products; 29 per cent for establishing and strengthening national trade promotion institutions and services; 28 per cent for training government officials, businessmen and instructors in trade promotion and export marketing; 5 per cent for multinational product-

promotion; 3 per cent for import operations and techniques; 2 per cent for a special programme for least developed countries; and the remainder for special programmes of technical co-operation with chambers of commerce and for export-oriented rural development. Activities for the least developed countries, including the special programme and other trade promotion activities, accounted for 20.3 per cent of ITC's total programme.

The programme expanded in value in all regions except Africa, where a decrease of \$240,000 was largely due to unexpected changes in the organization and staffing of co-operating government bodies and the need for longer-than-expected preparation and programming periods for several projects. Asia and the Pacific maintained the largest share of the programme (39 per cent), followed by Africa (18.5 per cent), Latin America (12.9 per cent), and Europe; the Mediterranean and the Middle East (7.7 per cent); the remaining 21.9 per cent went to interregional projects.

Integrated assistance projects, mainly national in scope, accounted for 51.2 per cent of the total programme. They sought to provide a balanced mix of assistance for institution building, trade promotion strategy formulation, market information, training, and marketing and import techniques, with particular attention to the needs of the least developed countries. The Centre carried out 36 integrated assistance projects, 33 in individual countries and three for regional groupings. In addition, nearly all developing countries received ITC assistance through regional, interregional and global projects, provided mainly through 583 technical co-operation experts, a decrease of 25 from 1979.

The technical assistance management of ITC's programme was exercised by its Division of Technical Co-operation, through the support and direction of experts working in the four developing regions, and by its Division of Interregional Programmes, which was responsible for global programmes such as training, import operations and techniques, co-operation with national chambers of commerce, assistance to the least developed countries and export-oriented rural development. The Technical Division continued to give assistance in identifying products offering favourable export prospects, undertaking research on export markets and helping formulate market development plans. This assistance was provided through various types of market surveys and marketing publications, advisory missions of market development officers and functional advisers, and the dissemination of trade information and statistical data.

Market research surveys were undertaken during the year on several agro-based products and manufactures, and monographs on trade

channels were prepared for a series of products in individual markets. All ITC publications, including its quarterly magazine, *International Trade FORUM*, were available free of charge to exporters and trade officials in developing countries. In addition, ITC continued to carry out market research for individual countries, either as part of integrated country projects or as special projects, and to answer inquiries for trade information. It also undertook an analysis of trade between developing countries and disseminated the results.

The Centre continued to be active in the multi-lateral trade promotion of primary commodities, co-operating with interested developing countries and international organizations working in this field. In co-operation with UNCTAD, ITC helped formulate market development programmes within the context of UNCTAD's Integrated Programme for Commodities. It also worked with commodity groups of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and with regional and international commodity bodies concerning market development activities. Three intercountry projects on sisal and henequen, coir and tea were implemented by ITC.

In 1980, 2,787 participants from developing countries took part in ITC's training activities, including seminars, workshops, courses and study missions. A major portion of these activities were held in developing countries on a regional, subregional and individual country basis. The training programme focused on helping developing countries establish their own framework for training in export marketing and trade promotion through an assessment of long-term needs and the development of national programmes. Local training resources were strengthened through instructors' workshops and through the issuance of ITC training packs.

The Joint Advisory Group on ITC reported on its 3 to 7 March session to the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board, which took note of the report on 19 September in connexion with its discussion of export promotion. The Group had reviewed ITC's 1979 technical co-operation programme, its relations with United Nations organizations and other bodies, manpower development for trade promotion, the evolution of ITC and its work programme during 1968-1979, and its future role within the United Nations system.

#### Secretariat

In 1980, ITC headquarters staff consisted of 85 Professional and 122 General Service employees, including those financed from the regular budget and extrabudgetary resources and by developed countries, and excluding project-financed staff. The Centre's regular budget of \$8.82 million, covering headquarters operations, was contributed in equal portions by UNCTAD and GATT.

## Documentary references

international Trade FORUM. Vol. XV/, Nos. 1-4 (quarterly).  
ITC/AG(XIII)/68. Report of Joint Advisory Group on ITC UNCTAD/GATT on Its 13th session, Geneva, 3-7 March. (Chapter I, para. 2: Documents before Joint Advisory Group; Annex I: Report of Technical Committee on its 9th session, Geneva, 14-18 January.)

ITC/AG(XIV)/70 and Corr.1,2. Annual report of ITC UNCTAD/GATT for 1980.  
A/35/5, Vol. III. United Nations. Financial report and audited financial statements for biennium ended 31 December 1979 and report of Board of Auditors: International Trade Centre.

## Chapter VI

## Industrial development

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) continued in 1980 to assist developing countries to accelerate their industrial advancement. The value of UNIDO's technical assistance to these countries amounted to \$76.3 million in 1980, barely keeping up with the 1979 performance figure of \$70.5 million because of inflation.

The year began with the Third General Conference of UNIDO at New Delhi, India, from 21 January to 9 February, when new measures for world industrial co-operation were considered. The Conference adopted a New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialization of Developing Countries and International Co-operation for their Industrial Development which sought to advance the third world towards the targets set by the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation adopted at UNIDO's Second General Conference in 1975—a 25 per cent share of world industrial production for developing countries by the year 2000. On the Conference's recommendation, the General Assembly proclaimed the 1980s as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. The 1980 activities of UNIDO focused on implementation of the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action and related

mainly to industrial and energy-related technology, industrial production, development of human resources, special measures for the least developed countries, the flow of financial resources, and regional and global industrial co-operation.

The year witnessed an expansion in the system of consultations, which provided a forum for Governments, labour and industry to discuss industrial sectors and problems as well as their implications for the international community and were designed to help bring about a re-deployment of certain productive capacities. There was also an expansion in UNIDO's investment promotion services, whose tasks included promoting the flow of external financial resources and technology to the developing countries; during 1980 three new services, in Paris, Tokyo and Vienna, were added to the four already operating (Brussels, Cologne, New York and Zurich).

The Constitution of UNIDO on its establishment as a United Nations specialized agency, adopted in April 1979, remained open for signature in 1980 at United Nations Headquarters, New York. By the end of the year, 98 States had signed the Constitution and 28, of the 80 necessary for its entry into force, had ratified it.

## Activities in 1980

## Technical assistance

Technical assistance expenditures by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in 1980, including administrative and research expenditures under the United Nations regular budget, totalled \$123.3 million (see table on following page).

Field activities involved a total of 1,330 projects, including 93 valued at more than \$1 million. New technical assistance programmes dealt mainly with projects in energy and technology

and with special measures for the least developed countries. In the energy sector, they covered bio-fuels technology, coal conversion, solar energy, refinery operations, utilization of flared and natural gas, and mini-hydroelectric power generation.

Of total resources expended on projects, 47.4 per cent was spent on project personnel, 35.9 per cent on subcontracts and equipment, and 14.8 per cent on fellowships and training; the remainder covered miscellaneous expenses. A break-

1980 TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION EXPENDITURES  
BY SOURCE OF FUNDS  
fin millions of US dollars)

Source	Amount
Technical co-operation programmes	
United Nations regular programme of technical assistance	3.5
UNDP/indicative planning figure and cash counterpart	52.0
UNDP/Special Industrial Services (SIS)	3.9
UNDP/Programme Reserve and Special Measures	1.3
SIS Trust Fund	0.1
Trust funds	4.1
United Nations Industrial Development Fund	10.6
Non-UNIDO funds	0.8
Total of technical co-operation programmes	76.3
Administration and research	
Regular budget	36.6
Overhead	10.4
Total expenditure	123.3

down of technical assistance by region showed that Africa received 26.1 per cent of total resources, the Americas and Arab States 12.8 per cent each, Asia and the Pacific 30.5 per cent, Europe 7.6 per cent, and interregional and global operations 10.2 per cent.

In Africa, where the value of technical assistance delivered was 22.1 per cent higher than in 1979, nearly \$20 million was provided in 1980 to meet Government requests for assistance to strengthen institutional, technological and human resources capabilities, and to promote industries using local raw materials. Countries in the region were assisted in industrial planning, feasibility studies, industrial management, energy programmes, investment and technology transfer.

Help to the least developed countries, 20 of which were in Africa, focused on the development of small and medium-sized industries, particularly agro-based foundries, building materials, feasibility studies, preparation of industrial project profiles and training. In drought-affected areas, the emphasis was on the design and manufacture of water-lifting devices and agricultural implements adapted to the land, and on energy programmes.

At the regional and subregional levels, assistance was provided mainly for identifying possibilities for multinational investment and in formulating multinational industrial co-operation projects. The Organization of African Unity was assisted in preparing its first economic summit meeting in April and a document on the stages of integration of African economies.

In the Americas, there was a decrease of 4.9 per cent in the total value of projects executed during the year. Energy continued to be the dominant subject of technical assistance requests, as was development of the metallurgical

sector. Requests for engineering advisory services increased and, in sectoral planning, help was provided for strengthening the capacity for manufacturing capital goods. At the regional level, assistance continued to be provided in standardization, quality control, technology transfer, investment promotion, energy and computer-aided manufacturing projects.

In the Arab States, where expenditure decreased by 1 per cent, most of the assistance provided was for institutional infrastructure and chemical industries. Another important field was industrial information. The organization continued to act as a servicing organization, providing technical assistance against payment. Trust funds and cost-sharing arrangements financed 39 per cent of all UNIDO projects in these countries.

The largest share of technical assistance again went to Asia and the Pacific, with total delivery amounting to \$23.2 million, an increase of 16.9 per cent over 1979. Help was provided for projects ranging from chemical and engineering industries to reorganizing rural industrial structures, with particular attention paid to needs of the least developed countries.

In Europe, where a decrease of 14.7 per cent in technical assistance delivery was registered, the focus was on the engineering and chemical industries. Aid was provided to some countries for the development of low-cost building materials based on industrial and agricultural wastes. Other project areas included shipbuilding, pulp and paper, energy, and electronics and telecommunications.

Important features of the year were development projects in China and the inauguration at Andhra Pradesh, India, of a sponge iron demonstration plant, the largest project to date in which UNIDO had been involved.

During the year, 143 expert group meetings, symposia, seminars, courses and other meetings were convened by UNIDO. It serviced 50 other United Nations meetings held at the Vienna International Centre.

The following tables show the number of experts received and provided, fellowships awarded, and cost of assistance provided, by country or territory, as well as UNIDO expenditures for direct technical co-operation projects and support activities. The United Nations Development Programme provided 75.1 per cent of the finance for field activities in 1980, mainly for experts, fellowships, contractual services and equipment. The rest, which came from the United Nations Industrial Development Fund and other sources, was used to finance, among other things, special measures for the least developed countries and training programmes.

## COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES AIDED BY UNIDO IN 1980

Country or territory	No. of experts received	No. of experts provided	Fellowships awarded (in US dollars)	Cost of assistance provided (in US dollars)	Country or territory	No. of experts received	No. of experts provided	Fellowships awarded	Cost of assistance provided (in US dollars)
Afghanistan	3	-	2	8,600	Mongolia	4	-	-	165,900
Albania	-	-	14	36,300	Monteerrat	-	-	2	4,108
Algeria	11	-	12	372,200	Morocco	15	-	3	419,200
Angola	10	-	-	565,200	Mozambique	1	-	-	34,600
Antigua	-	-	-	12,200	Namibia	-	-	2	6,200
Argentina	19	14	36	987,400	Nepal	9	-	4	263,400
Bahrain	1	-	1	35,100	Netherlands Antilles	1	-	-	66,300
Bangladesh	33	-	51	3,369,600	Nicaragua	7	-	-	139,000
Barbados	2	1	-	159,200	Niger	8	-	8	606,300
Bellze	-	-	2	2,351	Nigeria	17	-	12	1,162,400
Benin	12	-	2	427,100	Niue	-	-	2	7,147
Bhutan	1	-	19	216,700	Oman	4	-	-	154,500
Bolivia	1	-	-	184,200	Pakistan	15	7	8	1,303,100
Botswana	3	-	2	262,400	Panama	3	-	-	30,700
Brazil	15	7	5	438,300	Papua New Guinea	10	-	1	305,000
Bulgaria	5	1	61	739,200	Paraguay	2	-	-	22,900
Burma	4	-	4	1,556,100	Peru	17	5	11	794,700
Burundi	10	-	-	584,200	Philippines	14	11	12	824,600
Cape Verde	2	-	1	36,000	Poland	7	90	24	731,100
Central African Republic	2	-	1	151,800	Portugal	11	1	9	228,700
Chad	-	-	-	5,300	Qatar	5	-	-	112,000
Chile	2	7	3	79,800	Republic of Korea	13	5	5	1,203,600
China	29	4	64	1,606,000	Romania	4	9	42	411,900
Colombia	5	3	4	138,200	Rwanda	6	-	1	1,829,100
Comoros	4	-	-	93,600	St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilia	2	-	5	129,300
Congo	9	-	2	64,000	Saint Lucia	-	-	1	2,873
Cook Islands	-	-	2	600	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	-	-	39,800
Costa Rica	13	-	-	306,900	Samoa	4	-	2	60,100
Cuba	10	1	15	434,100	Sao Tome and Principe	1	-	-	25,100
Cyprus	5	-	51	347,500	Saudi Arabia	5	-	-	363,400
Czechoslovakia	2	7	-	702,400	Senegal	7	2	1	481,400
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	-	-	-	16,300	Seychelles	2	-	-	23,900
Democratic Yemen	8	-	1	663,700	Sierra Leone	7	-	-	245,200
Djibouti	1	-	-	32,300	Singapore	1	-	1	5,400
Dominica	-	-	1	30,000	Somalia	11	-	3	372,900
Dominican Republic	5	-	2	195,300	Sri Lanka	15	13	5	1,172,000
Ecuador	15	-	5	539,600	Sudan	10	-	4	405,300
Egypt	39	18	53	2,011,000	Suriname	1	-	-	21,600
El Salvador	3	1	29	171,600	Swaziland	1	-	2	80,700
Ethiopia	2	-	1	1,432,300	Syrian Arab Republic	13	1	3	329,000
Fiji	9	-	-	277,700	Thailand	9	-	13	456,300
Gabon	2	-	-	106,800	Togo	11	-	2	274,500
Gambia	3	-	1	22,900	Trinidad and Tobago	6	-	3	573,500
Ghana	3	1	2	72,100	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	7	-	-	88,200
Greece	6	2	1	81,300	Tunisia	8	1	7	558,700
Grenada	-	-	1	2,873	Turkey	55	2	47	1,667,200
Guatemala	6	1	-	271,100	Uganda	1	-	3	80,600
Guinea	11	-	11	1,417,500	United Arab Emirates	1	-	-	88,600
Guyana	2	-	-	33,400	United Republic of Cameroon	4	-	3	179,600
Haiti	10	1	2	561,000	United Republic of Tanzania	32	-	31	1,425,600
Honduras	9	-	-	185,800	Upper Volta	12	-	7	920,400
Hong Kong	1	-	-	51,800	Uruguay	14	1	5	59



## 1980 UNIDO EXPENDITURE ON TECHNICAL AID AND SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

fin thousands of US dollars)

Type of activity	Technical aid	Support	Type of activity	Technical aid	Support
Policy-making organs	-	2,072	Industrial studies		
Executive direction and management <sup>a</sup>	-	1,428	Global and conceptual studies	34	959
Policy co-ordination			Regional and country studies	145	1,289
Programme development and evaluation	20	1,567	Sectoral studies	-	1,407
Interagency programme co-ordination	-	378	Development and transfer of technology	495	1,192
Negotiations	859	1,842	Industrial information	30	1,248
Field reports monitoring	71	604	Programme formulation and direction	492	1,571
Non-governmental organizations	(31)	316	Conference services, public information and external relations		
Least developed countries	126	539	Secretariat of the Industrial Development Board	-	244
New York Liaison Office	-	388	Governments and intergovernmental organizations relations	62	384
Programme formulation and direction	-	580	Public information	-	555
Economic co-operation among developing countries	160	569	Programme formulation and direction	-	283
Industrial operations			Conference services	-	6,330
Investment co-operative programme	1,609	1,432	Unspecified	21	-
Industrial planning	4,014	629	Administrative and common services		
Institutional infrastructure	11,295	1,201	Financial services	-	2,182
Factory establishment and management	3,508	745	Personnel services	-	2,191
Training	6,765	970	General services	-	1,897
Feasibility studies	3,525	531	Programme direction	-	1,618
Agro-industries	9,611	1,036			
Metallurgical Industries	6,286	670	Total	76,280	47,042
Engineering industries	10,095	749			
Chemical industries	16,522	1,327			
Project personnel recruitment <sup>b</sup>	-	1,477			
Purchase and contract	-	1,187			
Programme formulation and direction	538	1,455			

<sup>a</sup>Included Geneva Liaison Office costs.<sup>b</sup>Included the Technical Assistance Recruitment Service in Geneva and New York.

### Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

The Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), held at New Delhi, India, from 21 January to 9 February 1980, adopted the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialization of Developing Countries and International Co-operation for their Industrial Development, outlining measures to increase the industrial output of the developing countries.

The Conference was attended by representatives of 133 States, seven specialized agencies and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), as well as United Nations bodies and the Secretariat. Also in attendance were observers from 25 intergovernmental organizations, 24 non-governmental organizations and four national liberation movements- the African National Congress (South Africa), the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, and the South West Africa People's Organization. (For participants and officers, see APPENDIX III.)

On 9 February, it adopted the reports of its Committees I and II, before adopting its report as a whole, containing the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action, which was then submitted through the Economic and Social Council to

the General Assembly. The Conference also adopted two resolutions: one on women and industrialization and another recommending to the General Assembly that the 1980s be proclaimed as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (see subsection below on OTHER DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE). Position papers by Group B (market-economy) and Group D (centrally planned economy) countries on the industrialization of developing countries were annexed to the Conference's report.

#### Consideration by the Conference

On 21 January, the United Nations Secretary-General noted that the developing countries, with 70 per cent of the world's population, accounted for only 9 per cent of world manufacturing output. Their aspiration to use their resources for development offered an opportunity to help sustain the growth of the industrially advanced countries while accommodating third world needs. Progress towards the new international economic order must be the major objective of the Conference.

The Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi, said that the development and absorption of technology must be in tune with society, which

made sharing of technologies among developing countries particularly relevant. New mechanisms would have to be created to increase financial and technological flows.

Other inaugural speakers were President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy of India, the President of the thirty-fourth (1979) session of the General Assembly, and the Executive Director of UNIDO. Speeches were made during the Conference by the heads of State or Government of Austria and Bangladesh, and messages received from those of China, Cuba, Poland and Tunisia.

#### Work of Committee I

Committee I reviewed at 12 meetings progress in implementing UNIDO's 1975 Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation,<sup>1</sup> problems and obstacles affecting their implementation and steps taken or proposed to resolve them. It considered: industrialization policies and strategies to achieve the Lima target of a 25 per cent share for developing countries of total world industrial output by the year 2000; improved mechanisms to promote the flow of integrated technical and financial aid; creation of industrial structures in developing countries to accelerate their economic growth; and the role of foreign investment, including transnational corporations.

Many delegations felt that progress towards attaining the Lima target was slow and disappointing. Although since UNIDO's Second General Conference in 1975 the developing countries as a whole had achieved a higher average rate of growth than the developed countries (7.5 per cent compared with 4.5 per cent), their share in total world industrial production was still exceedingly low, and the benefits of industrial development and concomitant growth had accrued only to a limited number of them.

Among the problems highlighted were: the increasing debt and debt-servicing burdens of developing countries, and the need to cancel the debts of the least developed of them and those most seriously affected by the current world economic crisis; the market protectionist measures of certain developed countries, with negative effects on the trade and growth prospects of developing countries; the inadequate flow of investment capital and official development assistance (ODA) to developing countries; inappropriate industrial development policies; the sharply escalating costs of energy; the activities of transnational corporations; inflation; and difficulties in acquiring advanced technology.

States belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries urged developed countries to show political goodwill and greater understanding of the problems confronting the developing coun-

tries and supported the setting up of a monetary, financing and trading system aligned to the new international economic order.

Group D countries observed that the economies of some developing countries were too closely linked to those of the market-economy countries, which had undergone a period of recession; that had been compounded by the absence in certain developing countries of government control in essential industrial sectors.

The view was also advanced that the developing countries themselves bore the main responsibility for industrialization, which had to be based primarily on domestic savings, although external finance played a significant supplementary role and a climate conducive to foreign investment should be ensured. Several speakers, mainly from Eastern European States, called for strengthening State participation in the industrialization process, increased economic planning and due regard for social factors.

Some developing countries felt that achievement of the Lima target could not be left to market forces alone. Their growth rate should be twice that of the developed countries and investments of the order of \$400 billion to \$500 billion would have to be made by the end of the century. Collective self-reliance, redeployment of industry from developed to developing countries, structural change, a permanent system of industrial consultations, increased financial resources for the developing countries, and transfer of technology on acceptable terms were called for.

Group of 77 countries said disaggregation of the Lima target by region and sector, with interim time-frames, would provide a clearer vision of the target's objectives and of progress towards its achievement. The view was expressed that the ODA target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product should be observed by all industrialized countries, including those with centrally planned economies. Several developed countries emphasized the importance of using and improving existing financial institutions, cautioning against proliferation of institutions. Some opposed setting new development targets.

In introducing a Group of 77 proposal for the creation of a North-South global fund for the promotion of industrialization of developing countries, the Group's spokesman pointed out that the fund should not replace existing funds, since it would in fact satisfy only one tenth of the investments required to meet the Lima target; the rest would have to be met through existing commercial and multilateral channels.

Developing countries reiterated the need for foreign enterprises, in particular transnational

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 473.

corporations, to ensure that their investments were in line with the development objectives of the developing nations. A number of speakers said direct foreign investment supplemented domestic savings and national efforts in the industrialization process and helped promote the transfer of know-how and technology. However, in the view of Group D countries, foreign private investment practices, especially those of transnational corporations, had adverse effects on the industrialization process in developing countries and led to a substantial outflow of resources.

#### Work of Committee II

Committee II discussed, at 10 meetings, ways to foster domestic industrial processing of natural resources, industrial skills and the transfer and development of industrial technologies. It also examined the promotion of co-operation among developing countries, the system of consultations, redeployment of industries to developing countries, and a review of UNIDO's institutional arrangements for its long-range strategy and of the effectiveness of co-ordination and follow-up on industrial development issues covered by other United Nations organizations.

Developed countries generally supported increased processing of raw materials by the developing countries, taking into account, however, the processing capacities of the developed countries and the energy, financial and technological implications in the creation of production facilities in the developing countries. The processing of natural resources should be seen, according to a Group D view, as a fundamental and inherent element of the developing countries' industrial development.

The sovereign right of States over their natural resources was reaffirmed by all participants; some emphasized that the right of sovereignty should be exercised taking other rights into account and in accordance with international law.

With regard to financial, marketing and other requirements for closing the processing gap, it was generally recognized that substantial efforts were needed to support efforts of developing countries at the national, regional and international levels. There was also agreement on the need for more resources to be channelled to that sector by development finance institutions.

The Group of 77 spokesman mentioned the importance that developing countries attached to industrial training. Intensification of such activities received support from a number of States. Other speakers referred to the potential of co-operation among developing countries in the area of technical training. It was recognized that developing industrial manpower was direct-

ly related to the educational systems in the developing countries. In addition, the problem of the "brain drain"- the outflow of trained personnel -was recognized as requiring special attention, and there was agreement on the need for greater involvement of women.

Stating that they attached great importance to strengthening their technological capabilities, the developing countries called for the allocation of more resources and suitable institutional arrangements to enable UNIDO to promote technological co-operation among developing countries through the identification of their existing technological expertise and capabilities. Group D States saw a need for mechanisms to ensure the development and transfer of technologies that corresponded to actual needs and for strengthening the capabilities of the recipients to absorb technology. In the view of Group B States, the lack of an adequate infrastructure, including information and expertise, prevented the better utilization of imported technology and, while the greater part of technology transfer from market economies was through private firms, international co-operation could contribute a great deal to encouraging and facilitating the flow of technologies and strengthening technological infrastructure.

There was agreement that, instead of establishing new institutions, some of the tasks should be pursued within the framework and responsibilities of existing institutions, particularly UNIDO.

The link between energy and industrialization was recognized, and most Governments requested UNIDO to assign a high priority to promoting energy-related technologies and to providing technical assistance, including training, in that field. Assistance in the design, development and manufacture of equipment for energy generation, transmission and distribution was a task to which UNIDO should accord particular importance.

While economic co-operation among developing countries was essentially a primary concern of those countries themselves, several speakers said, the support of the developed countries and the international community at large would greatly enhance their efforts and reinforce co-operation between them and the developed countries. A call was made for developed countries to adopt special measures to facilitate the flow of financial, technical and technological aid to the developing countries. The UNIDO secretariat was urged to intensify and expand its operational and promotional programmes in this area.

With respect to UNIDO's system of consultations between developed and developing countries in the industrial area, Group of 77 spokesmen said results thus far achieved during the experimental phase had not fully met the expect-

tations and needs of the developing countries, due to inadequate governmental representation from the industrialized countries. The system should urgently be put on a permanent basis to provide a forum for industrial negotiations.

Broad support was voiced for placing the system on a permanent and continuing basis. Group B States, however, emphasized the need for pragmatism and flexibility in the system and voiced preference for retaining it as an informal forum for exchange of views and not for negotiations among Governments. Group D countries cautioned against the use of the system to promote neo-colonialism and said it should be based on long-term trends of world industrial development, taking into account the pressing problems of the developing countries and the question of access to the industrial experience accumulated by all countries. It endorsed Group B's proposal for a continuing evaluation of the system.

Most countries urged that financial and human resources should be made available for follow-up action to the consultation meetings, particularly in the context of UNIDO's technical assistance activities. Speakers emphasized the need to include other industrial sectors, particularly those of interest to a large number of developing countries, and to consider methods allowing developing countries to increase the use of energy-conservation technologies, industrial planning and policy development, finance and technology. The organization was urged to arrange consultations at the regional, interregional and global levels, in co-operation with the regional commissions, with greater efforts made to secure the participation of the least developed countries. Most speakers felt government participation should be at a senior level to facilitate decision-making and definite commitments.

Another view held by the Group of 77 was that the developed countries had not taken steps to facilitate industrial redeployment, but had adopted protectionist measures instead. Redeployment, it was stated, implied access to the developed-country markets, positive adjustment of their economies based on long-term considerations, and national policies to facilitate the process. Group D States said the concept of redeployment should be seen in broad terms; a balanced international division of labour would benefit all members of the international community.

Group B countries viewed redeployment as a means by which uncompetitive lines of production gave way to more competitive counterparts, particularly in the developing countries. Redeployment, some of these States added, could proceed at a greater pace in an open international market. They saw it as a continuous process,

primarily induced by private-enterprise decisions, with the role of Governments basically confined to policies supporting structural adjustment and removing impediments to trade.

Most participants agreed on the need for more effective measures to be taken to redeploy industrial capacities to developing countries, based on the principle of dynamic comparative advantage and in accordance with their overall national objectives, priorities and aspirations. The needs of the least developed, land-locked, island and most seriously affected developing countries should be given special consideration. Redeployment should primarily consist of transfer of existing industrial productive capacity, creation of new industrial facilities, transfer of technology and financial resources, and access to the markets of developed countries.

The Group of 77 favoured extending UNIDO's autonomy on budgetary and personnel matters. Support was voiced for the Senior Industrial Development Field Adviser (SIDFA) programme and for strengthening the technology programmes and the Special Industrial Services (SIS) programme.

## Decisions of the Conference

### New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action

On 9 February 1980, the Third General Conference of UNIDO adopted, by a roll-call vote of 83 to 22, with 1 abstention,<sup>2</sup> the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialization of Developing Countries and International Co-operation for their Industrial Development. The Plan sought to advance developing countries towards the target set by UNIDO's 1975 Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation<sup>3</sup>—at least a 25 per cent share of world industrial production by the year 2000.

<sup>2</sup> The vote was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Holy See.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 1.

The Conference failed to achieve North-South agreement, despite efforts in an informal contact group to reach a consensus on a compromise text drafted under the auspices of the Conference President, who subsequently withdrew that draft. The text adopted was a draft submitted in the first week of the Conference by the UNIDO member States belonging to the Group of 77. The Group's spokesman, who requested the roll-call vote, placed responsibility for the inability to reach agreement on the absence of flexibility and the lack of political will of some developed countries. He noted that certain proposals essential to the Group, regarding industrial financing, the system of consultations, industrial redeployment, trade in manufactured and semi-manufactured products, and disaggregation of the Lima target, had not met with a positive response.

The New Delhi Declaration had been adopted previously as the Havana Declaration at a ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 held in Cuba from 17 to 22 December 1979, preparatory to the UNIDO Conference. A summary of the New Delhi Declaration and the Plan of Action follows.

#### NEW DELHI DECLARATION

By its Declaration, the Conference expressed concern at the difficult situation confronting the developing countries and stated the need to find new ways to eliminate the industrial development problems confronting the least developed, the most seriously affected, island and land-locked developing countries and those affected by national liberation struggles. It expressed awareness that the vast majority of developing countries had been forced into poverty by alien occupation, racial discrimination including apartheid and zionism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and that it was the duty of the international community, particularly the developed countries, to help them emerge from those circumstances.

In two parallel sections of the Declaration, the Conference reviewed the world industrial situation since 1975 and offered a strategy for further industrialisation of the developing countries.

The Conference expressed concern at a steadily worsening world economic crisis, emanating from several developed countries, which adversely affected developing countries' efforts for economic and social emancipation in their industrial development efforts. It also expressed deep concern at the uncooperative attitude of some developed countries, unacceptable practices of transnational corporations, inflation and pressures exerted on developing countries' balance-of-payments positions by unequal trade relations and debt increases. It deplored increasing use of protectionist measures and domestic subsidies, expressed dismay at the widening gap between the two groups of countries and viewed with profound dissatisfaction the fact that most developed countries had not evinced the political will to conclude negotiations for a fundamental restructuring of the international economic system.

The Conference reaffirmed the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action and deplored the lack of progress in their implementation. While in 1975 the developing countries had generated 8.6 per cent of world industrial production, by 1979 their estimated share barely exceeded 9 per cent.

The Conference called for the immediate adoption by the developed countries of special additional measures to enable the developing countries to attain the Lima target and its related objectives, and strongly emphasized the responsibility of the developed countries fully to contribute financially and technologically to those efforts.

The Conference noted that the impact of measures by the developing countries to promote industrial development had been limited by the current world economic crisis and by the lack of supporting measures by developed countries, most of which had not only failed to eliminate tariff and non-tariff barriers, but had instituted rules further to restrict access to their markets of manufactures and semi-manufactures and failed to implement measures designed to increase exports of those products from developing countries and to make the necessary structural adjustments in their economies to redeploy industrial capacity, make greater use of processing materials within developing countries, achieve a favourable balance between synthetics competing with natural products, and regulate transnational corporations. Their measures to increase financial contributions and expand technical co-operation programmes were also unsatisfactory, as was participation by their enterprises in approved national investment projects.

The Conference noted with satisfaction the growing efforts and welcomed the progress of developing countries in co-operating among themselves in the field of industrialization.

In reviewing financial matters, the Conference said the lack of adequate financing and the world financial crisis, brought about by the short-sighted policies of many developed countries, were developing countries' major obstacles. Official development assistance had fallen far short of the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product, dropping from 0.35 per cent in 1975 to 0.34 per cent in 1978. The escalating debt burden of developing countries was a major impediment, with servicing estimated at over \$40 billion a year, or more than 20 per cent of their annual export earnings.

The international community and particularly the developed countries had a responsibility to work for a basic revision of the international monetary, financial and commercial systems, taking fully into account the interests of the developing countries. The Conference urged the market-economy countries to implement the Programme of Action on International Monetary Reform adopted at a ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 (Belgrade, Yugoslavia, 29 September 1979).<sup>4</sup>

The Conference deplored continuing limitations on fair access to scientific and technological know-how and expressed concern that the developing countries' share of world research was extremely

<sup>4</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, 485.

small, much of it devoted to the military and areas of little importance to them. More resources, it said, should also be devoted to research and development of indigenous technology by developing countries themselves.

Developed countries' trade policies also hampered developing countries' industrialization efforts. Concepts such as access to supplies, graduation, selectivity, the basic-needs strategy and differentiation that shifted focus from the new international economic order, distorted national priorities or breached the unity of the developing countries were rejected.

The Conference noted that the real per capita gross domestic product of the least developed countries in the 1970s had grown at a lower average rate than in the 1960s; a quarter of these countries had experienced an actual decline. It urged implementation of the various United Nations programmes of specific action in favour of the land-locked, island and most seriously affected developing countries.

The Conference also stressed the importance of converting UNIDO into a specialized agency, attached particular importance to the system of consultations, welcomed the decision to make the Industrial and Technological Information Bank (INTIB) an ongoing activity, emphasized the importance of redeployment of industry, expressed concern that annual contributions to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF) were less than a quarter of the agreed \$50 million funding level, and stated that UNIDO should be the principal United Nations instrument to co-ordinate, implement and serve as a forum of negotiations for industrialization efforts.

Agreeing on a strategy for further industrialization of the developing countries in the 1980s and beyond, the Conference affirmed the developing countries' right to introduce essential structural changes, to guarantee full sovereignty over their natural resources in production, pricing and marketing, and to remove all obstacles that hindered development. It also reaffirmed its strong commitment to the strategy of collective self-reliance, supported designation of the 1980s as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, emphasized the importance of an integrated approach for carrying out world industrial restructuring, and reiterated concern over the insignificant progress made in negotiations aimed at implementing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order.<sup>5</sup>

Attainment of the Lima target and its related objectives required exceptional and integrated measures at the national, subregional, regional and interregional levels by the developing countries themselves. That target should be disaggregated into mid-term, major industrial sectoral and regional targets. By the year 2000, a balance between the value of manufactured imports from industrialized countries and exports of manufactures from developing countries should be attained. To establish mid-term targets for 1990 and ways of achieving them, the Conference recommended establishment of an intergovernmental committee to report through the Industrial Development Board to the General Assembly in August/September 1980.

The Conference stressed the need for UNIDO to

identify and propose steps for redeployment of industries from developed countries. It decided to place the system of consultations on a permanent basis, with representation at a level at which definite commitments could be made, and stressed the need to widen the scope of the consultations, to draw up rules of procedure for the system, and to assure financing for wider participation. It considered it necessary that UNIDO serve as a forum for negotiation of agreements in industry.

The Conference called for full implementation of the Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, adopted at the 1979 session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).<sup>6</sup> It stressed that it was the duty of all States to support and assist those subjected to and affected by colonialism, imperialism, neo-colonialism, interference in internal affairs, racial discrimination, aggression, occupation, domination, hegemony, expansionism and exploitation. It reiterated support for the struggle of the people of Namibia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Palestine and Western Sahara to achieve their liberation, and stressed the right to restitution and full compensation for exploitation or depletion of their natural and other resources. It stressed that the parts of national territories of developing countries usurped by colonial powers must be returned, upheld the right to demand the return of colonial enclaves on their territories, supported unconditionally the right of the people of Belize to independence, expressed total solidarity with the front-line States in southern Africa, demanded that adequate compensation for attacks be paid to Zambia, Mozambique and Angola by those responsible and their collaborators, and urged developed countries and others to give special financial and technical aid to those countries. It strongly condemned South Africa's policy of economic constellation and welcomed the recent victories of the peoples of Nicaragua and Iran.

The Conference held the view that financial aid for industrial development should be in the form of grants and soft loans and that resources squandered on the arms race should be devoted to development. It supported a 12 October 1979 proposal made in the General Assembly by the President of Cuba, the then Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, to transfer to the developing countries at least \$300 billion in 1977 dollars in material, financial and technical aid during the 1980s, at a rate of \$25 billion annually during the initial years. It called for cancellation of debts of the least developed and most seriously affected countries. Use of funds should be determined by the developing countries themselves and channelled through their own financial institutions. A North-South global fund for promoting industrialization should be established immediately, the bulk of whose resources, administered and controlled by the developing countries, would come from developed countries, to reach \$300 billion by the year 2000. Responsibility

<sup>5</sup>See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 324 and 326, texts of Declaration and Programme of Action, contained in resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974.

<sup>6</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 568.

for preparing and justifying funding requirements annually for Governments would be UNIDO's. One third of the funds should be earmarked for the least developed, land-locked, island and most seriously affected developing countries, and financing should be provided on soft terms.

Measures should be adopted to foster the transfer and prohibit the withholding of technology; developing countries should take measures to increase their collective negotiating strength for acquiring technology; national, regional and interregional industrial technology institutions and INTIB should be strengthened; regional centres should give particular attention to strengthening the technological capability of the least developed countries; action was needed for relocating industrial research and development activities in developing countries; industrial countries were called on to facilitate early adoption of the International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology; and there was a need for urgent improvement of the international patent system.

The Conference stressed the need for using alternative sources and for rational consumption of energy and called for removal of arbitrary restrictions on the transfer of nuclear technology to developing countries.

It considered that long-term industrial co-operation agreements between developing countries should be extended to cover the entire process from extraction to processing and marketing, with special attention to measures of co-operation in production; it endorsed a Group of 77 proposal for a meeting of governmental experts of the Group to recommend such measures. It emphasized the need to promote endogenous industrialization and agro-industries and stated that particular attention should be devoted to small- and medium-scale industry.

Developed countries should make greater efforts to improve the availability of human resources for industrialization in the developing countries, the importance of full involvement of their populations in the development process was stressed, UNIDO's programmes in human resource development should be strengthened, and the "brain drain" problem needed to be corrected.

Developed countries should take steps to eliminate protectionist measures, and the commitment of the 1973 Tokyo Declaration<sup>7</sup> should be fully achieved through trade negotiations within the United Nations system. Transnational corporations must be subject to the laws, regulations and exclusive jurisdiction of the host country.

Developed countries were strongly urged to contribute or increase their contributions to UNIDF; UNIDO should use the Fund mainly to finance operational activities in priority areas. The Conference stressed the need for increasing financial resources available to the SIS programme and urged strengthening of the SIDFA programme and increasing the number of developing country SIDFAS.

#### NEW DELHI PLAN OF ACTION

The Plan of Action contained the various measures which the Conference adopted towards restructuring world industry in the context of the es-

tablishment of a new international economic order. Towards that end, it set forth action to be taken by the developing countries, by the developed countries and by the UNIDO secretariat in the areas of industrial financing, industrial technology, energy, industrial production, development of human resources, trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures, and special measures for the least developed, land-locked, island and most seriously affected developing countries, as well as for the Palestinian and Namibian peoples and for Zaire. It also indicated institutional arrangements for UNIDO to accomplish the goals and measures set out in the Plan of Action.

The Plan included initiation of the process of disaggregation of the Lima global target by establishing sectoral targets for major industrial sectors, and redeployment of industrial capacities from industrialized to developing countries on the principle of dynamic comparative advantage and in accordance with national objectives, in the process of which the public sector should play a significant role.

It decided to place the system of consultations on a permanent basis, stated that UNIDO, through the system, must serve as a forum for the negotiation of agreements in industry, and invited the Industrial Development Board to adopt rules of procedure for the system.

Industrial financing. In the field of industrial financing, developing countries were to strengthen and promote co-operation between their financial institutions, formulate national plans and policies regulating private foreign investment, train personnel and enlarge financial flows between themselves. The 1979 proposal by the Cuban President for the transfer of resources was to be taken into account to increase resource flow. Also included in the Plan was the establishment of a North-South global fund for the promotion of industrialization of developing countries in accordance with the principles mentioned in the Declaration; further arrangements should be worked out at a UNIDO intergovernmental conference in 1981. Other measures were: debt cancellation of the least developed and most seriously affected countries; establishing a link between special drawing right allocation and additional development assistance; adoption of the Group of 77's 1979 Belgrade Programme of Action for reform of the international monetary system; substantial increase in ODA, with financing institutions' activities oriented more towards industrialization and channelled through developing country institutions; changes in regulatory measures having adverse effects on debt and management; and alleviation of adverse effects of currency fluctuations on finance and trade. A UNIDO expert meeting during the year should consider recommendations regarding risk-capital financial instruments and barter or buy-back arrangements, and submit studies on the subject.

Industrial technology. Developing countries were to formulate national plans to strengthen their capacities and institutions, co-ordinate their activities, provide incentives to promoters and users of those capacities, increase research and development capabilities and take measures to apply the results

<sup>7</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 967, for text of Declaration.

rapidly, encourage endogenous technologies, facilitate transfer to and receipt from other developing countries, and undertake joint efforts to solve problems.

Developed countries should give special treatment to developing countries in technology transfer, eliminate arbitrary restrictions, encourage activities more relevant to developing countries and joint research and development activities, provide technology on concessionary terms, help with assimilation and improvement of technology, provide adequate funding to strengthen institutions, help revise the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property on patent legislation, make information available, increase technical assistance programmes, and help extend the activities of INTIB.

Action by UNIDO was to aim towards making greater use of developing countries' technological capabilities, helping diffuse their technologies, strengthening INTIB's capability, preparing for a global consultation on industrial technology, reporting on mechanisms to generate technology flows, keeping under review implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development,<sup>8</sup> strengthening patent co-operation with the World Intellectual Property Organization and UNCTAD, and strengthening its activities as a co-ordinating and executing agency in industrial technology.

Energy. Developing countries were to strengthen national energy-development programmes, improve the efficiency of energy use, make greater use of the potential of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, establish multinational enterprises in the energy field, promote regional and subregional co-operation through plans and centres, and intensify joint research, training and exchange of skills and information.

Developed countries were to rationalize their energy consumption, intensify research and use of non-conventional sources, adapt technology to developing countries' needs and support their energy-development activities, make available on concessionary terms their research and development, assist in identifying alternative sources, remove arbitrary restrictions on nuclear technology transfer, and promote bilateral development, testing and training programmes.

Higher priority should be assigned by UNIDO to promoting energy-related technologies for industrial development; it should prepare operational projects in the field, prepare a report on transnational corporation practices in using energy resources of the developing countries, make state-of-the-art reports on energy technologies and projections of developing countries' energy requirements for achieving the Lima target, and strengthen co-operation with other United Nations organizations on energy matters.

Industrial production. Developing countries were to act to increase their industrial production by establishing long-term programmes of national resource use, increase endogenous processing, co-operate among themselves in joint industrial projects and arrive at common positions regarding exploitation, identify possibilities for other joint efforts, enter into long-term agreements on strength-

ening manufacturing capacities, set up multinational production enterprises among themselves, strengthen their transportation and communication links, establish industrial-development and export-promotion zones, monitor national and international mineral issues and increase standardization efforts.

Developed countries could make more information available on production processes, assure spare parts and maintenance facilities for their machinery, increase pilot and demonstration production units to adapt technology, ensure availability of high technology equipment and processes, take measures to ensure a favourable balance for developing countries between synthetics production and competing natural products, make quality-control standards available and assist in improving skills in this field, consider the impact of norms and standards on developing-country production when establishing them, help optimize and enlarge production units through technical assistance, safeguard the environment when disposing of wastes, and co-operate in ensuring fulfilment of commodity agreements to protect developing countries.

The UNIDO secretariat was to provide support for the governmental expert meeting of the Group of 77 on production co-operation measures, assign high priority in technical assistance programmes to industrial production, undertake training courses in quality control, put INTIB to full use, encourage establishment of technology research centres, and suggest remedial action for production constraints.

Human resources development. To develop human resources for industrialization, developing countries were to formulate national strategies to train and upgrade human resources, paying special attention to engineering and managerial skills, improve training facilities, exchange experience and skills among themselves, and intensify measures for the participation of women and youth and to correct the reverse transfer of technology.

Developed countries should expand access to their training facilities, tapping the potential of their small and medium-sized enterprises, adapt programmes to the backgrounds and experience of trainees, support firms performing training activities, ensure that suppliers of equipment and technology provided operation and maintenance training, extend training of high-level technical and management personnel, and support training institutions in developing countries which served other developing countries.

The UNIDO secretariat was to structure training courses to meet needs, promote greater use of training capabilities in developing countries, support "centres of excellence" of industrial training and skills in developing countries, prepare for a global consultation on training of industrial manpower, and propose projects for implementing decisions of United Nations and other conferences relating to development of human resources for industrialization.

Trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures. To increase trade in this sector, developing countries should conclude long-term agreements on the basis

<sup>8</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 636.



of complementarity, accord preferential treatment to such trade among themselves, strengthen machinery for exchange of experience to obtain better terms of trade, and eliminate adverse effects of triangular trade.

The Commission on Transnational Corporations was called on to study the establishment of a system of guarantees to ensure that transnational corporations adhered to the laws of recipient countries or indemnified them for damages; developing countries were to prepare collective action guidelines and exchange information on those corporations' modus operandi to increase the countries' negotiating potential.

Developed countries should expand access to their markets and grant preferential treatment to developing countries' exports, eliminate protectionist barriers and other obstacles, co-operate to achieve the objectives and commitments of the 1973 Tokyo Declaration and to implement agreed targets giving developing countries a just share in world trade in manufactured goods, and help finalize an international code of conduct for the activities of transnational corporations.

The UNIDO secretariat was to establish an intergovernmental committee to consider ways of increasing developing countries' share in world trade in industrial products by the year 2000 to a target of 30 per cent, as stated in the Group of 77's 1979 Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations,<sup>9</sup> and setting up mid-term targets therefor, and ways to balance the value of imports and exports of manufactures. It should also strengthen co-operation with the International Trade Centre, UNCTAD, GATT and other United Nations bodies in carrying out studies and other industrial trade activities.

Special measures. Special measures to assist the least developed, land-locked, island and most seriously affected developing countries included: a bigger share for them of UNIDF; cancellation of debts; strengthening their technological and productive capability; building up their infrastructure with special attention to transportation and communications; taking inventory of their resources, particularly energy resources; promoting small- and medium-scale industry; establishing an industrial project preparation facility; strengthening import substitution processes; considering aid to them as a priority area; supporting their participation in the redeployment process; and financing their participation in the system of consultations. The UNIDO secretariat was to submit annual progress reports on their industrialization and problems and devise remedial programmes, increase pilot and demonstration production units, and increase financial flows on highly concessionary terms; UNIDO, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), specialized agencies and donor countries were called on to at least triple their aid, allocate SIDFAS to each least developed country, and give preferential treatment in agreements for products and processed commodities from these countries.

For the most seriously affected developing countries, the Plan called for implementation in toto of the Assembly's Special Programme adopted in 1974<sup>10</sup> and of its resolution of 19 December 1979 on

immediate measures in favour of those countries." The informal education sector should be promoted, with particular emphasis on extension services.

For all these groups of countries, a multilateral compensatory facility should be established to mitigate the negative effects of externally induced deficits, such as rapid increases in their import bill.

Measures should be taken to accelerate implementation of the Industrial Development Board's 1978 decisions on sending an expert group to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to study industrial development and prospects there, on implementation of projects on industrial development training and exploitation regulation in Namibia, and on a resource-based industry-oriented study of Namibia, as well as of UNCTAD's 1979 decision on special measures for Zaire.<sup>12</sup>

Institutional arrangements. States were urged to hasten the process of signature and ratification of the Constitution of UNIDO, on its establishment as a specialized agency, and the UNIDO Executive Director was invited to report on that matter to the Assembly's special session devoted to international economic development in August/September 1980; he was also invited to extend and report on the interim arrangements on greater autonomy for UNIDO. Member States were committed to the annual \$50 million funding level for UNIDF, increases in contributions and greater flexibility in their use were urged, and use of the Fund was to be optimized mainly in operational activities in priority areas, with the Industrial Development Board invited to play a more active role in its use. In addition, UNDP was urged to double the annual level of financial resources available to the SIS programme and hold consultations with UNIDO for facilitating technical assistance financing in developing countries in the industrial field.

Other arrangements included strengthening the SIDFA programme, strengthening national and joint bodies for dialogue between member States and UNIDO, and taking steps to make UNIDO the principal instrument to co-ordinate, implement and serve as a forum of negotiations within the United Nations system for industrialization efforts. The organization was to keep the Lima and New Delhi Declarations and Plans of Action under constant review and report regularly, with a comprehensive report at the next General Conference, and co-operate with the Organization of African Unity and individual countries in preparing and implementing programmes for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

Before the Conference adopted the text, it rejected, by 10 votes in favour to 28 against, with 19 abstentions, a Moroccan amendment to delete a reference to Western Sahara in a paragraph of the Declaration by which the Conference reiterated its unswerving support for the heroic struggle of various peoples to achieve

<sup>9</sup> Ibid. p. 487.

<sup>10</sup> See footnote 5, esp. p. 330, section X of the Programme of Action.

<sup>11</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 509, resolution 34/217.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., p. 580.

their liberation. Reservations to this reference were expressed by the Central African Republic, Gabon, the Ivory Coast, Jordan, Nigeria, Senegal, Turkey and Zaïre.

Before the vote, the Group D spokesman said that the absence of political will on the part of some countries had made it impossible for the President's compromise text to be adopted, and the Group reaffirmed its willingness to continue to co-operate in the solution of tasks assigned to UNIDO. The positive vote of Group D members, he added after the vote, should not be construed as implying total acceptance of all provisions of the document. These included certain assessments of the causes of the deterioration in the economic position of the developing countries and failure to attain the Lima targets, provisions calling for establishment of a global fund to promote industrialization, higher funding levels for some UNIDO activities and structural expansions in its secretariat, and provisions dealing with matters whose examination lay within the competence of other organizations or should be settled bilaterally.

The Group B spokesman said the Group's members regretted that attention to issues more appropriately dealt with elsewhere, the presentation of issues, even technical ones, in political terms, and the introduction of contentious political issues had created obstacles which gave them no option but to vote against the text. They would continue their efforts to find the broadest possible measure of agreement on solutions to the problems of industrial development in the developing countries.

Reservations concerning references to Zionism in the Declaration were expressed by Chile, the Ivory Coast, Singapore and Suriname. Reservations on establishment of a global fund for industrialization were held by Kuwait and by Saudi Arabia, which said that while it had refrained from participating in the vote, it could be regarded as accepting the Declaration and Plan of Action as a whole.

#### Other decisions of the Conference

In separate resolutions, both adopted by consensus on 9 February, the Third General Conference called on all Governments to eliminate discriminatory attitudes and practices hampering the effective participation of women in the development process and recommended that the General Assembly proclaim the 1980s as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

The resolution on women stressed the essential role of UNIDO in the integration of women in industrial development, welcomed the establishment of a UNIDO Interdivisional Working Group on Integration of Women in Industrial Develop-

ment, requested data on participation of women in UNIDO's activities, recommended their more effective participation in decision- and policy-making in UNIDO, and requested studies of the impact on women of selected industries and industrial redeployment.

The text was sponsored by Denmark, Finland, Hungary, India, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Sweden, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Yugoslavia.

The second resolution was introduced by Tunisia on behalf of the member States of the Group of 77. The Conference thereby recommended that the General Assembly proclaim the 1980s as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa with the purpose of focusing greater attention and mobilizing greater political commitment and financial support for the industrialization of the continent. It also called for financial support and other arrangements for the successful launching of the Decade. (See also p. 658.)

#### Follow-up to Conference recommendations

##### Action by the Industrial Development Board

At its fourteenth session, held from 12 to 19 May 1980 at Vienna, the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO identified priority areas for UNIDO's 1981 and 1982-1983 work programme for follow-up action to decisions and recommendations of UNIDO's Third General Conference: energy-related and other industrial technology, industrial production, development of human resources, special measures for the least developed countries, and the system of consultations in the industrial field. It also agreed on the importance of industrial restructuring, including the social aspects of industrialization. The Board asked the UNIDO Executive Director to submit a work programme for 1981 reflecting those priorities for consideration by the Permanent Committee at its October 1980 session and by the Board at its special session immediately afterwards.

The Board also adopted by consensus on 19 May a resolution, submitted by its President on behalf of an informal contact group chaired by Tunisia, by which it invited all Governments to take all possible appropriate measures to accelerate the industrialization of the developing countries and recommended that the General Assembly consider inviting all United Nations bodies to do the same. It requested the UNIDO Executive Director to prepare reports on the follow-up of the recommendations of the Third General Conference and on progress towards ratification of the UNIDO Constitution. It recommended to the Assembly that UNIDO's programme budget should be in keeping with the programme prior-

ities established by the Board and it stressed the need for early implementation of the Board's decisions on the Conference recommendations. These included decisions on the global negotiations and the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (see following subchapter).

Recognizing the need to intensify measures for the full participation and integration of the population, especially women, in the industrialization process—a role stressed by the Third Conference—the Board on 19 May called for a report on progress made by the secretariat's Interdivisional Working Group on Integration of Women in Industrial Development. It agreed that expert groups should meet on topics highlighted at a 1978 preparatory meeting for the Conference, called for a policy/technical meeting as a follow-up to the 1978 meeting, asked the Executive Director to report on the integration of women in the industrial development process to the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women (Copenhagen, Denmark, 14-30 July 1980) and to UNIDO on the World Conference's impact, and stressed the need for accelerating the recruitment of women at all levels of the UNIDO secretariat.

On 17 October, at its one-day second special session, held at Vienna, the Board adopted that part of the report of the fourteenth session of the Permanent Committee, and its conclusions and recommendations, dealing with UNIDO's revised work programme for 1981. The Permanent Committee had met from 13 to 17 October. The Board thereby again recommended to the Assembly that the 1981 programme budget for UNIDO be in keeping with the programme priorities established by the Board following the Conference, and recommended the inclusion of development of human resources and industrial production in the Secretary-General's budget proposals for 1981. (For Assembly action on the revised programme budget for UNIDO for 1981, see p. 663.)

#### Action by the Economic and Social Council

On 24 July 1980, the Economic and Social Council, by resolution 1980/61, strongly urged

early implementation of the Board's resolution of 19 May relating to follow-up of the Third General Conference, urged the prompt and effective implementation of the Conference's resolution on women and industrialization, and invited the Board to consider proposals for promoting endogenous industrialization, taking into account a report on a Conference proposal for an industrial project-preparation facility. (For details of the Council's resolution, see p. 656.)

#### Action by the General Assembly

The General Assembly, by resolution 35/66 A of 5 December 1980, took note of the report of the Third General Conference, endorsed the programme priorities adopted by the Board on Conference follow-up decisions, and decided to ensure adequate resources to enable UNIDO to carry out its mandate. Proper measures should be taken for all agreed priority areas, including the development of human resources and industrial production, agreed to by the Board at its May and October sessions. The Assembly also stressed the need for continuing co-operation to ensure optimal follow-up to the Conference and decided to review the question at its 1982 regular session. (For further details of the resolution, see p. 657.)

Paragraph 6, containing the Assembly's decision to ensure adequate resources for implementing UNIDO's mandate, was orally revised by a Second (Economic and Financial) Committee Vice-Chairman when introducing the text in Committee: rather than ensure that the funds came from within existing resources of UNIDO, account was to be taken of restraints under which the United Nations budget had to operate.

Before approval of the text, the United States said it maintained a position critical of the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action and felt the necessary funds should be obtained by eliminating UNIDO's marginal activities.

### Documentary references

#### Decisions of the Conference

##### NEW DELHI DECLARATION AND PLAN OF ACTION

ID/CONF.4/22 and Corr.1. Report of Third General Conference of UNIDO, New Delhi, India, 21 January-Q February. (Chapter III: Reports of Committees I and II and work of Drafting Committee; Chapters IV A and VI: New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialization of Developing Countries and International Co-operation for their Industrial Development; Annex III: List of documents.)

#### OTHER DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

ID/CONF.4/22 and Corr.1. Report of Third General Conference of UNIDO, Chapter IV B (resolutions 1 and 2).

#### Follow-up to Conference recommendations

##### ACTION BY THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

A/35/16, Vols. II and III. Report of Industrial Development Board. Vol. II (14th session, Vienna, 12-19 May), Chapters V and X and Annex I (resolution 52(XIV)); Vol. III (2nd special session, Vienna, 17 October), Chapters II and III and Annex II.

## Programme questions

At its fourteenth session, held from 12 to 19 May 1980 at Vienna, the Industrial Development Board of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) invited the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to increase allocations to the Special Industrial Services (SIS) programme and prepared for a UNIDO response to the global economic negotiations scheduled for a special August/September 1980 session of the General Assembly.

By a series of decisions of 19 May on UNIDO's work programme, and others taken at a one-day second special session on 17 October-adopted in the light of the decisions of the Third General Conference of UNIDO in January/February (see subchapter above) - the Board dealt with interim arrangements regarding greater autonomy for UNIDO, transfer of technology, industrial redeployment, the Industrial and Technological Information Bank (INTIB), the role of the public sector in industrialization, and the system of industrial consultations among developing and developed countries. Further Board decisions dealt directly with follow-up action on Third General Conference decisions and with the integration of women in the industrial development process (see p. 654). It also approved further work on industrial collaboration arrangements, in co-operation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) (see p. 628).

On 5 December, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions on industrial development co-operation. By resolution 35/66 A, it endorsed Board decisions on follow-up activities to the Third Conference, including a decision to establish the system of consultations on a permanent basis, and emphasized the need to facilitate restructuring of world industrial production through measures to promote industrialization of developing countries, several of which had been earlier endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1980/61. The Assembly also urged signature of the new UNIDO Constitution and an increase in contributions to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF).

By resolution 35/66 B, the Assembly proclaimed the 1980s as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, a decision recommended by the Third Conference and supported by the Board and the Economic and Social Council.

Details of these and other decisions appear in this subchapter.

## Industrial development co-operation

### Decisions of the Industrial Development Board

By a resolution of 19 May, the Industrial Development Board reiterated the usefulness of the SIS programme and, noting that the value in real terms of its annual \$3.5 million allocation had diminished considerably, invited the UNDP Governing Council to consider increasing the allocation in 1980 and 1981 and to at least double it for 1982-1986.

This decision was recommended by the Permanent Committee, which had held its thirteenth session from 5 to 12 May.

Regarding the global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development, which the General Assembly had decided to launch at its forthcoming special session in August/September,<sup>13</sup> the Board by a resolution of 19 May requested the UNIDO Executive Director to follow their progress; UNIDO should be ready to respond to any requests the Assembly might make at that session (see p. 522).

After reviewing a report concerning greater autonomy for UNIDO, the Board recommended that the Executive Director should continue to explore with the Secretary-General the possibility of extending UNIDO's autonomy so as to pave the way for its smooth conversion into a United Nations specialized agency, and report again to the Board in 1981. It expressed the view that a greater number of UNIDO staff should be recruited from developing countries.

Following examination of a secretariat report on development and transfer of technology, the Board stressed that high priority should be accorded to UNIDO activities in the development, selection, acquisition, adaptation, transfer and use of industrial technology so as to generate increased and more appropriate technology flows to the developing countries and strengthen their technological capabilities, with particular attention to the needs of the least developed countries. The Board recommended that the Assembly provide appropriate resources and that UNIDO should present appropriate projects for funding by the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development and by UNIDF. It requested the Executive Director to strengthen and report regularly on institutional arrangements in this area.

<sup>13</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 468, resolutions 34/138 and 34/139 of 14 December 1979.

Having considered a secretariat report on redeployment of industries from developed to developing countries, the Board decided that the secretariat should continue to strengthen its programme in this area and undertake studies on developing countries and on the contribution of the public sector to redeployment of industry, calling for a progress report in 1981.

After reviewing the 1979 activities of INTIB and prospects for the future, the Board recommended that the Assembly provide resources for its tasks during 1980-1981. It also requested the Executive Director to develop proposals and seek resources from the Interim Fund for strengthening INTIB and to take into account views on extending INTIB's activities to sectors covered by the system of industrial consultations and to sectors examined by the 1978 International Forum on Appropriate Industrial Technology.<sup>14</sup>

The Board requested the, Executive Director to take note, in the future work of the secretariat, of the views expressed during the Board's debate on the role of the public sector in industrial development.

In considering UNIDO's system of consultations in the industrial area, the Board at its May session reviewed preparations for consultations in 1980-1981 on leather and leather products, fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, petrochemicals, capital goods and food processing and authorized the convening of a regional consultation on the agricultural machinery industry in Africa.

The second consultation meeting on the leather and leather products industry was held at Cologne, Federal Republic of Germany, from 23 to 27 June, the third such meeting on the fertilizer industry was held at São Paulo, Brazil, from 29 September to 4 October, and the first on the pharmaceutical industry was held at Estoril, Portugal, from 1 to 5 December.

Also in May, the Board decided that the system of consultations should be an instrument through which UNIDO would serve as a forum for contacts directed towards the industrialization of developing countries and would also permit negotiations among interested parties at their request at the same time as, or after, consultations. The Board also decided that participants should include government officials as well as representatives of industry, labour, consumer groups and others. The Board decided to establish the system of consultations on a permanent basis, to revise its rules of procedure and to consider further a proposal to establish a committee on consultations as a subsidiary organ of the Board.

Meeting again on 17 October, the Board endorsed a recommendation of its Permanent Committee to continue consultations to resolve out-

standing issues on revising the system's rules of procedure.

The Board authorized convening in early 1981 a second meeting of the Ad Hoc UNCTAD/UNIDO Group of Experts on Trade and Trade-related Aspects of Industrial Collaboration Arrangements; the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board had given its approval for this meeting on 25 March (see p. 628).

#### Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers

At its June 1980 session, the UNDP Governing Council increased the allocation to cover the net additional costs for the services of Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers (SIDFAS) to \$7,962,000 in 1980-1981. Also by this decision, of 27 June, it decided to review the entire question of sectoral support and requested the UNDP Administrator to consult Governments about financing part of SIDFA costs for 1982-1986 from national indicative planning figures and/or other national sources.

The Council invited UNIDO to provide the necessary finances for SIDFA travel. It requested a revision of the list of possible SIDFA services and asked UNIDO and UNDP to give primary consideration to technical competence and experience when recruiting, but also to recruit from as wide a range of countries as possible, particularly developing countries.

#### Action by the Economic and Social Council

On 24 July, the Economic and Social Council adopted, without vote, resolution 1980/61 by which it invited all States which had not signed or accepted the Constitution of UNIDO as a specialized agency to do so as soon as possible and urged all countries, in particular the developed ones, to contribute or increase contributions to UNIDF.

The Council endorsed the Board's recommendations on work programme priorities, on the programme on development and transfer of technology and on INTIB activities, and requested appropriate resources for 1981. Further, it endorsed the Board's decisions on the system of consultations, notably its decision to establish it on a permanent basis as a forum for consultations which would also permit negotiations.

The Council agreed that the Board should consider further the proposal to establish a subsidiary committee on consultations, urged the international community to consider strategies for restructuring world industrial production, emphasized the need for support for increased industrial production in developing countries, for differential treatment in favour of developing

<sup>14</sup>See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 514.

countries and for trade liberalization, in relation to increased market access. It recommended that the Assembly provide adequate resources in the 1981 budget for the early implementation of the Board's decisions.

The resolution was adopted on the recommendation of the First (Economic) Committee, which approved it without objection on 18 July. The text was submitted by a Vice-Chairman following informal consultations on a draft introduced by India on behalf of States members of the Council belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries; the Group's text was withdrawn. India made some oral editorial corrections to the text and, by a United States oral amendment to operative paragraph 3, the system of consultations, rather than serve as a forum for negotiations, was to serve as a forum for consultations and contacts and would also permit negotiations among interested parties. Another United States oral amendment pertained to paragraph 7 on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (see section below).

The text adopted differed from the original mainly in the following respects: the Council agreed that the Board should consider further the establishment of a committee on industrial consultations, rather than urging it to consider the proposal favourably; a reference was added concerning the Third Conference's resolution on women and industrialization (see p. 653); and the funds requested for 1981 were to be provided within the overall budgetary resources of the United Nations.

Paragraph 8 -urging the international community to consider concrete measures where appropriate for restructuring world industrial production that would facilitate redeployment of industry, expand and strengthen developing countries' industrial capacities and promote processing of their natural resources-originally would have urged effective measures to ensure restructuring, with the increased participation of developing countries in production and trade of manufactures and semi-manufactures through, among other measures, the transfer of financial and technical resources and redeployment on the basis of the dynamics of comparative advantage. A provision to urge developed countries to take special measures to liberalize trade barriers, particularly those affecting the exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures of developing countries, was recast, as paragraph 9, to emphasize the need to facilitate industrial restructuring through various means, one of which was special and differential treatment where feasible and appropriate in the context of a general effort to liberalize world trade, particularly in developing countries' favour.

Belgium recalled the position of the European Economic Community (EEC) and Greece, as expressed to the Board: UNIDO should give high priority to the development of industrial technology, intensify its activities in the industrial skills and training fields, strengthen its assistance to the least developed countries, encourage the efficient use of energy and promote energy-related technology, and extend its industrial project-preparation efforts.

Bulgaria, speaking also for the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and the USSR, said their position on the system of consultations remained unchanged: Bulgaria had previously observed that those countries accepted such a new type of activity as long as it did not replace others already undertaken, and stress should be on the quality rather than the number of consultations, bearing in mind the experience of countries with different social and economic systems.

With regard to the reorganization of UNIDO's work, the United States maintained that no new budgetary resources beyond those already provided should be requested.

#### Action by the General Assembly

The General Assembly incorporated the thrust of several operative provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/61 into its resolution 35/66 A, adopted on 5 December. These were provisions pertaining to endorsing the Board's programme priorities on follow-up to the Third General Conference decisions and Board decisions on the system of consultations, urging consideration of restructuring strategies, emphasizing the need to facilitate such restructuring, appealing for signature and acceptance of the new UNIDO Constitution (adding preferably no later than mid-1981) and urging contributions to UNIDF. In addition, the Assembly requested UNIDO to implement and report annually on UNCTAD's Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries<sup>15</sup> and asked the Board to decide on further action to promote the industrialization of developing countries. Other paragraphs concerned co-operation and provision of resources for carrying out Board decisions (see p. 654).

The Assembly adopted the text, without vote, together with resolution 35/66 B on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (see section below), on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which had approved both texts without objection on 20 November. The resolution was submitted by a Committee Vice-Chairman on the basis of informal consultations held on a draft submitted

<sup>15</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 568.

by Venezuela on behalf of the Group of 77, which subsequently withdrew its draft. In the adopted version, a reference to a North-South global fund for the promotion of industrialization of developing countries was dropped. By the earlier draft, UNIDO would have been asked to make arrangements for an intergovernmental conference on such a fund, as had been suggested by the Executive Director. This paragraph was replaced by one requesting UNIDO to consider further industrialization proposals (paragraph 10). Also added was a decision to review the follow-up of the Third General Conference in 1982, and, in introducing the text, an oral revision was made by the Vice-Chairman to paragraph 6 on providing resources for UNIDO (see p. 654).

Introducing the text, Venezuela said it was essential to restructure world industrial production to boost industrial capacity as a fundamental factor in the developing countries' development process; the resolution provided measures to facilitate that process.

With respect to the system of consultations in the industrial area, the USSR, speaking at the time of approval of the text, said such activities should not become a permanent part of UNIDO's machinery but should be based on separate one-time decisions, with the participation of interested countries on a governmental level and with voluntary financing.

Czechoslovakia, speaking also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, said the consultations should be subject to control by the Industrial Development Board and should be based on strict observance of the interests of the developing countries, with a view to protecting them from the activities of foreign private capital. These countries confirmed that they did not take special measures for industrial redeployment in specific economic fields although they contributed towards the solution of the industrialization problems of the developing countries. Also, they did not agree with the principle of setting fixed objectives for voluntary funds and they reserved their position with respect to the financial implications of the resolution, stressing that the new orientation should be implemented with available funds and their more rational use. It was also necessary, they felt, that UNIDO base its activities on experiences of countries having different economic and social systems, with special attention given to the role of the public sector, industrial development planning and adverse effects of transnational corporations.

Luxembourg, speaking for EEC members, expressed satisfaction at the agreement reached on

operative paragraph 10 and reiterated their position concerning the financing of industrial development in the developing countries. The United States affirmed its critical attitude towards the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action. It would continue to strive for trade liberalization to the advantage of all countries rather than to that of a select group.

In a related action, concerning the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (the 1980s), adopted by the Assembly on 5 December and annexed to resolution 35/56 (see p. 499), the Assembly recommended policy measures to be taken with respect to industrialization. (For relevant provisions (section III B) of the Strategy, see p. 509.)

Industrial Development Decade for Africa

Recalling the resolution of the Third General Conference of UNIDO on proclaiming the 1980s as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (see p. 653), the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO on 19 May adopted a resolution recommending that the General Assembly take the necessary decisions for the Decade at its August/September special session devoted to international economic development.

On 17 October, the Permanent Committee of the Board, noting that no formal resolution was passed on the matter at the special session, asked that attention be drawn to the situation at the Assembly's regular 1980 session. It endorsed a proposal for establishment of a co-ordination group for the Decade within UNIDO. It also recommended that a report requested by the Board, with proposals on UNIDO's contribution to fulfilling the Decade's objectives, be made in 1981.

The Board adopted these recommendations on 17 October.

By its resolution 1980/61 of 24 July on industrial development co-operation (see section above), the Economic and Social Council welcomed the Board's decision.

The Assembly proclaimed the 1980s as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa in its resolution 35/66 B of 5 December, adopted without vote, and it called on UNIDO and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), in close co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to formulate proposals to implement the programme for the Decade and monitor its progress. It supported the establishment within UNIDO of a co-ordination unit for the Decade and requested resources to enable UNIDO to perform its role. The Executive Director of UNIDO and the Executive Secretary of ECA were asked to report on their contacts with other United Nations bodies on action taken to contribute to the Decade's success.

Resolution 35/66 B was approved by the Assembly and its Second Committee simultaneously with resolution 35/66 A, whose sponsorship was also the same (see preceding subsection).

The USSR, speaking before adoption of the resolution, said that UNIDO participation in the Decade, and the creation of a co-ordination unit for such work, should be of an auxiliary nature and should be based on the resources available to the United Nations. The United States trusted that no increase in UNIDO'S budgetary resources was entailed in the unit and that the necessary

funds would be obtained by eliminating UNIDO'S marginal activities.

In the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, annexed to Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December (see p. 499), the international community was to accord the highest priority to measures, including adequate financial provisions, for the effective implementation of the Industrial Development Decade. (For relevant provision (paragraph 80) of the Strategy, see p. 510.)

### Documentary references and texts of resolutions

#### Industrial development co-operation

A/35/16, Vols. I-III. Report of Industrial Development Board: Vol. I (1 st special session, Vienna, 12-16 November 1979).

Vol. II (14th session, Vienna, 12-19 May). (Chapters III: Report of Permanent Committee on its 13th session; IV: Interim arrangements regarding greater autonomy for UNIDO; VI: Development and transfer of technology; IX: Role of public sector in industrial development; and XI: System of consultations; and Annex I (resolution 49(XIV).)

Vol. III (2nd special session, Vienna, 17 October). (Chapter III: Rules of procedure for system of consultations.)

ID/CONF.4/22 and Corr.1. Report of Third General Conference of UNIDO, New Delhi, India, 21 January-Q February, Chapter VI.

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
First (Economic) Committee, meetings 10-12, 20.  
Plenary meeting 44.

A/35/16, Vol. II. Report of Industrial Development Board (14th session).

E/1980/42/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 27th session, Geneva, 2-30 June, Chapters VII H and XI (decision 80/32).

E/1980/C.1/L.11. India (on behalf of member States of Economic and Social Council belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

E/1980/C.1/L.16. Draft resolution submitted by First Committee Vice-Chairman as result of informal consultations on draft resolution introduced by India, E/1980/C.1/L.11, as orally amended by United States and by Vice-Chairman (subamended by India), approved without objection by First Committee on 18 July, meeting 20.

E/1980/97. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 1980/61, as recommended by First Committee, E/1980/97, and as further orally amended by India, adopted without vote by Council on 24 July 1980, meeting 44.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation, adopted at the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, which laid down the main measures and principles for industrial development and co-operation within the framework of the establishment of the new international economic order,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 34/98 of 13 December 1979 on industrial development co-operation and resolution 131 (V) of 3 June 1979 on protectionism and structural adjustment, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fifth session,

Recalling the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialization of Developing Countries and International Co-operation for their Industrial Development, adopted at the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, which spelled out a strategy for the further industrialization of developing countries for the 1980s and beyond, as well as a plan of action for the restructuring of world industry within the framework of the establishment of the new international economic order,

Conscious of the role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as the central co-ordinating organ within the United Nations system for the promotion of industrial development co-operation and for the fulfilment of the agreed measures and the attainment of the agreed targets in both the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action and the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action,

Bearing in mind that, within the framework of the new international economic order, far-reaching changes in the structure of the world economy involve the restructuring of world industry, taking fully into account the capabilities and potential of the developing countries,

Emphasizing the role of the redeployment of industrial capacities in the context of international industrial co-operation, including resources and technology transfers aimed at establishing and strengthening the productive capacities of developing countries, with a view to stimulating their economies, and taking into account their potential to develop their national resources in conformity with their overall national objectives and priorities and the need to increase correspondingly their share in world industrial production,

Having considered the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its fourteenth session,

1. Invites all States which have not yet done so to take early steps to sign and ratify, accept or approve the Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, adopted on 8 April 1979;

2. Appreciates the support given to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund by a number of contributors, but urges all countries, in particular the developed countries, to contribute to the Fund or to raise their contributions, taking into account the need for the maximum flexibility, with a view to reaching the agreed desirable funding level of \$50 million annually;

3. Endorses:

(a) The conclusions reached by the Industrial Development Board at its fourteenth session whereby, in the programme of work for 1981 and in that for 1982-1983, priority should be given to activities in the areas of industrial technology, energy-related industrial technology, industrial production, the development of human resources and special



measures for the least developed countries, and to the System of Consultations;

(b) The recommendations made by the Industrial Development Board at its fourteenth session with regard to both the programme on development and transfer of technology, and the activities of the industrial and Technological Information Bank, and accordingly requests the General Assembly to provide the appropriate resources in the programme budget for 1981;

(c) The decisions made by the Industrial Development Board with regard to the System of Consultations, notably its decision to establish, on a permanent basis, that System, which is to serve as a forum for developed and developing countries in their contacts and consultations directed towards the industrialization of developing countries and would also permit negotiations among interested parties at their request, at the same time as, or after, consultations;

4. Agrees that the Industrial Development Board should consider further the proposal to establish a committee on consultations as a subsidiary organ of the Board;

5. Strongly urges the early implementation of Industrial Development Board resolution 52(XIV) of 19 May 1980, entitled "Follow-up of the decisions and recommendations of the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;"

6. Urges the prompt and effective implementation of all the provisions of resolution ID/CONF.4/Res.1 on women and industrialization, adopted on 9 February 1980 by the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

7. Welcomes Industrial Development Board resolution 51 (XIV) of 19 May 1980, entitled "Industrial Development Decade for Africa," in which the Board requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to report on the launching of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and to submit his proposals for the contribution of that organisation to the fulfilment of the objectives of the Decade;

8. Urges the international community to consider concrete measures, where appropriate, for restructuring world industrial production through positive strategies, thus establishing a more effective international division of labour, which would, *inter alia*, facilitate the redeployment of industry, expand and strengthen the industrial capacities of developing countries and promote the domestic industrial processing of the natural resources of developing countries;

9. Emphasizes the need to facilitate the restructuring of world industrial production through, *inter alia*:

(a) Support for increased industrial production in developing countries;

(b) Special and differential treatment in favour of developing countries, where feasible and appropriate, in the context of a general effort to liberalize world trade, in particular in their favour;

(c) Trade liberalization, in relation to increased market access;

10. Invites the Industrial Development Board to give due consideration at its fifteenth session to proposals for promoting endogenous industrialization in developing countries, taking into account, *inter alia*, the report entitled "Follow-up of the decisions and recommendations of the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization: proposal for an industrial project preparation facility;"

11. Emphasizes the importance for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization of ensuring the early implementation of the decisions and recommendations adopted by the Industrial Development Board at its fourteenth session, and accordingly recommends to the General Assembly that adequate resources should be provided in the programme budget for 1981, within the overall budgetary resources of the United Nations to be determined by the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

General Assembly- 35th session

Second Committee, meetings 6, 22-33, 39, 41, 46.

Fifth Committee, meeting 45.

Plenary meetings 83, 84.

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1980, Chapter XII.

A/35/15, Vol. I. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (11 th special session, 14 and 20 March: and 20th session, 17-26 March, Geneva), Part Two: Chapter V Band Annex I (resolution 213(XX)).

A/35/16, Vols. I-III. Report of Industrial Development Board. Vol. I (1 st special session); Vol. II (14th session). Chapters V (para. 54) and XI A; Vol. III (2nd special session), Chapter II (para. 15) and Annex II.

A/C.2/35/L.55. Venezuela (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, part A.

A/C.2/35/L.97. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution introduced by Venezuela, A/C.2/35/L.55, part A. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/35/L.118. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution introduced by Venezuela, A/C.2/35/L.55, part A, as orally revised by Vice-Chairman, approved (parts A and B together) without objection by Second Committee on 20 November, meeting 46.

A/C.5/35/66, A/35/7/Add.20, A/35/703. Administrative and financial implications of, *inter alia*, draft resolution III A recommended by Second Committee in A/35/592/Add.3. Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ (section B) and Fifth Committee.

A/35/592/Add.3. Report of Second Committee (part IV) (on development and international economic co-operation). draft resolution III A.

Resolution 35/66 A, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.3, adopted (parts A and B together) without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 83.

#### Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation, adopted at the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, which laid down the main measures and principles for industrial development and co-operation within the framework of the establishment of the new international economic order,

Taking note of the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialization of Developing Countries and International Co-operation for their Industrial Development, adopted at the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, held at New Delhi from 21 January to 9 February 1980, in which a strategy was spelled out for the further industrialization of developing countries for the 1980s and beyond, as well as a plan of action for the restructuring of world industry within the framework of the establishment of the new international economic order,

Emphasizing the role of the redeployment of industrial capacities in the context of international industrial co-operation, including resources and technology transfers aimed at establishing and strengthening the productive capacities of developing countries with a view to stimulating

their economies, and taking into account their potential to develop their national resources in conformity with the overall national objectives and priorities and the need to increase correspondingly their share in world industrial production,

Conscious of the role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as the central co-ordinating organ within the United Nations system for the promotion of industrial development co-operation and for the fulfilment of the agreed measures and the attainment of the agreed targets in both the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation and the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialization of Developing Countries and International Co-operation for their Industrial Development,

Having examined the reports of the Industrial Development Board on its first special session, held from 12 to 16 November 1979, and on its fourteenth session, held from 12 to 19 May 1980,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/61 of 24 July 1980 on industrial development co-operation,

Bearing in mind the decisions adopted by the Industrial Development Board at its second special session, held on 17 October 1980,

1. Takes note of the report of the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

2. Endorses the programme priorities adopted by the Industrial Development Board at its fourteenth session on the follow-up of the decisions and recommendations of the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

3. Endorses the decisions made by the Industrial Development Board at its fourteenth session with regard to the System of Consultations, notably its decision to establish on a permanent basis that System, which should be an instrument through which the United Nations Industrial Development Organization would serve as a forum for developed and developing countries in their contacts and consultations directed towards the industrialization of developing countries and would also permit negotiations among interested parties at their request at the same time as, or after, consultations;

4. Urges the international community to consider concrete measures, where appropriate, for restructuring world industrial production through positive strategies, thus establishing a more effective international division of labour which would, inter alia, facilitate the redeployment of industry, expand and strengthen the industrial capacities of developing countries and promote the domestic industrial processing of the natural resources of developing countries;

5. Emphasizes the need to facilitate the restructuring of world industrial production through, inter alia:

(a) Support for increased industrial production in developing countries;

(b) Special and differential treatment in favour of developing countries, where feasible and appropriate, in the context of a general effort to liberalize world trade, in particular in their favour;

(c) Trade liberalization in relation to increased market access;

6. Reiterates the decision of the Industrial Development Board at its second special session, and decides to ensure the provision of adequate resources to enable the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to implement its mandate, particularly as regards the follow-up of the Third General Conference as agreed upon by the Board at its fourteenth session, taking into account the budgetary restraints under which the United Nations regular budget has to operate;

7. Further reiterates, bearing in mind paragraph 75 of the report of the Permanent Committee of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its fourteenth session, that proper measures should be taken for all agreed priority areas, as agreed to by the Board at its fourteenth regular session and

its second special session, including the development of human resources and industrial production, which were not specifically reflected in the proposals of the Secretary-General as contained in the revised work programme of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for 1981 and the current programme budget;

8. Requests the secretariat of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to take immediate measures within its competence for the early and full implementation of the Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in its resolution 122(V) of 3 June 1979, and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, and to submit annual reports to the Industrial Development Board on the progress of industrialization of the least developed countries;

9. Appreciates the steps already taken to ensure the co-ordination of activities with other United Nations bodies in the field of industrial development and stresses the need for continuing full co-operation and work to ensure optimal follow-up to the decisions, recommendations and results of the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization from the programming to the implementation stage, particularly in such areas as consultation meetings, energy and operational activities, as agreed upon by the Industrial Development Board at its fourteenth regular session and at its second special session;

10. Requests the Industrial Development Board at its fifteenth session to consider further proposals by the secretariat of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for the promotion of industrialization of developing countries and to decide on further action;

11. Appeals once again to all Governments that have not yet done so to sign and ratify, accept or approve the new Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as early as possible, preferably no later than mid-1981;

12. Urges all States, in particular the developed countries, to contribute to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund or to raise their contributions, taking into account the need for maximum flexibility, with a view to reaching the agreed desirable funding level of \$50 million annually;

13. Decides to review, at its thirty-seventh session, the follow-up of the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

#### Industrial Development Decade for Africa

A/S-11/14. Letter of 15 August from Nigeria (transmitting Lagos Plan of Action for Implementation of Monrovia Strategy for Economic Development of Africa, Lagos Final Act and resolutions of 2nd extraordinary session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, Lagos, 28 and 29 April).

A/35/16, Vol. II. Report of Industrial Development Board (14th session, Vienna, 12-19 May), Chapter V and Annex I (resolution 51 (XIV)).

A/35/463 and Corr.1. Letter of 16 September from Sierra Leone (transmitting declarations and resolutions of 35th ordinary session of Council of Ministers, 18-28 June; and resolutions and decision of 17th ordinary session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, 1-4 July, Freetown).

A/C.2/35/L.55. Venezuela (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, part B.

A/C.2/35/L.97. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution introduced by Venezuela, A/C.2/35/L.55, part B. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/35/L.118. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution introduced by Venezuela, A/C.2/35/L.55, part B, approved (parts A and B together) without objection by Second Committee on 20 November, meeting 46.

A/C.5/35/66. A/35/7/Add.20. A/35/703. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution III B recommended by Second Committee in A/35/592/Add.3. Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ (section B) and Fifth Committee.

A/35/592/Add.3. Report of Second Committee (part IV) (on development and international economic co-operation). draft resolution III B.

Resolution 35/66 B, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.3, adopted (parts A and B together) without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 83.

The General Assembly,

Recalling resolution 51 (XIV) adopted by the Industrial Development Board at its fourteenth session on 19 May 1980,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/46 of 23 July 1980 on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Noting also the decisions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its second extraordinary session held at Lagos on 28 and 29 April 1980, and by the Council of Ministers of that organization at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 18 to 28 June 1980, to take appropriate measures to implement the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa,

1. Proclaims the 1980s as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

2. Calls upon the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Economic Commission for Africa, in close co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to

formulate proposals to implement the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and to monitor its progress;

3. Supports the establishment of a co-ordination unit or group within the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and requests the Secretary-General to provide appropriate resources to enable that organization to perform its role in the preparation and implementation of the activities of the Decade;

4. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to initiate appropriate contacts with the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in order to contribute to the success of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and to report on the action taken, through the Industrial Development Board, at its fifteenth session, and the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1981, to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

### Other documents

Manual for Evaluation of Industrial Projects. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.II.B.2.

Development Banking in the 1980s. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.II.B.3.

Industry and Development No. 5. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.II.B.4 and addendum.

Mineral Processing in Developing Countries. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.II.B.5.

Industrial Processing of Natural Resources. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.II.B.1.

## Organizational and other questions

Establishment of UNIDO as a specialized agency

The Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) as a specialized agency of the United Nations system, opened for signature in Vienna on 8 April 1979,<sup>16</sup> remained open in 1980 at United Nations Headquarters, New York. By 31 December, the Constitution had been signed by 98 Governments and ratified, accepted or approved by 28. The organization was to become a specialized agency when at least 80 States that had deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval notified the Secretary-General of their agreement that it should enter into force.

The following States had deposited such instruments: Algeria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Brazil, China, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Responding to a 1979 General Assembly request,<sup>17</sup> the Economic and Social Council adopted without vote on 6 February decision 1980/104, proposed by the Council President after consultations with Council members. It thereby decided to arrange for the negotiation of an agreement to

bring the proposed new specialized agency into relationship with the United Nations, in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter of the United Nations,<sup>18</sup> as soon as a competent organ, acting on behalf of that organization, was prepared to enter into consultations.

The Council invited, by resolution 1980/61 of 24 July, and the Assembly appealed to, by resolution 35/66 A of 5 December, all Governments to sign and ratify, accept or approve the new UNIDO Constitution as early as possible, preferably no later than mid-1981. (For details and texts of resolutions, see preceding subchapter.)

### Membership in UNIDO

On 5 December 1980, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 35/65, by which it included the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Zimbabwe in the lists of States eligible for membership in UNIDO's Industrial Development Board (see APPENDIX III).

The text, submitted in the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee by Venezuela on behalf of the United Nations Member States belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries, was approved without vote on 14 Novem-

<sup>16</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 619.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid., p. 622, resolution 34/96 of 13 December 1979.

<sup>18</sup> For text of Charter Articles 57 and 63, see APPENDIX II.

ber, as orally revised by the sponsors to add the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Revised programme budget of UNIDO for 1981

Following the revision of UNIDO's 1981 work programme to conform to the programme priorities established by the Industrial Development Board after the Third General Conference of UNIDO (New Delhi, India, 21 January-9 February 1980), the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee a revised 1981 programme budget for UNIDO. The proposal called for additional appropriations of \$396,300 for 16 new Professional and General Service posts for five programme areas: energy-related industrial technology, special measures for the least developed countries, the system of continuing consultations on the equitable distribution of world industry, development and transfer of technology, and institution-building and training operations.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) recommended approval of all the posts except one at the P-5 level for the programme on continuing consultations, entailing a reduction of \$37,800 in the Secretary-General's estimates, from \$396,300 to \$358,500. On a proposal by Morocco, the Fifth Committee approved \$396,300 on 4 December

by a vote, requested by the United States, of 57 to 29, with 13 abstentions.

This amount was in addition to an ACABQ-approved request for \$78,900 for three posts, and \$15,000 for staff travel, for the new UNIDO co-ordination unit for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa; the unit's establishment was endorsed by the Assembly in resolution 35/66 B of 5 December (for details, see p. 658).

The total revised budget appropriations for UNIDO for 1980-1981, approved by the Assembly on 17 December in resolution 35/226 A, was \$75,369,300, an increase of \$5,252,100 over the amount appropriated in 1979.<sup>19</sup> (For text of resolution, see p. 1206.)

#### Contributions to UNIDO voluntary fund

At the 1980 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities (New York, 6 and 7 November), Governments announced voluntary contributions to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund for 1981 (see p. 600).

Total amounts contributed by Governments during 1980 and pledges for future years (largely for 1981) are given in the table below.

<sup>19</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1192, resolution 34/230 A of 20 December 1979.

### CONTRIBUTIONS DURING 1980 AND PLEDGES FOR FUTURE YEARS TO THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

(As at 31 December 1980; in US dollars)

country	Contributions during 1980	Pledges for future years	Country	Contributions during 1980	Pledges for future years
Algeria		80,500	Ghana	7,273	
Angola	20,000		Greece	20,000	25,000
Argentina	88,290	-	Guatemala	5,000	5,000
Austria	690,476	887,218 <sup>a</sup>	Guinea	2,073	-
Bahrain	5,000	5,000	Guinea-Bissau	-	500
Bangladesh	4,000	2,000	Guyana	1,176	1,176
Barbados	2,000	-	Hungary	323,732	64,879
Belgium	714,286	-	India	1,000,000	1,000,000
Benin	21,429	-	Indonesia	30,000	50,000
Bhutan	1,000	1,000	Iran	-	65,000
Bolivia		1,000	Iraq	150,000	300,000
Botswana	3,329	3,841	Ireland	74,130	-
Brazil	25,000	15,000	Italy	955,000	2,325,581 <sup>a</sup>
Bulgaria	52,817	58,685	Ivory coast	7,143	-
Burma	1,000	1,000	Jamaica	4,000	4,000
Chile	6,000	6,000 <sup>b</sup>	Japan	537,424	-
China	718,079	403,333 <sup>b</sup>	Jordan	4,500	-
Colombia	4,884	5,000	Kenya	3,902	-
Congo	-	2,000	Kuwait	50,000	50,000
Costa Rica	3,224	-	Lao People's Democratic Republic	1,500	1,500
Cuba		34,000	Lesotho	2,000	2,000
Czechoslovakia	191,571	187,970	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	85,000	85,000
Democratic Yemen	-	2,645	Luxembourg	9,123	9,508
Dominica	500	-	Malawi	2,462	-
Dominican Republic	7,000	-	Malaysia	20,000	20,000
Djibouti	-	2,000	Malta	1,440	-
Egypt	67,857	74,643	Mauritania	1,854	-
Fiji	2,200	1,100	Mauritius	1,325	-
France	500,000	523,256 <sup>a</sup>	Mexico	12,400	14,372
German Democratic Republic	181,518	168,421 <sup>c</sup>	Mongolia	-	2,456
Germany, Federal			Morocco	26,300	13,150
Republic of	2,046,303	- <sup>d</sup>			

Country	Contributions during 1980	Pledges for future years	country	Contributions during 1980	Pledges for future years
Mozambique		4,000	Suriname	-	2,000
Nepal	1,400		Sweden	1,787,274	1,179,245 <sup>a</sup>
Norway	76,722	-	Switzerland	1,519,062	
Oman	12,000	12,000	Syrian Arab Republic	4,500	
Pakistan	30,303	-	Thailand	22,482	
Panama	1,986	1,000	Togo	14,634	4,651
Paraguay	-	6,000	Trinidad and Tobago	19,900	20,000
Peru	15,000	-	Tunisia	25,250	28,750
Philippines	23,625	22,500	Turkey	150,999	176,887
Poland	75,301	105,422	USSR	781,250	751,880
Portugal	20,528	15,000	United Arab Emirates	65,000	-
Qatar <sup>b</sup>	10,000	25,000	United Kingdom	196,056	-
Republic of Korea	40,000	30,000	United Republic of Cameroon	11,317	4,651
Romania	33,333	33,333	United Republic of Tanzania	3,650	2,457
Rwanda	3,100	-	Uruguay	10,000	15,000
Saudi Arabia	1,000,000	1,000,000	Venezuela	41,000	21,000
Senegal	-	2,000	Viet Nam	-	1,000
Seychelles	1,000	-	Yemen	-	2,000
Sierra Leone	-	5,000	Yugoslavia	-	260,000 <sup>c</sup>
Singapore	1,000		Zambia	15,876	14,000
Sri Lanka	6,000	3,000			
Sudan	-	10,000	Total	14,716,068	10,262,510

<sup>a</sup>Special-purpose contribution.

<sup>b</sup>Includes special-purpose contribution of \$70,000.

<sup>c</sup>Includes special-purpose contribution of \$8,421.

<sup>d</sup>special-purpose contribution of \$2,010,520 recorded in 1981.

<sup>e</sup>Includes special-purpose contribution \$60,000.

### Documentary references and text of resolution

Establishment of UNIDO as a specialized agency

ID/B/260 and Add.2 and Corr.1. Annual report of UNIDO Executive Director, 1980, Chapter I (para. 3).

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980 Plenary meeting 2.

E/1980/L.11. Draft decisions proposed by Council President in light of consultative meetings of Council members: draft decision V.

Decision 1980/104, by which the Council decided, in the light of General Assembly resolution 34/96 of 13 December 1979, to make arrangements for the negotiation of an agreement to bring the proposed United Nations Industrial Development Organization into relationship with the United Nations as a specialized agency, in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter of the United Nations, as soon as a competent organ, acting on behalf of that organization, is prepared to enter into consultations thereon, as proposed by Council President, E/1980/L.11, adopted without vote by Council on 6 February 1980, meeting 2.

### Membership in UNIDO

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 41, 43.  
Plenary meeting 83.

A/35/16, Vol. II. Report of Industrial Development Board (14th session, Vienna, Austria, 12-19 May 1980), Chapter XV.

A/C.2/35/L.64. Venezuela (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 14 November, meeting 43.

A/35/592/Add.3. Report of Second Committee (part IV) (on development and international economic co-operation). draft resolution II.

Resolution 35/65, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.3, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 83.

The General Assembly,

Recalling section II, paragraph 4, of its resolution 2152(XXI) of 17 November 1966 on the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

Decides to include the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Zimbabwe in list A and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in list C of the annex to resolution 2152(XXI).

### Revised programme budget of UNIDO for 1981

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meeting 45.

A/35/7/Add.20. Report of ACABQ, section A.  
A/C.5/35/44 and Corr.1. Note by Secretary-General.

A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee (on programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter III. 12.

## Chapter VII

# Questions concerning transnational corporations

During 1980, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations continued to function as the central unit of the United Nations

system at the Secretariat level for work on matters related to transnational corporations, including technical co-operation activities and research.

The Centre's activities were reviewed by the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its June/July session in Mexico City. The Commission continued work on the formulation of a code of conduct for transnational corporations, development of a comprehensive system of information on those corporations and the establishment of international standards of accounting and reporting on them.

After reviewing the Commission's work and recommendations, the Economic and Social Council in July adopted two resolutions—one dealing with the activities of transnational corporations in southern Africa and their collaboration with the racist minority regimes there (resolution 1980/59) and the other on progress towards and obstacles impeding the establishment of the new international economic order, with particular reference to the contribution that the code of conduct would make in that regard (resolution 1980/60).

References to the role of transnational corporations in developing countries, as well as condemnation of their collaboration with South Africa, appeared in a number of General Assembly resolutions; these are discussed primarily in chapters dealing with the subjects of the resolutions, e.g. the question of apartheid, human rights, and activities impeding implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

Details of the work of the Centre, the Commission and the Economic and Social Council in 1980 are given below.

#### Activities of the Centre

The technical co-operation expenditures of the Centre on Transnational Corporations in 1980, financed mainly by voluntary contributions, were approximately \$1.5 million, compared to \$1.1 million in 1979.

Of the 45 advisory projects completed in 1980, 12 were in response to requests from four African countries, 20 from eight Asian countries, 10 from five Latin American countries, and three from three European countries. The projects dealt with such sectors as coal, uranium, gold, diamond and deep-sea mining, food processing, petroleum and telecommunications, as well as assistance on foreign investment laws and regulations in general.

Training workshops organized by the Centre were interdisciplinary and involved economic, legal and administrative elements, covering the legislative and administrative framework within which transnational corporations operated in host countries, their structure and operations, ownership and control, fiscal and financial matters, transfer pricing, technology acquisition, regional co-operation, and negotiating procedures

and techniques. National workshops were held in Angola, China (3), Egypt, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaysia, the Philippines and the Sudan. Regional workshops were convened in Kenya, Sri Lanka and Thailand (2).

Research studies completed in 1980 included analyses of the role of transnational corporations in the industrial, military and nuclear sectors of South Africa, in international tourism and in food and beverage processing. Reports on transnational linkages in developing countries, transnational banks and reinsurance operations were also issued. Research in progress during the year covered topics such as the direct effects of transnational corporations on balance of payments and on transborder data flows, their social and cultural impact, transnational corporations in the pharmaceutical industry of developing countries, and an updating of the role of transnational corporations in South Africa.

The Centre also completed industry studies on transnational corporations in the bauxite/aluminium and copper industries, as well as a supplement to a study of national legislation and regulations on transnational corporations in 18 countries.

As in previous years, the Centre reported on the development of the comprehensive information system, detailing progress achieved in each of its components: policies, laws and regulations on matters related to transnational corporations; trends in their activities; industry analyses; information on individual corporations; information on financial and structural practices, technology transfer and socio-political impact; contracts and agreements between such corporations and host country entities; data on information sources and expertise; and international standards of accounting and reporting.

A Users Guide to the Information System on Transnational Corporations was issued in 1980, describing the sources of information, nature of the system and manner in which information could be disseminated to, or obtained by, users.

The activities of the Centre were reviewed by the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its sixth session, held in Mexico City from 23 June to 4 July. The Commission expressed its appreciation of work undertaken and stressed that resources should be commensurate with that work programme.

Reaffirming the importance of the technical co-operation programme, especially for the least developed countries, the Commission asked the Centre to continue strengthening its co-operative arrangements with United Nations organizations in this field, stressed that full use should be made of experts, especially from developing countries, and welcomed links being developed between the Centre and the United Nations

Development Programme (UNDP), expressing the hope that more of the Centre's projects would be financed from UNDP funds. It also reaffirmed the vital importance of voluntary contributions for such activities.

The Commission took note with appreciation of the research work of the Centre and of the usefulness of the semi-annual publication *The CTC Reporter*, which gave information on the Centre's work and the activities of transnational corporations. It reiterated the importance it attached to research on the economic, political, social and legal effects of those activities and reaffirmed that research should be action-oriented, contribute to the work on the code of conduct and strengthen the negotiating capacity of host, particularly developing, countries.

Reiterating the importance of the comprehensive information system, the Commission stated that special attention should be given to legal information, macro-data, industry studies of selected sectors and corporate profiles, stressed the need for national information systems-for which the Centre should provide assistance- to complement the Centre's system, and urged the Centre to ensure accuracy of the data collected.

#### Code of conduct

In 1980, the Intergovernmental Working Group on a Code of Conduct for transnational corporations held its eighth to eleventh sessions, the first three at United Nations Headquarters, New York-7 to 18 January, 17 to 28 March and 12 to 21 May-and the last at Geneva, 13 to 24 October.

At its January session, the Group began a discussion of the preamble to a draft code of conduct on the basis of a composite text of formulations by the Chairman and elements prepared by the Centre on Transnational Corporations, and began drafting provisions dealing with a section on activities of transnational corporations.

The Group also discussed the definition of the term "transnational corporation." A paper by the Centre on this issue presented three elements basic for the definition of the term, according to which a transnational corporation was a commercial enterprise comprising economic entities which operated: in two or more countries, regardless of legal form or sector of operation; under a decision-making system based on effective control by one or more decision-making centres over the entities leading to coherent or common policies which might reflect a global strategy, which influence might be exercised through ownership or other links between the entities; and through the sharing of information, resources and responsibilities among the entities.

The Commission on Transnational Corporations, at its mid-year session, accepted the three elements identified in the Group's paper as basic for the definition of a transnational corporation and decided that further work should be done by the Group on a possible elaboration of the definition.

The Group continued drafting general and political provisions at its March session, as well as economic, financial and social provisions. A paper containing draft provisions for a code was submitted on 26 March by India on behalf of the "Group of 77" developing countries.

In May, the Working Group drafted provisions relating to balance of payments and financing, transfer pricing and taxation. Informal consultations were also held on provisions on which disagreement remained.

Although a number of words and phrases remained to be agreed upon, the Group during these sessions had concluded about half the provisions of the code. These related to: respect for national sovereignty and observance of domestic laws, regulations and administrative practices; adherence to economic goals and development objectives, policies and priorities; adherence to socio-cultural objectives and values; respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; non-interference in internal political affairs; non-interference in intergovernmental relations; ownership and control; balance of payments and financing; transfer pricing; taxation; and employment and labour. The Group expressed the hope that its work could be accelerated and felt that, to complete the code, it would need three more sessions.

The Commission, at its mid-year session, took note of the Group's progress and of its report on the three sessions, reconfirmed that it attached the highest priority to the code, and asked the Economic and Social Council to authorize three further sessions of the Group before the Commission's August/September 1981 session.

By decision 1980/171, adopted without vote on 24 July, the Council gave its authorization, indicating that the first of the three sessions would be held before the end of 1980. The text, which had been proposed by the Commission, was approved by the First (Economic) Committee, also without vote, on 18 July.

The Working Group met again in October, when it concluded provisions relating to consumer and environmental protection and received proposals for provisions on the disclosure of information.

In response to a General Assembly invitation in January 1979 to United Nations bodies to assess, within their respective fields, progress towards and obstacles to the establishment of the

new international economic order,' the Centre on Transnational Corporations reported to the Commission in 1980 on the role of transnational corporations in the new order.

The report documented the new order's approach to transnational corporations, relating it to the aim of bringing about the structural changes needed to allow self-sustained development. It examined progress in recent years in changing patterns of interactions in finance for development, industrialization, trade, science and technology, and food and agriculture between developed and developing countries, and progress in strengthening the capacity of developing host countries to deal with transnational corporations. While the task of drawing conclusions was left to the Commission, a tentative conclusion of the report was that, given the appropriate policies and institutions, experience suggested that developing countries could benefit from transnational corporation activities and harness them for their development efforts, although recent advances in harnessing their resources were uneven in terms of host countries, sectors and dimensions of North-South relations. Moreover, to what extent the advances resulted in appreciable progress towards redressing economic imbalances between developed and developing countries and enhancing the latter's capacity for self-sustained development awaited further evidence. Continued efforts were needed to assure that activities were fully compatible with development policies of developing host countries.

The Commission took note of this report and transmitted it to the Economic and Social Council, with the recommendation that it and the Commission's report be forwarded to the Assembly at its August/September special session on development and international economic cooperation. The Commission also forwarded for the Council's consideration a draft resolution on this question.

On 24 July, the Council adopted without vote, as resolution 1980/60, the Commission's text, which had been approved without vote by the First Committee on 18 July. The Council thereby recommended that self-reliance of developing countries should be enhanced by strengthening their negotiating, regulating and monitoring capacities in their dealings with transnational corporations, particularly in financing and investment, science and technology, management, production and marketing. Efforts should also be intensified to enhance the contribution of those corporations towards the establishment of the new international economic order.

Considering that a code of conduct would make an essential contribution to that order and

to the goals of the new International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (the 1980s) (see p. 489), and stressing the need for the early conclusion of such a code, the Council affirmed that the code should: be effective, comprehensive, generally accepted and universally adopted; effectively associate transnational corporation activities with efforts to establish the new order and their capabilities with developing countries' developmental objectives; reflect the principle of respect for the national sovereignty, laws, regulations and established policies of countries in which transnational corporations operated, and the right of States to regulate and monitor their activities; foster the contribution they could make towards achieving developmental goals of those countries, particularly developing countries; proscribe subversion, interference and other inadmissible activities aimed at undermining political and social systems; deal as effectively as possible with the issue of their activities in South Africa and Namibia; include provisions on the treatment of transnational corporations, jurisdiction and related matters; provide implementation arrangements; and be considered as an integrated whole.

The Council invited the Assembly at its August/September special session, which was to launch the new International Development Strategy, to bear in mind the importance of the work on the code of conduct, and affirmed that the draft should be completed before the Commission's 1981 session and should be adopted as soon as possible by all members of the international community.

By decision 1980/174, also of 24 July, the Council transmitted to the Assembly for consideration at its forthcoming regular session, beginning in September, a draft decision containing a provision by which the Council would decide to convene, in the last quarter of 1981, a United Nations conference to adopt a code of conduct on transnational corporations. On 14 November, the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, after consultations, reported to the Assembly that no decision would be taken on the draft decision, and the Assembly took note of that information in adopting decision 35/425 on 5 December. (For details of the Council's and Assembly's decisions, see following section.)

The code of conduct on transnational corporations was among the policy measures envisaged for the international community for the 1980s set out in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 409, resolution 33/198 of 29 January 1979



Decade, which the Assembly adopted on 5 December and annexed to its resolution 35/56 (see p. 499). Following completion of negotiations on the code in 1981, the code was to be adopted expeditiously by all members of the community soon afterwards, aimed at preventing, with a view to eliminating, the negative effects of transnational corporation activities and promoting a positive contribution to developing countries' development efforts, consistent with their national programmes. National policies that enabled Governments to deal with and regulate those corporations' activities were also to be developed.

(For relevant provision (paragraph 70) of the Strategy, see p. 509.)

#### International agreement on illicit payments

When the First Committee of the Economic and Social Council took up the question of transnational corporations in July, India, on behalf of Council members which were members of the Group of 77, submitted a draft decision by which the Council would decide to convene two United Nations conferences in the last quarter of 1981 to adopt a code of conduct on transnational corporations (see preceding section) and to adopt an international agreement on illicit payments, the latter to be convened only after completion of the former. India orally corrected the draft to correspond to what it said was the sponsors' original wording before an editorial deletion of the infinitive "to adopt," indicating the purposes of the conferences, and a change in when the second conference was to begin—rather than after the "closure" of the first, it was to have been convened only after its "completion."

The United States proposed a draft resolution whereby the Council would decide to convene a conference of plenipotentiaries, and invite all States to participate, to conclude an international agreement on illicit payments, to meet no later than 30 June 1981.

The First Committee Chairman orally proposed, and the Committee so decided without objection on 22 July, that both texts be transmitted to the General Assembly for consideration. They were annexed to decision 1980/174, adopted without vote on 24 July, by which the Council transmitted them. On 14 November, after consultations, the Assembly's Second Committee reported to the Assembly that it had agreed to take no decision on either text. On 5 December, by decision 35/425 adopted without vote, the Assembly took note of the Second Committee's report, as the Assembly President had orally proposed.

#### Transnational corporations in southern Africa

An in-depth analysis of the role of transnational corporations in the industrial, military and nu-

clear sectors of South Africa was submitted by the Centre on Transnational Corporations to the Commission on Transnational Corporations in 1980. It examined the contributions of transnational corporations to the development of South Africa's economic and industrial infrastructure, their role as employers and their trade union practices, updating the list of those which recognized and negotiated with non-white and multiracial trade unions.

Following its discussion of the report at its June/July session, the Commission adopted a draft resolution on the activities of transnational corporations in southern Africa and their collaboration with the racist minority regimes in that area. The text, which it recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, had been introduced by India on behalf of the Group of 77.

Following approval of the text by the Council's First Committee on 18 July, by a roll-call vote of 32 to 5, with 7 abstentions, the Council adopted it on 24 July, by 28 votes to 5, with 6 abstentions, as resolution 1980/59.

By this resolution, the Council strongly condemned both the exploitation of the natural resources of Namibia by transnational corporations without the sanction of the United Nations Council for Namibia, and the continued investments and operations of those corporations in southern Africa, their exploitation of black labour and their continued collaboration with the racist minority régime of South Africa, in contravention of United Nations resolutions. It recognized the need for further measures, including sanctions, to end that collaboration, which was detrimental to the interests of the oppressed people of South Africa and Namibia. It deplored South Africa's manœuvres and those of companies in South Africa and Namibia to weaken the African trade union movement, and urged transnational corporations to terminate further investments in the area.

The Council called on Governments which had not done so to take legislative, administrative, judicial and other measures to end the activities of their nationals and transnational corporations of their nationality which owned or operated enterprises in the area and called on all States to terminate all collaboration by those nationals and corporations with South Africa. In particular, States were called on to: refrain from extending loans, investments and technical assistance to, and prohibit economic and financial interests from co-operating with, the South African régime or corporations registered in South Africa and Namibia; refrain from exploiting Namibia's natural resources in contravention of United Nations decisions; deny tariff and other

preferences or trade inducements to South African and Namibian exports; and prohibit payment of royalties, taxes or other trade- or investment-facilitating resources to South Africa and Namibia in contravention of United Nations resolutions.

The Secretary-General was requested to continue research, data collection and publicity activities in this field and to update reports on this topic for submission to the Commission on Transnational Corporations in 1981.

Explaining their abstentions in the voting, Finland and Sweden said that, although they shared the concern expressed in the text, they felt it was not in keeping with certain fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations. Spain also believed that the text raised legal difficulties.

Belgium, speaking on behalf of the European Economic Community (EEC) countries that were Council members, observed that EEC had adopted a code of conduct in 1979 for enterprises operating in South Africa, which sought to promote deep and peaceful evolution towards justice and freedom. While they shared the concern of the resolution's sponsors, they had voted against it because in their view the Council was going beyond its terms of reference and intruding into the field of competence of the Security Council.

The General Assembly at its 1980 regular session, and during the year other United Nations bodies as well, adopted resolutions with provisions condemning or seeking termination of collaboration by transnational corporations with the South African regime.

By resolution 35/32 of 14 November, on adverse consequences for human rights of assistance given to colonial regimes in southern Africa, the Assembly vigorously condemned the collaboration of certain States, multinational corporations and other organizations which maintained or were increasing their economic and other collaboration with the racist regime of South Africa (see p. 809).

A similar condemnation was contained in Assembly resolution 35/206 C of 16 December on comprehensive sanctions against South Africa; the Secretary-General and United Nations organizations were urged to withhold facilities from or investment in banks, financial institutions and corporations which continued to invest in or give loans to the South African regime and to deny contracts or facilities to transnational corporations collaborating with it (see p. 211).

Condemnation of certain countries and transnational corporations which continued to invest in, and supply armaments, oil and nuclear technology to, the regime was also contained in

Assembly resolution 35/28 of 11 November, on activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (see p. 1071).

The Assembly in resolution 35/32 also called on Governments of countries where banks, transnational corporations and other organizations, listed in a report presented to the Commission on Human Rights as assisting the racist regimes of southern Africa, to stop their trading, manufacturing and investments in South Africa and Namibia. The Commission had adopted a resolution with a parallel provision on 26 February (see p. 809).

By resolution 35/206 F of 16 December, on the role of transnational corporations in South Africa, the Assembly invited all Governments to prohibit collaboration by transnational corporations within their jurisdiction, to deny contracts or facilities to them, to encourage non-governmental organizations to campaign against such collaboration, and to expose their influence on news media; it also requested various United Nations bodies to intensify efforts to halt activities by transnational corporations in that country (see p. 218).

The Assembly also adopted on 16 December resolution 35/206 L, on dissemination of information on apartheid, by which it invited all Governments, information media and organizations to counteract the propaganda of the apartheid regime and co-operate with the Special Committee against Apartheid in exposing the activities of groups and transnational corporations assisting in such propaganda (see p. 232).

#### Standards of accounting and reporting

The Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting, established in 1979,<sup>2</sup> held two sessions in 1980, pursuing a basic objective- the promotion of accounting and reporting standards to improve the availability and comparability of information concerning the operations of transnational corporations.

After its first session, held in New York from 11 to 22 February, the Group submitted an interim report to the mid-year session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations. Responding to a request from the Intergovernmental Working Group on a Code of Conduct (see section above), the Ad Hoc Group prepared for the draft code a paragraph on regular disclosure by transnational corporations of financial and other information to the public in countries in which they operated.

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 632, resolution 1979/44 of 11 May 1979.

At its second session, held at Geneva from 3 to 14 November, the Ad Hoc Group responded to the Working Group's request for technical comments on a redraft of that paragraph.

At both sessions, the Ad Hoc Group discussed a number of the items of financial and non-financial information recommended for disclosure in general-purpose reports by business enterprises, as contained in a 1977 report of the Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting.<sup>3</sup>

At its June/July session, the Commission noted with appreciation the first interim report of the Ad Hoc Working Group and asked the Economic and Social Council to authorize the Group to hold three further sessions before the Commission's August/September 1981 session. The Council, without vote on 24 July 1980, endorsed the text the Commission had recommended to that effect. The Council adopted it as decision 1980/172; the text had been approved by the First Committee, also without vote, on 18 July.

Provisional agenda for the  
seventh session of the Commission

By decision 1980/170, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional agenda and proposed documentation for the seventh session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations, scheduled to be held in August/September 1981. The text was proposed by the Commission, endorsed by the First Com-

mittee on 18 July without vote and similarly adopted by the Council on 24 July.

Report of the Commission

By decision 1980/173, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations on its sixth session, held from 23 June to 4 July in Mexico City, and transmitted it to the General Assembly for consideration at its eleventh special session, held from 25 August to 15 September to consider the new International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. The decision was adopted by the Council without vote on 24 July, as recommended by the First Committee, where it had been orally proposed by the United States and approved, also without vote, on 18 July.

In addition to detailing the actions previously described in this chapter, the Commission's report noted the Commission's selection of 16 expert advisers-persons selected on the basis of their practical experience, particularly from trade unions, business, public interest groups and universities, who assisted the Commission in a private consultative capacity. The Commission decided that each expert adviser would be selected for a two-year term and be eligible for re-election for only one additional two-year term.

In 1980, expert advisers participated in the Commission's work as well as that of the Intergovernmental Working Group on a Code of Conduct.

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 532.

#### Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

##### Activities of the Centre

E/1980/40/Rev.1. Report of Commission on Transnational Corporations on its 6th session, Mexico City, 23 June-4 July, Chapters III, V (a), VI and VII (b) and (c).

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
First (Economic) Committee, meetings 19-21.  
Plenary meeting 44.

##### Code of conduct

E/1980/40/Rev.1. Report of Commission on Transnational Corporations on its 6th session, Chapters IV, VIII, X and XI.  
E/1980/40/Rev.1, Chapter I. Draft decision II, as recommended by Commission, approved without vote by First Committee on 18 July, meeting 20.

E/C.10/62. Report of Intergovernmental Working Group on Code of Conduct on Its 8th (7-18 January), 9th (17-28 March) and 10th (12-21 May) sessions, Headquarters, New York.

E/1980/96. Report of First Committee, draft decision II.

Decision 1980/171, by which the Council decided to authorize the Intergovernmental Working Group on a Code of Conduct to hold three sessions before the seventh session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations, the first of which would be held before the end of 1980, as recommended by First Committee, E/1980/96, adopted without vote by Council on 24 July 1980, meeting 44.

E/1980/40/Rev.1, Chapter I. Draft resolution II, as recommended by Commission, approved without vote by First Committee on 18 July, meeting 20.

E/C.10/74 and Corr.1. Report of Secretariat.

E/1980/96. Report of First Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 1980/60, as recommended by First Committee, E/1980/96, adopted without vote by Council on 24 July 1980, meeting 44.

##### The Economic and Social Council.

Recalling that, in paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 33/198 of 29 January 1979 on preparations for its special session in 1980, the Assembly invited "the governing bodies of the organs and organizations concerned within the United Nations system to assess, within their respective areas of competence, the progress made towards the establishment of the new international economic order, as well as to indicate the obstacles that impede its establishment.. with a view to submitting comprehensive reports to the Assembly at its special session in 1980,"

Recalling a/so General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation.

Recalling further its resolutions 1908(LVII) of 2 August 1974 and 1913(LVII) of 5 December 1974 establishing the Commission on Transnational Corporations and the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations,

Recalling a/so its resolutions 1978/73 of 12 October 1978 and 1979/75 of 3 August 1979 on the activities of transnational corporations in southern Africa and their collaboration with the racist minority regimes in that area,

Recognizing that the fundamental purpose of the new international economic order is based on equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest and co-operation among all States, irrespective of their economic and social systems, which will correct inequalities and redress existing injustices, making it possible to eliminate the widening gap between the developed and developing countries and ensure steadily accelerating economic and social development and peace and justice for present and future generations,

Recognizing further the importance of the fundamental principles of the new international development strategy,

Having considered the report of the Secretariat entitled "Progress made towards the establishment of the new international economic order: the role of transnational corporations,"

Noting the value of providing a framework in the countries in which transnational corporations operate by which generally beneficial relations among all parties concerned can be enhanced,

Noting also that, although the interests of transnational corporations and of the countries in which they operate can be divergent, transnational corporations play a significant role in the areas of industrialization, financial resources, commodities, trade, science and technology, and food and agriculture,

Noting that the pattern of the activities of transnational corporations has not yet changed so as to realize their full potential to contribute to progress towards redressing the economic imbalance between developed and developing countries and towards enhancing the capacity of developing countries for self-reliant development, and recognizing therefore that substantial adaptation is called for to achieve the necessary change,

Convinced that the capacity of countries in which transnational corporations operate, particularly developing countries, to deal with those corporations has to be strengthened,

Aware of the right of each Government to have a regulatory system in order to ensure that the activities of transnational corporations are carried out in accordance with national objectives,

Recognizing that national action in this regard should be supplemented by effective intergovernmental co-operation and appropriate international arrangements,

Convinced that a universally accepted, comprehensive and effective code of conduct is an important element in such national and international efforts and that it will make an essential contribution to the new International economic order,

Considering that the progress made in the formulation of a code of conduct has not met the expectations of all, and stressing the need for its early conclusion,

1. Takes note of the report entitled "Progress made towards the establishment of the new international economic order: the role of transnational corporations," prepared by the United Nations Secretariat, and decides to submit it to the General Assembly for consideration at its eleventh special session;

2. Recommends that efforts should be intensified by all parties concerned, with the aim of enhancing the contribution of transnational corporations towards the establishment of the new international economic order, thereby also contributing towards the achievement of the individual and collective self-reliance of developing countries;

3. Also recommends that the individual and collective self-reliance of developing countries should be enhanced, inter alia, by strengthening their negotiating capacity in their dealings with transnational corporations, particularly in

financing and investment, science and technology, management, production and marketing, and by improving their capacity to regulate and accordingly to monitor the activities of transnational corporations;

4. Invites the General Assembly at its eleventh special session to bear in mind the importance of the work on the code of conduct and the results achieved so far in this regard, as reflected in the report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations on its sixth session;

5. Considers in particular that the code of conduct, which is of the highest priority in the work of the Commission, will be an essential contribution to the accomplishment of the goals of the new international development strategy and the new international economic order;

6. Affirms that the code of conduct should, inter alia:

(a) Be effective, comprehensive, generally accepted and universally adopted;

(b) Associate effectively the activities of transnational corporations with the efforts to establish the new international economic order and their capabilities with the developmental objectives of the developing countries;

(c) Reflect the principle of respect by transnational corporations for the national sovereignty, laws and regulations of the countries in which they operate, and for the established policies of those countries and the right of States to regulate and accordingly to monitor the activities of transnational corporations;

(d) Encourage the contribution that transnational corporations can make towards the achievement of developmental goals and the established objectives of the countries in which they operate, particularly the developing countries;

(e) Proscribe subversion, interference in the internal affairs of countries and other inadmissible activities by transnational corporations which aim to undermine the political and social systems of the countries in which they operate;

(f) Deal in the most effective and appropriate manner with the issue of the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia, recognizing that concern was widely expressed in the Commission on Transnational Corporations, in the context of the struggle against apartheid, at the collaboration of transnational corporations with the racist minority regime;

(g) Include provisions relating to the treatment of transnational corporations, jurisdiction and other related matters;

(h) Provide appropriate arrangements for the effective implementation of the code;

(i) Be considered as an integrated whole in which all the parts are related to each other;

7. Affirms also that the draft code should be completed before the seventh session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations in 1981 and that the code should be expeditiously adopted by all members of the international community;

8. Reaffirms that the Commission on Transnational Corporations is the forum within the United Nations system for the comprehensive and in-depth consideration of issues relating to transnational corporations, and for the promotion of the exchange of views among all parties concerned, as mentioned in paragraph 3 (b) of Council resolution 1913 (LVII) of 5 December 1974;

9. Further reaffirms that, under the guidance of the Commission on Transnational Corporations, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations is the central unit in the United Nations system at the Secretariat level for work on matters related to transnational corporations, having due regard to the need for co-ordination, that it should pursue its important activities in accordance with its programme of work and that its resources should be commensurate with its work programme.

E/1980/C.1/L.22. India (on behalf of member States of Economic and Social Council belonging to "Group of 77"): draft decision, orally corrected by sponsors to conform with original proposal.

E/1980/C.1/L.23. United States: draft resolution.

E/1980/96. Report of First Committee, draft decision V, as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, and Annex, approved without objection by Committee on 22 July, meeting 21.

Decision 1980/174 and Annex, as recommended by First Committee, E/1980/96, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 24 July 1980, the Council decided to transmit the texts of a draft decision and a draft resolution, annexed to the present decision, to the General Assembly for further consideration at its thirty-fifth session.

#### ANNEX

##### Draft decision

The Economic and Social Council decides:

(a) To convene a United Nations conference to adopt a code of conduct on transnational corporations in the last quarter of 1981;

(b) To convene a United Nations conference to adopt an international agreement on illicit payments in the last quarter of 1981;

(c) That the United Nations conference to adopt an international agreement on illicit payments will be convened only after the completion of the work of the United Nations conference on the adoption of a code of conduct on transnational corporations.

##### Draft resolution

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1978/71 of 4 August 1978, in which, inter alia, it decided in principle to convene, if possible in 1980 and subject to a definitive decision by the Council at its second regular session of 1979, a conference of plenipotentiaries to conclude an international agreement on illicit payments,

Recalling a/s/o its decision 1979/73 of 3 August 1979, by which the Council decided to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session two draft resolutions regarding the convening of a negotiating conference and a conference of plenipotentiaries,

Noting the substantial preparatory work for a conference of plenipotentiaries which was completed by the Committee on an International Agreement on illicit Payments and recorded in the Committee's report on its first and second sessions,

Emphasizing the importance to all countries of early action on a treaty to combat bribery and extortion in international commercial transactions, which distort commerce and trade, weaken the political and social fabric of countries where such acts occur and adversely affect consumer and other interests,

1. Decides to convene a conference of plenipotentiaries to conclude an international agreement on illicit payments, to meet no later than 30 June 1981;

2. Invites all States to participate in that conference.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 8, 43.  
Plenary meetings 83, 84.

A/35/3/Add.8. Report of Economic and Social Council, Chapter VIII, reproducing, inter alia, Economic and Social Council decision 1980/174 of 24 July 1980 and Annex.

A/35/545/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council).

Decision 35/425, by which the General Assembly took note of the report of the Second Committee on United Nations conferences to conclude a code of conduct on transnational corporations and an international agreement on illicit payments, as orally proposed by Assembly President, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 84.

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
First (Economic) Committee, meetings 19-21.  
Plenary meetings 44, 45.

Transnational corporations in southern Africa

E/1980/40/Rev.1. Report of Commission on Transnational Corporations on its 6th session, Chapter VII (a).

E/1980/40/Rev.1, Chapter I. Draft resolution I, as recommended by Commission, approved by First Committee on 18 July, meeting 20, by roll-call vote of 32 to 5, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan,<sup>a</sup> Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Thailand, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

a Subsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

E/C.10/66. In-depth analysis of role of transnational corporations in industrial, military and nuclear sectors of South Africa. Report of Secretariat.

E/1980/96. Report of First Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 1980/59, as recommended by First Committee, E/1980/96, adopted by Council on 24 July 1980, meeting 44, by 28 votes to 5, with 6 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling a/s/o the resolutions adopted by the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its third, fourth and fifth sessions on the activities of transnational corporations in southern Africa and their collaboration with the racist minority régimes in that area,

Recalling further the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid and General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978,

Having considered the report of the Secretariat entitled "In-depth analysis of the role of transnational corporations in the industrial, military and nuclear sectors of South Africa,"

Gravely concerned at the continued collaboration by transnational corporations with the racist minority régime of South Africa in contravention of United Nations resolutions,

Also gravely concerned about the adverse trends in the policies of some home Governments of transnational corporations which encourage such corporations to continue to collaborate with the racist minority régime of South Africa in violation of United Nations resolutions and in defiance of the legitimate aspirations of the oppressed peoples,

Considering that the cessation of the activities of transnational corporations in the area would constitute an important step in the struggle against the racist minority régime,

Conscious of the heroic resistance currently mounted by various sections of the oppressed people of southern Africa against the racist minority régime of South Africa,

Gravely concerned at the recent intensification of repressive measures by the racist minority régime to entrench the inhuman apartheid system and to thwart the legitimate aspirations of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa,

Conscious of the continued need to enlist the active support of the home Governments of transnational corporations which operate in South Africa and Namibia,

We/coming as a positive step measures taken by some home Governments to curtail the activities of their transnational and other corporations in southern Africa,

Mindful of the imperative need to maintain and strengthen international solidarity in support of the legitimate struggle of the oppressed peoples in southern Africa for self-determination and independence,

Gravely concerned further at the defiant refusal of the racist minority régime of South Africa to co-operate with the Security Council and the international community generally in the solution of the Namibian problem,

Recognizing the importance of mobilizing world public opinion against the involvement and collaboration of transnational corporations with the racist minority régime of South Africa,

1. Notes with appreciation the report of the Secretariat entitled "In-depth analysis of the role of transnational corporations in the industrial, military and nuclear sectors of South Africa;"

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa to self-determination and permanent sovereignty over their natural resources and all economic activities;

3. Strongly condemns the exploitation of the natural resources of Namibia by transnational corporations without the authority or sanction of the United Nations Council for Namibia, in contravention of its Decree No. 1, enacted on 27 September 1974, and General Assembly resolution 32/9 of 4 November 1977;

4. Reiterates that the activities of transnational corporations in the area and their collaboration with the racist minority régime are detrimental to the interests of the oppressed peoples in South Africa and Namibia;

5. Recognizes the urgent need to take further and effective measures, including sanctions, in order to terminate the continuing collaboration by transnational and other corporations with the racist minority régime of South Africa;

6. Calls upon all Governments to adhere strictly to and ensure the effective implementation of sanctions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to South Africa;

7. Strongly condemns the continued investments and operations of transnational corporations in southern Africa, their exploitation of black labour and their continued collaboration with the racist minority régime of South Africa in contravention of United Nations resolutions, thereby contributing to the perpetuation of oppression and other inhuman practices perpetrated against the majority of the population of southern Africa by the racist minority régime;

8. Deplores the manoeuvres of the racist minority régime of South Africa and companies and transnational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia to weaken the existing African trade union movement through the establishment of so-called parallel trade unions and the harassment and persecution of officials of independent African trade unions;

9. Urges all transnational corporations to comply fully with the relevant United Nations resolutions by terminating all further investments in the area and by ending their collaboration with the racist minority régime;

10. Calls upon all Governments which have not yet done

so to take legislative, administrative, judicial and other measures in respect of their nationals and transnational corporations of their nationality owning or operating enterprises in the area, in order to put an end to such activities;

11. Calls further upon all States to terminate all forms of collaboration by their nationals and by transnational and other corporations of their nationality with the racist minority régime of South Africa and, in particular:

(a) To refrain from supplying petroleum, petroleum products or other strategic materials to the racist minority régime;

(b) To refrain from extending loans, investments and technical assistance to the racist minority régime of South Africa and to corporations registered in South Africa and Namibia;

(c) To prohibit economic and financial interests under their national jurisdiction from co-operating with the racist minority régime and enterprises registered in South Africa and Namibia;

(d) To refrain from exploiting the natural resources of Namibia in contravention of the decrees of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

(e) To refrain from all activities which may directly or indirectly contribute to the strengthening of the military capability of the racist minority régime;

(f) To deny tariff and other preferences to exports from South Africa and Namibia, as well as any inducements or guarantees for investment and trade in the area;

(g) To prohibit all persons and enterprises of their nationality from making any royalty or tax payments or from knowingly transferring any assets or other financial resources, in contravention of United Nations resolutions, to South Africa and Namibia, to facilitate trade with or investments in those countries;

12. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To instruct the Secretariat to continue its useful research on the activities of transnational corporations in southern Africa and their collaboration with the racist minority régime of South Africa;

(b) To submit to the Commission on Transnational Corporations, at its seventh session, an addendum to its reports on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia, bringing up to date the information and analysis contained therein;

(c) To continue to collect and publicize information on the activities of transnational corporations which collaborate directly or indirectly with the racist minority régime of South Africa in contravention of United Nations resolutions;

(d) To organize symposia, workshops, seminars and other programmes of enlightenment, in collaboration with other United Nations bodies concerned, with a view to educating the general public in the home countries of transnational corporations on the activities of those corporations in southern Africa and the extent of their collaboration with the racist minority régime of South Africa.

#### Standards of accounting and reporting

E/1980/40/Rev.1. Report of Commission on Transnational Corporations on its 6th session, Chapter V (b).

E/1980/40/Rev.1, Chapter I. Draft decision III, as recommended by Commission, approved without vote by First Committee on 18 July, meeting 20.

E/1980/96. Report of First Committee, draft decision III.

Decision 1980/172, by which the Council decided to authorize the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting to hold three sessions before the seventh session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations, of which the first would be held in the last quarter of 1980, as recommended by First Committee, E/1980/96. adopted without vote by Council on 24 July 1980. meeting 44.

### Provisional agenda for the seventh session of the Commission

E/1980/40/Rev.1. Report of Commission on Transnational Corporations on its 6th session, Chapter XII.

E/1980/40/Rev.1, Chapter 1. Draft decision I, as recommended by Commission, approved without vote by First Committee on 16 July, meeting 20.

E/1980/96. Report of First Committee, draft decision I.

Decision 1960/170, as recommended by First Committee, E/1980/96. adopted without vote by Council.

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 24 July 1980, the Council approved the provisional agenda and the documentation for the seventh session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations, as set out below:

#### Provisional agenda

1. Report on the activities of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations
2. Work related to the formulation of a code of conduct
3. Comprehensive information system:
  - (a) Establishment of a comprehensive information system
  - (b) International standards of accounting and reporting
4. Technical co-operation
5. Studies on the effects of the operations and practices of transnational corporations:
  - (a) Activities of transnational corporations in southern Africa and their collaboration with racist minority régimes in that area
  - (b) Other studies
  - (c) Review of ongoing and future research
6. Work related to the definition of transnational corporations
7. Question of experts/advisers

#### Documentation

##### Item 1

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations

Report on the activities of the joint units

Proposed programme budget on transnational corporations for the biennium 1982-1983

##### Item 2

Report of the Intergovernmental Working Group on a Code of Conduct

##### Item 3 (a)

Progress report on the establishment of a comprehensive information system

##### Item 3 (b)

Report of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting

##### Item 4

Report on the programme of technical co-operation on matters related to transnational corporations

##### Item 5 (a)

Addendum to previous reports on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia

##### Item 5 (c)

Aspects of balance-of-payments effects of the operations of transnational corporations

Transnational corporations in the pharmaceutical industry in developing countries

Aspects of the socio-political effects of the activities of transnational corporations

Review of ongoing and future research

##### Item 7

Note by the Secretariat

### Report of the Commission

E/1980/40/Rev.1. Report of Commission on Transnational Corporations on its 6th session, Mexico City, 23 June-4 July, Chapter XIV. (Annex: List of documents before Commission at its 6th session.)

E/1980/96. Report of First Committee, draft decision IV, as orally proposed by United States, approved without vote by First Committee on 18 July, meeting 20.

Decision 1980/173, by which the Council took note of the report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations on its sixth session, and decided to transmit it to the General Assembly for consideration at its eleventh special session, as recommended by First Committee, E/1980/96, adopted without vote by Council on 24 July 1980, meeting 44.

### Other documents

The Activities of Transnational Corporations in the Industrial, Mining and Military Sectors of Southern Africa. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.II.A.3.

Supplement to National Legislation and Regulations relating to Transnational Corporations. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.II.A.5.

Users Guide to the Information System on Transnational Corporations. A Technical Paper. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F/S/R.80.II.A.6.

The CTC Reporter, Vol. 1, No. 8. Spring 1980. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F/S.80.II.A.7; No. 9. Winter 1980. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.II.A.2.

Sea-Bed Mineral Resource Development: Recent Activities of the international Consortia. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.II.A.9.

Transnational Reinsurance Operations: A Technical Paper. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.II.A.10.

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1980. Chapter VIII.

A/35/38. Report of CPC on work of its 20th session, Headquarters, New York, 5 May-4 June, Chapter III D.

## Chapter VIII

# Science and technology for development

The new United Nations machinery established by the General Assembly in 1979 to help make the advantages of science and technology more accessible to developing countries began operating in 1980. The Intergovernmental Committee

on Science and Technology for Development, set up to formulate policy guidelines for international activities in this field and with a membership open to all States, held two sessions at United Nations Headquarters, New York: its

first, from 28 January to 1 February, and the first part of its second, from 22 May to 4 June. The United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development became operational and approved its first projects of assistance to countries in a variety of scientific disciplines. The Centre for Science and Technology for Development began work as the central unit of the United Nations Secretariat in this sphere.

One of the main tasks of these bodies was to implement the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development,<sup>1</sup> approved by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, held at Vienna in August 1979, and endorsed by the Assembly in December 1979.<sup>2</sup> The Programme contained a series of recommendations for national and international action to strengthen the scientific and technological capacities of developing countries, restructure existing patterns of international scientific and technological relations, strengthen the role of the United Nations system and make more financial resources available.

The Intergovernmental Committee replaced the Economic and Social Council's Committee on Science and Technology for Development. The decision to abolish the latter Committee was taken by the Council by decision 1980/101 of 6 February 1980, adopted, without vote, on a proposal of the President. The action had been recommended by the General Assembly in 1979 when it established the new Committee."

The recommendations of the Intergovernmental Committee were considered in 1980 by the Council and the Assembly, both of which adopted resolutions on the subject, all without vote.

The Council, by resolution 1980/48 of 23 July, requested the Secretary-General and all United Nations organizations and bodies to support the activities of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, and appealed for contributions to the Interim Fund. This resolution was approved without objection by the First (Economic) Committee on 18 July, on the basis of a text proposed by India on behalf of the member States of the Council belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries.

The Assembly adopted two resolutions together on 5 December, recommended by its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee on 20 November. By resolution 35/67 A it endorsed the resolutions and decisions of the Intergovernmental Committee, decided that the Committee could hold a two-part session in 1981, recommended that United Nations organizations and bodies support the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation in for-

mulating an operational plan for implementing the Vienna Programme, and decided that the Centre for Science and Technology should be allocated the resources it needed for its work programme. By resolution 35/67 B it urgently appealed for contributions to the Interim Fund.

Both resolutions were approved together without vote in the Second Committee on the basis of drafts submitted by a Vice-Chairman following consultations on texts submitted by Venezuela on behalf of Member States belonging to the Group of 77. The approved texts were substantially the same as the earlier drafts, which were withdrawn after the Vice-Chairman submitted new versions.

Two aspects of the "brain drain" of trained personnel from developing to developed countries- the measurement of human resource flows and the feasibility of an international labour compensatory facility- were the subject of studies called for by the General Assembly on the topic also known as the reverse transfer of technology. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) made plans for the measurement study, while the United Nations Secretary-General presented a progress report on the compensatory facility suggestion, which would involve indemnities to labour-exporting countries.

At Geneva, the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology made progress on a draft code, and the Assembly authorized a fourth session of the Conference in 1981.

Details of these and other developments follow.

#### Implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development set in motion preliminary work on an operational plan for implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action. By a resolution of 4 June 1980, it decided that the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, assisted by the head of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, should submit to it proposals for a detailed operational plan for each of the eight major programme areas: policies and plans, infrastructure, technology transfer, human resources, financing, information, research and development, and international co-operation. He was asked to consult Governments and United Nations organizations before submitting the proposals to the Committee in 1981.

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 636.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. p. 644, resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.



The Committee decided that the operational plan would be the framework for the scientific and technological activities of the United Nations system, as well as an indicative framework for countries seeking United Nations support. The types of activities to be covered would be financial and technical support, studies and analyses, development and negotiation of codes and agreements to restructure international co-operation in science and technology, and development of a systematic process for consulting countries about their needs and plans. The Director-General, with the help of the head of the Centre, would be responsible for co-ordinating all activities of the United Nations system in this sphere.

The Committee also asked for a Secretariat report on the levels of attainment of scientific and technological development among different countries, and decided that an early start should be made on analyses of the common goals and objectives of science and technology in development and of the contribution which non-governmental organizations could make.

By another resolution of 4 June, the Committee requested the Centre to arrange for the large-scale distribution of the Vienna Programme and the General Assembly's 1979 resolution on the results of the Vienna Conference, and to plan the publication of a newsletter to keep national authorities and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations informed of the progress made in implementing the Programme.

Also on 4 June, the Committee decided that it would discuss at a sessional working group in 1981 the issues that had not been resolved at the Vienna Conference. These issues included proposals for strengthening the scientific and technological capacities of the developing countries through such means as the transfer of technology and the provision of financing, and for restructuring the existing pattern of activities in this sphere.

The General Assembly, by resolution 35/67 A of 5 December, recommended that all United Nations organizations and bodies should fully support the Director-General in formulating the operational plan for implementation of the Vienna Programme.

On 28 November, the UNCTAD Committee on Transfer of Technology requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to submit to the Intergovernmental Committee's member States an aide-mémoire listing the outstanding issues on which agreement had not been reached at Vienna but on which consensus had been achieved in UNCTAD negotiations. It also requested him to take steps to implement the Vienna Programme in accordance with UNCTAD's mandate. (For fur-

ther information on the Committee's work in 1980, see p. 633.)

#### International Development Strategy

A section on science and technology for development was included in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (the 1980s), adopted by the General Assembly by resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980 (see p. 499). Stressing the importance of modern scientific and technological skills to economic and social progress, the Strategy sketched various approaches to enable developing countries to gain access to those skills.

In the area of technology transfer, developed countries should give or facilitate the freest and fullest possible access by developing countries to technologies. In technology planning and policies, special attention should be given to sectors of critical importance to developing countries. Research and development efforts should be assisted, along with an exchange of skills. In accordance with the Vienna Programme, developing countries, with support from outside, should build up their scientific and technological infrastructure by devoting more effort to training and research, establishing close links between those who generated technology and those who used it, and exchanging skilled personnel and information with other developing countries. Men and women should benefit equally from scientific and technological development. Action should be taken to minimize the negative impact of the migration of skilled personnel, and arrangements should be considered to help countries whose economies were disrupted by such outflows. Substantial resources should be mobilized for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development (see following section). Development of a global information network should be expedited.

or relevant provisions (section III G) of the Strategy, see p. 513.)

The UNCTAD Trade and Development Board's Committee on Transfer of Technology, by a resolution adopted on 28 November, requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to prepare a report on a set of interrelated and supporting measures for implementing the science and technology section of the Strategy. It decided to determine at its next session, scheduled for 1982, whether that report or another set of measures should be submitted to the sixth session of UNCTAD (1983) or whether the Committee should take an alternative course.

The UNCTAD Secretary-General was asked, in preparing his report, to take account of comments by Governments and United Nations bodies and organizations on proposals he had

drawn up for an outline for the formulation of a strategy for the technological transformation of developing countries. These proposals, requested by UNCTAD (resolution 112(V) of 3 June 1979),<sup>4</sup> were noted by the Trade and Development Board by a decision of 25 March 1980 and transmitted to the Committee. (For further information on the Committee's work in 1980, see p. 633.)

#### Activities of the United Nations system

By resolution 35/67 A of 5 December 1980, the General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, endorsed the broad framework of a study of the system-wide efficiency of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology. This framework was suggested in a report to the Assembly by the Secretary-General, dated 25 April. It envisaged a three-part study that would contain factual information about the United Nations bodies involved in this field, review objectives and strategies, and suggest policy guidelines and measures to improve harmonization. The study had been requested by the Assembly in 1979,<sup>5</sup> based on a proposal in the Vienna Programme.

On 4 June 1980, the Committee invited United Nations organizations to provide information on their activities, for use by the Centre for Science and Technology for Development in annual reports to the Committee.

#### United Nations machinery

Three new bodies on science and technology were established in 1980: an advisory body of experts on science and technology for development, established by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development; an Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development (see following section); and an interagency Task Force on Science and Technology for Development, set up by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC).

The advisory body's terms of reference were fixed by the Intergovernmental Committee on 4 June (see APPENDIX III). It was to provide scientific and technical expert advice to United Nations bodies, the Secretary-General and the Administrator of the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development. The advice was to be based on national and regional discussions, with the participation of a wide cross-section of possible users of science and technology. The 28 appointees were to include persons involved in policy-making in their countries, specialists in economics and the social sciences, persons knowl-

edgeable in the problems of the productive sectors, and persons illustrative of other science and technology users. (Members of the advisory body were appointed on 29 January 1981 at the Intergovernmental Committee's resumed second session.)

Following the Committee's decision to establish this body, the Economic and Social Council decided, by resolution 1980/48 of 23 July, to discontinue the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, which had performed advisory functions under the former organizational scheme.

The Task Force was established by ACC at its first regular session of 1980 (Vienna, 31 March-3 April). It was to serve as the essential mechanism of interagency co-operation in the implementation of tasks assigned to the Intergovernmental Committee, support ACC committees in their consideration of science and technology issues, and assist the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation. It would be open to all United Nations organizations.

Surendra K. Jain, a Deputy Director-General of the International Labour Organisation, was appointed by ACC as Chairman of the Task Force for its first year. The Intergovernmental Committee expressed its view on 4 June that the Chairman should be the head of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, in view of the central role of the United Nations in co-ordinating activities of the United Nations system.

During 1980, the Centre began work as the Secretariat unit responsible for support to the Intergovernmental Committee and for co-ordinating secretariat activities in science and technology throughout the United Nations system. By resolution 35/67 A of 5 December, the General Assembly decided that the Centre for Science and Technology for Development should be allocated the necessary resources to carry out its work programme.

#### United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development

Steps were taken in 1980 to set in motion the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, established by the General Assembly in 1979<sup>7</sup> on the recommendation of the Vienna Conference. Pending the establishment of long-term arrangements, the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development began operations. An Intergovernmental Group of Experts began a study of long-term arrangements for the System.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. D. 566.

<sup>5</sup> See footnote 2.

<sup>7</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 640.

<sup>8</sup> See footnote 2.

### Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development

The Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development was declared operational on 19 May 1980. Its first 19 projects, to which it committed \$16 million, were approved in November. Selected from among 800 requests for assistance, they covered such areas as remote sensing, metallurgy technology, photo-voltaic material, energy-related technologies, research and development in tea production, low-cost housing, agricultural research, the utilization of chemical wastes and geological cartography.

Project selection followed principles laid down in the initial prospectus for the Fund<sup>8</sup> as well as additional guidelines approved on 4 June by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development. The additional guidelines specified that, pending substantial increases in contributions, the Fund would provide assistance only at the request of or through Governments or groups of States. It would: be used primarily to support projects congruent with national development policies and priorities and related research and development programmes; encourage countries to submit long-range projects for building their national capacities, with full account for the need for links between scientific and technological institutions on the one hand and productive and service sectors on the other; spend no more than 15 to 20 per cent of its resources on intercountry projects, with due emphasis on technical co-operation among developing countries; and concentrate on the programme areas identified in the operational plan to be adopted by the Committee (see preceding section).

These guidelines were approved on the basis of a note by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), prepared in consultation with the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, which the Committee had requested on 1 February. In establishing the Fund, the Assembly had decided that it was to be administered by UNDP under the guidelines approved by the Assembly and those to be established by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development.

The Secretary-General, in a report to the Assembly dated 3 December, noted that the UNDP Administrator had requested authority to spend up to \$1,145,140 for staff and other administrative costs for the Fund in 1981. The Assembly granted this authorization by section XIX of resolution 35/217, adopted without objection on 17 December. The Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee approved this text, without vote, on 15 December, on an oral

proposal by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

### PLEDGES FOR THE INTERIM FUND

On 27 March 1980, a United Nations Pledging Conference for the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development was held at United Nations Headquarters. Thirty-five Governments made pledges for 1980-1981 totalling \$25.8 million. The total rose to about \$30.7 million from 53 countries as at 31 December 1980 (see table), including additional pledges made at the 1980 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities (New York, 6 and 7 November). Pledged and indicated resources by that date, according to the UNDP Administrator, totalled about \$50 million, i.e. only 20 per cent of the target of \$250 million for the biennium, agreed by the Vienna Conference and the General Assembly in 1979.<sup>9</sup>

Appeals for additional contributions were issued in 1980 by: the Intergovernmental Committee on 4 June; the UNDP Governing Council on 27 June; the Economic and Social Council on 23 July, by resolution 1980/48; the Committee on Transfer of Technology of the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board on 28 November; and the General Assembly on 5 December, by resolution 35/67 B.

Noting with concern that the money available to the Fund was inadequate to meet the demonstrated needs and aspirations of developing countries, the Assembly, by its resolution, urgently appealed to Governments, particularly of developed countries, to contribute substantially so that the agreed target could be reached as soon as possible.

In the Economic and Social Council and in its First Committee, Belgium, speaking on behalf of the members of the European Economic Community, recalled a statement made at the 1979 United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development expressing the reservations of several of these States (Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, United Kingdom) on the efficacy of any sectoral fund for science and technology. This statement was also recalled by Belgium and the United Kingdom in the Assembly's Second Committee. France, in the Second Committee, said that, while it had not changed its general position with regard to the Interim Fund, it would study with care the results of efforts to increase the number of contributors.

<sup>8</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 647, text of prospectus, annexed to resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979.

<sup>9</sup> See footnote 2.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND PLEDGES TO THE INTERIM FUND  
FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT  
FOR 1980 AND 1981

(As at 31 December 1980)

Country	Amount (in us dollar equivalent)	
	1980 payment or pledge	1981 pledge
Argentina	-	250,000
Austria	1,000,000	1,000,000
Bhutan	2,000	-
Botswana	1,000	-
Chile	-	20,000
China	275,740	-
Cuba	36,732 <sup>a</sup>	36,733
Denmark	932,204 <sup>a</sup>	932,203
Dominican Republic	1,500	1,500 <sup>b</sup>
Ecuador	10,000 <sup>a</sup>	10,000
Egypt	10,000 <sup>a</sup>	7,143
Ethiopia	3,000	-
Fiji	1,000	1,000
Finland	-	1,052,632
Greece	50,000 <sup>a</sup>	-
Guinea-Bissau	2,000 <sup>a</sup>	441
Guyana	1,003	3,137
Honduras	2,000 <sup>a</sup>	-
India	100,000 <sup>a</sup>	100,000 <sup>d</sup>
Indonesia	12,000	-
Italy	8,791,209 <sup>a</sup>	-
Jordan	10,000	15,000
Kenya	5,000 <sup>a</sup>	-
Lesotho	575 <sup>a</sup>	-
Madagascar	-	8,969
Malawi	1,000 <sup>a</sup>	-
Morocco	5,000 <sup>a</sup>	5,000
Netherlands	5,000,000 <sup>a</sup>	-
Nigeria	250,000 <sup>a</sup>	-
Norway	1,020,408 <sup>a</sup>	1,020,408
Pakistan	10,101 <sup>a</sup>	10,101
Panama	1,500	1,500 <sup>b</sup>
Papua New Guinea	1,484	-
Paraguay	3,000	-
Philippines	2,500	2,500 <sup>b</sup>
Republic of Korea	-	30,000
Samoa	1,000 <sup>a</sup>	-
Saudi Arabia	1,000,000	-
Sierra Leone	5,000 <sup>a</sup>	5,000
Singapore	1,000 <sup>a</sup>	-
Somalia	2,000 <sup>a</sup>	-
Sudan	-	5,000
Sweden	5,000,000 <sup>e</sup>	-
Switzerland	2,000,000	-
Thailand	50,000 <sup>a</sup>	-
Trinidad and Tobago	2,083	-
Tunisia	30,000 <sup>a</sup>	70,000
Turkey	-	5,000
United Republic of Cameroon	6,727 <sup>a</sup>	-
United Republic of Tanzania	3,814 <sup>a</sup>	-
Venezuela	97,662 <sup>a</sup>	100,000
Yugoslavia	100,000 <sup>a</sup>	100,000
Zambia	-	20,000
Total <sup>f</sup>	25,843,042 <sup>g</sup>	4,815,267

<sup>a</sup>Pledges unpaid as at 31 December 1980.<sup>b</sup>Paid in 1980.<sup>c</sup>Paid \$81,883 in 1980.<sup>d</sup>Paid \$70,000 in 1980.<sup>e</sup>Paid \$2,500,000 in 1980.<sup>f</sup>In addition, the United States pledged \$10 million to \$15 million, to a maximum of 20 per cent of total pledges.<sup>g</sup>Unpaid pledges for 1980 totalled \$18,943,349.Intergovernmental Group of Experts  
on the United Nations Financing System

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development decided on

4 June 1980 on the 27 States which would constitute the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, a body whose establishment was decided on by the Assembly in 1979.<sup>10</sup> According to the Assembly decision, the System was to be brought into operation in January 1982.

The Group held two sessions in 1980: at United Nations Headquarters from 11 to 15 August, and at Geneva from 24 November to 3 December. It prepared a tentative outline for its report and, at its second session, studied Secretariat papers on various aspects of funding and institutional arrangements.

The Assembly, by resolution 35/67 A of 5 December, decided that, if the Group's report was ready for consideration, the Intergovernmental Committee would hold the second part of its 1981 session in late August or early September, mainly to consider the report. Following the approval of this resolution by the Second Committee, France said it generally favoured having intergovernmental committees meet only once each year, while the United States said the second part of the session should not lead to additional expenditures.

The provision on science and technology for development contained in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (see subsection above) stated that, in determining the nature and level of resources of the Financing System, consideration should be given to the need for a predictable and continuous flow of resources, for substantial resources in addition to those existing within the United Nations system, and for untied external resources for the scientific and technological development of the developing countries.

## Transfer of technology

## Network for exchange of technological information

The General Assembly, in its International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, adopted on 5 December 1980 (see subsection above), recommended that the development of a global and international information network for science and technology should be expedited and that the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development should urgently consider the establishment of such a system. Existing information systems in the United Nations and other international bodies, which were also serving as industrial technology data banks,

<sup>10</sup> See footnote 2.

should form an integral part of the proposed global network.

One such information system- the Industrial and Technological Information Bank (INTIB), established by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) -ended its first full year of regular operation in 1980, following completion of its pilot phase. It had access to more than 70 computerized data bases on applied science and technology, technology suppliers, patents and related subjects. On 19 May, the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO recommended that the Assembly provide the resources INTIB needed and that funds to strengthen it be sought from the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development.

The Economic and Social Council endorsed the Board's recommendations when it adopted resolution 1980/61 on 24 July (see p. 656).

#### Advisory Service on Transfer of Technology

The UNCTAD Advisory Service on Transfer of Technology continued in 1980 to provide technical and operational assistance to developing countries at their request. It worked in four main areas: (1) helping Governments, primarily in Africa, with their technology planning and policy; (2) assisting in the establishment of regional and subregional centres for technology transfer; (3) responding to requests for co-operation in critical sectors, through such activities as a workshop on trade and technology policies and planning in the pharmaceutical sector (Georgetown, Guyana, 18-29 August); and (4) organizing workshops and training courses, including a workshop for English-speaking Africans on technology policies and planning for technological transformation (Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, 13-24 October).

An appeal for additional funds for the Service's work was made on 28 November by the UNCTAD Committee on Transfer of Technology. The Committee suggested UNDP, the Interim Fund, the United Nations regular programme of technical assistance and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as possible sources to finance the Service's activities on technology policies and planning and on sectors of critical importance to developing countries, as well as to pay for regional and interregional advisers. It also urged all countries, particularly the developed countries, to contribute to the Service.

The Committee endorsed specific aspects of UNCTAD work in this area, including co-operation with regional and subregional centres, assistance in the formulation and implementation of national technology plans and policies, help and advice

in strengthening national institutions, and training of personnel, including workshops on policies and planning in critical sectors. It requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to make recommendations for the establishment of links among regional and subregional centres.

#### UNIDO activities

In addition to seeking funds for INTIB (see subsection above), UNIDO strengthened elements of its technology programme in 1980, in response to programme directions laid down by its Third General Conference (New Delhi, India, 21 January-9 February; see p. 644). The fifth meeting of heads of technology transfer registries (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 15-19 September) explored ways of expanding the UNIDO Technological Information Exchange System, which assisted Governments to improve their negotiating capabilities for technology transfer. Projects were undertaken to promote technology development and technological co-operation in small-scale industries. A symposium on industrial technology in Africa was organized from 5 to 12 November at Khartoum, Sudan, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity; it recommended that each country formulate and implement a basic national technology programme.

On 19 May, the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO endorsed the broad programme directions outlined by the secretariat in this area and urged high priority for operational and promotional activities in the development, selection, acquisition, adaptation, transfer and use of industrial technology. It recommended that appropriate resources be provided by the General Assembly and sought from the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development and the United Nations Industrial Development Fund.

The Economic and Social Council endorsed the Board's recommendations when it adopted resolution 1980/61 on 24 July (see p. 656).

#### Reverse transfer of technology

Aspects of the reverse transfer of technology- the so-called brain drain of skilled personnel from developing to developed countries- were under study in 1980 by UNCTAD and the United Nations Secretary-General.

An UNCTAD study, on the feasibility of measuring human resource flows, was requested on 28 November by the Committee on Transfer of Technology of the Trade and Development Board. It was to be carried out by the UNCTAD Secretary-General, in consultation with other United Nations organizations. At the same time, the Committee requested the Board to authorize the convening of an intergovernmental group

of experts on the same subject, no earlier than three months after the study had been submitted to Governments.

In referring this matter to the Committee on 27 September, by resolution 219(XXI), the Board had acted in response to a 1979 request by the General Assembly that it consider arrangements, including the necessity of convening a group of experts, to examine the feasibility of measuring human resource flows.<sup>11</sup>

The Secretary-General's study, also requested by the Assembly in 1979,<sup>12</sup> was on the feasibility of proposals to establish an international labour compensatory facility that would indemnify labour-exporting countries for their loss of highly trained personnel. A progress report dated 3 October 1980, issued in advance of a final report to be submitted in 1981, noted that there was a consensus on the seriousness of the problem but not on its precise causes or on measures to deal with them. The Group of 77 developing countries had proposed to UNCTAD in 1978 the creation of a facility to which each United Nations Member State would make an annual contribution commensurate with its gains from the reverse transfer of technology. According to some proposals, a compensatory facility would continuously assess the problem, collect and evaluate data, evolve policy measures for national and international consideration, help implement steps to reduce the adverse effects of migration, and assist developing countries to meet their development goals, thereby indirectly leading to the reduction and elimination of the generic causes of migration.

Taking note of this progress report, the Assembly by resolution 35/62 adopted without a vote on 5 December-expressed concern at the adverse effects of the reverse transfer of technology on the capacity and potential of scientific and technological development in the developing countries and, thus, on their economic and social development. It reiterated its request to the Secretary-General for a final report in 1981 on a compensatory facility, and asked that he keep under continuing review the co-ordination of work on the question of the reverse transfer of technology. The UNCTAD Secretary-General was requested to continue to keep the problem under review as necessary, and the Trade and Development Board was asked to conclude consideration at its March 1981 session of recommendations on arrangements for a study, including the convening of a group of experts, on the feasibility of measuring human resource flows.

This resolution was approved by consensus by the Second Committee on 20 November, on the basis of a text introduced and orally revised by a Vice-Chairman following informal consultations

on a draft introduced earlier by Venezuela on behalf of the United Nations Member States belonging to the Group of 77. The earlier draft was then withdrawn.

In addition to a number of drafting changes, differences between the two texts included the following: in the preamble of the Group's text, a reference to considering the brain drain as constituting a gratuitous and reverse transfer of technology was changed to considering that the outflow of skilled manpower constituted a reverse transfer of technology; the Group's text had expressed the conviction instead of the awareness that the search for solutions to transfer was a responsibility rather than an important concern of the international community; and by the earlier draft the United Nations system should play a role in the elimination of, rather than could play a role in the alleviation of the adverse effects of, the reverse transfer of technology.

In the operative paragraphs: the Secretary-General's report was, previously, to be considered as an adequate basis for work in this field rather than to be taken into account as a basis for completion of the final report; a request was added that the Secretary-General keep co-ordination of work on the question under continued review; the UNCTAD Secretary-General would have been asked to pursue vigorously work on measures to eliminate reverse transfer rather than to keep the problem under continued review as necessary; and the Trade and Development Board would have been requested to conclude consideration of the adoption of measures contributing to the elimination of reverse transfer, instead of consideration of recommendations on appropriate arrangements as called for in Board resolution 219(XXI).

Several representatives made statements of position at the time of approval. Canada and the United States expressed grave doubts that the problems of the adverse effects of the transfer of technology could be solved through multilateral agreements such as the establishment of an international labour compensatory facility. Czechoslovakia, speaking also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, stated that the problem had resulted from neo-colonialist policies in the developed countries and the activities of transnational corporations which had sought to transfer trained workers away from developing countries; they joined in the consensus on the understanding that the membership of the UNCTAD group of experts

<sup>11</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979. p. 656, resolution 34/200 of 19 December 1979.

<sup>12</sup>Ibid

would be geographically balanced. The German Democratic Republic said that, at the suggestion of developing countries, it would not press its informal amendments, one of which would have requested exploration of the possibility of drafting legal instruments to prevent human resource flows from developing countries, but it hoped the proposal would be taken into account in the Secretary-General's report. Bulgaria and the USSR separately endorsed these comments.

#### Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology

The United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology continued efforts to draft a code at its third session, held at Geneva from 21 April to 6 May 1980. The Conference, called by the General Assembly, held its first session in 1978, under the auspices of UNCTAD.<sup>13</sup> At its 1980 session, it recorded progress on a chapter concerning guarantees, responsibilities and obligations, but was unable to complete the code as called for by the Assembly in 1979.<sup>14</sup> On 6 May, it adopted a resolution by which it requested that the Conference be reconvened.

The main outstanding issues were summarized by the Conference President, Miroslav Pravda (Czechoslovakia), to the Committee on Transfer

of Technology on 21 November. With regard to the code's legal status-binding or voluntary—he felt that the Conference could not decide the matter and should leave it for a future review conference. As to the scope of the code, there was agreement that it should apply to the transfer of technology across national borders but agreement had not been reached on whether it should extend to transactions involving other international elements. Still unresolved were critical issues relating to restrictive practices, including the question of which practices should be covered. No progress had been made on rules for determining which law was applicable to a technology transfer transaction and how disputes should be settled.

By resolution 35/60 of 5 December, dealing with the 1980 reports of UNCTAD (see p. 637), the General Assembly, noting with concern that the Conference had not completed its task, decided to convene a fourth session of the Conference in March/April 1981, and reiterated its call for political will and flexibility by all Governments in order to reach agreement on the outstanding issues and to take all decisions necessary for the adoption of the code.

<sup>13</sup>See Y.U.N., 1978,p.503.

<sup>14</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 597. resolution 34/195 of 19 December 1979.

#### Documentary references and texts of resolutions

Economic and Social Council- organizational session, 1980  
Plenary meeting 2.

E/1980/L.11. Draft decisions proposed by Council president in light of consultative meetings of Council members. draft decision II.

Decision 1980/101, by which the Council, having considered section II of General Assembly resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979 on the establishment of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, decided to abolish the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, established by Council resolutions 1621 B (L) of 30 July 1971 and 1715(LIII) of 28 July 1972, as proposed by Council President. E/1980/L.11, adopted without vote by Council on 6 February 1980. meeting 2.

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
First (Economic) Committee, meetings 17, 18. 20.  
Plenary meeting 43.

A/35/37. Report of Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its 1st (28 January-1 February) and 2nd (22 May-4 June (1st part)) sessions. Headquarters. New York. (Part One, Annex I: Decision (I(I)) adopted by Committee at its 1st session; Part Two, Annex: Resolutions (I(II)-7(II)) and decisions (I(II)-3(II)) adopted by Committee at 1st part of its 2nd session.)

E/1980/C.1/L.17. India (on behalf of member States of Economic and Social Council belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, approved without objection by First Committee on 18 July, meeting 20.

E/1980/94. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 1980/48, as recommended by First Committee, E/1980/94. adopted without vote by Council on 23 July 1980. meeting 43.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development,

Bearing in mind the provisions of General Assembly resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979,

Re-emphasizing the urgent need to develop and strengthen the scientific and technological capacity of the developing countries and, in that context, the role to be played by the United Nations.

Concerned that, at the first Pledging Conference for the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development, held on 27 March 1980, the agreed target of \$250 million was not attained,

Having examined the reports of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on the work of its first and second sessions,

1. Takes note of the reports of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on

the work of its first and second sessions and transmits them to the General Assembly for consideration, in accordance with paragraph 3 of section II of General Assembly resolution 34/218;

2. Decides to discontinue the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, as well as all the organs, organizations and bodies concerned in the United Nations system, to support fully the activities of the newly established Centre for Science and Technology for Development;

4. Urgently appeals to all Governments, in particular those of the developed countries, to contribute substantially to the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development, so that the agreed target of no less than \$250 million may be reached at the earliest possible moment, and thanks those Governments which contributed to the Interim Fund at the first Pledging Conference.

General Assembly-35th session

Second Committee, meetings 7,22-33,41,46.

Plenary meeting 83.

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1980, Chapter X.

A/35/37. Report of Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on Its 1st and 2nd sessions.

A/35/184 and Add.1. Framework of study of system-wide efficiency of United Nations in field of science and technology for development. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/35/L.54. Venezuela (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.2/35/L.113. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on, inter alia, draft resolution introduced by Venezuela, A/C.2/35/L.54, part A, approved (parts A and B together) without vote by Second Committee on 20 November. meeting 46.

A/35/592/Add.3. Report of Second Committee (part IV) (on development and international economic co-operation). draft resolution IV A.

Resolution 35/67 A, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.3, adopted (resolutions A and B together) without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980. meeting 83.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, which gave prominence to the role of science and technology in promoting the development of developing countries,

Recalling also its resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979, in which it endorsed the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development and decided, inter alia, to establish the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, as a new and organizationally distinct entity within the Secretariat, and the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, including the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/48 of 23 July 1980,

Having heard the statement by the Executive Director of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development,

Reaffirming the paramount need for and importance of the application of science and technology to development in establishing a new international economic order and in carrying out the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Reaffirming also the need to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology,

Recognizing the role of the United Nations system in assisting developing countries to promote their self-reliance in the field of science and technology,

1. Takes note of the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its first and second sessions, and endorses the resolutions and decisions contained therein;

2. Endorses the broad framework of a study of the system-wide efficiency of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development, as recommended by the Committee in its decision 4(II) of 4 June 1980;

3. Recommends that all the organs, organizations and bodies concerned in the United Nations system should support fully the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Centre for Science and Technology for Development in the formulation of the operational plan for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, as contained in resolution 1(II) adopted by the Committee on 4 June 1980;

4. Decides that the Centre for Science and Technology for Development should be allocated the necessary resources to permit it to carry out its work programme, as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/218 and by the Committee in its resolution 1(II) and other relevant resolutions;

5. Decides that in 1981 the Committee shall, if necessary, hold its session in two parts, the first part in May and, if the report of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development is ready for consideration, the second part late in August or early in September for not more than a week, mainly for the purpose of considering that report.

E/1980/42/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 27th session, Geneva, 2-30 June, Chapters V G and XI (decisions 80/5 and 80/40).

General Assembly- 35th session

Second Committee, meetings 7, 22, 24-30, 32, 33, 39, 46.

Plenary meeting 83.

A/35/37. Report of Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its 1st and 2nd sessions, Part One: Chapter III B and E and Annex I (decision 1(I)); Part Two: Chapter III C 2 and Annex (resolutions 2(II) and 3(II) and decisions 1(II) and 2(II)).

A/C.2/35/L.45. Venezuela (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.2/35/L.113. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on, inter alia, draft resolution introduced by Venezuela, A/C.2/35/L.45, part B, approved (parts A and B together) without vote by Second Committee on 20 November, meeting 46.

A/35/592/Add.3. Report of Second Committee (part IV) (on development and international economic co-operation). draft resolution IV B.

Resolution 35/67 B, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.3, adopted (resolutions A and B together) without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 83.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development,

Recognizing the vital importance of science and technology to the development of developing countries as an area of international co-operation and as a central component of the new international economic order and of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,



Bearing in mind the provisions of its resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979, by which it established, inter alia, the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development, and of Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/48 of 23 July 1980,

Noting that on 19 May 1980 the Interim Fund was declared operational,

Taking note of the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its first and second sessions and of the first meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development,

Recognizing that the conclusions of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts, together with the practical progress achieved through the activities of the Interim Fund, will contribute to the long-term arrangements of the Financing System,

Recognising also the unprecedented efforts of developing countries in submitting more than seven hundred projects for financing by the Interim Fund,

Concerned that, at the United Nations Pledging Conference for the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development, held on 27 March 1980, the agreed target of \$250 million was not attained,

Convinced that both the Vienna Programme of Action and General Assembly resolution 34/218 provide a basis for future consensus and collaboration in an area of vital importance to all countries,

1. Notes with concern that the financial resources currently available to the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development are grossly inadequate to meet the already demonstrated needs and aspirations of developing countries for science and technology for development;

2. Emphasizes the importance of ensuring that the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, as endorsed by the General Assembly, is respected and fully implemented;

3. Urgently appeals to all Governments, particularly those of developed countries, to contribute substantially to the Interim Fund so that the agreed target of no less than \$250 million may be reached by the earliest possible date, and expresses its thanks to those Governments that have contributed to the Interim Fund.

United Nations Financing System for  
Science and Technology for Development

INTERIM FUND FOR SCIENCE  
AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

General Assembly-35th session  
Fifth Committee, meeting 61.  
Plenary meeting 99.

A/35/7/Add.32. Revised estimates under section 5B (Centre for Science and Technology for Development). Report of ACABQ, paras. 15-18.

A/C.5/35/91. Matters requiring consideration by General Assembly at its 35th session. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee (on programme budget for biennium 1980-1981). Chapter III.31 (paras. 100 and 104) and Chapter IV, draft resolution I (section XIX, as orally proposed by ACABQ Chairman), approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 15 December, meeting 61.

Resolution 35/217, section XIX, by which the General Assembly (1) took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development and of the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; and (2) authorized the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to incur staff and other administrative costs within the level indicated for

1981 in the report of the Secretary-General, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/780, adopted without objection by Assembly on 17 December 1980. meeting 99.

Pledges for the Interim Fund

1980 United Nations Pledging Conference for Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development, meetings 1, 2(A/CONF.103/SR.1,2) of 27 March.

A/CONF.103/1. Final Act of 1980 United Nations Pledging Conference for Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development. Done at United Nations, New York, on 27 March.

A/CONF.103/2 and Corr.1. Contributions pledged or paid at 1980 United Nations Pledging Conference for Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development as at 31 July. Note by Secretary-General.

DP/510 and Add.1. UNDP. Annual report of Administrator for 1980. Section IVF.

Transfer of technology

NETWORK FOR EXCHANGE OF TECHNOLOGICAL INFORMATION  
A/35/16, Vol. II. Report of Industrial Development Board (14th session, Vienna, 12-19 May), Chapter VII.

ADVISORY SERVICE ON TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY  
TD/B/836. Report of Committee on Transfer of Technology on its 3rd session, Geneva, 17-28 November, Chapter I D and Annex I (resolution 16(III)).

UNIDO ACTIVITIES

A/35/16, Vol. II. Report of Industrial Development Board (14th session, Vienna, 12-19 May), Chapter VI.

ID/B/260, Annual report of Executive Director, 1980, Chapter III.

REVERSE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

General Assembly-35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 23, 26, 28, 41, 46.  
Plenary meeting 83.

A/35/15, Vols. I and II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD. Vol. I (11th special session, 14 and 20 March, and 20th session, 17-26 March, Geneva). Part Two: Chapter III A and Annex I (decision 212(XX)); Vol. II (21st session, 15-27 September, Geneva), Chapter III A and Annex I (resolution 219(XII)).

A/35/198. Establishment of international labour compensatory facility. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/35/L.65. Venezuela (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.2/35/L.124. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution introduced by Venezuela, A/C.2/35/L.65, as orally revised by Vice-Chairman, approved by consensus by Second Committee on 20 November, meeting 46.

A/35/592/Add.2 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee (part III) (on development and international economic co-operation), draft resolution VI.

Resolution 35/82. as recommended by Second Committee. A/35/592/Add.2 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980. meeting 83.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and

3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also its resolutions 32/192 of 19 December 1977 and 33/151 of 20 December 1978, entitled "Reverse transfer of technology," as well as its resolution 34/200 of 19 December 1979 on development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology,

Noting the Economic Declaration adopted by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979,

Noting also the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its fifth session, particularly resolution 102(V) of 30 May 1979, the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development and the resolutions and decisions of the Trade and Development Board on the reverse transfer of technology, in particular decision 193(XIX) of 20 October 1979 and resolution 219(XXI) of 27 September 1980,

Noting further the proposals made by the Group of Seventy-seven in the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations, adopted by the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Seventy-seven, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 12 to 18 February 1979,

Expressing its concern regarding the adverse effects of the reverse transfer of technology on the capacity and potential of scientific and technological development in the developing countries and, thus, on their economic and social development,

Considering that the flow of skilled manpower from developing countries constitutes a reverse transfer of technology,

Aware that the search for solutions to the reverse transfer of technology, which has serious economic, political and social implications for developing countries, is an important concern of the international community in its efforts towards the establishment of a new international economic order,

Convinced that the United Nations system could play a role

in the alleviation of the adverse effects of the reverse transfer of technology,

1. Takes note of the progress report entitled "Establishment of an international labour compensatory facility," prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 34/200, which is to be taken into account as a basis for the completion of the final report;

2. Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session the final report on this issue, to be prepared in co-operation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Labour Organisation and other relevant United Nations organizations, and to keep under continued review the co-ordination of work on the question of the reverse transfer of technology;

3. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to keep under review, as necessary, the problem of the reverse transfer of technology;

4. Requests the Trade and Development Board, at its twenty-second session, to conclude the consideration of recommendations on appropriate arrangements as called for in resolution 219(XXI) of the Trade and Development Board, including the convening of a group of experts to examine the feasibility of measuring human resource flows, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

#### CONFERENCE ON AN INTERNATIONAL CODE OF CONDUCT ON THE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

TD/B/836. Report of Committee on Transfer of Technology on its 3rd session, Annex V.

TD/CODE TOT/25 and Corr.1. Draft international code of conduct on transfer of technology as of 8 May 1980.

TD/CODE TOT/26. Selected documents of 3rd session of Conference.

## Chapter IX

### Questions relating to food problems

Measures to alleviate hunger and malnutrition were taken in 1980 by the World Food Council and the World Food Programme (WFP), supported by decisions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

The World Food Council at its June session discussed ways of correcting the growing imbalances in the world food economy. As before, it put special emphasis on country-by-country food-sector strategies, bearing in mind that in the final analysis the responsibility for food and agricultural production lay with the developing countries themselves and that they were increasingly committed to speeding up development of those sectors. The Council stressed that the pattern of income and food distribution was directly connected to hunger and malnutrition and that multilateral development agencies were particularly well equipped to assist developing coun-

tries to make their increased food production widely available through a more equitable distribution system.

Since the Council's September 1979 session, 32 developing countries, with a total population exceeding 500 million, had begun to prepare food strategies, and more than half that number had received firm offers of assistance from developed countries and international agencies. About two thirds of the developing countries were in Africa. A number of major development assistance agencies, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Labour Organisation, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Inter-American Development Bank and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, had indicated strong

interest in helping developing countries formulate and implement their food strategies.

During 1980, WFP continued to provide food aid in support of development and emergency activities in developing countries, valued at some \$500 million.

The Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly took several decisions relating to world food problems. Both bodies welcomed the conclusions and recommendations of the World Food Council. The Assembly placed added

emphasis both on increasing food production in developing countries and on improving international trade in food and agricultural products for solving world food problems (resolution 35/68); it welcomed the observance of World Food Day, to be held for the first time on 16 October 1981 and annually thereafter (resolution 35/70); and it set forth measures aimed at improving the food situation in Africa (resolution 35/69).

Details of these and other actions are described in this chapter.

## World Food Council

### Report of the World Food Council

The World Food Council held its sixth ministerial session at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 3 to 6 June 1980, preceded by a preparatory meeting from 28 to 30 April at Rome, Italy. Meeting for the first time in Africa, the Council expressed its deep concern over the region's critical food situation. It appealed to all countries and international agencies to provide as quickly as possible additional food assistance to countries in the region (see also section below on the *FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN AFRICA*).

The Council termed the food outlook for many countries in the 1980s more serious than ever before and expressed its concern at the unsatisfactory progress made by the international community towards achieving the general objectives and implementing the recommendations of the 1974 World Food Conference.<sup>1</sup>

The Council noted that there had been several positive developments since its 1979 session, including: the heightened awareness of food and hunger issues at the international level; a substantial response to the Council's food-strategy initiative<sup>2</sup> by 32 developing countries, 10 developed countries and international assistance agencies; and a new, more adequate Food Aid Convention. The Council pointed out, however, that imbalances and dependency in the world food economy had continued, and hunger and deprivation in many developing countries had grown, placing them at a serious disadvantage in realizing their development potential as well as constituting a destabilizing political factor.

The Council said it recognized that progress on food and other major social and economic issues was constrained by such adverse trends as the rapid increase in military expenditures, inflation, the energy situation and slow world-wide economic growth. While these adverse trends required urgent attention and resolution, the Council urged priority for economic development programmes for the developing countries, particularly those addressing food and hunger problems.

In its report, adopted by consensus, the Council expressed its firm view that at the core of a new International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (the 1980s) should be intensive plans to increase food production in developing countries and to overcome hunger and malnutrition within a world economy appropriately structured to ensure security and justice for all.

Noting that the implementation of food strategies, plans or systems depended on more resources, both internal and external, the Council called for increases in external resource flows to the food sectors of developing countries.

The Council stressed that investment in food production and distribution programmes for developing countries remained far short of the level required to reach the agreed annual 4 per cent growth rate of agricultural production. It reaffirmed its appeal to the international community to increase substantially its assistance to food and agriculture in developing countries in order to realize the estimated annual requirement (in 1975 prices) of \$8.3 billion, with \$6.5 billion on concessional terms, keeping in mind FAO's projection that by 1990 requirements for such external assistance would be about \$12.7 billion. It also reaffirmed its call to all developed countries to take urgent steps to reach the official development assistance target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product so as to increase substantially the flow of resources to food and agriculture and to other sectors.

In addition, the Council stressed that the resources of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) should be replenished sufficiently to provide for its operations.

Noting the waste of human and development potential involved in chronic hunger affecting some 500 million people in developing countries, the Council emphasized the importance of sup-

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 488.

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 659.

plementing food-strategy efforts by national and international support for appropriate food-entitlement or other direct distribution programmes. It encouraged interested developing countries to evolve food-entitlement programmes within their national plans, including food strategies, and called on donor countries to support these efforts.

The Council noted the establishment by the International Wheat Council's Food Aid Committee of a new Food Aid Convention on 6 March 1980 (see subsection below), as proposed at the Council's 1979 session. The new Convention, which entered into force on 1 July 1980, replacing the 1971 Convention, increased the guaranteed minimum annual level of food aid from grain-exporting countries to developing countries in need from 4.2 million to 7.6 million metric tons. The Council, however, regretted that the new minimum level was still short of the 10-million-ton target recommended by the World Food Conference and strongly urged that every effort be made to enlist new contributors and to increase the commitments of existing ones so that at the Convention's expiry in July 1981 it could be renewed at the target level.

The Council recalled that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) had been invited in 1979 to consider, within the context of its financing facilities, the feasibility of providing additional balance-of-payments support to assist low-income, food-deficit countries to meet sudden increases in their food-import bills.<sup>3</sup> The Council urged its member Governments to give careful and urgent consideration to the outcome of the IMF study.

The Council endorsed an initiative of WFP's Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes to examine an FAO proposal that the International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR) be made the subject of a legally binding convention.

Reiterating its position that a new international wheat agreement with legally binding provisions for the constitution of reserves together with other related economic provisions should constitute the core of world food security, the Council called on all concerned to work for an early conclusion of this agreement within the International Wheat Council. If by mid-1981 a new agreement could not be concluded, the Council stated that serious consideration should be given to alternative ways of establishing at least a contingency reserve of adequate size.

The Council urged developed and other countries in a position to do so, and international agencies, particularly FAO and the World Bank, to intensify their assistance to developing countries to build up their food security infrastructure and food stocks.

The report noted consideration by the Council of a proposal for a food crisis contingency pledge, under which a code of conduct among interested Governments would be accepted in order to avoid actions which would destabilize the international food-grain market in times of tight conditions. The Council directed its secretariat to explore possible modalities with appropriate agencies.

Devoting particular attention to the growing geographical concentration of grain production and to imbalances in the world food economy, the Council suggested exploring measures to promote increased and more regionally balanced food production and trade, and urged all countries to make greater efforts to avoid growing protectionist policies.

#### Decision of the Economic and Social Council

On 24 July, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1980/58 welcoming the World Food Council's conclusions and recommendations and recommending that the General Assembly call on all Governments and appropriate international organizations to give earnest attention to their implementation.

The Council recognized the role of food-sector strategies, supported by the World Food Council, as a means for developing countries to take an integrated approach in increasing food production, improving consumption and attracting necessary resources. It called on the international community to support developing countries' efforts to increase food and agricultural production with increased technical and capital assistance, and strongly urged those able to provide development assistance to increase such aid on concessional terms to the food sector. Expressing deep concern at the current critical food shortages in Africa, it appealed to all countries and international agencies to undertake additional food assistance on a special emergency basis, particularly to Botswana, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, the Sahelian countries, Somalia, the Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia.

The Council called on donor countries and international financial institutions to support efforts of interested developing countries to initiate or expand food-entitlement programmes and national food strategies, called for renewal of the 1980 Food Aid Convention at a 10-million-ton level, welcomed the World Food Council's endorsement of the initiative to examine a proposal to make IEFR the subject of a legally binding convention and its request that IMF consider the feasibility of providing additional balance-

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., p. 663, resolution 34/110 of 14 December 1979.

of-payments support to help low-income, food-deficit countries to pay increased food bills, stressed the urgent need for a new international wheat agreement, and called for further exploration of possible modalities for a food-crisis contingency pledge.

Expressing concern over the increase in protectionist trade practices affecting the economic development of the international community, particularly since they reduced developing countries' export possibilities, economic potential and capacity to import food, the Council urged all countries to prevent the extension of protectionist policies, recommended immediate implementation of resolution 105(V) of the 1979 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) urging increased investment and technical aid to accelerate international food trade and production,<sup>4</sup> and recognized the desirability of exploring measures to promote increased and more regionally balanced food production and trade.

Resolution 1980/58 was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the First (Economic) Committee which, on 22 July, had similarly approved a draft resolution submitted by a Committee Vice-Chairman. The text had resulted from informal consultations held on an earlier draft-submitted by India on behalf of member States of the Council belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries-which was subsequently withdrawn in favour of the agreed text.

The two texts differed in a number of respects. Among preambular changes, to the text which was adopted paragraphs had been: added, noting with concern the strong impact of imports of foodstuffs on the balance of payments of food-importing developing countries; amended, to delete a phrase noting the deterioration of developing countries' terms of trade and their inability to finance essential food imports; substituted, to reaffirm the international community's strong commitment to overcome hunger and malnutrition and, in that context, the need for greater international action to improve food production and distribution, particularly in low-income countries with food deficits (replacing a paragraph recognizing the urgent need for community measures to step up considerably its commitment and support to food and agriculture, particularly in those countries); and expanded, i.e. the paragraph noting the conclusion of a new Food Aid Convention (adding that it was more adequate, at almost double the earlier level, although regrettably still short of the target).

An expression of thanks to the United Republic of Tanzania as host to the World Food Council's 1980 session was added to the operative sec-

tion, and paragraphs were either recast, added or deleted: expressing concern over the critical food shortages in Africa and appealing for emergency food aid to several African countries (added); calling on donor countries and financial institutions to support developing countries' efforts to initiate or expand food-entitlement programmes and national food strategies (added); expressing concern over the increase in protectionist trade practices and urging all countries to prevent their extension (added); calling for the renewal of the Food Aid Convention (recast); welcoming endorsement of the proposal to examine making IEFER the subject of a convention (changes included deletion of a call on all Governments to approach the proposal in a constructive spirit and at the same time consider the need for a major increase in IEFER resources); stressing the need for a new wheat agreement (recast to refer to relevant paragraphs in the World Food Council's report); calling for further exploration (rather than studies) of possible modalities of an arrangement for a food-crisis contingency pledge (recast and expanded to refer to the work of the ad hoc working group established by the Committee on World Food Security); welcoming the request that IMF should consider the feasibility of providing balance-of-payments support to food-deficit countries (recast); and expressing the view that the moral and political imperative of overcoming hunger and malnutrition within a world economy structured to ensure greater equity and justice for all should be recognized as a common human responsibility (deleted).

At the time of approval of the text in Committee, the United Republic of Tanzania said the operative part of the resolution corresponded to the World Food Council's recommendations, but regretted that it did not fully reflect that Council's concern with regard to the conclusion of a new international wheat agreement, in the absence of which the creation of a contingency reserve was of vital importance.

Argentina reiterated its view that any reserve system would have to be based on a wheat agreement, and any decision taken before the conclusion of such an agreement would be liable to prejudice the outcome of the negotiations. As the only developing country participating in the Food Aid Convention, Argentina thought that fresh contributions were needed. It reserved its position on the paragraph stressing the need for a new international wheat agreement.

The USSR said it also had reservations with regard to provisions that were liable to prejudice the conclusion of a wheat agreement. The USSR

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., p. 561.

said it maintained the reservations it had expressed in the World Food Council, where it had confirmed its conviction that the normalization and expansion of world food trade on a mutually beneficial basis were impossible without strict adherence to principles such as respect for national sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, equality among nations and rigorous observance of international agreements and understandings.

Algeria repeated its reservations on the strategies formulated by the World Food Council for the food sector; they were an infringement of State sovereignty in that they were imposed from outside and did not necessarily correspond to needs and priorities.

Belgium, on behalf of European Economic Community (EEC) member States, said they had taken part in the informal consultations on the first draft with some hesitation, since they felt it was not for the Economic and Social Council to renegotiate texts adopted by the World Food Council. The EEC countries also thought that the question of IMF providing additional balance-of-payments support to aid food-deficit countries in meeting increases in food-import bills was entirely an IMF matter and that the wording in no way implied a favourable position on the substance of the proposal.

Chile felt that the resolution did not go far enough on the subject of the abolition of protectionism.

Brazil said food-sector strategies should not constitute a condition for assistance from the international community to developing countries in the matter of food problems, and it rejected the view that world food security should rest on the mandatory establishment of stocks.

#### Decision of the General Assembly

On 5 December 1980, by resolution 35/68, the General Assembly also welcomed the conclusions and recommendations of the World Food Council's sixth session and called on all Governments and appropriate international organizations to give earnest attention to their implementation. The resolution was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee. On 14 November, the Committee had similarly approved a draft resolution submitted by a Committee Vice-Chairman after informal consultations were held on an earlier draft submitted originally by the United Republic of Tanzania on behalf of 26 States *see* DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) and subsequently- as announced by Venezuela on 5 November-by Member States belonging to the Group of 77. The earlier draft was then withdrawn.

For the most part, the Assembly's resolution reflected the major concerns and recommendations of resolution 1980/58 of the Economic and Social Council and contained identical or similar provisions to those of the Council's text: expressing appreciation to the host country of the World Food Council's 1980 session; calling for adaptation of food production policies to national development plans; recognizing the role of food-sector strategies in an integrated approach for increasing food production; calling for increased international technical and capital assistance for national efforts, increased aid on concessional terms to the food sector, and donor support for efforts to initiate or expand food-entitlement programmes and national food strategies; urging prevention of extension of protectionist policies; calling for renewal of the Food Aid Convention; examining making IEFRR the subject of a convention; examining modalities of an arrangement for a food-crisis contingency pledge; stressing the need for a new wheat agreement; recommending implementation of UNCTAD resolution 105(V); and recognizing the desirability of studying ways to promote increased and more regionally balanced food production and trade.

The Assembly, in addition, urged all developing countries with food deficits to implement, in accordance with their national development programmes and priorities, measures to increase substantially their food and agricultural production. It recognized that it was the common responsibility of the international community to overcome hunger and malnutrition, that immediate action should focus on the problems of developing countries with inadequate food production and that solving those problems required the determined action of developing countries with the increased support of the international community. It expressed concern that only limited progress had been achieved towards solving the long-term problems of international trade in agricultural products, which adversely affected exports, particularly of developing countries, and whose solution could make an important contribution to improving overall world food production.

It also recommended that the World Food Council give continuing attention to the impact of food trade on levels of world food production, in particular with reference to the economies of developing countries, using as much as possible inputs from the United Nations system.

These provisions were paragraphs added as the result of the informal consultations in the Second Committee.

Further, the Assembly commended the World Food Council's appeal for additional food assistance on an emergency basis to countries in

Africa experiencing critical food shortages, and the prompt action taken by FAO and WFP in convening a special meeting of donor countries and development and aid institutions to review the situation with a view to undertaking increased emergency assistance for that area (see section below on the FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN AFRICA).

The Assembly welcomed a decision by the Interim Committee of the Board of Governors of IMF to urge prompt consideration by the Fund's Executive Board of the feasibility of providing additional balance-of-payments support to assist low-income, food-deficit countries to meet increases in their food-import bills. The Assembly also supported the World Food Council's call for the replenishment of IFAD resources.

Speaking in explanation of its position after approval of the text, Algeria said the fact that it had joined the consensus in no way prejudiced its position regarding food-sector strategies, previously stated in the Economic and Social Council.

Brazil said that, although it supported the content of the resolution as a whole, it was of the view that paragraph 3, urging developing countries to increase food production, was incomplete and biased and might be interpreted as unacceptable interference in internal affairs. As Brazil understood it, that paragraph related only to the question of finding solutions to the hunger problem and should not be construed as including the concept of food-sector strategies, and implementation of the measures urged therein should not be deemed a pre-condition of international food aid.

Czechoslovakia, speaking also on behalf of six other Eastern European countries and Mongolia, said they believed in progressive national and international measures to solve world food problems, based on a radical social transformation in developing countries and the restructuring of international economic relations on a basis of equity and mutual respect. Their stated positions with regard to particular points in the resolution remained valid.

By resolution 35/56 of 5 December, the Assembly adopted the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (the 1980s) (see p. 499). It thereby proclaimed agricultural and rural development and the eradication of hunger and malnutrition as among the essential aims of the Decade.

Stating that the eradication of hunger and malnutrition called for concerted efforts, national food policies, plans and commitments by Governments as well as appropriate United Nations programmes during the Decade and beyond, the Strategy emphasized the importance

of measures undertaken by developing countries, firmly supported by the international community, to accelerate food and agricultural production in order to improve national and collective self-sufficiency in food as early as possible. It called for particular attention to low-income, food-deficit countries to allow them to attain a 4 per cent average annual growth in agricultural production as soon as possible. It also called for adequate consideration to be given to the implementation of agrarian reforms.

In support of measures to invest more substantially in agriculture, the Strategy called on donor countries and international financial institutions to take all possible steps to increase the flow of financial resources to developing countries. It stated that the resources of IFAD should be replenished on a continuing basis at a level sufficient to attain its objectives.

The Strategy called for additional resources for the adaptation and dissemination of agricultural technologies, for the intensification of agricultural research and for the provision of agricultural inputs to developing countries. It stressed that concerted efforts should be made to conclude a new international grain agreement aimed at evolving an internationally coordinated system of nationally held food reserves. The only lasting way to obtain food security, however, according to the Strategy, was by stepping up food production in developing countries and by taking long-term measures to that end.

Every effort should be made both to enlist new contributors and to increase commitments so that the Food Aid Convention could be renewed by mid-1981 with a minimum target of 10 million tons a year; to ensure continuity, the Convention should be extended to three years if possible and provide for revision of the minimum target. The Strategy also called for the meeting of the \$1 billion target of WFP for 1981/1982, consideration of the establishment of an IMF food-financing facility, and the meeting of the 500,000-ton IEF target.

The importance of nutrition policies was emphasized; these would require efforts at the production and distribution levels to ensure food availability for those whose consumption was inadequate. Special attention was to be given to the impact of food trade on the levels of world food production, in particular with reference to the economies of the developing countries. Governments were to encourage rural industrialization, agro-industrial complexes, modernization, integration of women, rural employment and agricultural co-operatives.

(For text of relevant provisions (section III C) of the Strategy, see p. 510.)

## 1980 Food Aid Convention

Negotiations for the Food Aid Convention, 1980, were completed by a conference of the Food Aid Committee, which administers the Convention, at a special session held at the headquarters of the International Wheat Council in London on 6 March 1980. The objective of the Convention was to reach, through a joint effort by the international community, the 1974 World Food Conference target of at least 10 million tons of food aid annually to developing countries in the form of wheat and other grains suitable for human consumption.

Contributions (or their equivalent in cash) were to be made by members and needs estimated by recipient countries on a forward planning basis, to enable recipients to take account in their development programmes of the likely flow of food aid they would receive each year.

Minimum annual contributions established by the Convention were as follows:

Member	Metric tons
Argentina	35,000
Australia	400,000
Austria	20,000
Canada	600,000
EEC and its member States	1,650,000
Finland	20,000
Japan	300,000
Norway	30,000
Sweden	40,000
Switzerland	27,000
United States	4,470,000
Total	7,612,000 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>includes a minimum annual contribution of 20,000 metric tons from Spain, whose accession as a new donor, as from 1 July 1980, was approved by the Food Aid Committee.

The Convention entered into force on 1 July 1980 and was to run until 30 June 1981, replacing the Food Aid Convention, 1971, as one of the constituent instruments of the International Wheat Agreement, 1971, as extended (the other instrument being the Wheat Trade Convention, 1971).

At a session on 27 and 28 November 1980, the International Wheat Council, which provides administrative services for the Food Aid Committee, which itself comprises all the members of the Convention, took the view that wheat supplies in major exporting countries were likely to be sufficient to meet currently foreseeable demand and unforeseen contingencies on a global basis during the rest of the current crop year (July 1980/June 1981)-an assessment borne out by subsequent developments.

## World Food Day

On 5 December 1980, the General Assembly welcomed the observance of an annual World

Food Day, to be held for the first time on 16 October 1981 as decided by the 1979 Conference of FAO. It urged maximum commemoration by Governments and national, regional and international organizations. This decision was set forth in resolution 35/70, adopted without vote.

On 14 November, the Second Committee had similarly approved a draft, submitted by a Committee Vice-Chairman, based on informal consultations held on an earlier text, to which some drafting changes were made; the former text, sponsored by Bangladesh, Guinea, Hungary, Mali, Mauritania, the Philippines and the Sudan, was withdrawn.

## Food and agricultural situation in Africa

On 5 December 1980, the General Assembly, with the adoption of resolution 35169, noted with concern the drastic deterioration of the food and agricultural situation in Africa, which had resulted in a decline of food production per capita and a reduction of average dietary standards below essential requirements.

The Assembly noted with satisfaction the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa-in particular the provisions relating to food and agriculture-adopted on 29 April by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) (Lagos, Nigeria, 28 and 29 April) (see p. 548). The Assembly urged all African countries to implement, in accordance with their national development programmes and priorities, measures to increase substantially their national food and agricultural production, and called on the international community to support those efforts as well as to provide urgently additional food aid to African countries. It urged the international community to assist African countries to achieve the following goals by 1985: (a) a significant improvement in their food situation and the laying of the foundations for the attainment of self-sufficiency in cereals, livestock and fish products; (b) progress towards a 50 per cent reduction in post-harvest losses through, among other things, construction of storage facilities; (c) an improved physical infrastructure to facilitate food distribution at the national, subregional and regional levels; and (d) greater and effective agronomic research, emphasizing the development of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides suitable for African conditions.

The Assembly further urged the United Nations system to expand training programmes for building up national capabilities to prepare, execute, monitor and evaluate agricultural development projects.



Moreover, the Assembly urged Governments and international organizations concerned to provide the necessary technical, financial and food assistance to food security projects in the region, especially in the Sahel and the Sudano-Sahelian countries, urgently appealed for international assistance to carry out locust control efforts, and recommended that an FAO-endorsed programme for trypanosomiasis control be implemented.

It also requested the Secretary-General to co-operate with OAU in undertaking a study on the establishment of regional food trade and distribution organizations in Africa and to submit a report, together with a preliminary progress report on implementing this resolution, to the Assembly's 1981 regular session.

Resolution 35/69 was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, which, on 14 November, had similarly approved a draft resolution submitted by a Committee Vice-Chairman on the basis of informal consultations held on an earlier draft introduced by Venezuela on behalf of the Group of 77. The Group's text was withdrawn.

Among the changes in the text arising from the consultations was the deletion of a preambular paragraph expressing deep concern that the minimum annual 500,00-ton IEFER grain target and the 10-million-ton cereal-aid target had not been achieved. Two preambular paragraphs were added: one recognizing that the responsibility for developing food and agricultural production lay mainly with the developing countries themselves and that they were increasingly committed to speeding up the development of those sectors, and another recognizing the role of food-

sector strategies, which had emerged from the World Food Council, as a means for developing countries to adopt an integrated approach for increasing food production, improving consumption and attracting needed international resources. A preambular paragraph regretting that food aid had not been adequate to cope with serious food shortages in many African countries was substituted for one that had expressed regret that inadequate availability of food aid to meet serious shortages had aggravated food crises in many African countries.

Operative paragraphs were added to: urge all African countries to implement measures to increase their food and agricultural production in accordance with their national development plans; and call on the international community to continue supporting those countries' efforts to increase food production by providing additional financial and technical aid by IFAD, UNDP and the African Development Bank and by an increase in lending by the World Bank. A request for a study on the establishment of subregional food security arrangements was omitted.

After approval of the text in Committee, Czechoslovakia, speaking also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, said that, although they had joined in the consensus and were co-operating actively with a number of African States in developing agriculture and would continue that policy in a spirit of mutual respect, they maintained the position on food aid they had explained in other bodies concerning the matter.

#### Documentary references and texts of resolutions

##### Report of the World Food Council

A/35/19. Report of World Food Council on work of its 6th session, Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, 3-6 June. (Part One: Conclusions and recommendations; Part Two, Annex II: List of documents before Council at its 6th ministerial session.)

Economic and Social Council-2nd regular session. 1980 First (Economic) Committee, meetings 15, 16, 21. Plenary meeting 44.

E/1980/C.1/L.15. India (on behalf of member States of Economic and Social Council belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

E/1980/C.1/L.21. Draft resolution submitted by First Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution introduced by India. E/1980/C.1/L.15, approved without vote by Committee on 22 July, meeting 21.

E/1980/NGO/8. Statement submitted by NGO in category II consultative status with Economic and social Council.

E/1980/93. Report of First Committee, draft resolution.

Resolution 1980/58, as recommended by First Committee, E/1980/93, adopted without vote by Council on 24 July 1980, meeting 44.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, as well as the agreed conclusions of the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 on some aspects concerning food and agriculture,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 3348(XXIX) of 17 December 1974, by which it established the World Food Council to serve as a co-ordinating mechanism to provide overall integrated and continuing attention to the successful co-ordination and follow-up of policies concerning food production, nutrition, food security, food trade and food aid, as well as other related matters, by all organizations of the United Nations system,

Further recalling the Programme of Action to Eradicate Hunger and Malnutrition, contained in the Manila Communiqué of the World Food Council, which was adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 32/52 of 8 December 1977, and the Mexico Declaration of the World Food Council, adopted by the Assembly in its resolution 33/90 of 15

December 1978, and Assembly resolution 34/110 of 14 December 1979 on the report of the Council on the work of its fifth ministerial session, held at Ottawa from 3 to 7 September 1979.

Expressing its concern about the unsatisfactory progress made by the international community towards achieving the general objectives of the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition, adopted by the World Food Conference in 1974,

Noting that the food outlook for many developing countries in the 1980s particularly in Africa, is even more critical than in the past,

Noting also the growing imbalances in the world food economy,

Noting with concern the strong impact of imports of food-stuffs on the balance of payments of food-importing developing countries, in particular the least developed countries,

Reaffirming the strong commitment of the international community to overcome hunger and malnutrition everywhere and, in that context, the need for greater international action to improve the production and distribution of food, particularly in low-income countries with food deficits,

Emphasizing the vital importance of increased benefits from International trade to the developing countries in accelerating their process of development, which is now endangered by growing protectionist pressures,

Noting the conclusion of a more adequate new Food Aid Convention at almost double the level earlier achieved, although regrettably still short of the target of 10 million tons,

Acknowledging with satisfaction the increasing efforts and growing commitment by developing countries to accelerate the development of their food and agricultural sectors, in particular through integrated national planning,

1. Welcomes the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the World Food Council at its sixth ministerial session and recommends that the General Assembly should call upon all Governments and appropriate international organizations to give earnest attention to their implementation:

2. Expresses its appreciation and thanks to the Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania for the excellent facilities and the generous hospitality provided to the World Food Council at its sixth ministerial session;

3. Calls upon all countries, particularly those with serious and growing food-import deficits, to continue to implement their food production policies and, as appropriate, adapt them to their circumstances and needs within the framework of their overall national development objectives and priorities;

4. Recognizes the role of food-sector strategies, which emerged from the World Food Council, as a means for interested developing countries of adopting an integrated approach for increasing food production. Improving consumption and attracting the necessary additional international resources;

5. Calls upon the international community to support the national efforts of developing countries to increase their food and agricultural production with increased technical and capital assistance, in particular for food-sector strategies which have already been adopted by interested developing countries, taking into account at the same time that the existence of a food-sector strategy should not be a precondition for the granting of development assistance;

6. Strongly urges developed countries, international institutions and others able to provide development assistance to increase substantially their assistance on concessional terms to the food sector, in order to facilitate for developing countries the achievement of the agreed target of a 4 per cent annual growth rate in agricultural production, for which an estimated necessary element of external assistance is \$6.3 billion, with \$6.5 billion on concessional terms, at 1975 prices, as mentioned in the Programme of Action to Eradicate Hunger and Malnutrition contained in the Manila Communiqué of the World Food Council;

7. Expresses deep concern at the critical food shortages currently being experienced in Africa and appeals to all coun-

tries and international agencies to undertake, on a special emergency basis, additional food assistance, particularly to Botswana, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, the Sahelian countries, Somalia, the Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia;

6. Calls upon developed and other donor countries and international financial institutions to support, in recognition of their commitment to a world without hunger, the efforts of interested developing countries to initiate or expand food-entitlement programmes, within the context of their national plans and policies, as appropriate, and national food strategies, and looks forward to the results of the consultations envisaged in paragraphs 30 and 31 of the report of the World Food Council on its sixth ministerial session;

9. Expresses its concern over the increase in protectionist trade practices that affect the economic development of the whole international community, particularly since they reduce the export possibilities of developing countries, affect their economic potential and reduce their capacity to import the food they need and, in that context, urges all countries to use their best efforts to prevent the extension of protectionist policies;

10. Calls for the immediate renewal of the Food Aid Convention on the expiry of the current Convention in July 1961, and strongly urges that every effort should be made both to enlist new contributors and to increase the commitments of existing ones, so that the Convention can be renewed by mid-1961 with a firm assurance that 10 million tons will be the absolute minimum flow of assistance, even in times of high prices and food shortage;

11. Welcomes the endorsement by the World Food Council of the initiative of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes in proposing to examine at its next session the proposal of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations that the international Emergency Food Reserve be made the subject of a legally binding convention;

12. Stresses the urgent need for a new international wheat agreement, as mentioned in paragraphs 37 and 36 of the report of the World Food Council on its sixth ministerial session;

13. Calls for the further exploration by the secretariat of the World Food Council, in collaboration with the appropriate agencies, of possible modalities of an arrangement for a food-crisis contingency pledge, taking into account, inter alia, the work of the ad hoc working group established by the Committee on World Food Security;

14. Welcomes the request of the World Food Council that the international Monetary Fund should consider, within the context of its financing facilities, the feasibility of providing additional balance-of-payments support to assist low-income, food-deficit countries to meet increases in their food-import bills;

15. Recommends that the international community should take the necessary steps for the immediate implementation of resolution 105(V) of 1 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on international food trade;

16. Recognises the desirability of studying measures to promote increased and more regionally balanced food production and trade within the wider framework of trade and its impact on the food situation of developing countries.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 3,33,35,37-39.43.  
Plenary meeting 63.

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1960. Chapter IX.

A/35/19. Report of World Food Council on its 6th session, Part One (paras. 30-32).

A/C.2/35/L.25. Barbados, Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia,

Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe: draft resolution, subsequently announced by Venezuela as sponsored by Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77."

A/C.2/35/L.28. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/35/L.25, approved without vote by Committee on 14 November, meeting 43.

A/35/592/Add.3. Report of Second Committee (part IV) (on development and international economic co-operation). draft resolution V.

Resolution 35/68, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.3, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 83.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New international Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3382(S-VII) of 18 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, as well as the agreed conclusions of the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 on some aspects concerning food and agriculture,

Recalling a/s/o its resolution 3348(XXIX) of 17 December 1974, by which it established the World Food Council to serve as a co-ordinating mechanism to provide overall integrated and continuing attention to the successful co-ordination and follow-up of policies concerning food production, nutrition, food security, food trade and food aid, as well as other related matters, by all organizations of the United Nations system,

Recalling further the Programme of Action to Eradicate Hunger and Malnutrition, contained in the Manila Communique of the World Food Council, which was adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 32152 of 6 December 1977, the Mexico Declaration of the World Food Council, adopted by the Assembly in its resolution 33/90 of 15 December 1978, and Assembly resolution 34/110 of 14 December 1979 on the report of the Council on the work of its fifth ministerial session,

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/58 of 24 July 1960 on the report of the World Food Council on the work of its sixth ministerial session,

Expressing its concern about the unsatisfactory progress made by the international community towards achieving the general objectives of the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition,

Noting that the food outlook for many developing countries in the 1980s, particularly in Africa, is even more critical than in the past,

Noting a/s/o the growing imbalances in the world food economy,

Noting with concern the strong impact of imports of food-stuffs on the balance of payments of food-importing developing countries, in particular the least developed countries,

Reaffirming the strong commitment of the international community to overcoming hunger and malnutrition everywhere and, in that context, the need for greater international action to improve the production and distribution of food, particularly in low-income countries with food deficits,

Emphasizing the vital importance of increased benefits from international trade to the developing countries in accelerating their process of development, which is now endangered by growing protectionist pressures,

Noting the conclusion of the new and more adequate Food Aid Convention, 1980 at almost double the level earlier achieved, although regrettably still short of the target of 10 million tons,

Acknowledging with satisfaction the increasing efforts and

growing commitment by developing countries to accelerating the development of their food and agricultural sectors, in particular through integrated national planning.

1. Welcomes the conclusions and recommendations of the World Food Council at its sixth ministerial session, and calls upon all Governments and appropriate international organizations to give earnest attention to their implementation;

2. Expresses its appreciation and thanks to the Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania for the excellent facilities and the generous hospitality provided to the World Food Council at its sixth ministerial session;

3. Urges all developing countries with food deficits to implement, in accordance with their national development programmes and priorities, measures to increase substantially their national food and agricultural production;

4. Recognises that to overcome hunger and malnutrition is the common responsibility of the international community and that immediate action should concentrate on the food problems of those developing countries with inadequate food production, and recognizes further that the solution of food problems requires, in the first instance, the determined action of developing countries and that in this context they need the increased support of the international community;

5. Calls upon all countries, particularly those with serious and growing food-import deficits, to continue to implement their food production policies and, as appropriate, adapt them to their circumstances and needs within the framework of their overall national development objectives and priorities;

6. Recognizes the role of food-sector strategies, which emerged from the World Food Council, as a means for interested developing countries to adopt an integrated approach towards increasing food production, improving consumption and attracting the necessary additional international resources;

7. Calls upon the international community to support the national efforts of developing countries to increase their food and agricultural production by increased technical and capital assistance, in particular for food-sector strategies that have already been adopted by interested developing countries, taking into account at the same time the fact that the existence of a food-sector strategy should not be a precondition for the granting of development assistance;

8. Strongly urges developed countries, international institutions and others able to provide development assistance to increase substantially their assistance on concessional terms to the food sector in order to facilitate for developing countries the achievement of the agreed target of a 4 per cent annual growth rate in agricultural production, for which an estimated necessary element of external assistance is \$8.3 thousand million with \$6.5 thousand million on concessional terms, at 1975 prices, as indicated in the Programme of Action to Eradicate Hunger and Malnutrition contained in the Manila Communique of the World Food Council;

9. Commends the World Food Council's appeal to all countries and international agencies to undertake, on a special emergency basis, additional food assistance to countries in Africa currently experiencing critical food shortages and commends the prompt action taken by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Food Programme in convening a special meeting of donor countries and development and aid institutions to review the situation with a view to undertaking increased emergency assistance for that area;

10. Calls upon developed and other donor countries and international financial institutions to support, in recognition of their commitment to a world without hunger, the efforts of interested developing countries to initiate or expand food-entitlement programmes, within the context of their national plans and policies, as appropriate, and national food strategies, and looks forward to the results of the consultations envisaged in paragraphs 30 and 31 of the report of the World Food Council;

11. Expresses its concern over the increase in protectionist trade practices that affect the economic development of

the whole international community, particularly since they reduce the export possibilities of developing countries, affect their economic potential and reduce their capacity to import the food they need and, therefore, urges all countries to use their best efforts to prevent the extension of protectionist policies;

12. Calls for the immediate renewal of the Food Aid Convention of 1980 on the expiry of the Convention on 30 June 1981 and strongly urges that every effort should be made both to enlist new contributors and to increase the commitments of existing ones, so that the Convention can be renewed by mid-1981 with a firm assurance that 10 million tons will be the absolute minimum flow of assistance, even in times of high prices and food shortage;

13. Welcomes the endorsement by the World Food Council, in paragraph 34 of its report, of the initiative of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes in proposing to examine at its next session the proposal of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations that the international Emergency Food Reserve be made the subject of a legally binding convention;

14. Stresses the urgent need for a new international wheat agreement, as mentioned in paragraphs 37 and 38 of the report of the World Food Council;

15. Calls for the further exploration by the secretariat of the World Food Council, in collaboration with the appropriate agencies, of possible modalities of an arrangement for a food-crisis contingency pledge, taking into account, inter alia, the work of the ad hoc working group established by the Committee on World Food Security, as stated in paragraph 40 of the report of the Council;

16. Welcomes the request of the World Food Council that the international Monetary Fund should consider, within the context of its financing facilities, the feasibility of providing additional balance-of-payments support to assist low-income, food-deficit countries to meet increases in their food-import bills and welcomes the decision by the interim Committee of the Board of Governors of the Fund to urge prompt consideration of this matter by the Executive Board of the Fund;

17. Recommends that the international community should take the necessary steps for the immediate implementation of resolution 105(V) of 1 June 1979 on international food trade of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

18. Recognizes the desirability of studying measures to promote increased and more regionally balanced food production and trade within the wider framework of trade and its impact on the food situation of developing countries;

19. Notes with deep concern that only limited progress has been achieved towards the solution of the long-standing problems of international trade in agricultural products which adversely affect exports, particularly of developing countries, and whose solution could make an important contribution to improving overall food production in the world;

20. Recommends that the World Food Council, in accordance with its mandate, should give continuing attention to the impact of food trade on levels of food production in the world. In particular with reference to the economies of the developing countries, using to the maximum extent possible the necessary inputs which the different organs and organizations of the United Nations system should provide;

21. Fully supports the call of the World Food Council, in paragraph 21 of its report, for the replenishment of the resources of the international Fund for Agricultural Development at a level sufficient to provide a realistic attainment of its operations, in accordance with the recommendations of its Governing Council.

#### 1980 Food Aid Convention

TD/WHEAT.6/13. Food Aid Convention. 1960. Note by UNCTAD secretariat (transmitting Convention established at Conference of Food Aid Committee held in London on 6 March, together with interpretive notes and resolution adopted by Conference).

#### World Food Day

A/C.2/35/L.43. Bangladesh, Guinea, Hungary, Mali, Mauritania, Philippines, Sudan: draft resolution.

A/C.2/35/L.103. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on 7-power draft resolution, A/C.2/35/L.43. approved without vote by Second Committee on 14 November, meeting 43.

A/35/592/Add.3. Report of Second Committee (part IV) (on development and international economic co-operation). draft resolution VII.

Resolution 35/70, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.3, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980. meeting 83.

#### The General Assembly,

Considering that food is a requisite for human survival and well-being and a fundamental human necessity.

1. Welcomes the observance of World Food Day, to be held for the first time on 16 October 1981 and annually thereafter, as unanimously decided by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at its twentieth session:

2. Urges Governments and national, regional and international organizations to contribute to the effective commemoration of World Food Day to the greatest possible extent.

#### Food and agricultural situation in Africa

A/S-11/14. Letter of 15 August from Nigeria (transmitting Lagos Plan of Action for implementation of Monrovia Strategy for Economic Development of Africa, Lagos Final Act and resolutions of 2nd extraordinary session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU. Lagos, 28 and 29 April, Annex I (Lagos Plan of Action)).

A/C.2/35/L.35. Venezuela (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.2/35/L.102. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution introduced by Venezuela. A/C.2/35/L.35. approved without vote by Second Committee on 14 November, meeting 43.

A/35/592/Add.3. Report of Second Committee (part IV) (on development and international economic co-operation), draft resolution VI.

Resolution 35/69, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.3, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 83.

#### The General Assembly,

Noting with concern that, over the last two decades, the situation of food and agriculture in Africa has undergone a drastic deterioration, resulting in a decline of food production per capita and a reduction of average dietary standards below essential requirements,

Recalling its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New international Economic Order, 3261 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also the relevant decisions and the recommendations of the World Food Conference,

Grave/y concerned at the critical food shortages currently affecting many countries in the African region,

Recalling, in particular, Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/58 of 24 July 1980 relating to the report of the World Food Council on the work of its sixth ministerial session.

Taking into account the deep concern reflected in the decisions on the food situation and agriculture outlook in Africa adopted by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at its twentieth session,

Recognizing that the responsibility for the development of food and agricultural production lies primarily with the developing countries themselves and that there is an increasing effort and growing commitment by the developing countries to accelerate the development of their food and agricultural sectors,

Stressing that the current shortages demonstrate the continued vulnerability of many countries in the region to food crises owing to, inter alia, crop failures, drought, soil erosion, low reserves and the high level of post-harvest losses,

Recognizing the role of food-sector strategies, which emerged from the World Food Council, as a means for interested developing countries to adopt an integrated approach for increasing food production, improving consumption and attracting the necessary additional international resources,

Regretting that food aid has not been adequate to cope with the serious food shortages in many African countries,

Deeply concerned at the unabated encroachment of the desert in many countries of Africa, which has continued to accentuate the food problem on that continent,

Recognizing the useful contribution that the effective execution of the Lagos Plan of Action for the implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa adopted on 29 April 1980 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its second extraordinary session devoted to economic matters, held at Lagos on 28 and 29 April 1980, can make to the improvement of the food situation, in particular, and to rapid overall development of Africa,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa and, in particular, of the provisions related to food and agriculture;

2. Urges all the countries of Africa to implement, in accordance with their national development programmes and priorities, measures to increase substantially their national food and agricultural production;

3. Calls upon the international community to continue to support efforts undertaken by African countries at the national, subregional and regional levels to increase food production through, inter alia, the provision, on a priority basis, of additional financial and technical assistance to Africa by the international Fund for Agricultural Development, the African Development Bank and the United Nations Development Programme and an increase in lending by the World Bank to the agricultural sector in Africa;

4. Appeals to the international community to provide urgently additional food aid to African countries to meet the current emergency needs in the region, particularly as called for by the Economic and Social Council in paragraph 7 of its resolution 1980/58;

5. Calls upon current and prospective donor countries to achieve without delay the minimum target of the Food Aid Convention of 1980, of 10 million tons of cereal aid annually, as well as the minimum target of 500,000 tons of grains for the international Emergency Food Reserve, as agreed upon in the relevant decisions of the General Assembly;

6. Urges Governments and the international organizations concerned to provide the necessary technical, financial and food assistance to food security projects in the

region, especially in the countries of the Sahel and the Sudano-Sahelian countries, in the framework of their own activities, including strengthening the Food Security Assistance Scheme of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations through the participation of current and prospective donors;

7. Urgently appeals to the international community to offer its immediate assistance for the effective suppression of the present upsurge of the African migratory locust, which, if not immediately controlled, may engulf a large part of the continent;

8. Urges the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue to play its leading role in the co-ordination of the locust control efforts in the region;

9. Recommends that the Programme for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and Related Development, endorsed by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at its twentieth session in its resolution 8/79 of 28 November 1979, should be implemented on an urgent basis under the overall co-ordination of that organization and with the active financial and technical support of the international community;

10. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to co-operate with the Organization of African Unity in undertaking a study on the establishment of regional food trade and distribution organizations in Africa and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session through the Economic and Social Council;

11. Urges all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to intensify their activities in Africa to assist Governments, inter alia, in the areas of direct government participation in food production, agricultural processing, integrated research and extension services;

12. Also urges the international community to assist countries in the African region to achieve, between 1980 and 1985, the following goals:

(a) A significant improvement in their food situation and the laying of the foundations for the attainment of self-sufficiency in cereals, livestock and fish products;

(b) Significant progress towards attaining a 50 per cent reduction in post-harvest losses, through, inter alia, the construction of storage facilities;

(c) An improved physical infrastructure to facilitate food distribution at the national, subregional and regional levels;

(d) Greater and effective agronomic research, with special emphasis on improved seeds and an adequate supply of fertilizers, pesticides and other chemicals suitable for African conditions;

13. Further urges all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to expand their training programmes in the building up of national capabilities for the preparation, execution, monitoring and evaluation of agricultural development projects;

14. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to submit a preliminary report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

## World Food Programme

The World Food Programme (WFP), a joint undertaking of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), continued in 1980 to provide food aid in support of development projects and to meet emergency needs. Since its inception in 1963, WFP had, by the end of 1980, provided sup-

port valued at \$4.8 billion for some 1,052 development projects and 495 emergency operations in about 122 countries. Its activities included: improving the health and nutrition of about 12.5 million malnourished mothers and children; food-for-work schemes for reclaiming land and building roads, houses, schools, health centres,

bridges, dikes and irrigation systems in developing countries; feeding some 14 million school-children and students; a Kampuchean emergency operation; feeding 1.5 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan, 1.3 million refugees in Somalia and 250,000 in Uganda; and, in answering emergencies, feeding victims of earthquakes, floods, volcanic eruptions and drought.

The Programme, governed by the 30-member Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (CFA) which provided general guidance on policy, administration and operation, reported, as it did annually, to the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council and presented periodic and special reports to the World Food Council. The resources of WFP were provided mainly from voluntary contributions in commodities, cash or services pledged by Governments at biennial pledging conferences.

At its 1979 session, the General Assembly had set a \$1 billion target for voluntary contributions to WFP over the 1981-1982 biennium, of which not less than one third was to be in cash and/or services.

A Pledging Conference was held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 21 February 1980 at which 50 countries announced pledges for '1981-1982 totalling approximately \$333 million. The figure had risen to \$717 million as at 31 December (see table on p. 699).

#### Activities in 1980

As at 31 December 1980, total pledges for the biennium 1979-1980 amounted to \$801.5 million, 84 per cent of the target of \$950 million. Pledges included \$585.1 million in commodities, \$182.4 million in cash and \$34 million in services. In addition, the 13 parties to the 1980 Food Aid Convention contributed to developing countries, for the 1979/80 and 1980/81 crop years, 499,223 metric tons of grain valued at \$82 million as well as cash grants of \$24.9 million. (For contributions made available to WFP under the Convention, see table on p. 700.)

Total expenditure in 1980 was \$570 million: \$380 million (67 per cent) for development projects and \$159 million (28 per cent) for emergency operations, including \$110 million out of International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR) contributions channelled through WFP. During 1980, WFP received \$146 million in cash from all sources, disbursing and obligating \$157 million. The largest single item (\$113 million) was for transportation, both ocean and overland. Expenditure on special measures to help the least developed countries meet their internal costs related to WFP food aid was \$8.6 million. Commodity purchases from WFP's own cash resources amounted to \$5 million.

#### Development assistance

At its 1980 sessions, held at Rome, Italy, from 14 to 24 April and from 13 to 21 October, CFA approved 31 new assistance projects for economic and social development at a total cost to WFP of \$411 million. Also during the year, the Executive Director approved WFP assistance for a further 27 projects at a cost of \$41.5 million; this included four projects in China, the first attempt by WFP to use project food aid in support of development efforts in that country. In addition, he authorized \$7 million to the second phase of a project which CFA had earlier approved in principle.

The total number of projects for which WFP assistance was approved was 59, and the total value of commitments to those projects was \$460 million. (For list of development projects approved in 1980, see table on p. 700.)

In line with the guidelines and criteria for food aid adopted in 1979 by CFA, WFP reported its assistance to priority countries in terms of low-income, food-deficit countries.

Commitments went to development projects in various regions in the following proportions: 36 per cent to Asia and the Pacific, 35 per cent to Africa south of the Sahara, 19 per cent to North Africa and the Near East, and 10 per cent to Latin America and the Caribbean. While there was some reduction in the proportion of WFP commitments to agricultural and rural development projects in 1980, mainly due to the stage of preparation of requests for approval, 40 per cent (\$184 million) of commitments was for projects of that type. The second largest group of projects, to which about a quarter of total WFP commitments was devoted, was for the supplementary feeding of the vulnerable groups of expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children. Another 19 per cent went to feeding projects for primary schools.

#### Emergency operations

During 1980, the Director-General of FAO approved, on the recommendation of the WFP Executive Director, 62 operations for meeting emergency food needs covering 15.5 million beneficiaries in 26 countries. The assistance amounted to about 480,000 tons of food commodities valued at approximately \$178 million, including transportation, superintendence, handling and related costs. About 63 per cent of total emergency food aid commitments was for refugees and displaced persons affected by man-made disasters. Almost 32 per cent was for drought-affected persons in Africa and Asia and 5 per cent for persons afflicted by sudden natural disasters. More than half (57 per cent) of total emergency assistance approved, in value terms, was committed to emergency operations in Asia and the Pacific, and 42 per cent in Africa. (See table on p. 701.)

As co-ordinator of the international food relief aspects of the Kampuchean emergency operation, in co-operation with other United Nations and non-governmental organizations, WFP sent about 223,000 tons of food to Kampuchea itself, and about 137,000 tons to Kampucheans and affected Thai villagers on the Thai/Kampuchean border. In addition, it arranged shipments to Kampuchea of fertilizers, seeds, trucks and agricultural tools on behalf of FAO, the United Nations Children's Fund and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The Programme also carried out a similar role in Pakistan where it co-ordinated emergency food supplies to about 1.5 million Afghan refugees. More than 258,000 metric tons of food contributions had been announced by donors by the end of 1980 at a total cost of approximately \$100 million. In Somalia, WFP co-ordinated emergency food assistance to a camp population that currently numbered 1.3 million people. About 163,000 tons of food were pledged by donor countries, organizations and agencies. In Uganda, WFP co-ordinated relief efforts to provide emergency food aid to an estimated 250,000 people in the Karamoja area of that country.

The Programme also assisted in monitoring the response to an FAO appeal to supply emergency food to 26 countries in Africa south of the Sahara with a total population of more than 150 million. The Executive Director informed potential donors that WFP was prepared to co-ordinate multilateral and bilateral emergency food-aid shipments to the afflicted countries. By the end of 1980, contributions amounted to 900,000 tons of food, valued at \$225 million.

The Programme transported overland a total of 152,000 tons of food commodities to land-locked countries in 1980, representing about 10 per cent of the year's total deliveries. Overland transport posed considerable problems in reaching most land-locked countries, usually requiring several modes of transport with more handling, thereby adding to costs; however, WFP was able to economize in some instances by borrowing from stocks in neighbouring countries.

The Programme shipped some 1.5 million tons of food during 1980, significantly more than the record 1.2 million tons moved the previous year. Fourteen per cent of that transported was on behalf of bilateral donors and other United Nations agencies. More than 358,000 tons of food commodities were purchased, at a total cost of \$117.5 million, compared with about 138,000 tons in 1979, mainly on behalf of bilateral donors and United Nations agencies and from cash contributions to IEFr.

The regular resources of WFP increased, at current prices, from \$160 million in 1969 to \$399 million in 1979. However, as the Executive Director

pointed out at CFA's October 1980 session, in real terms pledges went up from 829,000 to 846,000 metric tons, an increase of only 17,000 tons over the same 10-year period. The increase in WFP's resources in real terms, i.e. the quantity of commodities available, came mainly from IEFr contributions channelled through WFP; resources from regular pledges and Food Aid Convention contributions increased only marginally and, for some years, showed an absolute decrease, especially during the world food crisis of the early 1970s.

The level of resources for food aid, in particular resources for project food aid of the type provided by WFP, remained far short of estimated requirements. The International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (the 1980s), adopted by the General Assembly by resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980 (see p. 499), called for attainment of the \$1 billion target for 1981-1982 and the agreed target for each subsequent biennium. (For text of relevant provision (paragraph 90) of the Strategy, see p. 511.)

#### Decisions of deliberative bodies

In its fifth and sixth annual reports to the Economic and Social Council, the FAO Council and the World Food Council, CFA summarized development and emergency food-aid activities for 1979 and 1980 respectively. On the basis of a comprehensive review of food aid policies and programmes undertaken at its April 1980 session, CFA noted that allocations by donors for 1979-1980 indicated a reduction of cereal food-aid shipments to an estimated level of 9.2 million tons (compared with the 10-million-ton target set by the 1974 World Food Conference<sup>5</sup>) that coincided with a decline in grain production by many of the low-income, food-deficit countries. As a result, per capita cereal supplies declined significantly in that group of countries, although some States-notably India-were able to mitigate the effects on consumption by drawing on domestic stocks. In the light of previous experience, CFA urged current and potential donor countries, especially those from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and the industrialized, centrally planned economies, to attain the 10-million-ton target under the new Food Aid Convention during 1980.

Food aid allocations for 1979 of dairy products remained virtually at the 1978 level. The allocated volume of fats and oils, however, declined sharply and remained considerably short of estimated requirements. In consequence, CFA urged donors to make greater efforts to increase non-cereal food aid on a more stable basis.

The Committee pointed out that contribution

<sup>5</sup>See Y.U.N., 1974,p. 488.

targets to WFP and IEFER resources must be met if WFP was to continue to play a significant role in providing development assistance and emergency food aid. It also encouraged increased use by donor countries of triangular transactions involving the purchase of food aid commodities from developing countries other than the recipients and appealed for more cash contributions to be made to WFP to allow it to increase its purchases in developing countries.

Noting that a number of recipient countries had developed or improved their governmental machinery for food aid, CFA encouraged further steps in that direction, chiefly in planning and programming food aid within the broad framework of food supplies, nutrition and development policies, and the food plans and strategies of recipient countries.

At its October session, CFA considered a proposal of the FAO Director-General for developing IEFER into a legally binding convention. Broad agreement was reached on the need for: more resources for emergency food aid in cereals,

other commodities and cash; greater predictability and forward planning of such resources; a larger proportion of emergency food aid to be channelled through WFP; and qualitative improvements in the operations of IEFER to enhance its speed and efficiency of delivery. The Committee decided to continue discussion of the subject at its May 1981 session.

By the end of 1980, only 2 per cent of minimum contributions to the 1980 Food Aid Convention for the crop year 1980/81 had been announced for channelling through WFP. Contributors were urged to take special note of the Convention's provision that members should give full consideration to the advantages of directing a greater proportion of food aid through multilateral channels, in particular WFP.

The Economic and Social Council took note of CFA's fifth annual report by decision 1980/169, adopted without vote on 24 July, the text having been similarly approved by the First (Economic) Committee on 22 July, on an oral proposal by its Chairman.

#### STATEMENT OF PLEDGES TO THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME FOR 1981-1982

(As at 31 December 1980; in US dollar equivalent)

Country	Commodities	Cash and services	Total	Country	Commodities	Cash and services	Total
Afghanistan		3,000	3,000	Lao People's Democratic Republic		1,000	1,000
Algeria		132,250	132,250	Lebanon		45,000	45,000
Australia	8,139,535	4,069,784	12,209,319	Liberia	-	4,000	4,000
Austria	4,500,000	500,000	5,000,000	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	100,000	100,000
Bahamas		500	500	Luxembourg	-	36,709	36,709
Bangladesh	600,000	-	600,000	Malawi	-	6,250	6,250
Barbados		6,500	6,500	Malaysia	18,692	9,345	28,037
Belgium	2,150,538	1,075,268	3,225,806	Mauritania	-	2,500	2,500
Benin		4,500	4,500	Mauritius	5,961	-	5,961
Botswana		16,326	16,326	Morocco	-	41,558	41,558
Canada	144,067,796	16,949,152	161,016,948	Nepal	-	6,000	6,000
Chile	-	30,000	30,000	Netherlands	35,256,411	17,628,204	52,884,615
China	-	400,000	400,000	Nigeria	-	250,000	250,000
Costa Rica	-	20,000	20,000	Norway	27,320,000	13,660,000	41,000,000
Cuba	2,500,000	-	2,500,000	Pakistan	900,000	-	900,000
Cyprus		2,071	2,071	Panama	-	1,000	1,000
Democratic Yemen		8,554	8,554	Paraguay	-	10,000	10,000
Denmark	26,248,588	14,124,292	42,372,880	Philippines	-	93,333	93,333
Ecuador		50,000	50,000	Qatar	-	30,000	30,000
Egypt	400,000	-	400,000	Republic of Korea	-	100,000	100,000
Ethiopia	-	2,000	2,000	Saudi Arabia	-	55,000,000	55,000,000
Fiji	-	2,000	2,000	Spain	-	400,000	400,000
Finland	3,894,736	350,877	4,245,613	Sri Lanka	111,111	-	111,111
France	1,797,752	-	1,797,752	Suriname	-	2,500	2,500
Germany, Federal Republic of	30,208,332	15,104,166	45,312,498	Sweden	21,705,426	10,862,712	32,558,138
Greece	200,000	-	200,000	Switzerland	4,366,472	2,183,235	6,549,707
Honduras		10,000	10,000	Syrian Arab Republic	-	102,564	102,564
Hungary	400,000	-	400,000	Thailand	30,000	-	30,000
Iceland	12,000	6,000	16,000	Turkey	160,000	-	160,000
India	1,310,000	-	1,310,000	United Republic of Cameroon	-	16,826	16,826
Indonesia	300,255	-	300,255	United States	165,000,000	55,000,000	220,000,000
Iraq	266,667	133,333	400,000	Upper Volta	-	4,753	4,753
Ireland	1,941,748	970,874	2,912,622	Venezuela	-	93,457	93,457
Israel		10,000	10,000	Viet Nam	-	10,000	10,000
Italy	-	8,241,758	8,241,758	Yemen	-	6,000	6,000
Jamaica		5,103	5,103	Yugoslavia	450,000	-	450,000
Japan	8,333,333	4,166,667	12,500,000				
Jordan		61,016	61,016				
Kenya		1,333	1,333				
Kuwait		500,000	600,000				
				Total	494,615,353	222,676,270	717,291,623



## CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER THE FOOD AID CONVENTION MADE AVAILABLE TO WFP

(As at 31 December 1980; in US dollars)

CONTRIBUTOR	CROP YEAR 1979/80			CROP YEAR 1980/81		
	Commodity (metric tons)	Value <sup>a</sup>	CASH	Commodity (metric tons)	Value <sup>a</sup>	CASH
Food Aid Convention net						
Australia	45,443	8,107,740	1,945,039	70,000	11,620,000	4,200,000
Belgium	7,000	1,260,000	322,000	-	-	-
EEC	45,000	6,100,000	2,070,000	-	-	-
Finland	14,000	2,520,000	532,000	20,000	3,320,000	1,200,000
Ireland	3,100	197,067	139,500	4,080	677,280	244,800
Netherlands	20,000	3,670,000	920,000	-	-	-
Norway	30,000 <sup>b</sup>	1,907,100	481,648	30,000	4,980,000	1,800,000
Sweden	35,000	6,300,000	1,400,000	40,000	6,640,000	2,000,000
Switzerland	14,100 <sup>c</sup>	896,289	352,500	-	-	-
United Kingdom	50,000	9,000,000	2,250,000	-	-	-
Subtotal	263,643	41,958,196	10,412,687	164,080	27,237,280	9,444,800
IEFR through the Convention						
Australia	10,000	1,800,000	700,000	10,000	1,600,000	700,000
EEC	20,000	3,600,000	1,400,000	-	-	-
France	5,000	900,000	350,000	-	-	-
Germany, Federal Republic of	25,000	4,500,000	1,750,000	-	-	-
Switzerland	500	90,000	19,632	1,000	180,000	116,564
Subtotal	60,500	10,890,000	4,219,632	11,000	1,980,000	816,564
Total	324,143	52,848,196	14,632,319	175,080	29,217,280	10,261,364

<sup>a</sup>Based on average world market price.<sup>b</sup>purchased 6,915 metric tons of wheat flour equivalent to 9,604 metric tons of wheat.<sup>c</sup>Expected to purchase approximately 4,500 metric tons of wheat.

## FOOD AID FOR DEVELOPMENT

(Projects approved in 1980)

country	Field of activity	Amount (in US dollars)	Country	Field of activity	Amount (in US dollars)
Angola	Assistance to kindergartens, orphanages and centres for physically handicapped	2,028,800	Egypt	Primary-school feeding	21,210,000
	Rehabilitation of milk production and industry	6,720,000	El Salvador	Production of basic food crops by small farmers	8,587,300
Bangladesh	Feeding and rehabilitation of vulnerable groups	56,005,600	Ethiopia	Settlement at Assosa	2,395,500
Brazil	Rural and community development	9,760,400		Settlement at Anger Gutin	1,660,100
Cape Verde	Assistance to school canteen programme	2,239,000		Settlement at Harawa	2,218,100
China	Farm development and resettlement and rehabilitation of refugees through:		Fiji	Food assistance for house reconstruction programme	125,500
	extension of tea plantation in Guangdong province	2,341,000		Assistance to oil-palm plantations	5,614,000
	extension of oil-palm production in Guangdong province	1,978,000	Ghana	Assistance to small earth-dam construction and small-scale irrigation	1,066,500
	construction of reservoir and associated works in Guangdong province	2,182,000	Guatemala	Environmental sanitation through community development	3,926,050
	construction of reservoir and associated works in Yunnan province	2,046,000	Guinea	Reconstruction and maintenance of national road network	1,182,000
Comoros	Multipurpose rural development	7,018,000		Infrastructure development (two projects)	9,374,000
Cuba	Nutrition education and feeding of pre-school children	8,478,300	Honduras	Feeding of vulnerable groups and promotion of development activities	6,150,800
	Assistance to refugees	1,470,000	Jordan	School feeding	14,109,000
	Feeding of vulnerable groups and drought victims	2,153,000	Lesotho	Rangeland and forage development	1,200,500
			Madagascar	Soil and water conservation and road improvement	9,884,000
			Mauritania	Multipurpose rural development	1,113,930
				Assistance to kindergartens and women's promotion centres	921,500
				Rural development	952,500
				Assistance to schools and technical institutions	4,203,000

Country	Field of activity	Amount (in US dollars)	Country	Field of activity	Amount (in US dollars)
Mexico	Integrated rural development	12,887,700	Senegal	Conservation and development of natural vegetation	6,105,000
Morocco	Primary-school feeding (two projects)	24,500,000	Seychelles	Institutional feeding	878,600
	Soil restoration and agricultural development	18,187,000	Somalia	Resettlement of nomads and assistance to refugees	24,645,000
Mozambique	Pilot project for rehabilitation and development of dairy industry	1,147,300		Institutional feeding	12,161,900
	Forestry activities	10,478,500		Feeding of vulnerable groups	12,460,500
Nicaragua	Assistance to pre-school children and pregnant and lactating women (two projects)	14,501,600	Sudan	Assistance for settlement of refugees	17,131,000
	Complementary feeding of hospital patients	1,255,654		Rehabilitation of railways	895,500
	Adult education within the post-literacy programme	1,760,500	Swaziland	Development of dairy industry	1,393,000
Niger	Price stabilization and support to a grain reserve project	5,965,000	Syrian Arab Republic	Feeding of women trainees, vulnerable groups and primary-school children	13,641,300
Pakistan	Supplementary feeding of pre-school children, pregnant and lactating women	29,140,000	Tunisia	Integrated rural development in arid and semi-arid regions	17,456,000
	Rural development works	11,514,000	United Republic of Tanzania	Rural development	2,667,200
Peru	Agricultural and regional infrastructure development	15,437,000	Zaire	Resettlement of refugees	1,361,700
			Total		459,687,334

## EMERGENCY ALLOCATIONS APPROVED IN 1980

Country	Nature of emergency	Amount (in US dollars)	Country	Nature of emergency	Amount (in US dollars)
		IEFR			WFP
Algeria	Earthquake	3,383,000	Nepal	Drought	3,522,000
Angola	Displaced persons	-	Pakistan	Refugees	34,232,800
Central African Republic	Refugees	184,800	Rwanda	Drought	1,793,000
Chad	Drought and civil strife	-	Senegal	Drought	2,800,200
		1,332,000	Sierra Leone	Prolonged rains and crop pests	-
Democratic Kampuchea	Displaced persons	25,822,000			2,121,000
	Refugees	34,639,900	Somalia	Refugees	5,936,300
El Salvador	Refugees	-	Sudan	Refugees	-
Ethiopia	Drought	3,978,000		Drought	135,000
Gambia	Drought	1,360,000		Drought	2,298,000
Guinea	Crop failure	2,922,000	Tunisia	War and drought	-
Kenya	Drought	1,765,000	Uganda	Displaced persons	3,869,000
Mali	Drought	3,437,000			2,386,000
Mauritania	Drought	954,500	United Republic of Cameroon	Refugees	-
Mauritius	Cyclone	342,000			792,100
Mozambique	Drought	2,091,700	Viet Nam	Typhoon	5,581,600
		5,595,700	Zimbabwe	Displaced persons	4,950,000
			Total		145,997,800

## CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY FOOD RESERVE

(As at 31 December 1980)

Contributor	Commodity	Quantity fin metric tons	Value (Including costs for transportation) (In US dollars)	Contributor	Commodity	Quantity fin metric tons	Value (Including costs for transportation) (In US dollars)
Algeria	Grain	1,887	500,000	Netherlands	Rice/grain	6,930	2,373,887
Australia <sup>a</sup>	Grain	41,700	10,954,000	New Zealand	Pulses/grain	374	138,665
Belgium	Grain	3,750	1,590,000	Norway <sup>c</sup>	Pulses/maize/ rice/grain	9,309	2,775,959
Canada	Grain	10,685	4,741,800	Sweden <sup>d</sup>	Grain/vegetable oil/rice	41,166	16,811,777
China	Grain	377	100,000	Switzerland	Grain/dried skimmed milk/ wheat flour	4,685	2,504,542
Denmark	Rice/pulses	5,347	1,963,321		Grain	30,000	7,950,000
EEC	Grain/rice	55,000	17,312,000	United Kingdom <sup>e</sup>	Various com- modities	170,480	72,494,900
Egypt	Rice	50	30,475	United States			
Finland	Grain	1,047	277,469				
France <sup>b</sup>	Grain	17,470	5,823,734				
Germany, Federal	Grain	25,000	6,545,300				
Greece	Grain	755	200,000				
Japan	Rice/pulses	2,037	1,000,000				
				Total		428,049	156,087,829

<sup>a</sup>Includes 19,500 tons of grain for bilateral aid.<sup>b</sup>Includes 600 tons of dried skimmed milk for bilateral aid.<sup>c</sup>Includes 3,620 tons of grain for bilateral aid.<sup>d</sup>Includes 6,000 tons of grain for bilateral aid.<sup>e</sup>Full contribution for bilateral aid.

## Documentary references

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
First (Economic) Committee, meetings 15, 16, 21.  
Plenary meeting 44.

E/1980/74. Report of Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes. Covering note (transmitting 5th annual (1979) report of Committee, including work of its 8th session, Rome, Italy. 22-30 October 1979 (WFP/CFA: 9/18)).

E/1980/93. Report of First Committee, draft decision, as

orally proposed by Committee Chairman; approved without vote by Committee on 22 July, meeting 21.

Decision 1980/169, by which the Council took note of the fifth annual report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, adopted without vote by Council on 24 July 1960, meeting 44.

E/1981/84. Report of Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes. Covering note (transmitting 6th annual (1980) report of Committee).

## Chapter X

## Use and development of natural (non-agricultural) resources

The Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly and various bodies of the United Nations system were again actively involved in management policy formulation for the use and development of natural (non-agricultural) resources during 1980.

In November, the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990) was proclaimed by the Assembly (resolution 35/18), while follow-up action to the 1977 United Nations Water Conference in water resources policy and planning continued to be monitored by the Council.

Preparations intensified towards the 1981 United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy with the Assembly adopting a resolution (35/204) aimed at accelerating the process. The energy programmes of the United Nations system were also kept under review and the Assembly included a set of policy measures in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (the 1980s), adopted in December.

Multilateral assistance for natural resources development was assessed, and the co-ordination of aid in technology transfer in the field was examined by the Assembly.

Technical co-operation programmes in natural resources also continued, and the Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration announced increases in its activities.

In other action, possible uses of the sea in the development process were investigated.

Details of these and other related activities are to be found in this chapter.

## Water

## Water resources policy and planning

At its first regular 1980 session, in April/May, the Economic and Social Council had before it a report of the Secretary-General on water resources policy and planning as a follow-up to and on implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan<sup>1</sup> adopted at the 1977 United Nations Water Conference. The report, submitted in accordance with a 1979 Council request,<sup>2</sup> presented proposals to promote planning techniques and procedures and policy formulation for water resources development and management in developing countries, in response to the Action Plan's recommendations, and envisaged intersecretariat interdisciplinary missions which would assist Governments, upon request, in formulating water policies, in setting up legislative and administrative arrangements, and in formulating national or basic master plans and programmes.

Annexed to the report were details of current and planned activities related to water resources policy and planning being carried out within the United Nations system.

On 28 April, the Council adopted without vote decision 1980/115, by which it took note of the Secretary-General's report and requested him, in consultation with the interagency Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), to submit to the 1981 session of the Committee on Natural Resources a detailed report on the means of implementing the proposals in the cur-

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1977p.555.

<sup>2</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 683, section 1 of resolution 1979/70 of 3 August 1979.

rent report within the overall framework of the follow-up to the Mar del Plata Action Plan. The Council's First (Economic) Committee approved the text-proposed by Argentina-without vote on 17 April.

#### International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade

At its June 1980 session, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) considered preparations for launching the General Assembly's International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990) with a goal of adequate water supply and sanitation for all by Decade's end. It had before it a report of the UNDP Administrator on international co-operative action during 1979 and 1980 in support of the Mar del Plata Action Plan, which had been prepared in response to a 1979 Governing Council request.<sup>3</sup>

The report stated that Governments had been asked to set up national action committees to deal with water supply and sanitation development, and UNDP resident representatives were to co-ordinate these activities with technical support teams, composed of United Nations field experts. At the international level, a Steering Committee for Co-operative Action composed of concerned organizations of the United Nations system had been established.

On 26 June, the Governing Council took note of the Administrator's report and called on Governments to ensure that the Action Plan priorities were met by the end of the Decade.

The World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women (Copenhagen, Denmark, 14-30 July) adopted a resolution strongly encouraging States and organizations to promote the objectives of the Decade, commit funds and co-ordinate programmes to make it more effective, and promote women's participation in water supply projects (see p. 898).

The Secretary-General submitted two reports to the Assembly in 1980 specifically concerned with preparations for and activities pertaining to the Decade. In 1979, the Assembly had decided to hold a special one-day meeting during its 1980 session to launch the Decade.<sup>4</sup> At this meeting - on 10 November - the Assembly discussed the reports of the Secretary-General; both were submitted in September pursuant to a 1979 Economic and Social Council resolution.<sup>5</sup>

The first of these presented regional reviews of preparatory activities for the Decade from the five United Nations regional commissions, based on information received from Governments on drinking water supply and sanitation.

The summaries reviewed each region's current situation and national plans and programmes for

the Decade, including financial and manpower requirements, the need for mobilization of internal and external resources, and constraints in the way of progress. However, the situation in the region of the Economic Commission for Europe, and therefore its approach to the review, was different.

An October addendum to the report noted that a regional meeting on problems and needs in community water supply and sanitation was held under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Africa from 4 to 8 August at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, attended by representatives of 30 member States and by observers from the United Kingdom, the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, UNDP, the United Nations Children's Fund and the African Development Bank. The meeting adopted a series of recommendations which envisaged a review of the current status of services and related future requirements for technical and financial co-operation, manpower training, prevention and control of water-borne diseases and related environmental problems, and institutional support at the national and regional levels.

The second report of the Secretary-General concerned the current situation regarding community water supply and sanitation and prospects for the Decade. As the Economic and Social Council had requested him to guide Governments, on request, in the preparation of national reports for the Decade,<sup>6</sup> he had requested them to supply information organized under four main topics of the drinking water supply and sanitation sector: their current sector status and policy, national plans for the Decade, mobilization of internal resources, and external inputs sought. As of 30 June 1980, 74 countries had sent reports. The Secretary-General's report also contained details of current levels of investment in drinking water supply and sanitation (an estimated \$6 billion to \$7 billion world-wide in 1979, up from an average of \$3 billion a year during 1971-1975), and Decade targets and strategies, including investment requirements (possibly as high as \$600 billion). It also indicated the level of involvement of donor countries and organizations in order that the goals of the Decade might be reached.

On 10 November, the General Assembly adopted without vote decision 35/405, by which it took note of the Secretary-General's two reports on the Decade. It had been approved, without objection, by the Second (Economic and

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. p. 671.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. p. 684, resolution 34/191 of 18 December 1979.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., p. 680, resolution 1979/31 of 9 May 1979.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

Financial) Committee on 4 November, on an oral proposal by a Committee Vice-Chairman.

Also on 10 November, the Assembly, by resolution 35/18, proclaimed the period 1981-1990 as the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade during which Member States would assume a commitment to bring about a substantial improvement in standards and levels of services in drinking water supply and sanitation by 1990. The Assembly called on Governments to develop policies and set targets to this end, to take all steps for their implementation, to set sufficiently high priorities for these activities and to mobilize adequate resources. It urged Governments to strengthen their institutional frameworks for carrying out these activities, to mobilize technical expertise and to heighten popular awareness and support through education and public participation programmes.

The Assembly also called on Governments and bodies within the United Nations system as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue and, if possible, to increase their technical and financial co-operation with developing countries in order to enable them to attain their targets, and to continue to co-ordinate their activities so as to maximize the impact of this assistance. The Assembly called on the regional commissions to review periodically, on the basis of national reports, progress in their respective regions in attaining national objectives. The Assembly decided to review in 1985 progress towards attainment of the Decade's national and international goals, and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with ACC, to prepare a comprehensive analysis of the situation on the basis of progress reports by Governments and by international organizations concerned and to submit it to the Assembly's 1985 session through the Economic and Social Council.

Resolution 35/18 was adopted without vote. The draft, sponsored by 38 Member States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), had been likewise approved by the Second Committee on 4 November.

## Energy

Energy programmes of the United Nations system

At its May/June 1980 session, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC), for its consideration of the energy programmes of the United Nations system, had before it an updated report of the Secretary-General on a cross-organizational analysis, originally prepared for the Committee's 1979 session but not discussed for lack of time.

Focusing its discussion on the report's struc-

ture, the system's activities in relation to the needs of Governments, the establishment of objectives to achieve a more integrated system-wide programme and energy co-ordination, CPC recommended that the General Assembly consider strengthening United Nations energy programmes to make them more responsive to the needs of Member States. The Committee also recommended that the Economic and Social Council: undertake a review-without prejudice to mandates that might emerge from the 1981 United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, and within the framework of the new International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (see below) and of discussions of the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 (see p. 519) — to set system-wide energy objectives, distribute related tasks among the organizations of the system and emphasize the need for co-ordination; request the Secretary-General and ACC to ensure that these measures were achieved, particularly through closer co-operation among United Nations bodies concerned with planning and carrying out energy-resources activities; recommend increased priority for the regional commissions' energy programmes; and recommend that United Nations bodies, when expanding energy activities, consider all energy sources. The Committee further recommended that the Secretary-General's report be brought to the attention of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy at its July/August session.

At its June session, the UNDP Governing Council authorized the UNDP Administrator on an interim basis to seek and accept voluntary contributions for undertaking energy-assistance projects in developing countries, especially the poorest among them, and emphasized that these contributions should be used to complement country and intercountry energy programmes funded from indicative planning figures and other sources. The Administrator was requested to use existing administrative and technical services to carry out these activities and to consult interested Governments and organizations informally on future UNDP energy-exploration activities and related pre-investment surveys, taking into account a recent review by a group of experts of the operation of the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration and the activities of the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development.

In the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development

Decade-adopted on 5 December by resolution 35/56 (see p. 499) -the Assembly called for urgent measures to be taken by the international community in the field of energy. Such measures would include: rationalization of energy consumption by all countries; exploration and rational exploitation of energy resources in accordance with national plans and priorities and support for participation by developing countries in producing, processing, marketing and distributing those resources; facilitation by developed countries of full access by developing countries to scientific and technological processes to enable them to develop energy sources, including nuclear technology, and assistance in assessing their energy requirements; development of medium- and long-term national action programmes on new and renewable sources of energy and co-operation between developed and developing countries with testing centres in similar geophysical and climatic conditions; greater participation by financial institutions in financing energy projects; stimulation of foreign investment in developing countries' energy programmes by improving the investment climate; and strengthening the United Nations information services relating to natural resources.

(For text of relevant provisions (section III H) of the Strategy, see p. 514.)

United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy (1981)

During 1980, preparations continued towards the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy to be held at Nairobi, Kenya, in August 1981. Two sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference were held, from 4 to 8 February at United Nations Headquarters, New York, and from 21 July to 1 August at Geneva.

At its February session, the Committee made a number of requests for documentation for its July/August session. It requested a progress report from the Secretary-General on Conference preparations, including: information on technical assistance requests received and aid provided to interested developing countries; public information activities; overall guidance, orientation and co-ordination of secretariat contributions; a suggested calendar of preparatory activities; information on ad hoc expert groups; and a list of interested intergovernmental, regional and non-governmental bodies and their proposals. The Committee requested the Conference Secretary-General to consult States regarding guidelines and standard formats for individual national documents, and to prepare a report on the work of the technical panels appointed pursuant to a 1978 Assembly resolution.<sup>7</sup> It reiterated a recom-

mendation that Member States designate national focal points to co-ordinate preparations, urging that information on such designations be communicated by 31 March 1980.

At its July/August session, the Committee had before it the requested information, as well as a cross-organizational analysis of the energy programmes of the United Nations system together with CPC's findings thereon (see preceding subsection).

To a progress report submitted in July on the status of preparations, the Secretary-General annexed: (a) an account of arrangements made by the Conference secretariat to provide technical aid to developing countries, which included the regional commissions' sending senior regional advisers on visits to Member States; (b) a calendar of preparatory activities envisaged or under consideration; (c) draft terms of reference for proposed ad hoc expert groups; and (d) details of the information programme, estimated to cost \$700,000, covering international (e.g. radio, television, film, press releases, fact sheets, features, third world press agencies and publications, and pre-conference study tours), regional or national and interagency activities, directed at the energy community, media representatives and the general public. With regard to contributions of secretariats of the United Nations system, the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation was to provide overall guidance and orientation and had established a co-ordinating committee to this end. Four interagency meetings were convened in 1980 to continue co-ordination of preparations. The report said that ACC had discussed preparations at its March/April session and would be briefed on further developments, while the Conference secretariat had participated in meetings of the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions (Santiago, Chile, in February) when regional preparations were discussed, and in May meetings of ACC's Task Force on Long-term Development Objectives when the relationship between energy and development had been considered. The report added that the Conference secretariat was also holding extensive informal consultations with the co-ordinating committee and senior officials of United Nations bodies.

On 1 August, the Preparatory Committee adopted two resolutions and eight decisions. By one resolution, it expressed concern at the slow progress of the preparatory process and called on all concerned to intensify preparations; to this end, it requested the United Nations Secretary-General to make available additional personnel and technical expertise, called on him to seek

<sup>7</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 572, resolution 33/148 of 20 December 1978.

aid for this purpose from United Nations bodies having special competence in Conference matters, called on Member States to co-operate with the Conference secretariat and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly's 1980 regular session on the results of these efforts.

By its second resolution, the Committee recommended that the ad hoc expert groups be established to deal with financing, information flows, research and development and transfer of technology, education and training, rural energy, including utilization of energy in agriculture, and industrial issues, including utilization of energy in transportation and allied sectors.

By decisions, the Committee recommended to the Assembly that the Conference be held at Nairobi from 10 to 21 August 1981, with pre-conference consultations in the preceding week, recommended that a group be formed to synthesize the findings of the technical panels and expert groups, and established a schedule for meetings of those panels and groups, for finalization of regional commission contributions and for the Committee's 1981 sessions.

The Committee recommended that concise national papers, with summaries, be submitted before 31 December 1980 in accordance with an indicative outline prepared by the Committee.

Technical panel reports should, where possible, be based on a standard format, and the Conference Secretary-General was asked to synthesize them and those of consultants and include a bibliography of existing studies in the field.

The Committee recommended that the public information programme should accord highest priority to national and regional activities, particularly exhibitions-cum-demonstrations, and fully involve United Nations and other organizations; the Assembly should receive a report in 1980 on the proposed reallocation of the programme's resources.

The Committee felt that regional adviser visits to Member States were not an appropriate method of promoting Conference preparations and reiterated the need to provide technical assistance to interested developing countries; it requested a report for the Assembly's 1980 session in this regard.

Further, the Committee recommended: that United Nations bodies report on their relevant activities, including technical assistance; that the regional commissions strengthen their participation, organize seminars and submit regional papers and a comprehensive report on their preparations; and that the Conference consider adopting a programme of action reflecting the objectives of the Assembly's 1978 resolution by which it had been decided to convene the

Conference,<sup>8</sup> and containing measures for co-operation at all levels.

Welcoming the establishment of the coordinating committee, the Committee requested its Chairman to monitor preparatory work closely.

In accordance with an Economic and Social Council authorization—contained in decision 1980/187, orally proposed by the Council President on the recommendation of the Secretariat and adopted without vote on 25 July—the Secretary-General transmitted the Preparatory Committee's report on its 1980 sessions directly to the Assembly's 1980 regular session, where it was considered mainly in the Second Committee.

In a November addendum to his July progress report, the Secretary-General pointed out that many technical assistance requirements had been fulfilled directly by regional commission advisers and in several other cases they were aiding in carrying out initial phases of projects. The report added that only 12 formal requests for technical assistance had been received: four for help in preparing national papers (Dominica, Ethiopia, Kenya, Viet Nam); and eight project-oriented (Bahamas, Barbados, Burundi, Ecuador, Grenada, Guyana, Kenya, Peru), which would be processed in accordance with modalities agreed upon between the Conference Secretary-General and the UNDP Administrator at a meeting at Geneva from 8 to 10 October.

The Assembly also had before it a report by the Secretary-General on ways in which, before the Conference, the United Nations system could more effectively assist Member States in the area of new and renewable sources of energy, submitted in accordance with an Assembly request of 18 December 1979.<sup>9</sup> The report provided summary information of the cross-organizational analysis of the energy programmes of the United Nations system (see preceding subsection) and related activities of concerned United Nations organs, organizations and specialized agencies. It noted that interagency co-ordination would be continued and intensified throughout the Conference's preparatory process and concluded that the decisions of the Conference and subsequently those of the Assembly would better determine the system's objectives and priorities in this area.

On 16 December 1980, the Assembly adopted resolution 35/204 by which it decided that the Conference was to be held at Nairobi from 10 to 21 August 1981, preceded by pre-conference consultations and meetings. It strongly urged the Secretary-General of the Conference to intensify and accelerate Conference preparations,

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> See Y.U.N.. 1979. p. 685, resolution 34/190.

urged concerned bodies of the United Nations system to strengthen their participation in and continue contributing fully to the preparatory process, and urged Member States to promote the Conference's importance and intensify national, subregional and regional preparations. The Assembly invited the co-ordinating committee to ensure implementation of the preparatory work programme. The United Nations Secretary-General was requested, consistent with United Nations rules and regulations, to ensure utilization of co-operation offered, taking fully into account the interests of all country groups, to ensure that financial and other arrangements were made for the continuation of regional preparations, and to provide any required additional personnel and technical expertise and any requested technical assistance for developing countries, using inter alia existing resources to the greatest extent possible. The Assembly called on States wishing to do so to submit national papers and brief summaries of them by 31 December for distribution in all working languages of the Conference.

The Assembly endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Preparatory Committee's July/August session, decided to extend the Committee's March/April 1981 session by one week and to hold its following session in June 1981. The Committee was requested, at its March/April session, to finalize the Conference's draft agenda and rules of procedure and provide guidance on elaborating the preliminary draft programme of action, an outline of which the Conference Secretary-General was to prepare reflecting the conclusions and recommendations of the technical panels, ad hoc expert groups, the synthesis group and United Nations organizations. He was also requested to provide to the Committee by 15 May 1981 a report containing additional information for the draft programme, such as proposals and recommendations arising in national and regional papers, and a synoptic table classifying them into those of common concern, those of concern to some regions and those specific to one region, with an indication of origin.

The Assembly indicated in its resolution the States and organizations it wished the Secretary-General to invite to the Conference, including the United Nations Council for Namibia as Namibia's legal Administering Authority; participation of representatives of organizations with standing invitations to participate in United Nations conferences and those of national liberation movements recognized in its region by the Organization of African Unity was to be ensured by arranging the requisite financial provisions for travel expenses and subsistence allowances.

The Secretary-General was also requested: to mobilize the aid of the Department of Public Information and other services of the United Nations system in implementing the information programme for the Conference; to ascertain immediately Member States' views on planned exhibitions-cum-demonstrations at Nairobi during the Conference; and to ensure that all documentation in all Conference working languages-which were to be those of the Assembly and its Main Committees-was available well in advance.

Resolution 35/204 was adopted without vote. On 20 November, the Second Committee had approved the text by consensus, as submitted and orally revised by a Committee Vice-Chairman, based on informal consultations on a draft proposed by Venezuela on behalf of United Nations Member States belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries. The Group's text was then withdrawn.

In addition to drafting changes, the adopted text differed in several respects from that proposed by the Group. The Group's text would have had the Assembly welcome contributions provided by Member States and others to facilitate Conference preparations and call on other Members and organizations of the United Nations system to contribute further to strengthening preparations, rather than welcome co-operation provided by Member States and others to facilitate the preparations and call on them to contribute further to their strengthening.

Two requests to the Secretary-General were added: to ensure, consistent with United Nations rules and regulations, utilization of co-operation offered; and to ascertain Members' views on the planned exhibitions-cum-demonstrations at Nairobi. The request for Conference documentation was amended to ensure that it would be available in all working languages.

The Group had originally suggested that the Preparatory Committee's session be held from 30 March to 17 April and that the June session be authorized to be extended by one week; however, the Assembly extended the March/April session by one week. By the Group's draft, the Assembly would have reiterated its request for technical assistance to developing countries, whereas the revised text stipulated using, inter alia, existing resources to the greatest extent possible and providing such aid in accordance with established procedures. The adopted text also called for brief summaries of national papers and their submission by States wishing to do so, rather than all States.

Instead of the synoptic table and report requested, the original draft contained a request to the Conference Secretary-General to prepare



for submission to the Preparatory Committee, by 15 May 1981, or shortly thereafter, a comparative report containing conclusions and recommendations from various reports classified according to those common to all, to some and to specific regions, essentially following the indicative outline suggested by the Preparatory Committee for submission of such reports.

Explaining their position after approval of the text, the United Kingdom, speaking also on behalf of Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States, reiterated their opposition to the participation of the Council for Namibia at international conferences in the capacity indicated. Luxembourg, speaking on behalf of member countries of the European Economic Community, stated that financial provisions in paragraph 19 for travel expenses and subsistence allowances for certain participants should not constitute a precedent, a view shared by Sweden, speaking on behalf of the Nordic countries. Australia, Austria, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the United States also opposed the financial provisions in that paragraph, and Israel said that had the paragraph been put to a vote it would have voted against it. The United States also reiterated its opposition to the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in international conferences as representing the Palestinian people. New Zealand felt that account should have been taken of the view of the Department of Conference Services to the effect that the preparation of all the required Conference documentation would raise serious problems.

Czechoslovakia, speaking also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, wished to point out that the strictest economy should be exercised and resources allocated rationally; the additional personnel and technical expertise to be provided should be absorbed within available resources. They saw no need to extend the next session of the Preparatory Committee, prolong the duration of the Conference or fix the deadline for submission of national papers at year's end. Moreover, they reserved their position on the resolution's financial implications.

#### Uses of the sea

In May 1980, the Secretary-General reported to the Economic and Social Council on uses of the sea, in accordance with a request of 30 July 1975.<sup>10</sup> The report addressed two developments of importance in the field of marine affairs: the trend towards extension of national marine-resource jurisdictions, generally to a 200-mile

limit, which in many cases had taken the form of an exclusive economic zone, modelled after guidelines emerging from negotiations in the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (see p. 136); and a growing emphasis on a regional approach in marine affairs. The report assessed these trends and, as they had important ramifications for the programmes and structures of several United Nations organizations—including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, WHO, the World Meteorological Organization, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization—it dealt with how those organizations were responding and identified problem areas and desirable policy directions. The report concluded that the Council's views, particularly on the activities of the concerned United Nations bodies, would be useful.

At its May/June 1980 session, CPC noted that there was general support for selecting the area of marine activities as the subject for a cross-organizational programme analysis in 1983, but deferred final decision on the scope of the analysis until its 1981 session.

Oceans and regional seas, including marine pollution and living marine resources, were considered by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) at its April 1980 session, at which it requested the UNEP Executive Director to consider convening in 1981 a governmental expert group to review the regional seas programme and to report to the Council's 1982 session. He was also requested to accelerate implementation of the eight UNEP-sponsored regional seas programmes, to make funds available to them and to report on ways in which these programmes might be strengthened and co-ordinated with other components of the environment programme. He was further requested to include the East African and South-West Atlantic regions within the regional seas programme with a view to initiating a management and conservation programme of the resources of those areas. (See also p. 718.)

On 25 July 1980, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1980/68 by which it took note with appreciation of the Secretary-General's activities aimed at introducing, within allocated budgetary resources, the marine dimension into the development process, and of the activities of the various United Nations organizations concerned with marine affairs. It requested the Secretary-General and the heads

<sup>10</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 507, resolution 1970(LIX).

of those organizations to ensure that their activities regarding the scientific, economic and technical aspects of the development of the uses of the sea and its resources were consonant with and lent support to the successful conclusion of a treaty on the law of the sea, having particular regard to, the needs of developing countries. The Secretary-General was also requested to report to the Council's second regular 1983 session on economic and technical developments in marine affairs.

Resolution 1980/68 was adopted without vote. On 18 July, the text, sponsored by Malta, had been approved in like manner by the Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee after several suggested amendments were incorporated by the sponsor. Malta accepted a USSR oral amendment to paragraph 1 stipulating that the Secretary-General's activities aimed at introducing the marine dimension into the development process would be within allocated budgetary resources. Speaking after approval of the text, Chile observed that it regarded the phrase "the marine dimension" in that paragraph as without legal validity; Chile said it would have been better to keep to terminology used in the Law of the Sea Conference.

Brazil withdrew an oral draft decision- that Malta's text be transmitted to the General Assembly for consideration in the light of the outcome of the Conference on the Law of the Sea- and put forward oral amendments, accepted by Malta, to have the Council bear in mind, rather than welcome, CPC's initiative to make marine affairs the possible subject of a cross-organizational analysis, and to take note of, rather than endorse, the Secretary-General's activities in marine affairs.

On Bulgaria's oral proposal, Malta prefaced preambular references to the uses of the sea by the word "peaceful" and included international co-operation, in addition to national economic development, as the whole of which rational management of marine resources and peaceful uses of the sea was an essential component. Malta also combined and reworded two former paragraphs to become the first operative paragraph.

#### Natural resources reports

##### Multilateral assistance for exploration of natural resources

At its regular 1980 session, the General Assembly had before it a report of the Secretary-General on multilateral development assistance for the exploration of natural resources in developing countries, submitted in accordance with a 1979 resolution by which the Assembly had decided to provide financing, utilizing regular

technical co-operation programme resources, for missions to assist in estimating requirements for location and exploration of natural resources in interested developing countries.<sup>11</sup>

The report examined the background and current status of the assessment missions. As at mid-August 1980, assessments had been completed on exploration requirements in Botswana, Ghana, Jamaica, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, the Philippines and Swaziland. However, not all assessments covered both mineral and energy resources. An additional 12 countries had expressed interest in receiving assistance: Benin, China, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Seychelles, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo.

The report stated that the data provided by the completed reports indicated that the investment flow required to develop energy and mineral resources might be much greater than had been originally envisaged and that it might be appropriate for the Assembly to consider accelerating investment flow and technical co-operation to those countries for which estimates of financial requirements had already been made.

The Assembly's action-taking note of the Secretary-General's report- was incorporated in decision 35/405 (see subsection above on the INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE).

##### Co-ordination of aid in technology transfer

A report of the Secretary-General on co-ordination of ongoing activities of the United Nations system in the field of assistance in technology transfer to developing countries for the exploration and exploitation of natural resources, submitted pursuant to a 1979 Assembly resolution,<sup>12</sup> was considered by the Assembly at its regular 1980 session.

The report noted that at the global level of intersectoral co-ordination the new consultative committees of ACC, especially the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions and its two components- dealing with programme and related policy matters, and operational activities -together with the new interagency Task Force on Science and Technology for Development (see p. 677), had the capacity to improve co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system in technology transfer in the natural resources field. At the country level, effective intersectoral co-ordination could be furthered through the system of resident co-ordinators currently being established.

<sup>11</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 687, resolution 34/201 of 19 December 1979.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid*

The report pointed out that, with respect to sectoral co-ordination in the fields of water resources, earth resources management, energy and mineral resources, new institutional arrangements on a system-wide basis were either currently being formulated or were to be submitted for consideration by various intergovernmental bodies, while working arrangements were in effect to carry forward specific aspects of joint programming and interagency co-operation.

The Assembly's action-taking note of the Secretary-General's report was incorporated in decision 35/405 (see subsection above on the INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE).

#### United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration

The United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, established in 1973<sup>13</sup> and administered by UNDP, provided risk capital for natural resources development. An increase in activities during 1980 brought the number of operational projects to nine by year's end.

Four new projects were approved in Guyana, Egypt, the Philippines and the Upper Volta and work began on others in Guyana, Kenya, Liberia, the Philippines, the Sudan and Suriname. A project in Ghana, approved in 1979, was cancelled because of legal difficulties and work in three other projects in Argentina, Cyprus and Panama neared the stage where a decision to terminate or extend the projects would have to be made.

The Fund assisted Ecuador to prepare a tender for international bidding in connexion with a discovery of silver, while project identification, evaluation and pre-project development accelerated, with requests from Brazil, Burundi, China, Haiti, Peru and Sri Lanka. Other missions were undertaken to Angola, Morocco, Portugal and the Republic of Korea.

On 26 June 1980, the Governing Council of UNDP took note of an April report on the Fund's activities by the UNDP Administrator, decided to delegate to him authority to approve Fund-financed projects on the understanding that each approval would be reported to the Governing Council's regular annual session; it recommended that he explore the possibility of co-financing projects and programmes with Governments and international financial, public and semi-public institutions of natural resources exploration and development, with the recipient country's agreement and on the understanding that repayment arrangements would remain unaffected. The Governing Council approved the financing of an expert group to be estab-

lished, in accordance with a 1979 Economic and Social Council decision,<sup>14</sup> to review the Fund's functions, institutional arrangements, funding and repayment system including the possibility of activating the Fund's original mandate to cover energy resources; a maximum cost of \$120,000 was to be met from the Fund's general resources.

On 25 July, the Economic and Social Council adopted decision 1980/176, by which it took note of the Administrator's report and the Governing Council's decision. The Third Committee had approved the text on 22 July, as orally proposed by its Chairman. On 5 December, the General Assembly took similar action in adopting decision 35/421; its Second Committee had approved the text, submitted by a Committee Vice-Chairman, on 31 October. All these actions were taken without vote.

#### Voluntary contributions

Panama pledged \$1,000 to the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration for 1981 at the 1980 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, held at United Nations Headquarters on 6 and 7 November (see p. 600). As at 31 December 1980, contributions to the Fund totalling \$3,485,423 had been received in 1980 from the Dominican Republic (\$2,000) and the United States (\$3,483,423).

#### Operational activities

During 1980, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, a principal arm of the Secretariat acting as executing agency for UNDP, continued its technical co-operation programme in the field of natural resources, which totalled some \$47 million. Of this amount, \$41 million came from UNDP, \$2.1 million from the regular programme of technical assistance and \$3.4 million from extrabudgetary sources. Activities were carried out in the following fields.

**Energy.** Nine regular programme-financed energy assessment missions were undertaken. The strong demand for these missions reflected the importance attached to the re-evaluation of geologic data and the need for developing countries to explore for hydrocarbons. The Department supported UNDP projects concerned with petroleum exploration and development in seven countries and continued support to 20 projects in electric-power generation, particularly in institution-building, electric systems planning, including generation and transmission, and training. Technical assistance for 73 projects

<sup>13</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 408, resolution 3167(XXVIII) of 17 December 1973.

<sup>14</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 688, resolution 1979/65 of 3 August 1979.

was provided to: Albania, Angola, Bangladesh, Belize, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cape Verde, Cayman Islands, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia. There were 84 experts in the field and 190 fellowships were awarded.

**Minerals.** Support for 56 projects was provided in Africa, the Americas and Asia, most of which were concerned with mineral exploration and exploitation. The countries or territories receiving assistance were: Angola, Argentina, Benin, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, China, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, India, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Singapore, Somalia, Turkey, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia. Field experts, including consultants, numbered 205, and 81 fellowships were granted. Eleven missions financed by the regular pro-

gramme of technical assistance were undertaken to help assess mineral exploration, national exploration capabilities and input needed to strengthen financial institutions and exploration programmes.

**Water resources.** Several countries were assisted to establish or strengthen national groundwater services and governmental capacities to control saline intrusion and pollution, provide for artificial recharge of aquifers, develop and manage water resources and formulate integrated basin-development plans and related feasibility studies, including systems analysis.

Related decision of the General Assembly

On 5 December 1980, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/110 dealing with permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories. By this resolution, the Assembly emphasized the right of the Arab States and peoples whose territories were under Israeli occupation to full and effective permanent sovereignty and control over their natural and all other resources, wealth and economic activities, reaffirmed that measures by Israel to exploit this wealth were illegal, called on it to desist immediately from such measures, and reaffirmed the right of the occupied Arab States and peoples to restitution and compensation for such exploitation. (For details, see p. 423.)

## Documentary references and texts of resolutions

### Water

Efficiency and Distributional Equity in the Use and Treatment of Water: Guidelines for Pricing and Regulations. Natural Resources/Water Series No. 8. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.II.A.11.

### WATER RESOURCES POLICY AND PLANNING

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session. 1980  
First (Economic) Committee, meetings 2, 3, 5.  
Plenary meeting 15.

E/1980/19 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.  
E/1980/C.1/L.1 Argentina: draft decision, approved without vote by First Committee on 17 April, meeting 5.  
E/1980/53. Report of First Committee.

Decision 1980/115, as recommended by First Committee,  
E/1980/53, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 15th plenary meeting, on 28 April 1980, the Council decided:

(a) To take note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of Mar del Plata Action Plan: water resources policy and planning," submitted pursuant to Section I, paragraph 2, of Council resolution 1979/70 of 3 August 1979;

(b) To request the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to submit, for further consideration by the Committee on Natural Resources at its seventh session in 1981, a detailed report on the means of implementing the proposals contained in the report referred to in paragraph (a) above, within the overall

framework of the follow-up to the Mar del Plata Action Plan. The report should take into account the comments made at the current session of the Council, in particular concerning the possible role of the regional commissions, and Council resolution 1979/87 of 3 August 1979, concerning institutional arrangements for international co-operation at the regional level in implementation of the Action Plan, as well as the review by the Committee on Natural Resources of the institutional arrangements for international co-operation carried out pursuant to paragraph 3 of Council resolution 1979/68 of 3 August 1979.

### INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE

E/1980/42/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 27th session, Geneva, 2-30 June, Chapters II G and XI (decision 80/25).

DP/474. Report of co-operative action 1979-1980 in support of Mar del Plata Action Plan.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 22, 24, 26, 28, 35, 37, 38.  
Plenary meetings 54, 55.

A/35/341 and Add.1. Regional reviews of activities pertaining to International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/367. International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade: present situation and prospects. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/592. Report of Second Committee (part I) (on development and international economic co-operation), draft deci-

sion (paras. (a) and (b)). as orally proposed by Committee Vice-Chairman, approved (paras. (a)-(d) as a whole) without objection by Committee on 4 November, meeting 38.

Decision 35/405 (paras. (a) and (b), as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592, adopted (paras. (a)-(d) as a whole) without vote by Assembly.

At its 55th plenary meeting, on 10 November 1980, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, took note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on regional reviews of activities pertaining to the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade: present situation and prospects;

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on multilateral development assistance for the exploration of natural resources;

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the co-ordination of ongoing activities of the United Nations system in the field of assistance in technology transfer.

Report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Copenhagen, 74 to 30 July 1980, Chapter I B (resolution 25). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.IV.3 and corrigendum.

A/C.2/35/L.29. Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Chile, China, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Zimbabwe: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 4 November, meeting 30. A/35/592. Report of Second Committee (part I), draft resolution.

Resolution 35/18, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592, adopted without vote by Assembly on 10 November 1980, meeting 55.

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that a large part of the world's population does not have reasonable access to safe and ample water supplies and that an even larger part is without adequate sanitation facilities,

Concerned also that the plight of that population will not improve significantly unless there is a major commitment and effort on the part of Governments and of the international community to bring about the necessary changes,

Recalling that Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements called for Governments to adopt programmes to provide safe drinking water for all by 1990, if possible,

Recalling further that in the Mar del Plata Action Plan, the United Nations Water Conference called for the designation of the decade 1981-1990 as the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade,

Noting with satisfaction the growing efforts by Governments and by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in response to that Plan, to increase the flow of technical and financial co-operation to developing countries in water supply and sanitation,

Recalling also its resolution 34/191 of 18 December 1979, by which it decided to hold a special one-day meeting to launch formally the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade,

Bearing in mind resolution 25, entitled "International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade," adopted on 30 July 1980 by the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

1. Proclaims the period 1981-1990 as the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, during which Member States will assume a commitment to bring about a substantial improvement in the standards and levels of services in drinking water supply and sanitation by the year 1990;

2. Calls upon Governments which have not yet done so to develop the necessary policies and set the targets to this end, to take all appropriate steps for their implementation, to set sufficiently high priorities for the activities concerned and to mobilize adequate resources to achieve their targets for the Decade;

3. Urges Governments to strengthen, as appropriate, their institutional frameworks for carrying out these activities, to mobilize the necessary technical expertise at all levels and, in general, to heighten popular awareness and support through education and public participation programmes;

4. Calls upon Governments, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to continue and, if possible, to increase their technical and financial co-operation with developing countries in order to enable them to attain the targets they have set, and to continue also their efforts to co-ordinate their activities so as to maximize the impact of their assistance to developing countries;

5. Calls upon the regional commissions to review periodically, on the basis of national reports, the progress being made by the Governments of their respective regions in establishing national targets and carrying out programmes to attain those targets;

6. Decides to review at its fortieth session the progress made towards the attainment of the Decade's national and international goals, as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General concerning the present situation and prospects relative to the Decade, and requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to prepare a comprehensive analysis of the situation on the basis of progress reports by Governments and by the international organizations concerned and to submit it to the General Assembly at that session through the Economic and Social Council.

## Energy

### ENERGY PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

A/35/38. Report of CPC on work of its 20th session, Headquarters, New York, 5 May-14 June, Chapters IV A and XC 1.

E/1980/42/Rev.1 Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 27th session, Geneva, 2-30 June, Chapters V J and XI (decision 80/27).

### UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY (1981)

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Plenary meeting 45.

A/35/43 and Corr.1. Report of Preparatory Committee for United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its 1st (Headquarters, New York, 4-8 February) and 2nd (Geneva, 21 July-1 August) sessions. (Part One, Annex: Decisions (1(I)-5(I)) adopted by Committee at its 1st session: Part Two, Annex I: Resolutions (1 (II) and 2(II)) and decisions (1 (II)-8(II)) adopted by Committee at its 2nd session: Annex II: Documents before Committee at its 2nd session.)

E/1980/L.58. Organization of work of resumed 2nd regular session, 1980, of Economic and Social Council. Note by Secretariat, para. 3 (d): Recommendation.

Decision 1980/187 (para. (b) (iv)). by which the Council decided to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit directly to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session the report of the Preparatory Committee for the United

Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its first and second sessions), as orally proposed by Council President on recommendation of Secretariat, E/ 1980/L.58, adopted (paras. (a) and (b) (i) - (iv) as a whole) without vote by Council on 25 July 1980. meeting 45.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for full text of Council decision 1980/187.]

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 5, 22-33, 39, 46.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 51.  
Plenary meeting 97.

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1980, Chapter VI.

A/35/321 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/531. Ways in which United Nations system can more effectively assist Member States in area of new and renewable sources of energy. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/35/L.51. Venezuela (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.2/35/L.100. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman, A/C.2/35/L.112. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/35/L.112. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution introduced by Venezuela, A/C.2/35/L.51, as orally revised by Vice-Chairman, approved by consensus by Committee on 20 November, meeting 46.

A/C.5/35/65, A/35/7/Add.21, A/35/749. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions I recommended by Second Committee in A/35/592/Add.5. Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/35/592/Add.5. Report of Second Committee (part VI) (on development and international economic co-operation). draft resolution I.

Resolution 35/204. as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.5. adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1980. meeting 97.

The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling a/s/o its resolutions 33/148 of 20 December 1978 and 34/190 of 18 December 1979 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 2119(LXIII) of 4 August 1977, 1978/61 of 3 August 1978 and 1979/66 of 3 August 1979 regarding the convening of and preparation for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy.

Noting Economic and Social Council decision 1980/187 of 25 July 1980,

Mindful of the importance of developing new and renewable sources of energy in order to contribute to meeting requirements for continued economic and social development, particularly in the developing countries, through, inter alia, the transition to the increased use of new and renewable sources of energy,

Stressing the importance of intensive international co-operation in the field of new and renewable sources of energy,

Taking note of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its first and second sessions,

Taking note a/s/o of the report of the Secretary-General of

the United Nations and the report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on the progress made in the preparations for the Conference,

Bearing in mind paragraph 1 of its resolution 34/190, in which it decided that the Conference should be held at Nairobi in August 1981, as well as decision 1 (II) of 1 August 1980 of the Preparatory Committee concerning the dates of the Conference,

Concerned at the slow pace in the preparations for the Conference in light of the time constraints,

1. Strongly urges the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy to take all the necessary measures to intensify and to accelerate the preparations for the Conference;

2. Urges all Member States to promote heightened awareness of the importance of the Conference and to intensify its preparation at the national, subregional and regional levels in order to ensure its success;

3. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Preparatory Committee for the Conference at its second session;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that such additional personnel and technical expertise be drawn from the United Nations Secretariat as may be required and that it be made available to the Secretary-General of the Conference to facilitate the completion on time of the preparations for the Conference;

5. Urges all concerned organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, to strengthen their participation and to continue to extend their fullest contribution to the preparatory process for the Conference as well as co-operation and support to the Secretary-General of the Conference in this process;

6. Welcomes the co-operation provided by Member States and others to facilitate the preparations for the Conference and calls upon them to contribute further to the strengthening of the preparations for the Conference;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to take all steps necessary, consistent with the rules and regulations of the United Nations, to ensure the utilization of co-operation offered, taking fully into account the interests of all groups of countries;

8. Decides that the Conference shall be held at Nairobi from 10 to 21 August 1981 and be preceded by interregional meetings and pre-conference consultations at Nairobi, beginning on 1 August 1981;

9. Decides that the third session of the Preparatory Committee, scheduled to be held from 30 March to 10 April, shall be extended by one week and that the fourth session of the Committee shall be held from 8 to 26 June 1981;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the necessary arrangements, including the requisite financial provisions, are made for the continuation of regional preparations for the Conference;

11. Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to provide, in co-operation with the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, technical assistance to developing countries, using, inter alia, existing resources to the greatest extent possible, at the request of those countries and in accordance with established procedures in the preparations for the Conference, including the preparation of national papers;

12. Calls upon all States wishing to do so to submit national papers and brief summaries thereof by 31 December 1980, in conformity with decision 4(II) of 1 August 1980 of the Preparatory Committee, and requests that the summaries of the national papers should be distributed in all the working languages of the Conference;

13. Requests the Preparatory Committee, at its third session, to consider and finalize the draft agenda for the Conference and to submit it to the Conference;

14. Requests the Preparatory Committee to consider and finalize the draft rules of procedure of the Conference during its third session and to submit them to the Conference;

15. Requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to prepare, for consideration by the Preparatory Committee at its third session, a preliminary draft outline of a programme of action reflecting the consolidated conclusions and recommendations submitted by the technical panels, ad hoc expert groups, the synthesis group and organizations of the United Nations system;

16. Invites the Preparatory Committee at its third session to provide guidance on the elaboration of the preliminary draft programme of action;

17. Requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to provide, by 15 May 1981, the following documents for consideration by the Preparatory Committee at its fourth session:

(a) A synoptic table classifying conclusions and recommendations into those of common concern to all regions, those of concern to some regions and those specific to one region, with an indication of their origin;

(b) A report containing, in a format similar to that suggested as reference for the preparation of national papers, additional information that may be relevant for the preparation of the draft programme of action, including proposals and recommendations arising in national papers and regional reports;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to invite:

(a) All States to participate in the Conference;

(b) Representatives of organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under its auspices in the capacity of observers to participate in the Conference in that capacity, in accordance with Assembly resolutions 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976;

(c) Representatives of the national liberation movements recognized in its region by the Organization of African Unity to participate in the Conference in the capacity of observers, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974;

(d) The United Nations Council for Namibia to participate in the Conference, in accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 32/9 E of 4 November 1977;

(e) The specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as interested organs of the United Nations, to be represented at the Conference;

(f) Interested intergovernmental organizations to be represented by observers at the Conference;

(g) Interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to be represented by observers at the Conference;

(h) Other interested non-governmental organisations that may have a specific contribution to make to the work of the Conference to be represented by observers at the conference;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the necessary arrangements are made for the effective participation in the Conference of representatives of the organizations referred to in paragraph 18 (b) and (c) above, including the requisite financial provisions for their travel expenses and daily subsistence allowances;

20. Invites the co-ordinating committee, to which reference is made in decision 8(II) of 1 August 1980 of the Preparatory Committee, to play an active role in ensuring the effective implementation of the preparatory work programme of the Conference;

21. Requests the Secretary-General to mobilize further the assistance of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and other relevant services of the United Nations system in the implementation of the programme of information for the Conference to ensure world-wide awareness of the Conference and its objectives, particularly in the developing countries;

22. Requests the Secretary-General to ascertain immediately the views of Member States concerning plans which have been drawn up for the organization of exhibitions-cum-demonstrations in the area of new and renewable sources of energy at Nairobi during the Conference and to keep in close

touch with the Government of Kenya to ensure the best possible conditions for the exhibitions-cum-demonstrations;

23. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the entire documentation for the Conference and its Preparatory Committee in all the working languages of the Conference is made available well in advance for consideration by Member States;

24. Decides that the languages of the Conference shall be those of the General Assembly and its Main Committees;

25. Decides to consider the results of the Conference at its thirty-sixth session.

#### Uses of the sea

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 10, 12, 14, 15.

Plenary meeting 45.

A/35/25. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on work of its 8th session, Nairobi, Kenya, 16-19 April, Chapter IV C 5 and Annex I (resolutions 8/13 A-C).

A/35/38. Report of CPC on work of its 20th session, Headquarters, New York, 5 May- 14 June, Chapter VII C (para. 203).

E/1980/68 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General.

E/1980/C.3/L.9. Malta: draft resolution, as orally amended by Brazil, by Bulgaria and by USSR and as orally revised by sponsor, approved without vote by Third Committee on 18 July, meeting 15.

E/1980/99 (Part I). Report of Third Committee (on international co-operation and co-ordination within United Nations system). draft resolution II.

Resolution 1980/68. as recommended by Third Committee, E/1980/99 (Part I). adopted without vote by Council on 25 July 1980. meeting 45.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1970(LIX) of 30 July 1975 on the uses of the sea and coastal area development and 2099(LXIII) of 3 August 1977 on co-operation in coastal area development,

Reaffirming that the rational management of marine resources and the peaceful uses of the sea is an essential component of national economic development and international co-operation,

Taking into account the deliberations of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and bearing in mind that activities undertaken by components of the United Nations system relating to the uses of the sea and the development of coastal areas should not prejudice or prejudice the results to be obtained from that Conference,

Noting with satisfaction that the activities pursued in those areas by various organizations of the United Nations system, as presented in the report of the Secretary-General on uses of the sea, will help member States, particularly developing countries, to realize more fully the benefits to be derived by all mankind from the rational management of ocean resources and the peaceful uses of the sea,

Further noting that arrangements exist for the improved co-ordination of the activities of United Nations organizations involved in the marine field and that efforts are continuing to strengthen further such arrangements, including those at the regional level,

Bearing in mind the initiative taken by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twentieth session to make the activities of the United Nations system in the field of marine affairs the possible subject of a cross-organizational programme analysis,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the activities being implemented by the Secretary-General, which aim at introducing, within the allocated budgetary resources, the marine dimension into the development process, and of the activities

being carried out by the various United Nations organizations concerned in the field of marine affairs within their respective spheres of competence, and requests the Secretary-General and the heads of the other United Nations organizations concerned to ensure that their activities regarding the scientific, economic and technical aspects of the development of the uses of the sea and its resources are consonant with and lend support to the successful conclusion of a treaty on the law of the sea, having particular regard to the needs of developing countries;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the economic and technical developments taking place in the field of marine affairs to the Council at its second regular session of 1983.

### Natural resources reports

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meeting 38.  
Plenary meetings 54, 55.

MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE FOR  
EXPLORATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
A/35/383. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/592. Report of Second Committee (part I) (on development and international economic co-operation), draft decision (para. (c)), as orally proposed by Committee Vice-Chairman, approved (paras. (a)-(d) as a whole) without objection by Committee on 4 November, meeting 38.

Decision 35/405 (para. (c), by which the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on multilateral development assistance for the exploration of natural resources), as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592, adopted (paras. (a)-(d) as a whole) without vote by Assembly on 10 November 1980, meeting 55.

CO-ORDINATION OF AID IN TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER  
A/35/541. Report of Secretary-General.  
A/35/592. Report of Second Committee (part I), draft decision (para. (d)), as orally proposed by Committee Vice-Chairman, approved (paras. (a)-(d) as a whole) without objection by committee on 4 November, meeting 38.

Decision 35/405 (para. (d), by which the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the co-ordination of ongoing activities of the United Nations system in the field of assistance in technology transfer), as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592, adopted (paras. (a)-(d) as a whole) without vote by Assembly on 10 November 1980, meeting 55.

[For full text of Assembly decision 35/405, see above under INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE.]

United Nations Revolving Fund  
for Natural Resources Exploration  
DP/477 and Corr.1. Report of Administrator of UNDP.

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meeting 17.  
Plenary meeting 45.

E/1980/42/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 27th session, Geneva, 2-30 June, Chapters V D and XI (decision 80/29).

E/1980/98 (Part III). Report of Third Committee (on comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development). draft decision I, as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 22 July, meeting 17.

Decision 1980/176, by which the Council took note of: (a) the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration; and (b) decision 80/29, adopted on 26 June 1980 by the Governing Council of the Programme, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1980/98 (Part III), adopted without vote by Council on 25 July 1980, meeting 45.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 10, 13, 15-17, 34.  
Plenary meetings 83, 84.

A/C.2/35/L.40. Draft decision (part A), as submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman, approved (parts A-C as a whole) without vote by Committee on 31 October, meeting 34.  
A/35/628. Report of Second Committee (on operational activities for development). draft decision I (para. (a)).

Decision 35/421 (para. (a), by which the General Assembly took note of the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration and of decision 80/29 of the Governing Council of the Programme of 26 June 1980). as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/628, adopted (paras. (a)-(c) as a whole) without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 84.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for full text of Assembly decision 35/421.]

Other documents  
The Nickel Industry and the Developing Countries. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.II.A.2.  
Sea-Bed Mineral Resource Development: Recent Activities of the international Consortia. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.II.A.9.  
A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1980. Chapter VII.

## Chapter XI

# Questions pertaining to the environment

The Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), at its April 1980 session, reviewed UNEP's work programme and

adopted nineteen decisions on various aspects of that programme, including the Environment Fund and implementation of the Plan of Action to



Combat Desertification adopted by the 1977 United Nations Conference on Desertification.'

The activities of UNEP were reviewed by the Economic and Social Council at its July session at Geneva and by the General Assembly at its 1980 regular session which opened in September. Based on their consideration of the report of the UNEP Governing Council, both bodies adopted resolutions aimed at strengthening international co-operation on environmental issues (resolutions 1980/49 of 23 July and 35/74 of 5 December). The Assembly, in addition, adopted resolutions supporting demands by States for compensation for damage caused by mines implanted during wars in certain developing countries (resolution 35/71 of 5 December), proclaim-

ing the historical responsibility of States for the preservation of nature for current and future generations (resolution 35/8 of 30 October), asking for Member States' views on a proposed world charter for nature setting forth principles of conservation (resolution 35/7 of 30 October), seeking financing to implement the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (resolution 35/73 of 5 December) and urging support for implementing the Plan in the Sudano-Sahelian region of Africa (resolution 35/72 of 5 December).

Details of these and other decisions pertaining to the environment are contained in this chapter.

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N..1977,p.509.

## United Nations Environment Programme

### Activities in 1980

During 1980, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) assigned 101 technical experts to projects in Canada (2), Colombia (4), the Congo (4), Czechoslovakia (4), France (5), Kenya (48), the Philip pines (1), Switzerland (31) and the United States (2).

During the year, UNEP held, participated in, sponsored or co-sponsored 79 seminars; subjects included pollution of mangrove ecosystems, biotic communities, conservation, oil pollution, carbon dioxide, climatic impact, environmental law, tropical forests, soils policy, potentially toxic chemicals, desertification control, technologies for sustainable satisfaction of basic human needs, river sedimentation, prevention and abatement of marine pollution, human ecology in development, post-harvest food losses, conservation of fish and animal genetic resources, the health of the oceans, applied microbiology, export and disposal of hazardous chemicals, expanded coal utilization, mercury in seafood, motor-vehicle air pollution control, the ozone layer, national parks, remote sensing, cost-benefit analysis, waste-water technology, oil spills, wetlands as waterfowl habitat and forest genetic resources.

Among the periodical publications issued were: *Uniterra*-a monthly newsletter on UNEP activities and environmental issues; *The Ozone Layer*-a half-yearly bulletin; *Industry and Environment*-a quarterly newsletter; the quarterly *IRPTC* (International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals) Bulletin; *The Siren*- a quarterly bulletin; and UNEP's annual review. Many individual studies were published; these and other UNEP publications were listed in *An Environmental Bibliography: Publications Issued by UNEP or under Its Auspices 1973-1980*.

### International co-operation on the environment

The Governing Council of UNEP, at its eighth session, held at UNEP headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya, from 16 to 29 April 1980, expressed the hope that environmental considerations would be taken into account in the new International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (the 1980s) and in the proposed global round of negotiations on international economic co-operation for development, scheduled to be launched at the General Assembly's eleventh special session in August/September. It requested the UNEP Executive Director to present the Council's views at that session.

By the same decision of 29 April, the Governing Council invited the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly to consider favourably implementation of proposals made by a group of experts on how work should proceed with respect to studies on the interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development. Based on conclusions by the experts, who were convened by the Executive Director in January, the Executive Director recommended the development of a conceptual framework for the studies, to result in guidelines for action by Governments and the United Nations system to protect and improve the environment. Advanced knowledge on interrelationships should be disseminated to Governments and organizations through a programme perspective document, and the conclusions should assist in framing the objectives for a system-wide medium-term environment programme.

The Council decided to hold a session of special character in 1982 to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment,\* and it recom-

<sup>2</sup>See Y.U.N..1972,p.318.

mended to the Assembly that the session be open for participation as full members to all United Nations Member States and members of specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). To that end, the Council recommended for Assembly adoption a draft resolution to enlarge the Council's membership at that session to include all the participant members and to invite the Council to make recommendations concerning future work in the environment field.

The Council endorsed the structure of the Executive Director's 1980 state-of-the-environment report and decided on the topics for the 1981 report: environmental economics; use and management of renewable resources-ground water; and toxic chemicals and human food chains. Also, it urged Governments to respond urgently to appeals for contributions to the Environment Fund. In addition, it called for payments to the Fund to be made in the first quarter of each year, conversion of contributions to convertible currencies as much as possible, and a report on the impact on projects of non-convertible currencies. The Council increased the appropriation level for Fund programme activities in 1980-1981 to \$67.9 million from \$61.2 million approved at its 1979 session, apportioned these funds to various activities, reconfirmed a programme reserve of \$1 million for each year of the biennium, approved a financial reserve level for 1980 of \$3.7 million and for 1981 of \$3.5 million, and approved commitments of \$16 million for 1982-1983.

It supported a recommendation of a joint bureaux meeting at Nairobi on 7 December 1979 that the officers of the Governing Council and of the Commission on Human Settlements meet annually rather than biannually, and invited the Executive Director to study, with government experts, ways to ensure financing of action plans developed at the request of the Governing Council, the Economic and Social Council or the Assembly, and report in 1981.

On programme matters, the Governing Council on 29 April: endorsed proposals by the Executive Director for the development of an action plan for environmental assessment; requested him to undertake activities leading to a plan of action on carbon dioxide, including consideration of a permanent co-ordinating body for continuous scientific appraisal of the problem; authorized him to establish an advisory committee on development of an action plan on the World Climate Impact Studies Programme and to initiate a limited number of projects identified in the plan; and requested the Working Group of Experts on Environmental Law to submit its conclusions or guidelines to the Council in 1981. With regard to envi-

ronmental law, the Council asked the Executive Director to convene an ad hoc meeting of experts in 1982 to assist in preparation of the environmental law section of the System-Wide Medium-Term Environment Programme, an interorganizational effort which was a major activity of UNEP as well as of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (see p. 994).

The Council also approved new or revised objectives and strategies in various programme areas, i.e. genetic resources, wildlife and protected areas, environmental training, technical assistance, environmental management and the working environment, and approved the revision of goals for 1982; it also called for encouragement of the creation and growth of non-governmental organizations and their environmental activities.

In another action, the Council called on United Nations organizations to take appropriate recommendations of the World Conservation Strategy into account when preparing their plans, and requested the UNEP Executive Director to urge Governments to endorse and take account of it in developing their policies and programmes. The Strategy was the result of five years of international work co-ordinated by UNEP, together with the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), the World Wildlife Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the international scientific community. It was launched on 5 March 1980 in over 30 capitals to help Governments manage their living resources.

The Governing Council urged States to ensure adequate protection measures for handling and disposing of hazardous chemical wastes and to exchange information on-and asked the Executive Director to develop guidelines for such disposal and transboundary transport (see p. 10311)

The Executive Director was asked to seek comments from Governments, assistance agencies and other organizations on an integrated conservation and use programme envisaged by an Expert Meeting on Tropical Forests (Nairobi, 25 February-1 March), including their activities and funds allocated and needed. He was also asked to consult with agencies about preparing recommendations on other types of forests.

The Executive Director was further asked to speed up consultations with UNESCO, the World Health Organization, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), IUCN and countries interested in the establishment of a Regional Centre for Information and Scien-

tific Documentation on Tropical Ecology at Yaounde, United Republic of Cameroon. He was asked to consider convening in 1981 a governmental expert group to review the activities and planned development of the eight regional seas programmes for controlling pollution as well as comparable programmes by other bodies, to accelerate implementation of those regional programmes, make funds available, and examine and report on the relationship between them and regional environmental programmes, with a view to strengthening co-ordination. He was also asked to include the East African and South-West Atlantic regions within the programmes.

Noting the significance of UNEP support to the environmental activities of the regional commissions, the Council asked the Executive Director to co-operate closely with them in project implementation, mentioning specifically co-operation with the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) in implementing decisions of the high-level meeting held in 1979 on the protection of the environment,<sup>3</sup> and to consider favourably requests by ECE for project support during the initial phase, subject to Council review. The Council also asked the Executive Director, and invited UNDP, to assist Governments in the Asia-Pacific and West Asia regions in implementing regional environmental programmes, in collaboration with appropriate United Nations organizations.

Regarding Earthwatch, a global environment-assessment programme designed to give early warning of impending crises, the Governing Council recommended that States should co-operate in their weather modification activities, make relevant information available to WMO for periodic transmittal to the UNEP Executive Director, and ensure that such activities did not damage the environment or areas outside a State's national jurisdiction. The Council expressed concern at damage to the ozone layer and recommended measures aimed at limiting the production and use of the chlorofluorocarbons F-11 and F-12.

By another decision, the Council requested the Executive Director to collaborate with other international organizations to ensure the speedy preparation, adoption and implementation of a world soils policy. It decided that UNEP should co-operate fully in preparation of a "soil charter" incorporating principles suggested by a group of experts which met at Rome, Italy, in March 1980 to identify and define the elements of a soils policy.

Concerning the importance of education and training in environmental management, the Council by yet another decision requested financial support until the end of 1982 for the Interna-

tional Centre for Training and Education in Environmental Sciences and, on the basis of a co-operation agreement between Spain and the Latin American and Caribbean States, recommended urgent establishment of a network of high-level training institutions in environmental issues and an efficient mechanism for co-ordination of the network. The Executive Director was requested to convene an ad hoc meeting of representatives of the concerned States to draw up the agreement and decide on measures and modalities to be embodied in it; it was to become operational when signed by six States, including Spain.

By three decisions of 28 April, the Council called for cessation of all co-operation between UNEP and South Africa and for implementation of a 1979 Assembly resolution on assistance to the Palestinian people,<sup>4</sup> within UNEP's sphere of responsibility, and recommended to the Assembly that it consider favourably at its 1980 regular session the introduction of Arabic as an official and working language of the UNEP Governing Council. On 17 December, by resolution 35/219 A, the Assembly decided to include Arabic among the official and working languages of its subsidiary bodies by 1 January 1982 (seep. 1244).

A Governing Council decision of 29 April related to implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (see following sub-chapter). In accordance with another decision of that date, informal consultations with Governments were held at Nairobi from 8 to 11 December to exchange views on the content and presentation of programme and policy questions.

#### Action by the Economic and Social Council

Having considered the report of the UNEP Governing Council, the Economic and Social Council adopted without vote on 23 July 1980 resolution 1980/49. By this resolution, the Council recommended to the Assembly consideration of the Governing Council's decision on the inter-relationships between population, resources, environment and development; overall responsibility for co-ordination of the system-wide efforts should be assumed by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation. The Council called on UNEP to elaborate proposals on energy and the environment, as an effective contribution to the 1981 United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, and invited UNEP and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to intensify their co-operation. The Council invited the Assembly to consider

<sup>3</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 710.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid., §80, resolution 34/133 of 14 December 1979.

favourably the recommendation for a 1982 session of a special nature to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, expressed appreciation of UNEP's efforts at development of the System-Wide Medium-Term Environment Programme and appealed for increased contributions to the Environment Fund.

In adopting this resolution, the Council acted on the recommendation of its First (Economic) Committee, which approved without objection on 18 July a text submitted by a Vice-Chairman on the basis of informal consultations held on a draft resolution submitted by India on behalf of Council members belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries; the Group's text was subsequently withdrawn.

There were several differences between the two drafts. By paragraph 2 of the approved text, the Council recommended, rather than invited, the Assembly to consider the UNEP Governing Council's decision on the interrelationships between resources, environment, people and development, models for the study of which should include the elaboration of a work programme on such interrelationships and should be placed under the Director-General's direction. In addition, two provisions of the Group's text did not appear in the resolution adopted: one welcomed UNEP's activities in co-operation with other organizations in respect of the ozone layer, climate, carbon dioxide, chlorofluorocarbons, weather modification and the export and disposal of hazardous chemical wastes; the other requested Governments to consider creation of a "development window" for additional contributions to the UNEP Fund to be used for measures dealing with serious environmental problems in the developing countries. Instead, the Council, by paragraph 9, invited Governments to consider proposals whereby additional contributions would be used for measures dealing with such problems, and asked for a report in 1981.

With respect to the activities on the interrelationships, the United States said, when the resolution was approved, that it would be for the Assembly, after considering financial implications, to decide how best to provide for them. Also, it considered that the financing of activities concerning a particular country should be ensured by UNDP and international financial institutions, not by UNEP, which should assume its traditional role of co-ordination.

#### Action by the General Assembly

On 5 December 1980, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the UNEP Governing Council, adopted without vote resolution

35/74 on international co-operation in the field of the environment.

The Assembly requested all appropriate United Nations bodies to co-operate with UNEP in preparing the System-Wide Medium-Term Environment Programme and the Perspective Document, requested the UNEP Governing Council to take into consideration in its programme activities the new International Development Strategy (see section below), continuing to promote the concept of sustainable ecological development, in particular through further elaboration of ways to integrate environmental concerns in development programmes.

The Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Governing Council and the Economic and Social Council on the interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development and requested the Secretary-General to implement them; it called on UNEP to participate in preparations for the 1981 United Nations Energy Conference; it urged intensified co-operation between UNEP and Habitat through annual joint meetings of officers; it welcomed the Governing Council's decision to convene an ad hoc meeting of governmental experts in environmental law and an offer by Uruguay to host the meeting; and it urged Governments, international organizations and United Nations bodies to take into account the World Conservation Strategy in developing their policies and programmes. The Assembly appealed for increased contributions to the UNEP Fund, invited Governments to consider proposals whereby additional contributions to the Fund would be used for measures dealing with serious environmental problems in developing countries, and decided to convene in 1982 a session of a special character of the UNEP Governing Council, open to all States, to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment. That session should make programme recommendations for the following 10 - year period.

Resolution 35/74 was adopted on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which approved it without vote on 20 November.

The text was submitted by a Committee Vice-Chairman; it had been drawn up following informal consultations on a draft resolution sponsored by India, Kenya, the Netherlands, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sweden and Yugoslavia, and on Mexican amendments to that draft.

In addition to drafting changes, orally introduced by the Vice-Chairman when submitting his draft, differences between the approved operative paragraphs and the original version included the following:

-paragraph 4 was reworded and a request that UNEP continue promoting ecological development through "elaboration and application of practical instruments" for the integration of environmental concerns in development programmes and projects was replaced by "elaboration of ways and means;"

-a reference was included in paragraph 8 to welcome an offer of Uruguay to serve as host for the meeting of experts in environmental law;

-in paragraph 11, the agreed target figure for the UNEP Fund for 1978-1981, \$150 million, was deleted;

-in paragraph 12, a reference to the creation of a "special window" in the UNEP Fund for the development of developing countries' activities in dealing with major environmental problems was replaced by a reference to provisions relating to funding in the Assembly's 1979 resolution on environmental co-operation<sup>5</sup> and a request that the UNEP Governing Council report on this matter to the Economic and Social Council in 1981; and

-paragraph 13 was revised to open the 1982 UNEP special session to all States, rather than enlarging the Council for that session by conferring membership status on all United Nations Member States and members of the specialized agencies and IAEA. Also added was a clause that the special session was to be held at the same place and immediately prior to the Governing Council's 1982 session and inviting representation at a high political level.

The new text also had two additional provisions: paragraph 14, by which the Assembly decided that the special session should review the major achievements in the implementation of the 1972 Stockholm Action Plan for the Human Environment" and make recommendations with respect to the major environmental trends to be addressed by UNEP over the forthcoming 10 years; and paragraph 15, by which it invited the UNEP Executive Director to proceed, in consultation with Governments, with preparations for the special session, and report on all matters pertaining thereto, including proposals as to dates and venue of the two sessions.

The Mexican amendments, which would have changed the Governing Council's special commemorative session into a second United Nations conference on the human environment, were not incorporated into the approved version. These amendments and the seven-nation text were withdrawn.

Explaining its position on the resolution after approval, Canada said it trusted that the proposals whereby additional contributions to the UNEP Fund would be used for measures dealing with

serious environmental problems in developing countries would not involve any cutback in UNEP's global programmes. Expressing the view of the seven original sponsors, Sweden said that adequate resources must be allocated for the establishment of a work programme on the interrelationship of development, environment, people and resources, a complex programme whose elaboration required a solid administrative infrastructure financed by regular, not extra-budgetary, resources. The USSR understood that additional resources would be used to combat ecological problems in developing countries and that the work programme on interrelationships and the special session would be financed from the voluntary Fund and would not entail any cutback in UNEP's interregional and regional activities. In the view of the United States, increasing criticism about UNEP's effectiveness could no longer be overlooked, and the matter should be discussed by the Governing Council at its 1981 session.

#### Environment conventions

In response to a 1975 General Assembly request to be regularly informed of the status of international conventions on the environment,<sup>6</sup> the Secretary-General transmitted the UNEP Executive Director's report on the matter in September 1980. One instrument had come into force as of 28 November 1979: the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals. Information was also provided on existing and draft agreements, and the report brought up to date, to 28 November 1979, UNEP's list of international conventions adopted since 1933 in the field of the environment.

Subsequently, UNEP was informed of three additional international conventions adopted in 1979 and 1980: the Co-operation Agreement between the Hellenic Republic and the Italian Republic on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Ionian Sea and Coastal Areas, adopted and entered into force on 6 March 1979; the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, adopted on 13 November 1979; and the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, adopted on 20 May 1980.

On 26 April at its 1980 session, ECE stressed the desirability of early ratification of the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution and emphasized the importance of the environmental factor in its work programmes. (For further details on ECE activities, see p. 740.)

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., p. 696, resolution 34/188 of 18 December 1979.

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N., 1972, p. 322.

<sup>7</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 443, resolution 3436 (XXX) of 9 December 1975.

### Environment and development

On 29 April 1980, the UNEP Governing Council called for practical action in the area of an integrated approach to environment and development. It urged the Executive Director to explore possibilities for establishing effective links between UNEP's knowledge and experience in this area and development planning, and called on him to prepare a programme for UNEP's participation in international efforts to implement the new International Development Strategy for the 1980s. By the Strategy, annexed to General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December (see p. 499), the Assembly called for measures to promote the environmental and ecological soundness of developmental activities. Methods were to be devised to assist interested developing countries in environmental management and in evaluating costs and benefits of environment protection measures, taking into account and intensifying research on interrelationships between development, environment, population and resources. Developing countries' capacity to make appropriate scientific and technological choices was to be strengthened. Bilateral and multilateral donors were to consider meeting the costs of taking environmental aspects into account in projects in developing countries, and provide aid, including training, to develop endogenous capacities for environmental management. (For text of relevant provisions (section III L) of the Strategy, see p. 517.)

### Problem of remnants of war

On 5 December 1980, the General Assembly, by resolution 35/71, recognized that most developing countries had been subjected to foreign occupation and exposed to wars waged by certain colonial powers and that the presence of material remnants of war, particularly mines, on the territories of certain developing countries seriously impeded their development efforts and entailed loss of life and property. Convinced that the removal of such remnants should be the responsibility of the countries that implanted them, it expressed regret that no real action had been taken to solve the problem.

The Assembly called on States which had taken part in the wars in question to make available to the affected States all information on the areas in which mines were placed, including maps, and information on the types of mines. It supported the demand of the affected States for compensation for the losses incurred from the States which had planted the mines and requested the Secretary-General to consult with the States concerned to find ways of solving the problem, including the possibility of convening a conference under United Nations auspices.

Resolution 35/71 was adopted by 119 votes to 0, with 29 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Second Committee.

In the Committee, the resolution was introduced by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on behalf also of Algeria, Democratic Yemen, Jordan, Kuwait, Pakistan, Qatar and the Syrian Arab Republic. It was approved on 14 November by a recorded vote, requested by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, of 106 to 0, with 30 abstentions.

Explaining their abstentions, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom said the problem of remnants of war was best dealt with on a bilateral basis, and they could not support a United Nations conference on the subject. They also did not accept any legal obligation for removal of remnants of war, a position shared by the United States.

### Responsibility of States for the preservation of nature

Noting that continuation of the arms race, including the testing of various types of weapons, especially nuclear weapons, and the accumulation of toxic chemicals were adversely affecting the human environment and damaging the vegetable and animal world, the General Assembly on 30 October 1980 proclaimed the historical responsibility of States for the preservation of nature and called on States to take measures to preserve nature and to promote international co-operation in this field. It also requested preparation of a report on the pernicious effects of the arms race on nature and sought the views of States on possible international measures for the preservation of nature.

Resolution 35/8, containing this action, was submitted by the USSR and sponsored also by Afghanistan, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, India, Mauritius, Mongolia and Viet Nam; it was adopted without reference to a Main Committee by a recorded vote of 68 to 0, with 47 abstentions. Explaining their abstentions, six Latin American nations—Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador and Peru—said a distinction should have been drawn between the responsibility of the countries that produced weapons, primarily the major powers, and those that did not. Argentina, Brazil and Ecuador believed that the preservation of nature and the control of the arms race should receive separate treatment, and both Bolivia and Brazil regretted that the resolution did not mention the need to take into account the permanent sovereignty of States over their natural resources. In the view of Greece, limitation of armaments was a complex problem which should

not be deliberated in a variety of extraneous contexts. Speaking for the European Community, Luxembourg said that, by limiting itself to the effects of the arms race and disregarding the other major causes of the destruction and deterioration of the environment, the Assembly ran the risk of adopting a simplistic attitude to environmental problems and consequently of making the exercise fragmentary. Sweden saw a lack of specificity and said the text did not appear capable of achieving any tangible results. The United States made a similar point, also stating that the report called for had already been prepared; it said UNEP could ill afford to expend scarce resources on repetitive studies.

China said that if the USSR was truly concerned with preserving nature it should, together with the other super-power, drastically reduce its own nuclear weapons and stop underground nuclear tests. Because it considered the resolution a propaganda exercise, China said it would not participate in the voting.

The item entitled "Historical responsibility of States for the preservation of nature for present and future generations" had been included in the agenda of the Assembly's regular 1980 session on the proposal of the USSR.

In a letter/explanatory memorandum of 15 August, to which was annexed a proposed draft resolution for Assembly action, the USSR said the task of protecting the environment could be accomplished successfully only through the efforts of all States. Aside from the disastrous consequences a new world war would have, nature was already being subjected to considerable, perhaps irreversible, damage because of military preparations and the arms race, including testing and diversion of material and intellectual resources. The USSR believed the United Nations should promote the development of international co-operation in this field.

#### World charter for nature

The General Assembly considered in 1980 a draft world charter for nature drawn up in 1979 at the proposal of the President of Zaire by Zairean experts and an ad hoc working group of IUCN. Based on the idea that all human conduct affecting nature must be guided and judged, the draft

covered general principles of conservation, responsibilities and implementation. It called for among other things: recycling resources which were not consumed as they were used; maintaining or enhancing the productivity of soils; avoiding activities which might cause irreversible damage to nature; avoiding discharge of pollutants into natural systems; reflecting conservation principles in national legislation; incorporating conservation strategies into planning; increasing knowledge of nature; monitoring the status of habitats and species; and avoiding military activity damaging to nature.

The draft world charter for nature, along with an introductory note recounting the history of its development, were annexed to a letter/explanatory memorandum of 2 June from Zaire, by which it requested that an item on the charter be included in the agenda of the Assembly's 1980 regular session.

On 30 October, the Assembly adopted without vote resolution 35/7 on the draft world charter for nature. It invited Member States, in the exercise of their permanent sovereignty over their natural resources, to conduct their activities in recognition of the supreme importance of protecting natural systems, maintaining the balance and quality of nature and conserving natural resources. The Assembly invited States' views on the draft charter, on the basis of which the Secretary-General was requested to formulate appropriate recommendations with a view to adoption of a world charter for nature. Sponsored by 48 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), the resolution was adopted without reference to a Main Committee.

Brazil, speaking also for Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela, said their activities in matters related to the subjects addressed by the draft charter for nature would continue to be guided by commitments which they had formally accepted, including the 3 July 1978 Treaty for Amazonian Co-operation. These eight signatories of that Treaty, and of the Declaration of Belem (Brazil) issued on 24 October 1980 at the first Conference of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the signatory countries of the Treaty, transmitted these documents to the Assembly on 29 October.

#### Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

##### International co-operation on the environment

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session. 1990  
First (Economic) Committee, meetings 8-10, 20.  
Plenary meeting 43.

A/35/25. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on work of its 8th session, Nairobi, Kenya, 16-29 April. (Chapter IV: Programme matters: Annex I: Decisions (8/1-8/19) of Govern-

ing Council at its 8th session; Annex II: Proposals of high-level expert group on interrelationships; Annex III: Documents before Governing Council at its 8th session.)  
E/1980/28. Annual report of ECE (28 April 1979-26 April 1980), Vol. I: Chapters III C (paras. 38-62) and IV (resolution I (XXXV)).

E/1980/NGO/4. Statement submitted by NGO in category I consultative status with Economic and Social Council.  
E/1980/C.1/L.7. India (on behalf of member States of

Economic and Social Council belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

E/1980/C.1/L.12. Programme budget implications of draft resolution introduced by India. E/1980/C.1/L.7. Statement by Secretary-General.

E/1980/C.1/L.13. Draft resolution submitted by First Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution introduced by India, E/1980/C.1/L.7. approved without objection by Committee on 18 July, meeting 20.

E/1980/95. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 1980/49, as recommended by First Committee, E/1980/95, adopted without vote by Council on 23 July 1980. meeting 43.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3382 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling a/sso General Assembly resolution 34/188 of 18 December 1979, in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, stressed the need for the United Nations Environment Programme to increase the resources available for its projects in the developing countries, in accordance with their requirements and priorities, bearing in mind the need for regional balance and the environmental problems arising from under development and poverty, as well as the balance between global and regional programmes as identified in the relevant decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Reaffirming that environmental considerations should be viewed in the context of national plans and priorities and the development objectives of all countries, in particular the developing countries,

Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its eighth session,

Taking note of the results of the High-level Meeting within the Framework of the Economic Commission for Europe on the Protection of the Environment, held at Geneva from 13 to 15 November 1979, and of decision 8/16 of 29 April 1980 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, requesting the Executive Director of the Programme to co-operate closely with the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe in the implementation of the decisions of that Meeting,

Concerned that the target for the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme for the period 1978-1981 may not be attained,

1. Takes note of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its eighth session and transmits it to the General Assembly for consideration;

2. Recommends to the General Assembly the consideration of the decision of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the interrelationships between resources, environment, people and development, and emphasizes that models for studying such interrelationships should take due account of the specific requirements of different regions and countries and include the elaboration of a programme of work on the interrelationships, which should be closely linked with the integrated system-wide interagency programming and planning and be placed under the direction of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, who should assume overall responsibility for the co-ordination of the system-wide efforts;

3. Calls upon the United Nations Environment Programme, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 34/188, to elaborate concrete and specific proposals on

energy and the environment, aimed at making an effective and meaningful contribution to the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, and to report thereon, through its Governing Council, to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1981;

4. Welcomes the growing co-operation between the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), and invites them to intensify that co-operation;

5. Calls upon Governments, international financial institutions and multilateral financial organizations to give high priority to and allocate significant resources for the implementation of the Plan of Action to combat Desertification;

6. Invites the General Assembly to give favourable consideration to the recommendation of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, contained in its decision 8/2 of 29 April 1980, that the Governing Council should hold, in 1962, a session of a special nature to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, which would be open to all States Members of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency as full members of that session;

7. Expresses its appreciation of the efforts of the United Nations Environment Programme in the development of the System-Wide Medium-Term Environment Programme, in co-operation with the entire United Nations system, and requests all organizations within the system to continue to co-operate fully with the United Nations Environment Programme in this endeavour;

8. Strongly appeals to all Governments to make every effort to pledge, in 1980, substantial increases in their contributions for 1981 or, to those Governments that have not yet contributed to the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme, to pledge to do so, in 1980, in order that the agreed target for the Fund for the period 1978-1981 may be reached;

9. Invites Governments to consider proposals whereby additional contributions to the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme would be used for measures dealing with serious environmental problems in developing countries, taking into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 34/188, and requests the Governing Council of the Programme to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1981.

General Assembly- 35th session

Second Committee, meetings 2, 22-35, 41, 46.

Fifth Committee, meeting 45.

Plenary meetings 83, 84.

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1980. Chapter XIII.

A/35/25. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on work of its 8th session, Chapter III (paras. 171 and 172).

A/35/359. Reports of UNEP Executive Director on international conventions and protocols in field of environment and on register of international conventions and protocols. Note by Secretary-General (covering note transmitting reports).

A/C.2/35/L.62 and Corr.1. India, Kenya, Netherlands, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.2/35/L.95. Mexico: amendments to 7-power draft resolution, A/C.2/35/L.62 and Corr.1.

A/C.2/35/L.116. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on 7-power draft resolution, A/C.2/35/L.62 and Corr.1, and Mexican amendments thereto, A/C.2/35/L.95. as orally revised by Vice-Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 20 November, meeting 46.

A/C.2/35/L.121, A/C.5/35/72, A/35/7/Add.18. A/35/704. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution IV recommended by Second Committee in A/35/592/Add.4. Statements by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.



A/35/592/Add.4. Report of Second Committee (part V) (on development and international economic co-operation), draft resolution IV.

Resolution 35/74, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.4, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 83.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its eighth session and the proposals of the high-level group of experts on the interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development, annexed thereto,

Taking into account the note by the Secretary-General on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/49 of 23 July 1980 concerning international co-operation in the field of the environment,

Endorsing that resolution in which the Economic and Social Council reaffirmed that environmental considerations should be viewed in the context of national plans and priorities and the development objectives of all countries, in particular the developing countries,

Having in mind the importance which the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade attaches to an ecologically sustainable development process,

1. Takes note of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its eighth session-and of the decisions contained therein;

2. Takes note with appreciation of the efforts and progress made in the development of a broad System-Wide Medium-Term Environment Programme and a Perspective Document;

3. Requests all appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to continue to co-operate with the United Nations Environment Programme in the preparation of the System-Wide Medium-Term Environment Programme and the Perspective Document;

4. Requests the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to take into consideration in its programme activities the provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and, through its co-ordinating and catalytic role, to continue to promote the concept of sustainable ecological development, in particular through the promotion and further elaboration of ways and means for the integration of environmental concerns in development programmes and projects;

5. Endorses the recommendations of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of the United Nations system on the interrelationships between resources, environment, people and development, as they appear in the annex to its report on the work of its eighth session, as well as those put forward by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1980/49, and requests the Secretary-General to take the requisite steps for their implementation;

6. Stresses the importance of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, to be held in 1981, and calls upon the United Nations Environment Programme to contribute actively to and participate in the preparatory work for the Conference;

7. Welcomes the growing co-operation between the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and urges them to intensify that co-operation through, inter alia, joint meetings of their bureaux with the Executive Directors of both organizations on an annual basis;

8. Also welcomes the decision of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to convene, prior to its tenth session, an ad hoc meeting of governmental experts in environmental law, welcomes the offer by the

Government of Uruguay to serve as host for the meeting and urges Governments and the Governing Council to take all the necessary measures for the preparation of that meeting, including the provision of adequate consultancy;

9. Further welcomes the launching, in March 1980, of the World Conservation Strategy and urges all Governments and international organizations, as well as organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to take it into account in developing their policies and programmes;

10. Requests the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to take the necessary measures, in particular within the context of the System-Wide Medium-Term Environment Programme, to safeguard, inter alia, the efficient use of the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme and the stimulating, co-ordinating and catalytic role played by the United Nations Environment Programme in reviewing the financial support to ongoing activities and through its careful and selective policy with respect to new commitments for a balanced programme;

11. Strongly appeals to all contributing Governments to make every effort to pledge, in 1980, substantial increases in their contributions for 1981 and to those Governments that have not yet contributed to the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme to pledge to do so in 1980, in order that the agreed target for the period 1978-1981 may be reached;

12. Invites Governments to consider proposals whereby additional contributions to the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme would be used for measures dealing with serious environmental problems in developing countries, taking into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 34/188 of 18 December 1979, and requests the Governing Council of the Programme to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1981;

13. Decides to convene, in 1982, a session of a special character of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, open to all States, to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held at Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972, at the same place and immediately prior to the tenth regular session of the Governing Council, and invites Governments to be represented at that session at a high political level;

14. Decides that at the session of a special character the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme should review the major achievements in the implementation of the Action Plan for the Human Environment, adopted at Stockholm, and make recommendations with respect to the major environmental trends to be addressed by the Programme over the forthcoming ten years;

15. Invites the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to proceed, in consultation with Governments, with the preparation of the above-mentioned session and to present to the Governing Council, at its ninth session, a comprehensive report on all matters relevant to the organization, agenda and financial implications of the session, including proposals as to the dates and venue of the two sessions.

#### Environment conventions

A/35/359. Reports of UNEP Executive Director on international conventions and protocols in field of environment and on register of international conventions and protocols. Note by Secretary-General (covering note transmitting reports).

#### Environment and development

A/35/25. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on work of its 8th session, Nairobi, Kenya, 16-29 April, Chapter IV C 4 and Annex I (decision 8/12).

#### Problem of remnants of war

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 23, 35, 43.  
Plenary meetings 83, 84.

A/35/419 (S/14129). Letter of 20 August from Pakistan (transmitting resolutions and final communique of 11th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Islamabad, 17-22 May), Annex (resolution 26/11 -P).

A/C.2/35/L.24. Algeria, Democratic Yemen, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Pakistan, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic: draft resolution, approved by Second Committee on 14 November, meeting 43, by recorded vote of 106 to 0, with 30 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against : None

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Central African Republic, Comoros, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire.

A/35/592/Add.4. Report of Second Committee (part V) (on development and international economic co-operation). draft resolution I.

Resolution 35/71, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.4, adopted by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 83, by 119 votes to 0, with 29 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2995(XXVII), 2996(XXVII) and 2997(XXVII) of 15 December 1972, pertaining to co-operation between States in the field of the environment, the international responsibility of States in protecting the environment and the establishment of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Recalling also its resolution 3435(XXX) of 9 December 1975,

Recalling further its resolution 31/111 of 16 December 1976, in which it noted the interim report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on the study of the problem of material remnants of war, particularly mines, and their effect on the environment, and requested the Governing Council to ensure its completion,

Taking note of resolution 32 of 19 August 1976 of the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, regarding compensation for the material remnants of war,

Recalling also decisions 80(IV) of 9 April 1976 and 101 (V) of 25 May 1977 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Taking note also of resolution 26/11 -P, concerning the right to compensation for the effects of wars and mines, adopted by the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Islamabad from 17 to 22 May 1980.

Recognizing that most developing countries have been subjected to foreign occupation and exposed to wars waged by certain colonial Powers, thus incurring tremendous loss of life and property,

Recognizing also that the presence of material remnants of war, particularly mines, on the territories of certain developing countries seriously impedes their development efforts and entails loss of life and property,

Convinced that the removal of those remnants of war should be the responsibility of the countries that implanted them and should be carried out at their expense,

1. Regrets that no real action has been taken to solve the problem despite the various resolutions and decisions adopted by both the General Assembly and the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme:

2. Calls upon those States which took part in those wars to make available forthwith to the affected States all information on the areas in which such mines were placed, including maps indicating the position of those areas, and information concerning the types of mines;

3. Supports the demand of the States affected by the implantation of mines on their lands for compensation for the losses incurred from the States which planted the mines;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to consult with the States concerned to find ways and means, including the possibility of convening a conference under the auspices of the United Nations, for solving the problem of material remnants of war, particularly mines, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the steps taken towards the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions and decisions and on the obstacles he has faced in that regard.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Plenary meetings 48, 49.

Responsibility of States  
for the preservation of nature

A/35/194. Letter of 15 August from Minister for Foreign Affairs of USSR (requesting inclusion of item in agenda entitled "Historical responsibility of States for the preservation of nature for present and future generations").

A/35/L.7 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, India, Mauritius, Mongolia, USSR, Viet Nam: draft resolution.

Resolution 35/8, as proposed by 10 powers, A/35/L.7 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 30 October 1980, meeting 49, by recorded vote of 68 to 0, with 47 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Singapore, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of,

Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Zaire.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Historical responsibility of States for the preservation of nature for present and future generations,"

Conscious of the disastrous consequences which a war involving the use of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction would have on man and his environment,

Noting that the continuation of the arms race, including the testing of various types of weapons, especially nuclear weapons, and the accumulation of toxic chemicals are adversely affecting the human environment and damaging the vegetable and animal world,

Bearing in mind that the arms race is diverting material and intellectual resources from the solution of the urgent problems of preserving nature,

Attaching great importance to the development of planned, constructive international co-operation in solving the problems of preserving nature,

Recognizing that the prospects for solving problems so universal as the preservation of nature are closely linked to the strengthening and development of international detente and the creation of conditions which would banish war from the life of mankind,

Noting with satisfaction the drafting and signature in recent years of a number of international agreements designed to preserve the environment,

Determined to preserve nature as a prerequisite for the normal life of man,

1. Proclaims the historical responsibility of States for the preservation of nature for present and future generations;

2. Draws the attention of States to the fact that the continuing arms race has pernicious effects on the environment and reduces the prospects for the necessary international co-operation in preserving nature on our planet;

3. Calls upon States, in the interests of present and future generations, to demonstrate due concern and take the measures, including legislative measures, necessary for preserving nature, and also to promote international co-operation in this field;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, with the co-operation of the United Nations Environment Programme, to prepare a report on the pernicious effects of the arms race on nature and to seek the views of States on possible measures to be taken at the international level for the preservation of nature;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Historical responsibility of States for the preservation of nature for present and future generations: report of the Secretary-General."

#### World charter for nature

A/35/141. Letter of 2 June from Zaire (requesting inclusion of item in agenda entitled "Draft World Charter for Nature").

A/35/542 and Corr.1. Note verbale of 14 October from Cuba (transmitting communique of extraordinary meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegations of non-aligned countries, New York, 2 and 3 October).

A/35/580. Letter of 29 October from Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela (circulating Treaty for Amazonian Co-operation, executed in Brasilia, Brazil, on 3 July 1978).

A/35/593. Letter of 29 October from Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela (circulating Declaration of Belem, issued by Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States parties to Treaty for Amazonian Co-operation at close of 1st Conference, Belem, Brazil, 23 and 24 October).

A/35/L.8. Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Central African Republic, Comoros Congo, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution.

A/35/L.8/Rev.1 and Add.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 32 powers and by Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Cuba, Gambia, India, Japan, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Tunisia and United States.

Resolution 35/7, as proposed by 48 powers, A/35/L.8/Rev.1 and Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 30 October 1980, meeting 49.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the draft World Charter for Nature,

Conscious that life on earth is part of nature and depends on the uninterrupted functioning of natural systems,

Taking account of the fact that civilization has its roots in nature and that life in close contact with nature offers man the best opportunities for creativity, rest and recreation,

Persuaded that the benefits which can be obtained from nature depend on the maintenance of natural processes and on the diversity of life-forms and that those benefits are jeopardized by the excessive exploitation and the destruction of natural habitats,

Convinced that it is urgent to maintain the balance and quality of nature and to conserve natural resources,

Further convinced that the destruction of natural systems and the abuse of resources lead to the collapse of the economic, social and political structures of civilization,

Deploping the destruction or alteration of natural systems resulting, inter alia, from excessive consumption and abuse of natural resources, from conflicts and from wars,

Reaffirming that man can and should exist in harmony with nature, exercising stewardship over it in the interests of present and future generations,

Firmly resolved to safeguard the balance of natural systems and to ensure the protection and conservation of nature,

Taking note of the existing international instruments in the matter, in particular the World Conservation Strategy,

Recognising the need for appropriate measures at the national and international levels to protect nature and promote international co-operation in this field,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of States over their natural resources,

1. Takes note with interest of the draft World Charter for Nature, which proposes principles of conservation arising out of the conviction that any act of man affecting nature must be guided and judged:

2. Solemnly invites Member States, in the exercise of their permanent sovereignty over their natural resources, to conduct their activities in recognition of the supreme importance of protecting natural systems, maintaining the balance and quality of nature and conserving natural resources, in the interests of present and future generations;

3. Invites Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and observations on the draft World Charter for Nature and the efforts they are making in the conservation and protection of nature;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the views and observations of Member States to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session and to formulate on the basis of the replies received, in co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, appropriate recommendations with a view to the adoption of a world charter for nature;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Draft World Charter for Nature: report of the Secretary-General."

## Other documents

An Environmental Bibliography: Publications issued by UNEP or under Its Auspices 1973-1980. UNEP Reference Series 2.

A/35/5/Add.6. Fund of UNEP. Financial report and audited financial statements for biennium ended 31 December 1979 and report of Board of Auditors.

## International co-operation to counter the spread of deserts

## Implementation of the Plan of

## Action to Combat Desertification

The Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), on 29 April at its 1980 session, took note of actions taken by Governments, UNEP and members of the United Nations system to implement the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification<sup>8</sup> adopted in 1977 by the United Nations Conference on Desertification, as well as measures to implement the Plan of Action in the 15 countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region: Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta. It called on all concerned to assign a high priority to combating desertification and to strengthen efforts to implement the Plan.

The Council also: noted with appreciation the work of the Consultative Group for Desertification Control, which held its second session at Nairobi, Kenya, from 12 to 14 March 1980; called on the Group to intensify its efforts to assist the UNEP Executive Director in mobilizing resources needed to implement the Plan of Action; authorized the Executive Director to continue contributing to the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) during 1980-1981 for joint UNEP/UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) activities to implement the Plan of Action; strongly appealed to financial organizations and Governments for financial support for enhancing implementation of the Plan of Action; and approved the overall structure of the study on additional measures for financing the Plan of Action to be prepared by a group of high-level specialists in international financing, convened by the Executive Director in accordance with a 1979 General Assembly request."

The Council added Djibouti to the list of countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region, and included Guinea and Guinea-Bissau among the countries eligible to receive assistance through UNSO.

In adopting resolution 1980/49 on 23 July, the Economic and Social Council called on Governments, international financial institutions and multilateral financial organizations to give high priority to and allocate significant resources for implementation of the Plan of Action (for details of the resolution, see p. 718).

The group of high-level specialists met at

Geneva from 21 to 25 July. Their study inventoried new means of financing involving automaticity, set forth a financial plan and analysis of the components and costs of a programme for combating desertification, identifying what was being financed and what additional resources might be required, and made recommendations for mobilizing those resources. The group's study on financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification was submitted to the General Assembly in September by the Secretary-General. He pointed out the clear and immediate need for the international community to increase substantially the level of assistance to developing countries suffering from desertification. Because the current system was based on fluctuating voluntary contributions, there was also a need to establish new means of financing involving automaticity. He recommended that the Assembly explore the different approaches described in the study for generating additional funds.

Another report by the Secretary-General to the Assembly annexed a report of the UNEP Governing Council describing overall progress in implementing the Plan of Action. The Desertification Unit of UNEP and UNSO had become fully operational; increasing co-ordination and follow-up were reflected in the activities of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Desertification -which met at Geneva from 24 to 26 March and on 1 September to review United Nations activities and prepare a report by the interagency Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) to the UNEP Governing Council-and the Consultative Group for Desertification Control. A number of proposals for major desertification control projects had been submitted and had received declarations of support.

In its report to the Governing Council, ACC had identified several major constraints on full implementation of the Plan: an inability of affected countries to assign sufficiently high priority to prevention and control; a need for strengthened co-operation within the United Nations system; knowledge gaps in interdisciplinary approaches and insufficient teaching efforts; and insufficient financing. Other obstacles, noted in the UNEP report, were lack of national plans, lack of follow-up action and shortage of manpower.

On 5 December, the General Assembly adopted

<sup>8</sup> See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 509.

<sup>9</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 701, resolution 34/184 of 18 December 1979.

resolution 35/73 dealing with the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification. The Assembly noted with concern the findings of the analysis by ACC and the Governing Council of UNEP of the constraints on implementation of the Plan of Action, particularly the problem of insufficient financing and the increasing demands on the scarce resources of the countries suffering from desertification.

Further, the Assembly expressed satisfaction at UNEP initiatives to overcome the constraints through its co-ordinating and catalytic role in the United Nations system, as well as efforts by UNSO in combating desertification, invited Governments of countries affected by desertification to give priority to desertification-control projects in their development plans and requests for financial support, and strongly appealed to Governments and financial institutions for financial support for the Plan of Action. It urged the Consultative Group for Desertification Control to develop further its work in order to ensure availability of the financial resources necessary to implement Group-supported projects.

The Assembly noted the Secretary-General's report and the annexed study of the group of high-level specialists on additional measures for financing the Plan of Action, and requested him to draw the attention of donor Governments and international organizations to the continuous threat of desert encroachment and the meagre resources available for combating it.

The Assembly also requested him to prepare feasibility studies and recommendations for additional means of financing, detailed modalities of obtaining resources on a concessionary basis, and a feasibility study and working plan for establishment of an independent financial corporation for financing desertification projects. It asked UNEP to institute specific research and training programmes at the national, regional and international levels and to invite private foundations and other institutions to co-operate financially and technically in their implementation.

Resolution 35/73 was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, having been similarly approved by that Committee on 20 November. It was submitted by a Committee Vice-Chairman following consultations on a text introduced by Venezuela on behalf of United Nations Member States belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries. The Group subsequently withdrew its draft.

In some respects, the two drafts differed. Added to the text adopted was a paragraph, not in the Group's draft, taking note with satisfaction of a Governing Council decision to include pilot projects for the Fouta-Djallon massif in anti-

desertification programmes (see following section); deleted was an expression of disappointment with the meagre resources which the Special Account for financing implementation of the Plan of Action had thus far accumulated - replaced by a provision strongly appealing to financial institutions and Governments for financial support and generous contributions to that Account.

Feasibility studies requested of the Secretary-General by the final text were to include recommendations for implementing additional means of financing he deemed practicable, including those providing for a predictable flow of funds, rather than, as in the first draft, recommendations for financing involving automaticity he and the group of high-level experts deemed practicable. Also deleted was a request that he update the inventory of additional means of financing involving automaticity. A request that he mobilize the international community with a view to speedily implementing relevant recommendations of the high-level group was changed to implementing speedily the Plan of Action.

Speaking in explanation of position, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan considered that future action to combat desertification should be financed through existing channels, bilateral or multilateral. Canada held a similar view, adding that it felt UNDP, not UNEP, should have the responsibility for that programme. Czechoslovakia, on behalf of the group of Eastern European States, believed that further measures to implement the Plan of Action should be financed on a voluntary basis. Further, no provision of the resolution should affect the sovereign right of States to provide assistance and finance the projects concerned out of their own resources.

Proposals for action to combat desertification were included in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, adopted on 5 December. The international community, and developed countries in particular, were to increase substantially financial and technical support to drought-stricken countries suffering from desertification. Support for the Plan of Action was to be augmented. (For relevant provision (paragraph 158) of the Strategy, see p. 517.)

#### Restoration and improvement of the Fouta-Djallon massif

With the adoption of a decision on 29 April 1980 on implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, the Governing Council of UNEP decided to include within UNEP's programme to combat desertification a pilot project for the improvement and restoration of the

Fouta-Djallon massif in western Africa- the primary source of major rivers in the subregion. Reporting later in the year, the Secretary-General called this decision to the attention of the General Assembly, which had in 1979 invited UNEP to take this action.<sup>10</sup> Subsequently, UNSO participated with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Organization of African Unity in a joint mission to the area from 15 May to 10 June 1980. The specific course of action to be taken was to be based on the findings and recommendations of this mission.

By resolution 35/73 of 5 December (see preceding section), the Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report and noted the Governing Council's decision with satisfaction. It also noted the action in the context of resolution 35/72 it adopted in dealing with the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (see following section).

#### Measures for the benefit of the Sudano-Sahelian region

At its April 1980 session, the Governing Council of UNEP noted a report of the Executive Director on implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region and the measures taken by Governments, UNEP and other competent organs of the United Nations. The Council further noted the priority being given to efforts to combat desertification in the 15 countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region as well as in the least developed countries outside that region. It authorized the Executive Director, in consultation with UNDP, to continue for 1980-1981 to contribute to UNSO. Further, it decided to add Djibouti to the list of the region's countries and to include Guinea and Guinea-Bissau among the countries eligible to receive assistance through UNSO in implementing the Plan of Action.

On 23 July, the Economic and Social Council, by resolution 1980/52, noted with satisfaction the progress made by UNSO on behalf of UNEP and UNDP and recommended that the General Assembly request the Governing Council of UNEP to report annually to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action.

Resolution 1980/52 was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, which approved the text without objection on 16 July. The text was sponsored by Djibouti, Ethiopia,

Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates and Zambia. The sponsors accepted an oral amendment by the United States to mention UNDP as well as UNEP, and, in the Council, the placement of that reference was orally changed by the United Arab Emirates to speak of progress in assistance by UNSO on behalf of UNEP and UNDP, rather than by UNSO of UNDP.

The Governing Council of UNDP, on 30 June at its 1980 session, noted a report of the Administrator of UNDP on UNSO's activities with respect to the Plan of Action and endorsed the UNEP Governing Council's decisions concerning Djibouti, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau. It authorized the Administrator to increase UNDP's share of the costs of the UNDP/UNEP joint venture. It also asked him to grant the countries of the region additional assistance through UNSO, within available UNDP resources, and it approved budgetary proposals for the UNSO/UNEP programme in this area, authorizing an \$816,000 expenditure in 1980-1981.

On 5 December, the General Assembly, in adopting resolution 35/72, also noted with satisfaction UNSO's progress, invited the Governing Council of UNEP to consider the inclusion of Benin in the list of countries receiving assistance through UNSO, invited it and the Governing Council of UNDP to continue their support to UNSO, urged Governments and organizations to respond favourably to requests for assistance from the region's Governments to combat desertification, and urged all Governments and donor organizations to consider contributing to the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities.

Resolution 35/72 was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, which had similarly approved it on 20 November. The text was submitted by a Committee Vice-Chairman following consultations on a draft sponsored by 23 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below). The principal difference between the two texts was the addition of the paragraph containing the invitation to UNEP to examine the possibility of including Benin among the countries receiving assistance through UNSO. The sponsors withdrew their original draft.

(See also p. 967.)

#### Voluntary contributions

Voluntary contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities paid in 1980 by Australia (\$117,130) and the Netherlands (\$5,512,965) amounted to \$5,630,095. In addition,

<sup>10</sup> Ibid, p. 702, resolution 34/185 of 18 December 1979.

pledges to the Fund for 1981 were received from Italy (\$549,451) and Yugoslavia (\$10,000).

Pledges for 1981 totalling \$564,550 for UNEP were announced at the 1980 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities,

held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 6 and 7 November, or subsequently, as follows: Australia, \$500,000; Bangladesh, \$5,000; Botswana, \$1,529; Czechoslovakia, \$25,997; Hungary, \$20,024; and Indonesia, \$12,000.

### Documentary references and texts of resolutions

#### Implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 2, 33, 39, 45.  
Plenary meeting 83.

A/35/25. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on work of its 8th session, Nairobi, Kenya, 16-29 April, Chapter V and Annex I (decision 8/17).

A/35/396. Study on financing United Nations Plan of Action to Combat Desertification. Report of Secretary-General. (Annex: Study prepared by group of high-level specialists in international financing convened by UNEP Executive Director at Geneva, 21-25 July.)

A/35/411. Note by Secretary-General. (Annex: Report of Governing Council of UNEP on implementation of Plan of Action to Combat Desertification submitted in accordance with para. 8 of General Assembly resolution 32/172 of 19 December 1977 and paras. 5 and 8 of Assembly resolution 34/187 of 18 December 1979.)

A/C.2/35/L.48. Venezuela (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.2/35/L.109. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution introduced by Venezuela, A/C.2/35/L.48, approved without vote by Committee on 20 November, meeting 45.

A/35/592/Add.4. Report of Second Committee (part V) (on development and international economic co-operation). draft resolution III.

Resolution 35/73, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.4, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1960, meeting 83.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/172 of 19 December 1977, in which it approved the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, and its resolutions 33/88 and 33/89 of 15 December 1978 and 34/184, 34/185 and 34/187 of 18 December 1979, dealing with various aspects of the implementation of the Plan of Action,

Taking note of the relevant sections of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its eighth session and Governing Council decision 8/17 of 29 April 1980 on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,

Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, the report on financing the Plan of Action, prepared by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Governing Council, the study on the same subject prepared by a group of high-level specialists in international financing convened by the Executive Director of the Programme, as called for in General Assembly resolution 34/184, and the report of the Secretary-General on the restoration and improvement of the Fouta-Djallon massif.

1. Notes with concern the findings of the analysis made by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme of the constraints on the implementation of the Plan

of Action to Combat Desertification, particularly the problem of insufficient financing and the increasing demands on the scarce resources of countries suffering from desertification;

2. Takes note with satisfaction of the decision by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to include pilot projects for the development and restoration of the Fouta-Djallon massif in the programme to combat desertification, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/185, and of the initiatives taken by the Executive Director of the Programme for the implementation of those projects;

3. Expresses its satisfaction at the initiatives taken by the United Nations Environment Programme in seeking to overcome those constraints through its co-ordinating and catalytic role in the United Nations system, its role in seeking additional means and measures for financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, the convening by its Executive Director of the Consultative Group for Desertification Control, and efforts by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, on its own behalf and as a joint venture with the Programme, in combating desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region, and invites the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to extend their full co-operation to the Programme in its task of ensuring the implementation of the Plan of Action to combat Desertification;

4. Invites the Governments of countries affected by desertification to continue to give priority, as far as possible, to desertification-control projects in their development plans and in their requests for multilateral and bilateral financial support;

5. Strongly appeals to international financial institutions, multilateral financial institutions and Governments of industrialized countries, and of those developing countries in a position to do so, to give their financial support and contribute generously to the Special Account, with a view to enhancing the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

6. Urges the Consultative Group for Desertification Control to develop its work further, in order to ensure the availability of the financial resources required for the implementation of the projects supported by it;

7. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General and the study annexed thereto of the group of high-level specialists on additional measures for financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to draw the attention of donor Governments and international organizations concerned to the continuous threat of desert encroachment and to the meagre resources available for combating desertification and further requests him to mobilize the international community with a view to implementing speedily the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

9. Also requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To prepare, in consultation with the United Nations Environment Programme and with the assistance of similar groups of experts on the subjects concerned to be convened by the Executive Director of the Programme:

(i) Feasibility studies and concrete recommendations for the implementation of the additional means of financing deemed practicable by the Secretary-General, including those providing for a predictable flow of funds;

(ii) The detailed modalities of obtaining resources on a concessionary basis;

- (iii) A full feasibility study and working plan for the establishment of an independent operational financial corporation for the financing of desertification projects;
- (b) To report on the results of the above-mentioned studies to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

10. Calls upon the United Nations Environment Programme, in its co-ordinating and catalytic role, to institute, in co-operation with the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, specific programmes of research and training at the national, regional and international levels, and to invite private foundations and other grant-making institutions to co-operate financially and technically in the implementation of those programmes;

11. Requests the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to continue to report every other year to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the overall implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification.

#### Restoration and improvement of the Fouta-Djallon massif

A/35/368. Report of Secretary-General.

#### Measures for the benefit of the Sudano-Sahelian region

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session. 1980 Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meeting 12. Plenary meeting 43.

E/1980/42/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 27th session, Geneva, 2-30 June, Chapters V F and XI (decision 80/45).

E/1980/7/C.3/L.8. Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Zambia: draft resolution, as orally amended by United States and sponsors, approved without objection by Third Committee on 16 July, meeting 12.

E/1980/103. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 1980/52, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1980/103. and as further orally amended by United Arab Emirates, adopted without vote by Council on 23 July 1980, meeting 43.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 33/88 of 15 December 1978 and 34/187 of 18 December 1979,

Reiterating its concern over the seriousness of desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region and the persistent critical situations resulting from it which hamper the economic and social development of the countries of the region,

1. Notes with satisfaction the progress made by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office in assisting the Governments of countries in the region, on behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme, in implementing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

2. Recommends to the General Assembly that it should request the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to report annually to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 2, 35, 45.  
Plenary meeting 83.

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1980. Chapter XXXI.

A/35/25. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on work of its 8th session, Nairobi, Kenya, 16-29 April, Chapter V and Annex I (decision 8/17).

A/35/368. Restoration and improvement of Fouta-Djallon massif. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/411. Note by Secretary-General. (Annex: Report of Governing Council of UNEP on implementation of Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, submitted in accordance with para. 8 of General Assembly resolution 32/172 of 19 December 1977 and paras. 5 and 8 of Assembly resolution 34/187 of 18 December 1979 (section III).)

A/C.2/35/L.30. Bangladesh, Benin, Cape Verde, Chad, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta: draft resolution.

A/C.2/35/L.110. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on 23-power draft resolution, A/C.2/35/L.30, approved without vote by Committee on 20 November, meeting 45.

A/35/592/Add.4. Report of Second Committee (part V) (on development and international economic co-operation), draft resolution II.

Resolution 35/72, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.4, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 83.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/170 of 10 December 1977, 32/172 of 19 December 1977, 33/88 and 33/89 of 15 December 1978 and 34/184, 34/185 and 34/187 of 18 December 1979,

Recalling also section II of Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/37 of 21 July 1978 and Council resolutions 1979/51 of 2 August 1979 and 1980/52 of 23 July 1980,

Noting decision 8/17 of 29 April 1980 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and decision 80/45 of 30 June 1980 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,

Having considered:

(a) The report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification.

(b) The report of the Secretary-General on the restoration and improvement of the Fouta-Djallon massif,

Reiterating its concern over the particular seriousness of desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region and the severe effects on the region's economic and social development and on the way of life of its population, as well as the need for the implementation in the region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification on an intensified and sustained basis,

1. Takes note of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and the report of the Secretary-General on the restoration and improvement of the Fouta-Djallon massif;

2. Takes note with satisfaction of the progress made by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office in assisting the Governments of the region, under a joint venture of the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme, in implementing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

3. Commends the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for the effective and co-ordinated manner in which they have continued to support the joint venture;

4. Notes with satisfaction the addition of Djibouti, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau to the list of countries to be assisted by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office in their efforts to implement the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification. and the inclusion of the pilot project for the improvement and restoration of the Fouta-Djallon massif within the pro-



programme of action of the United Nations Environment Programme against desertification;

5. Invites the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to examine at its next session the possibility of including Benin in the list of countries which receive assistance, through the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, in implementing in the Sudano-Sahelian region the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

6. Also notes with satisfaction the decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to expand and strengthen their support to the joint venture and invites them to continue their support so that the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office may carry out its expanded responsibilities at a level commensurate with the pressing needs of the region;

7. Urges all Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental bodies, private organizations and individuals to respond favourably, bilaterally or through the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office or any other intermediary, to requests from the Governments 'concerned of the region for assistance in combating desertification;

8. Welcomes, in this regard, the inclusion of the programmes of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office among those considered at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities and urges all Governments and donor organizations to consider contributing to the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities;

9. Requests the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to continue to report annually to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification.

#### Voluntary contributions

1980 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, meetings 1-3 (A/CONF.105/SR.1-3) of 6 and 7 November.

A/CONF.105/1. Final Act of 1980 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities. Done at United Nations, New York, on 7 November 1980.

A/CONF.105/2. Contributions pledged or paid at 1980 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities as at 30 June 1981. Note by Secretary-General.

## Chapter XII

# Questions concerning human settlements

Acting on recommendations of the Commission on Human Settlements, which held its third session at Mexico City from 6 to 15 May 1980, both the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly adopted resolutions seeking to strengthen international co-operation and programmes in the field of human settlements and urgently appealing for increased financial support for the work of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (Council resolution 1980/47 and Assembly resolutions 35/76 and 35/77 D). The Assembly also sought participation for the Centre in the work of the interagency Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) (resolution 35/77 C), approved annual joint meetings of the bureaux of the Commission and of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (35/77 B) and took note of the Commission's 1980 report (35/77 A) containing its decisions.

Details of these and other decisions of these bodies are presented in this chapter.

United Nations Centre for  
Human Settlements (Habitat)

Activities in 1980

During 1980, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) continued to implement its work programme organized ac-

cording to the six subject areas set out by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, 1976;<sup>1</sup> settlement policies and strategies; settlement planning; shelter, infrastructure and services; land-use policy; public participation; and institutions and management.

Although the total technical co-operation expenditure did not increase substantially over the previous year, the number of countries participating in human settlements projects rose from 83 in 1979 to 141 in 1980. Eighty-four of those projects were in Africa, 20 in the Americas, 23 in Asia and the Pacific, four in Europe and 10 in Western Asia; almost one fifth of them had budgets exceeding \$500,000. Particular attention was paid to the least developed countries and to countries where special conditions justified urgent action. The highest priority was given to the development of shelter, infrastructure and services.

On policies and strategies, the Centre reviewed the role and contribution of the construction industry in human settlement programmes and national economic and social development, and the provision of infrastructure in slums, squatter areas and rural settlements, for the Commission on Human Settlements' 1981 session, as it had requested at its May 1980

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 444.

session. Major theme papers contained suggestions for action by Governments to strengthen the building industry and implement programmes for upgrading infrastructure.

A memorandum of understanding by the Executive Directors of the Centre and UNEP, signed in January 1980, defined planning topics for joint activities in settlement planning. The Centre co-sponsored an International Conference on Planning and Management of Metropolitan Regions (Nagoya, Japan, 22-29 October), which adopted a declaration and a plan of action containing 24 recommendations covering the role of metropolitan regions in national development, physical planning, energy and the environment, and administration and finance.

Work relating to shelter, infrastructure and services was begun on a number of experimental and demonstration projects. Audio-visual material, developed as a result of demonstration projects in the Philippines and Indonesia, was widely distributed and used for training purposes by a number of institutions. The Centre also prepared studies on land use in relation to solar energy, rural energy and rural habitat, and on the role of passive heating and cooling systems in human settlements, for submission to the 1981 United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy.

On land-use policy, the Centre gathered information about current practices throughout the world and evaluated inputs with a view to producing a classification system for land-related measures. It also examined problems of land-use information systems to determine what kind of assistance it could most usefully provide.

With respect to public participation (generally an element of other subprogrammes), the Centre carried out work on housing co-operatives and on the development of local leadership skills for settlement organizations and community management.

The institutional and management aspects of the Centre's programme focused on promoting the role of financial institutions in mobilizing investment capital for shelter and infrastructure programmes. Attention was paid to the establishment of information networks through which data could be collected and documentary material disseminated.

Co-operation between the Centre and the United Nations Environment Programme

On 5 December 1980, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/77 B, on co-operation between the Centre and UNEP, by which it approved the holding of joint meetings of the bureaux of the Commission on Human Settlements and of the UNEP Governing Council with the two

organs' Executive Directors once a year rather than biannually. The resolution was based on recommendations of the Commission at its May session and the UNEP Governing Council at its April session.

Resolution 35/77 B was one of four resolutions (35/77 A-D) adopted jointly, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, where the texts were similarly approved on 20 November. The original text, one of four resolutions introduced together and sponsored jointly by Bangladesh, Burundi, Kenya, the Netherlands, Nigeria and the Philippines, was withdrawn, following informal consultations, in favour of a four-resolution text submitted by a Committee Vice-Chairman, although the text that became resolution 35/77 B remained essentially unchanged.

Current co-operation between the Centre and UNEP was discussed at the third joint bureaux meeting, held on 4 and 5 December, where the need to provide Governments with periodic information on the status of ongoing projects was emphasized. The bureaux members noted that Mexico had begun implementing the proposed joint UNEP/Centre project on environmental impact assessment of urban development in the Valley of Mexico.

Resources for the Centre

On 5 December 1980, the Assembly adopted resolution 35/77 D, on financial contributions in support of the Centre's activities, by which it urgently appealed to all States and appropriate financial institutions to respond favourably to the Commission's appeal for increased financial support for the Centre's work programme by making or increasing voluntary contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation (the financial arm of the Centre). A similar appeal was made by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1980/47 of 23 July (see following section).

Resolution 35/77 D was adopted, without vote, as one of four resolutions on human settlements (see preceding subsection). Slight differences from the original six-power draft were the result of drafting changes.

On 17 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 35/217, by section VI of which it endorsed recommendations made by the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) on resources for the Centre's regional work programme. In its revised estimates of the programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981, ACABQ recommended an appropriation of \$330,000 for 1981, a decrease from \$386,500 requested by the Secretary-General, for the continuation of temporary assis-

tance deployed to the four regional commissions in developing regions for implementing the Centre's work programme; staffing would be reviewed in 1981. The Commission had asked the Secretary-General to propose that the temporary assistance be converted to established posts.

Section VI of resolution 35/217 was adopted, without objection, on the recommendation of the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, following consideration of questions relating to the programme budget for 1980-1981. In that Committee, the ACABQ recommendations were approved, without vote, on an oral proposal of the Chairman, on 19 November.

Following approval of the text, the USSR said that, had it been put to a vote, it would have voted against it, and the United States said it would have abstained; both Members opposed such budget increases. The USSR said new requirements should be met from savings or through redeployment of existing resources.

#### International co-operation in human settlements

By a decision of 15 May 1980, the Commission on Human Settlements requested the Executive Director of the Centre to investigate methods of improving rural settlements, in collaboration with Governments, the regional commissions and relevant United Nations organizations, and to attach special priority to rural settlement matters in the Centre's work programme for 1980-1981 and medium-term plan for 1984-1989. The Commission also decided that the upgrading of urban slums and squatter settlements should continue in the Centre's work programmes with priority, and requested the Executive Director to develop approaches to designing appropriate physical standards for use in the upgrading process, to develop follow-up action based on the recommendations of the United Nations Seminar of Experts on Building Codes and Regulations in Developing Countries (Tallberg and Stockholm, Sweden, 17-24 March), to explore the feasibility of holding similar seminars in other regions and to assist countries in pilot demonstration projects for slum and squatter area improvement.

On 23 July, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1980/47, on international co-operation in the field of human settlements, by which it took note of the Commission's report on the work of its May session and recommended its resolutions and decisions to the General Assembly for consideration and action. The Council urgently appealed to all States and appropriate financial institutions to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, invited the

Centre and UNEP to intensify their co-operation, and called on the Centre to elaborate proposals as an effective contribution to the 1981 United Nations Energy Conference.

Resolution 1980/47 was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the First (Economic) Committee, where the draft was approved by consensus on 16 July. The text was submitted and revised by a Committee Vice-Chairman on the basis of informal consultations held on a draft resolution earlier introduced by India on behalf of Council members belonging to the "Group of 77" developing States. The Group's draft was withdrawn.

The USSR-speaking after approval of the text, also on behalf of Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and Hungary and observers from the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Ukrainian SSR- and Belgium noted that they had not opposed the consensus but did not agree with all the Commission's decisions; the USSR referred particularly to a decision concerning the establishment of joint units by the Centre and the regional commissions, and another calling for additional financing for staff.

The Group's original text had: stated the Council's endorsement of, as well as recommending to the General Assembly, the Commission's resolutions and decisions; expressed its disappointment, rather than concern, at the inadequacy of contributions to the Centre's activities; omitted an expression of appreciation to contributing Governments and an invitation to intensify Centre/ UNEP co-operation; and asked the Centre to elaborate concrete programmes rather than concrete and specific proposals aimed at making an effective and meaningful contribution to the 1981 Energy Conference.

On 5 December 1980, the Assembly adopted resolution 35/76, on strengthening human settlements activities, by which it urged Member States to undertake action-oriented programmes to implement the recommendations of the 1976 Habitat Conference, with special emphasis on the provision of adequate shelter, infrastructure and services to people living in urban and rural squatter settlements and slums. It called on the Commission and the Centre to support Member States in implementing those programmes. The Assembly expressed the view that an international year devoted to the problems of homeless people in the developing countries could focus world attention on those problems and asked the Executive Director of the Centre to consult with Governments and report on the implications of declaring such a year.

Resolution 35/76 was adopted without vote; it had been likewise approved by the Second Committee on 20 November. It was submitted by a

Committee Vice-Chairman on the basis of informal consultations held on a text sponsored by Argentina, Bangladesh, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Peru, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan and Yugoslavia, which was later withdrawn.

The adopted text differed from the lo-power proposal in that it asked the Executive Director, in reporting on the proposal for an international year, to consult with Governments and to take account of the guidelines for international years, adopted by the Council on 25 July and by the Assembly on 5 December (resolution 1980/67 and decision 35/424; see pp. 1028 and 1029), and the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (the 1980s) in the social field.

Also added was a clause in paragraph 1 to indicate that actions by Member States to strengthen their human settlement policies and programmes to implement Habitat Conference resolutions were to be within the framework of their national plans and priorities.

After approval of the resolution in Committee, Australia, Canada and Japan expressed concern at the growing number of international years, which, they felt, tended to lessen their impact.

Also on 5 December, the Assembly adopted, on the basis of a recommendation by the Commission at its third session, resolution 35/77 C by which it invited the Secretary-General, in consultation with the members of ACC, to arrange for the Centre to participate in all aspects of the work of ACC and its subsidiary machinery.

Resolution 35/77 C was one of four jointly adopted resolutions on human settlements (see subsection above on CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE CENTRE AND THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME). The six-sponsor text originally submitted, based on a Commission recommendation, had invited the Secretary-General to arrange for the Centre's Executive Director to become a member of ACC.

The Assembly also adopted, by resolution 35/56 of 5 December (see p. 499), the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. With regard to human settlements, the Strategy called for improvement of the quality of life and the environment through, inter alia, the formulation and implementation of planning and development policies designed to ensure a better inter-regional balance between rural and urban development, as well as through the strengthening, in the context of human settlements planning, of measures to improve housing conditions for the most disadvantaged regions and communities and, in particular, through housing rehabilitation programmes. Developing countries were to

formulate policies for the provision of basic shelter and infrastructure. To that end, countries would develop their construction industry, particularly for low-cost housing, support relevant financing institutions, stimulate research and disseminate findings on efficient methods of construction, low-cost design and technology for infrastructure, indigenous building materials and environmental protection.

(For relevant provisions (section III M) of the Strategy, see p. 517.)

Arabic as an official language of  
the Commission on Human Settlements

On 17 December 1980, the General Assembly adopted, on the recommendation of the Commission on Human Settlements, section XXI of resolution 35/217 by which it decided that the question of including Arabic as an official language of the Commission should be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 35/219 A of the same date on Arabic language services. By the last-mentioned resolution, the Assembly decided to include Arabic among the official and working languages of its subsidiary organs by 1 January 1982 and requested the Economic and Social Council to include Arabic among its official languages by 1 January 1983 (see p. 1244).

Section XXI of resolution 35/217 was adopted without vote. The Fifth Committee had approved the text without objection on 15 December, in dealing with questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981. The text was orally proposed by the Chairman.

Report of the Commission on Human Settlements

At its third session, held at Mexico City from 6 to 15 May 1980, the Commission on Human Settlements reviewed settlements policies and programmes in relation to the new international economic order and the new International Development Strategy, recommending that the General Assembly include human settlements development as a distinct and important framework of development efforts. It reviewed selected human settlements themes, in accordance with decisions of the Commission's previous session, and considered the reports of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) on United Nations activities for 1980-1981, as well as the Centre's co-operation and co-ordination with organizations outside the United Nations system; in dealing with administrative and budgetary matters, it approved fund allocations for 1980-1981.

In addition to taking the decisions mentioned previously in this chapter, the Commission adopted its rules of procedure and requested the

Centre's Executive Director: to make every effort to assist the Palestinian people, within the Centre's competence (see also p. 390); to assist Zimbabwe in, inter alia, generating capital investment and obtaining technical support (see also p. 248); to assist in establishing information networks and systems at the national and regional levels; to convene a high-level ad hoc group of experts to study ways of mobilizing finances and establishing or strengthening financial institutions for settlement financing and investment; to contribute to the deliberations of the 1981 United Nations Energy Conference; to direct the Centre's 1984-1989 medium-term plan towards solving the problems and priorities of the developing countries; to establish priority areas of work within its 1980-1981 work programme, bearing in mind the views of the Commission at its 1979 and 1980 sessions; and to strengthen co-operation with the United Nations system, particularly the regional commissions, with emphasis on low-income rural and urban areas in developing countries. In particular, the Executive Director and the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions were called on to set up joint units to enhance co-operative and effective use of resources for policies and programmes at the regional level.

On 5 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 35/77 A by which it took note of the report of the Commission on the work of its third session and reaffirmed the need to enhance the effectiveness and improve the co-ordination of the Centre. This resolution was adopted jointly with three others which had been approved by the Second Committee on 20 November (see subsection above on CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE CENTRE AND THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME).

Omitted from the original draft text after informal consultations was a preambular paragraph reaffirming the importance of consolidating the Centre's operations at Nairobi, Kenya, and welcoming steps taken by the Executive Director in this regard.

#### Voluntary contributions

At the 1980 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 6 and 7

November, contributions pledged by States for the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat): United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, for 1981, amounted to slightly more than \$1.3 million; by 31 December, this figure had risen to \$1.8 million. The status of contributions for 1980 and pledges for 1981 as at 31 December 1980 is given in the table below.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS AND PLEDGES TO THE UNITED NATIONS HABITAT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS FOUNDATION FOR 1980 AND 1981

(As at 31 December 1980)

country	Amount (in US dollar equivalent)	
	1980 contribution	1981 pledge
Algeria	8,000	8,000
Bangladesh	5,000	5,000
Benin	-	2,000
Botswana	-	1,536
Canada	637,220	431,038 <sup>a</sup>
Chile	-	3,500
Colombia	9,767	10,000
Cyprus	286	-
Egypt	-	17,857
Finland	-	78,947
Germany, Federal Republic of	565,546	-
Greece	14,000	7,000
Haiti	-	500
Indonesia	10,000	-
Iraq	20,037	10,037
Italy	-	348,857
Kenya	46,043	-
Liberia	500	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	25,000
Madagascar	-	2,840
Malawi	1,000	-
Mauritius	1,000	-
Netherlands	360,747	292,682
Niger	1,000	-
Norway	10,244	-
Pakistan	10,069	5,000
Panama	-	500
Papua New Guinea	6,000	6,000
Philippines	375,000	250,000
Qatar	5,000	10,000
Republic of Korea	20,000	20,000
Saudi Arabia	50,000	-
Sri Lanka	-	2,000
Sweden	473,138	235,849
Trinidad and Tobago	-	1,000
Tunisia	68,285	28,750
Turkey	1,885	-
United Republic of Cameroon	4,557	2,325
United Republic of Tanzania	-	2,000
Venezuela	70,000	-
Total	2,774,324	1,808,218

<sup>a</sup> Funds committed for use of human settlements audio-visual information only.

#### Documentary references and texts of resolutions

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

#### ACTIVITIES IN 1980

A/35/8. Report of Commission on Human Settlements on work of its 3rd session, Mexico City, 6-15 May, Chapter IV.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE CENTRE AND THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

#### General Assembly- 35th session

Second Committee, meetings 22,24,25,30,37,36,45. Plenary meeting 83.

A/35/8. Report of Commission on Human Settlements on work of its 3rd session, Mexico City, 6-15 May, Chapter VII D and Annex I (resolution 3/6).

A/35/25. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on work of its 8th session, Nairobi, Kenya, 16-29 April. Chapter III and Annex I (decision 8/5).

A/C.2/35/L.42. Bangladesh, Burundi, Kenya, Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines: draft resolution, part B.

A/C.2/35/L.104. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on 6-power draft resolution, A/C.2/35/L.42. part B, approved (parts A-D as a whole) without vote by Committee on 20 November, meeting 45.

A/35/592/Add.4. Report of Second Committee (part V) (on development and international economic co-operation), draft resolution VII B.

Resolution 35/77 B, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.4, adopted (parts A-D as a whole) without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 83.

The General Assembly,

Recalling section VI, paragraph 1, of its resolution 32/162 of 19 December 1977, by which it urged the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the bureau of the Commission on Human Settlements to meet biannually with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the bureau of the Governing Council of the Programme,

Noting the recommendation of the Commission on Human Settlements at its third session and that of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its eighth session that such meetings should be held annually,

Approves the holding of joint meetings of the bureaux of the Commission on Human Settlements and of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme with the two Executive Directors once a year, rather than on a bi-annual basis.

#### RESOURCES FOR THE CENTRE

General Assembly- 35th session

Second Committee, meetings 5,23-26,28-30,32,37,38,45. Plenary meeting 83.

A/35/8. Report of Commission on Human Settlements on work of its 3rd session, Mexico City, 6-15 May, Chapter IX and Annex I (resolution 3/8).

A/C.2/35/L.42. Bangladesh, Burundi, Kenya, Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines: draft resolution, part D.

A/C.2/35/L.104. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on 6-power draft resolution, A/C.2/35/L.42, part D, approved (parts A-D as a whole) without vote by Committee on 20 November, meeting 45.

A/35/592/Add.4. Report of Second Committee (part V) (on development and international economic co-operation), draft resolution VII D.

Resolution 35/77 D, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.4, adopted (parts A-D as a whole) without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 83.

The General Assembly,

Welcoming the initiative taken by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in providing technical assistance in the field of human settlements to a large number of developing countries,

Noting the concern expressed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1980/47 of 23 July 1980 at the inadequacy of the voluntary contributions so far made available in support of the activities of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements,

1. Expresses its appreciation to those Governments that have so far made financial contributions for the activities of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat);

2. Urgent/y appeals to all States and appropriate financial institutions to respond favourably to the appeal of the Commission on Human Settlements for increased financial support for the work programme of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements by making or increasing their voluntary contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation.

General Assembly- 35th session

Fifth Committee, meeting 32.

Plenary meeting 99.

A/35/7/Add.6. Resources for work programme at regional level: Revised estimates under section 19 (United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)). Report of ACABQ. (Para. 6: Recommendations.)

A/C.5/35/31. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee (on programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter III. 8 and Chapter IV, draft resolution I (section VI, as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 19 November, meeting 32).

Resolution 35/217. section VI. by which the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 6 of its report on resources for the work programme of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) at the regional level, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/780. adopted without objection by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to sections I-V and VII-XXI of Assembly resolution 35/217.]

#### International co-operation in human settlements

A/35/8. Report of Commission on Human Settlements on work of its 3rd session, Mexico City, 6-15 May. (Chapters VI B-D and VII D and Annex I (resolution 3/5 and decisions 3/12 - 3/141).)

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session. 1980

First (Economic) Committee, meetings 8,9,11,12,15,17.

Plenary meeting 43.

E/1980/C.1/L.6. India (on behalf of member States of Economic and Social Council belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

E/1980/C.1/L.8. Programme budget implications of draft resolution introduced by India. E/1980/C.1/L.6. Statement by Secretary-General.

E/1980/C.1/L.10 and Rev.1. Draft resolution and revision submitted by First Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution introduced by India, E/1980/C.1/L.6. approved by consensus by Committee on 16 July, meeting 17.

E/1980/92. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 1980/47, as recommended by First Committee, E/1980/92. as orally rectified by Yugoslavia, adopted without vote by Council on 23 July 1980, meeting 43.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 32/162 of 19 December 1977 on institutional arrangements for international co-operation in the field of human settlements and 34/116 of 14 December 1979 on the strengthening of human settlements activities,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration

and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties Of States and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Affirming that human settlements development should be viewed in the context of national plans and priorities and the development objectives of all countries, in particular the developing countries,

Recognizing that the Commission on Human Settlements has addressed itself meaningfully to substantive issues in the field of human settlements which are of priority concern to Member States, particularly to developing countries,

Expressing its appreciation of the initiative taken by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in providing direct technical assistance to a large number of developing countries,

Reaffirming the importance of consolidating the operations of the Centre at its headquarters at Nairobi and welcoming the steps taken by the Executive Director of the Centre in this regard,

Having considered the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its third session,

1. Takes note of the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its third session and decides to transmit it to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-fifth session;

2. Recommends to the General Assembly for its consideration those resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission that require action by the Assembly;

3. Expresses its concern at the inadequacy of the voluntary contributions so far made available in support of the activities of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and, while expressing appreciation to those Governments that have so far made financial contributions for the Centre's activities, urgently appeals to all States and appropriate financial institutions to respond favourably to the appeal of the Commission on Human Settlements for increased financial support for the work programme of the Centre, by making voluntary contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, if possible at or before the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, scheduled to be held in November 1980;

4. Welcomes the growing co-operation between the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and invites both the Programme and the Centre to intensify that co-operation;

5. Calls upon the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), bearing in mind the importance of energy conservation in the area of human settlements, to elaborate concrete and specific proposals aimed at making an effective and meaningful contribution to the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, and to report thereon, through the Commission on Human Settlements, to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1981.

General Assembly- 35th session

Second Committee, meetings 5,25,27,28,30,33,35,37, 45.

Plenary meeting 83.

A/C.2/5/L.27. Argentina, Bangladesh, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Peru, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.2/35/L.105. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on lo-power draft resolution, A/C.2/35/L.27. approved without vote by Committee on 20 November, meeting 45.

A/35/592/Add.4. Report of Second Committee (part V) (on development and international economic co-operation), draft resolution VI.

Resolution 35/76, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.4, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 83.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/118 of 14 December 1979 on the strengthening of human settlements activities,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1224(XLII) of 6 June 1967 and 1670(LII) of 1 June 1972 concerning the improvement and upgrading of living and environmental conditions in the squatter settlements and slums of urban and rural areas,

Recognizing that one of the most urgent needs in developing countries is to upgrade the living and working conditions of low-income and disadvantaged groups in both rural and urban areas,

Reaffirming that adequate shelter and services are a basic human right, as proclaimed in the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, 1976, and that, in striving to uphold this right, priority must be given to the needs of the poor, the homeless and the most vulnerable groups of society,

Noting with concern that, in the years that have elapsed since the convening of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, the conditions of human settlements in developing countries have, by and large, worsened, particularly in the urban areas, where the growth of slums and squatter settlements has continued unabated, in the midst of poverty, squalor, overcrowding and human degradation,

Noting also that an increasing number of Governments are committed to upgrading low-income urban settlements and to improving the quality of life in rural areas and that, although some progress has been achieved in these directions, much remains to be accomplished,

Recognizing that it is necessary to translate the recommendations of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements into action-oriented programmes and thereby renew the spirit and sense of purpose proclaimed at the Conference,

Recognizing also that the provision of housing, infrastructure and services can constitute a major instrument and thrust for combating poverty, improving the environmental conditions and quality of life, increasing productivity, generating employment and income and extending the fruits of economic progress to the poor and the needy,

Noting with satisfaction that the Commission on Human Settlements, at its third session, reviewed especially, as selected themes of importance, the upgrading of urban slums and squatter settlements and the development of rural settlements and growth centres, and requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to continue to give high priority to these two subjects within the work programme and the medium-term plan of the Centre and to assist developing countries in related practical programmes and pilot demonstration projects,

Considering that the international community should take concrete steps to support the efforts of the developing countries to improve living conditions in both their urban and their rural sectors, especially for the benefit of underprivileged groups,

1. Urges Member States, within the framework of their national plans and priorities, to strengthen their policies regarding human settlements and to undertake concrete action-oriented programmes to implement the recommendations adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, with special emphasis on the provision of adequate shelter, infrastructure and services to the people living in squatter settlements and slums of urban and rural areas;

2. Calls upon the Commission on Human Settlements and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to provide all possible support to Member States in the implementation of the above-mentioned programmes;

3. Expresses the view that an international year devoted to the problems of homeless people in urban and rural areas in the developing countries could be an appropriate occasion

to focus the attention of the international community on those problems;

4. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements to submit a report, after appropriate consultations with Governments, to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission on Human Settlements at its fourth session, on the implications of declaring an international year, which would be committed to providing homes for the poor and the homeless and would focus worldwide attention on the rehabilitation of the shanty-dweller, taking into account the guidelines for future international years adopted by the Council in its resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 and by the General Assembly in its decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980, and in accordance also with the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade in the social field;

5. Requests the Commission on Human Settlements to review the report at its fourth session and to transmit it, with the Commission's comments, to the Economic and Social Council for consideration at its second regular session of 1981, taking into account the guide lines referred to in paragraph 4 above.

A/C.2/35/L.42. Bangladesh, Burundi, Kenya, Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines: draft resolution, part C.

A/C.2/35/L.104. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on 6-power draft resolution, A/C.2/35/L.42, part C, approved (parts A-D as a whole) without vote by Committee on 20 November, meeting 45.

A/35/592/Add.4. Report of Second Committee (part V) (on development and international economic co-operation), draft resolution VII C.

Resolution 35/77 C, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.4, adopted (parts A-D as a whole) without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 83.

The General Assembly.

Recalling section II, paragraph 4 (b), of its resolution 32/162 of 19 December 1977, in which it called upon the Commission on Human Settlements to follow closely the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations in the field of human settlements and to propose, when appropriate, ways and means by which the overall policy objectives and goals in the field of human settlements within the United Nations system might best be achieved,

Recalling a/so section III, paragraphs 5 (a) and (b), of its resolution 32/162, in which it called upon the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to ensure the harmonization at the intersecretariat level of human settlements programmes planned and carried out by the United Nations system and to assist the Commission on Human Settlements in co-ordinating human settlements activities in the United Nations system, to keep them under review and to assess their effectiveness,

Noting with satisfaction that the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements is now a fully integrated organization with a programme of work, including technical assistance, research, training and the dissemination of information in the field of human settlements,

Invites the Secretary-General to arrange, in consultation with the members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, for the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to participate in all aspects of the work of that Committee and its subsidiary machinery.

Arabic as an official language of  
the Commission on Human Settlements

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meeting 61.  
Plenary meeting 99.

A/35/8. Report of Commission on Human Settlements on work of its 3rd session, Mexico City, 6-15 May, Chapter IV D (para. 49) and Annex I (resolution 3/4).

A/C.5/35/99. Note by Secretary-General.

A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee (on programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter III. 33 and Chapter IV. draft resolution I (section XXI, as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved without objection by Committee on 15 December, meeting 61).

Resolution 35/217, section XXI, by which the General Assembly (1) took note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/47 of 23 July 1980 and Commission on Human Settlements resolution 3/4 of 15 May 1980; and (2) decided that the question of the inclusion of Arabic as an official language of the Commission on Human Settlements should be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/219 A of 17 December 1980, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/780, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to sections I-XX of Assembly resolution 35/217.]

## Report of the Commission on Human Settlements

General Assembly- 35th session

Second Committee, meetings 5,37,38,45.

Plenary meeting 83.

A/35/8. Report of Commission on Human Settlements on work of its 3rd session, Mexico City, 6-15 May. (Chapter V and Annex I: Resolutions (3/1-3/9) and decisions (3/10-3/17) adopted by Commission at its 3rd session; Annex IV: List of documents before Commission at its 3rd session.)

A/C.2/35/L.42. Bangladesh, Burundi, Kenya, Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines: draft resolution, part A.

A/C.2/35/L.104. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on 6-power draft resolution, A/C.2/35/L.42, part A, approved (parts A-D as a whole) without vote by Committee on 20 November, meeting 45.

A/35/592/Add.4. Report of Second Committee (part VI) (on development and international economic co-operation), draft resolution VII A.

Resolution 35/77 A, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.4, adopted (parts A-D as a whole) without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 83.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/162 of 19 December 1977 on institutional arrangements for international co-operation in the field of human settlements and its resolution 34/116 of 14 December 1979 on the strengthening of human settlements activities,

Recalling a/so its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/47 of 23 July 1980 on international co-operation in the field of human settlements,

Affirming that the development of human settlements should be viewed in the context of national plans and priorities and the development objectives of all countries, in particular the developing countries,

Recognizing that the Commission on Human Settlements



has addressed itself meaningfully to substantive issues in the field of human settlements, which are of priority concern to Member States, particularly to developing countries,

Reaffirming the need to enhance the effectiveness and improve the co-ordination of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat),

Having considered the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its third session,

Takes note of the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its third session.

#### Voluntary contributions

1980 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, meetings 1-3 (A/CONF.105/SR.1-3) of 6 and 7 November.

A/CONF.105/1. Final Act of 1980 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities. Done at United Nations, New York, on 7 November.

A/CONF.105/2. Contributions pledged or paid at 1980 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities as at 30 June 1981. Note by Secretary-General.

#### Other documents

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1980, Chapter XIV.

A/35/5/Add.8. UNHHSF, Financial report and audited financial statements for biennium ended 31 December 1979 and report of Board of Auditors.

## Chapter XIII

# Regional economic and social activities

## Economic Commission for Europe

During 1980, the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) emphasized activities relating to the environment and energy. It also sought to achieve progress in implementing the relevant provisions of the Final Act of the 1975 Helsinki (Finland) Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. At the review meeting of the Conference, which convened at Madrid, Spain, on 11 November 1980, the Executive Secretary of ECE informed participants that substantial progress had been made, the ECE work programme having been adapted to reflect fully those provisions.

The thirty-fifth session of ECE, held at Geneva from 15 to 26 April 1980, adopted a resolution, covering all aspects of the Commission's work, and 14 decisions. Subjects related to energy and the environment were emphasized in the resolution, by which ECE approved its 1980-1981 work programme and endorsed in principle its 1980-1984 long-term programme.

Decisions dealt with energy, trade, scientific and technological co-operation, water pollution and other water problems, standardization, co-operation in coal mining and use, long-term economic trends, engineering industries and automation and, finally, concentration and integration of work programmes. By a decision of 23 April, ECE took note of a secretariat study of the economic role of women in the region, prepared as a contribution to the July 1980 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women (see p. 8861, and asked its Executive Secretary to assess changes in that role. On 26 April, it asked the Ex-

ecutive Secretary to continue to co-operate with the Economic Commission for Western Asia, the Economic Commission for Africa, other United Nations bodies and concerned countries on subjects within ECE's competence of common interest to Mediterranean States, and recommended that its subsidiaries identify areas for economic co-operation in the area.

#### Activities in 1980

##### Protection of the environment

By its resolution adopted on 26 April 1980, ECE endorsed decisions of the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental Problems, taken at their session held from 18 to 22 February, to implement the results of the 1979 High-level Meeting within the Framework of ECE on the Protection of the Environment,<sup>1</sup> as well as new ECE programme priorities to give new impetus to the Commission's work on environment problems. It also stressed the desirability of early ratification of the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, and adopted a Declaration of Policy on Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, including Transboundary Pollution. The Declaration encompassed 14 principles on the subject, developing principles contained in an ECE declaration of policy on water pollution control it had adopted in 1966. The Commission recommended that member States consider applying the principles

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 710.

in formulating and carrying out their water policies, inviting them to report in depth triennially on their actions.

By a decision of 26 April, ECE asked the Senior Advisers to strengthen their efforts to review ECE activities annually, in close co-operation with other principal subsidiary bodies, which were invited to submit proposals and specific recommendations on ways to improve co-ordination and co-operation. It decided on economic projections as the next major topic for in-depth consideration from the point of view of integration and co-ordination.

On the same date, ECE asked its Committee on Water Problems to consider the implications of the adoption of the Declaration in order that the principles might receive further consideration. Inviting closer co-operation between the Senior Advisers and the Committee, ECE asked the latter to consider the feasibility of setting up a project in co-operation with the former for monitoring and evaluating transboundary water pollution.

An Interim Executive Body was established to implement the decisions on long-range transboundary air pollution adopted by the 1979 High-level Meeting and to undertake the provisional implementation of the 1979 Convention. Work began in priority areas such as the review of strategies and policies for abatement of air pollution caused by sulphur compounds, their effects on the environment, and strengthening of the programme for monitoring and evaluating long-range transmission of air pollutants in Europe. The need for all signatories to the Convention to join and participate fully in this programme was stressed by the Interim Body at its first session, held from 27 to 31 October. Progress was also made on work on low- and non-waste technology.

Two activities on the protection of flora, fauna and their habitats were initiated. The first was directed 'towards evaluating international measures, especially legal instruments, with a view to extending the application of existing instruments and programmes and, if necessary, considering new measures. The second dealt with the possible promotion of a network of representative ecological areas.

### Energy

The Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Energy at their second session, from 3 to 6 March, undertook an extensive exchange of information, views and experience between member States on general energy problems, concentrating on four work areas: programmes, policies and prospects; demand and supply; trade and co-operation; and conservation. The Com-

mission on 26 April had requested the Advisers to continue their activities according to this 1979 mandate.

By its resolution of 26 April, ECE reiterated the importance of an extensive exchange of information on energy problems, including energy resources, and of national policies in these areas, as a basis for closer international co-operation and for discussion of problems related to a possible high-level meeting on energy organized within the ECE framework. It also asked for circulation of Governments' views on a USSR proposal for the holding of all-European congresses on transport and energy.

The Coal Committee, which met from 22 to 25 September, continued its work in coal gasification and liquefaction, with particular attention to enhancing co-operation. A summary report was prepared incorporating all available information on activities relating to and further development of coal gasification and liquefaction. By a 23 April decision, ECE asked the Coal Committee to continue consideration of the concept of creating an ECE co-ordinating centre on this technology.

Work continued on the interconnexion of electric power transmission systems in the Balkan countries, one of the four operational projects for which ECE was executing agency. This project aimed at demonstrating that, through interconnexions, the countries (Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Turkey, Yugoslavia) could meet their electric power needs with a smaller reserve capacity, make seasonal exchanges of power, and generally facilitate trade in energy. The Commission's Committee on Electric Power met from 21 to 25 January.

The Committee on Gas, which met from 14 to 18 January, worked on various aspects of the gas industry, in particular natural gas resources, transport and storage, distribution and use, statistics and investments.

A Seminar on Energy Modelling Studies and Their Conclusions on Energy Conservation and Its Impact on the Economy took place at Washington, D. C. (United States) from 24 to 28 March. A Seminar on Improved Techniques for the Extraction of Primary Forms of Energy was held at Vienna from 10 to 14 November.

### Science and technology

With regard to the transfer of technology, the Manual on Licensing Procedures in Member Countries of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe was published. In the energy field, the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Science and Technology, which met from 11 to 15 February, convened a Seminar on Technologies related to New Energy Sources (Jülich, Federal Repub-

lic of Germany, 8-12 December) which was to serve as a contribution to the 1981 United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy. Preparation began for a number of seminars scheduled for 1981 to deal with statistics, trends in different forms of technology transfer and their impact on the development of trade and economic co-operation, and evaluation of research and development.

On 26 April, the Commission asked its Executive Secretary to prepare proposals for consideration by the Senior Advisers on possible ECE contributions to follow-up activities to the 1979 United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development,<sup>2</sup> and meanwhile to implement the Conference's Vienna Programme of Action<sup>3</sup> by disseminating ECE study and meeting results to developing countries.

#### Trade

Studies and ad hoc meetings on industrial co-operation and on trade information, combined with work in trade facilitation and standardization, helped maintain the momentum of East-West trade and co-operation. Efforts were again directed simultaneously towards the removal of obstacles to the development of trade, and towards creating conditions favourable to the promotion and diversification of exports.

Long-term economic growth and trade prospects were the subject of an ad hoc meeting from 28 to 30 April, convened jointly by the Senior Economic Advisers to ECE Governments and the Committee on the Development of Trade. The Commission on 23 April expressed satisfaction with the steps the two bodies had taken to adopt their work programmes to improve their work on long-term growth prospects and international co-operation, and invited principal subsidiaries to co-operate in identifying long-term economic trends and co-operation possibilities. Particular attention was paid to the technological component in East-West exchanges and to the contribution which long-term industrial co-operation agreements, incorporating provisions for the transfer of technology, could make to redressing the imbalance of East-West trade. Attention was also devoted to the development of industrial co-operation at the third Ad Hoc Meeting on Industrial Co-operation (Plovdiv, Bulgaria, 10-12 June).

By a decision of 26 April, ECE invited member Governments to expand intraregional trade, to reduce or progressively eliminate obstacles to trade and further to improve economic information.

The secretariat undertook a series of new studies in East-West industrial co-operation, covering key sectors such as the chemicals and automotive

industries. The Meeting of Government Officials Responsible for Standardization Policies, held from 6 to 8 May, adopted a recommendation on harmonization of standards. On 23 April, ECE had decided to convene in 1981 two sessions of the Group of Experts on Standardization Policies, which had last met from 29 to 31 January 1980, to consider matters referred to it by the Meeting of Government Officials. Work was also begun on the preparation of preliminary suggestions for generally agreed criteria on which to base an assessment of the competence of test laboratories and testing centres.

#### Projections and programming

Work in economic projections focused on key sectors such as energy, trade and technology. The Senior Economic Advisers to ECE Governments, undertaking a very specific approach to the major problems facing the region, considered, among other important problem areas, the interactions between economic growth, energy activity and international trade. They and the Committee on the Development of Trade jointly explored the future evolution and growing role of international trade over the coming decade in the economic development of the countries of the region. They also investigated the likely future orientations of trade flows within as well as outside the region. The Advisers and the Committee met, respectively, from 17 to 21 and from 24 to 28 November.

#### Industry

Increased attention was paid to energy use in the iron and steel industry and to the utilization of advanced computer systems and methods in the decision-making process in the chemical industry. The Steel Committee, which met from 5 to 7 November, conducted three major studies: on demand for and supply of metallurgical coke; on the strategy for energy use in the iron and steel industry; and on the evolution of the specific consumption of steel. It added a new project to its work: a seminar to be held in 1982 on changes in the quality requirements of steel demand. The seminar was to be part of a series on the use of steel in various sectors, one of which was a Symposium on Steel Use in Public Works, Infrastructure and Construction, held from 21 to 25 January 1980, and the latest of which was on the use of steel in shipbuilding (Katowice, Poland, 15-19 September).

The Chemical Industry Committee met from 8 to 10 October. A highlight of its work in 1980 was the Seminar on Management and Manage-

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., p. 635.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., p. 636.

ment Information Systems in the Chemical Industry (Varna, Bulgaria, 22-26 September). A number of studies were under way, including: examination of various methods of using coal as a raw material, especially a number of coal conversion processes yielding hydrocarbons particularly suitable for the chemical industry; an analysis of existing and promising areas for future compensation arrangements within that industry; and the influence of environmental protection measures on pesticide production and consumption.

#### Transport

The Inland Transport Committee, which met from 28 January to 1 February, continued to review transport problems and policies in the region and to develop international instruments and technical regulations affecting international transport. In the area of road transport, particular attention was given to energy questions in relation to the construction of vehicles, use of replacement fuels, traffic control, speed limits and fiscal provisions.

Road transport infrastructure received major attention. The first phase of the lo-nation Trans-European North-South Motorway project, launched in 1977, was to be completed at the end of 1981. The Steering Committee for this project met at Vienna from 28 to 30 April. In October, ECE became the sole executing agency responsible for technical and administrative aspects of the project.

The development of an international network of inland waterways was a subject of major concern to the Committee, as it had been for many years. A study concerning a navigable waterway between the Danube River and the Oder and Elbe Rivers was essentially completed in 1980. Also, the first phase of a study of a navigable waterway between the Danube and the Aegean Sea, carried out by Greece and Yugoslavia, was completed; ECE was the executing agency for this project.

A Seminar on Problems of Coupling in Pushing Navigation on Inland Waterways was held at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, from 23 to 26 September.

#### Human settlements

The impact of energy considerations on human settlements policies and urban renewal and modernization policies received priority attention within the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, which met from 15 to 19 September. Progress was made in the study on long-term prospects for energy use in human settlements in the ECE region and in the establishment of a register of pilot and demonstration projects aimed at achieving energy efficiency in

human settlements. The Working Party on Building continued, at its meeting from 23 to 27 June, studies on policies for energy conservation in buildings and launched a full-scale inquiry on regulatory and standardization aspects of such energy conservation. The Working Party on Urban and Regional Planning, which met from 16 to 19 June, initiated a study on energy issues in physical planning.

Studies were prepared on urban renewal and the quality of life and on the improvement of housing and its immediate surroundings. Improvement of the existing urban fabric was one of the main themes of the Fourth ECE Conference on Urban and Regional Research (Paris, 2-7 June). A Seminar on Citizen Participation in the Planning, Implementation and Management of Human Settlements was held (Split, Yugoslavia, 6-10 October). The Group of Experts on Housing, Building and Planning Problems and Policies in the Countries of Southern Europe (Torremolinos, Spain, 2-8 November) considered substandard housing in towns. A study on the role of construction in the national economy was carried out in co-operation with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat).

#### Water

The Committee on Water Problems convened a meeting on international river commissions from 1 to 3 September which marked a major step in the common effort to strengthen co-operation among countries bordering transboundary rivers and international lakes. The importance of problems related to accidental pollution and floods in rivers crossing or forming international boundaries was emphasized and the need for evaluation of possible damage was stressed.

The Committee, which met from 10 to 14 November, gave increased attention to the question of more efficient use of water. A Seminar on Economic Instruments for Rational Utilization of Water Resources (Veldhoven, Netherlands, 13-17 October) examined in detail the economic aspects of water conservation. It focused, in particular, on methods of allocation and optimization of investments for water resources development, the evaluation of the effectiveness of economic incentives and the influence of water prices on water utilization and discharge of pollution.

A study on long-term perspectives for water use and supply was completed.

#### Statistics

The Conference of European Statisticians continued its work on international comparisons of main economic aggregates among the countries of the region, including comparisons between

countries with different economic and social systems. This project compared simultaneously the volume of the countries' gross domestic products and the purchasing-power parities of their currencies. In addition, several bilateral comparisons undertaken by pairs of European countries were completed.

The Conference, which met from 23 to 27 June, agreed on the format of overall energy balances, and the definitions accompanying such balances were developed in detail. It continued to give high priority to work in environmental statistics. The Conference decided to develop a draft standard international classification of land use. A meeting on land-use statistics was convened from 17 to 20 March, and subsequent work focused on the detailed elaboration of the definitions of land-use categories. Methodological questions were discussed in detail at a Seminar on Environmental Statistics (Warsaw, Poland, 16-19 September).

A joint intercountry project of ECE and the United Nations Development Programme was launched on the use of computers for statistical purposes and the design and development of automated statistical information systems. Resources from different national statistical offices were to be combined for work on problems of general interest. The Steering Committee for this project held its first meeting from 1 to 5 December.

#### Agriculture and timber

The Committee on Agricultural Problems, which met from 10 to 14 March, devoted increased attention to the economic, technological and scientific aspects of agricultural production and the efficient management of farms. Marketing problems and standardization figured prominently in its work. Meetings included a symposium on the role of co-operation, through co-operatives and other forms, in agricultural and food marketing, held from 16 to 20 June, and the Symposium on Production, Processing and Utilization of Maize (Belgrade, 15-19 September).

The elaboration and review of quality standards and general conditions of international sale remained important activities, as were those relating to energy, environmental problems, and land and water resources.

The work of the Timber Committee, which met from 13 to 17 October, included energy questions, exchange of technical information and forest sector problems in southern Europe. Projects of special interest to this region were introduced, e.g.

development of methods and equipment for silvicultural operations and multiple-use forestry under Mediterranean conditions. A Seminar on Afforestation and Reforestation Machines and Techniques (Madrid, 2-5 May) also devoted special attention to machines and techniques suitable for Mediterranean conditions.

A Seminar on Vocational Training and Extension Services for Small-scale Forest Owners and Farmers was held from 10 to 14 March at Honne, Biri (Norway).

A Symposium on Wood-based Panels in the 1980s (Helsinki, 12-16 May) examined economic and technical perspectives in this sector. A Seminar on the Production, Marketing and Use of Finger-jointed Sawnwood (Hamar, Norway, 15-19 September) focused on quality control and strongly endorsed international standardization in this field.

#### Automation and engineering

The Commission on 23 April approved the future work programme of its Working Party on Automation, drawn up at the Party's session from 3 to 5 March. The same day, it adopted the work programme for 1980-1981 of the Ad Hoc Meeting of Experts on Engineering Industries and decided to hold a number of specific engineering industry seminars, study tours and meetings for engineering studies in 1981 and 1982.

On 26 April, ECE dissolved the Working Party and created a new permanent body, the Working Party on Engineering Industries and Automation, recommending that it include in its work programme the activities covered by the Working Party on Automation as well as the Ad Hoc Meeting of Experts.

A Seminar on Innovation in Engineering Industries (Turin, Italy, 9-13 June) discussed techno-economic aspects of fabrication processes and quality control, and a Seminar on Automation of Welding was held at Kiev, Ukrainian SSR, from 13 to 17 October.

#### Decision by the Economic and Social Council

On 24 July 1980, by decision 1980/164, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of ECE for the period 28 April 1979 to 26 April 1980, of the views expressed during the discussions in the Commission, of the resolution and other decisions it adopted and of its programme of work. This decision was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the First (Economic) Committee, which on 18 July had approved without objection a text proposed by ECE.

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## Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

The thirty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) was held at Bangkok, Thailand, from 18 to 29 March 1980. The main focus of the session was on regional input into the formulation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (the 1980s).

Among the substantive activities of ESCAP in 1980 were the establishment of a Special Project

on Energy in the secretariat, the integration of four research and training institutions into a "think tank" for development of the region, the inauguration of a Liaison Office for the Pacific at Nauru on 3 October, the opening for underwriting business of the Asian Reinsurance Corporation, which grossed over \$4 million in its first year of operation, and the streamlining of the conference structure of the Commission.

The principal purpose of the Special Project

was to identify short-term policy options and suggest innovative measures for reducing the dependence of ESCAP countries on imported petroleum for energy supply and developing new and renewable sources of energy.

The Asian and Pacific Development Centre was set up on 1 July at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The Centre resulted from the integration of the Asian and Pacific Development Institute, the Asian and Pacific Development Administration Centre, the Social Welfare and Development Centre for Asia and the Pacific and the Asian and Pacific Centre for Women and Development. The Centre chose four areas for its long-term programme: energy planning and management, food security, human resources mobilization and integration of women in development.

In accordance with an ESCAP resolution of 27 March, an intergovernmental meeting of ESCAP members was convened at Bangkok from 13 to 15 October to review the Centre's draft charter that was to replace its Statute, which served as an interim basis for the Centre's operations. The Centre's Management Board, established under the Statute to review its operations and adopt its work programmes, held its first session in December.

As a result of streamlining the Commission's conference structure on 29 March, an annual meeting of ESCAP was set at the ministerial level, and a schedule of meeting-intervals was established for the legislative committees, either annually or biennially. New terms of reference were set out for the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission and for the Special Body on Land-locked Countries.

The Commission, for the first time, joined with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the formulation of intercountry programmes for 1982-1986 for Asia and the Pacific. The increased extrabudgetary assistance made available raised the total value of the technical co-operation programme administered by ESCAP to more than \$22.4 million. Forty-four missions were undertaken by 11 regional advisers and experts.

Other activities of the year included the Second Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Welfare and Social Development, held in October, and the ESCAP/Regional Centre for Technology Transfer Symposium on Solar Science and Technology, held in November/December, both at Bangkok. The Ministerial Conference made recommendations relating to perspectives, priorities and strategies in social welfare and social development.

As a follow-up to the July 1980 Copenhagen (Denmark) World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women (see p. 885), a subre-

gional meeting for Pacific women, held at Suva, Fiji, in October/November, adopted a plan of action containing policy guidelines for adoption by Governments and the United Nations system in developing programmes for women's participation in development.

By one of five resolutions it adopted on 27 March, ESCAP urged implementation of, and requested an evaluation of progress on, the Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries,<sup>4</sup> of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. It also called for support, co-operation and contributions to the preparatory work for the 1981 United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.

By another resolution, it invited member States to improve training and increase the number of qualified national personnel for the economic and social development of developing countries.

The Executive Secretary of the Commission was commended for his continuing efforts to increase ESCAP's role in the development of the developing Pacific island countries, and he was asked to continue efforts and find further ways to assist them in participating in ESCAP's activities.

#### Activities in 1980

##### Agriculture

Because the national economies of ESCAP member countries depended on the food and agriculture sector for domestic and export earnings as well as employment, attention was focused in 1980 mainly on improving food production and distribution, especially at the small-farmer level. The programme of work was aimed at overcoming policy and other constraints on food production, diversifying food crops, increasing the supply of more productive agricultural inputs and promoting various rural development strategies. Diversification concentrated on the development of low-cost coarse grains, pulses, roots and tuber crops.

Workshops were held promoting safe pest-management programmes and effective agro-pesticide marketing practices, and a fertilizer advisory, development and information network was in operation. In promoting rural development projects, attention was given to small farmers, rural women, fisherfolk and other disadvantaged groups.

##### Development planning

The 1979 Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific, after consideration by ESCAP in March

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979,p.568

1980, was readied for publication, and the semi-annual 1979 issues of the Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific were completed.

A regional input to the International Development Strategy for the 1980s was prepared and a project on growth, equity and structural change in the ESCAP region was completed. The findings of this project were utilized in formulating a regional development strategy.

Progress was made in project work in the area of macro-economic modelling and projection with the objective of helping ESCAP member Governments to make short- and medium-term forecasts of the development of their respective economies and to link these models, together with a world forecasting modelling system, to allow each national model to take into account global trade and capital flow developments. Several reports on country models were completed and a trade matrix of the ESCAP region was prepared.

#### Industry, human settlements and technology

The major activity in 1980 was a comprehensive survey of agriculture/industry linkages undertaken in respect of six selected countries. These studies were designed to cover policy aspects pertaining to development of public sector industries and their relation to large- and small-scale industries. Two regional studies based on the country studies were completed.

The Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment, which met from 23 to 29 September, focused on preparations for the second Ad Hoc Group of Ministers of Industry meeting, scheduled for July 1981. The need to draw specific and urgent attention to building up national industrial capacities was stressed and it was recommended that, in view of the importance of energy to industrialization, specific programmes for developments in the energy field should be taken up during the coming years. In 1980, the secretariat developed several programmes in this field particularly related to the use of biomass as an alternative renewable source of energy.

Two regional meetings were held to work out specific programmes concerning science and technology for development. The Regional Centre for Technology Transfer and the Regional Network for Agricultural Machinery continued to work closely with Governments in selected areas; training programmes were organized and workshops and seminars held. Programmes in this sector also placed a high degree of concentration on energy; solar energy and energy from biomass received special attention.

In 1980, problems in the field of human settlements received increasing attention, as did the

planning of settlements, with emphasis on regional development. Special attention was also paid to problems of urban development. Here again, energy, as related to the needs of settlements, received consideration.

#### International trade

The programme in the international trade sector focused on trade expansion and co-operation. The Trade Co-operation Group, with seven subgroups to deal with the various components of the programme, by the end of the year consisted of 21 developed and developing countries, 16 of which were in the region. It held its third session at Bangkok in November.

Preparations were made for a 1981 round of negotiations on the 1975 Bangkok Agreement.<sup>5</sup> Steps were also taken to expand the membership of the Agreement, currently composed of Bangladesh, India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Republic of Korea and Sri Lanka.

The work of the Asian Reinsurance Corporation included preparatory work for setting up a multinational export credit insurance system. Assistance was provided to member countries concerning technical problems involved in international trade practices and procedures, such as customs, documentation and trade and international trade law.

The ESCAP Trade Promotion Centre continued to assist developing countries through its four services: advisory, trade information, professional development, and market and product development.

Special efforts were made to deal with trade problems of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries, including organizing meetings of least developed countries in 1981 to consider regional input for the 1981 United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.

#### Natural resources and mineral prospecting

A working group meeting on energy in the South Pacific, held at Apia, Samoa, in June, resulted in the formulation of a Pacific regional energy programme. Preparations for the 1981 United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy included the holding of two meetings, one on geothermal energy and the other on fuel wood and charcoal, as well as a regional preparatory meeting in December.

Mineral resources activities in 1980 resulted in publication of the Regional Mineral Distribution Map of Asia and the Pacific (second edition), and preparation of the ESCAP Atlas of Stratigraphy

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 527, regarding the First Agreement on Trade Negotiations among Developing Member Countries of ESCAP (Bangkok Agreement).



(second and third parts) and the triennial review of the mineral resources development programme in the region (1976-1978).

Technical and administrative support was given to the four regional/subregional projects for which ESCAP acted as the executing agency: the Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre (RMRDC), the Southeast Asia Tin Research and Development Centre and the committees for co-ordination of joint prospecting for mineral resources in offshore areas of East Asia and the South Pacific. A three-year multidisciplinary programme to advance regional co-operation in remote sensing was recommended and was assured funding from UNDP. Fifty-one technical advisory missions to 16 countries were carried out by RMRDC, based in Bandung, Indonesia, which also organized in December a workshop on decision variables in mining.

The Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP), which met in November, established a standing working group on petroleum data to standardize terminology and formats of well data, for oil- and gas-pool data files, and prepare a thesaurus of geographic, physiographic and stratigraphic terms. Also in 1980, CCOP assisted Indonesia and Thailand in the exploration of offshore tin-placer deposits, Singapore in offshore engineering studies and Malaysia in a marine geophysical survey. A brief course on marine seismic techniques was given at the annual group training course on offshore prospecting in Japan, and in Shanghai and Guangzhou, China, for the technical staff of the Bureau of Marine Geology and the Marine Geology Headquarters, respectively. The training programme for technical staff of member countries was continued.

Quaternary geology projects were under way in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand with the assistance of experts provided by the Netherlands.

In 1980 Vanuatu joined the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas, which met at Tarawa, Kiribati, in October.

#### Population

Monographs on the population situation in Nepal and the Philippines were published and distributed during the year; monographs for Australia, Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea were in preparation.

A joint ESCAP/World Health Organization expert group meeting on mortality in Asia, which included a review of changing trends and patterns between 1950 and 1975, was held at Manila, Philippines, in December. Comparative studies on the impact of family planning pro-

grammes on fertility as well as on the relation between fertility behaviour and family size, structure and function were organized. Two volumes of the continuing inventory on selected local family-planning-programme experiences in countries of the ESCAP region were published.

Assistance was provided to Maldives and Nepal in census matters, to Indonesia in demographic sample surveys, and to Brunei, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Thailand and island countries of the Pacific in demographic analysis. Fifteen fellowships were awarded to candidates from 11 member countries for training at the International Institute for Population Studies, Bombay, India. Technical assistance was provided to China, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam in preparing project proposals for establishing national population clearing-houses and documentation centres. A workshop for population correspondents in relation to the national population information centres was held in Sri Lanka.

#### Social development

Social development activities in 1980 centred on the questions of the integration of women in development, the mobilization of youth for national development, and social welfare and development.

To this end, a meeting was convened at Suva in February on income-generating activities for rural women, a seminar/workshop was held at Singapore in May on the role of young women in social progress and development, especially in industries, and an expert group meeting at Bangkok in June discussed women in relation to forest industries. The October/November follow-up meeting at Suva to the July World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women also addressed these issues.

Also, research was carried out on the social and occupational situation of young females in the urban sector and on methods of collecting information on youth development.

National training workshops for rural youth leaders were conducted in Thailand (June/July), Nepal (August/September) and Papua New Guinea (November/December).

In March, the Commission recommended the establishment of a separate Committee for Social Development in ESCAP, and adopted two resolutions on social development. By the first, it urged member countries to accelerate preparatory work for the International Year of Disabled Persons (1981), to exchange experiences and to consider effective contributions, implementation and follow-up actions. It also urged strengthening of ESCAP's work in the field of disability prevention and rehabilitation of the disabled. By the second resolution, it asked Governments to

allocate more resources to national mechanisms for integrating women in development and to review restrictive laws and regulations, urged the Secretary-General to augment programme support to assist ESCAP members in implementing the recommendations of the Commission's preparations for the World Conference on women, asked for greater support to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, and called for assistance from UNDP and other United Nations bodies.

A technical meeting and regional seminar was held in September in connexion with the International Year of Disabled Persons. The Second Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Welfare and Social Development, in October, was attended by representatives of 30 countries.

#### Shipping, ports and inland waterways

The ESCAP Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications met in January/February and December, the latter session (to consider shipping questions in particular. Secretariat efforts were concentrated during the year on helping developing member countries in the transfer of technical know-how and the promotion of regional economic co-operation. Five regional and country-level workshops, three regional seminars and one study tour were organized.

A regional meeting for representatives of Governments, shippers and commodity organizations, held at Jakarta, Indonesia, in March, was designed to promote co-operation among those groups; seven regional meetings were held for the chief executives of national shippers' organizations, national shipowners' organizations and national port authorities, separately as well as jointly, for the promotion of shipping and trade.

A joint ESCAP/Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization meeting of experts was held in April/May dealing with the development of maritime training and certification of seafaring personnel in the region.

#### Statistics

During 1980, the statistical activities of ESCAP were directed towards the promotion of methodologies and techniques of data collection and analysis through advisory services and technical meetings. Statistical training was also a major activity.

Among areas receiving particular attention were the conduct of the 1980 round of population and housing censuses, the promotion of methodologies for collecting energy statistics, particularly on non-conventional sources of

energy, environment statistics and preparations for a 1983 round of industrial censuses and surveys.

#### Transport, communications and tourism

Activities in 1980 included the introduction of electric traction in railways of the region which, in view of the global energy crisis, was considered important in providing opportunities to reduce operating costs and fuel consumption and to improve services. Research and studies on the application of modern materials for railway-track, bridge and rolling-stock construction, introduction of micro-computers in railway operations, and improvement of railway signalling and telecommunication systems were also under way.

In road transport, emphasis was given to the adoption of energy conservation measures, improvement of road maintenance and traffic safety, promotion of international road transport and utilization of the Asian Highway, harmonization of border-crossing formalities, including formulation of a draft convention of technical standards of vehicles, and consideration of the environmental impact of traffic operations and road design.

Other activities related to improvement of urban traffic-planning capabilities and development of public transport, economic aspects of air cargo transport and facilitation of international traffic through simplification and modernization of documents and procedures.

Special emphasis was given to the implementation of the Asian Telecommunication Network, development of rural telecommunication, and systematic planning of broadcasting and television networks. Attention was also focused on development of postal services in rural and isolated areas, planning of postal services, technical studies and training aspects.

Tourism activities included technical studies and surveys of tourism potential and facilities in member countries. A seminar/workshop on investment and financing of tourism development was organized in February in Thailand (see p. 1024).

#### Integrated rural development

Under the integrated programme on rural development, activities included: commissioning of studies (to be analysed in 1981) in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines and Sri Lanka to collect information as to the specific disabilities faced by low-income groups in rural areas and methods by which they could be overcome; completion of work on an integrated atoll-development project in Maldives; completion of field work on an integrated devel-

opment of Pangasinan province in the Philippines; and completion of an intercountry project for reviewing existing systems for monitoring and evaluating rural development programmes with reference to their impact on the rural poor.

#### Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries

As its contribution to a regional information system, ESCAP initiated a series of studies on renewable sources of energy, publishing the first volume on solar energy; subsequent volumes were to deal with biogas, wind energy and mini-hydroelectric plants. Each volume was to carry, for the sector concerned, an overall survey of the state of the art in member countries, illustrations of appropriate technology and of the scope for technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC), details on experts and institutions, and a select bibliography.

By a resolution of 29 March, ESCAP approved and called for speedy implementation of an arrangement among its developing countries and other interested parties to co-operate in carrying out a scheme for TCDC in respect of disadvantaged ESCAP countries. It urged developing member countries to establish and strengthen technical co-operation programmes on the basis of the arrangement and urged developed members, multilateral financing agencies and United Nations organizations to provide funds and other support, on request. The arrangement, annexed to the resolution, set forth the objectives of the scheme, procedures to be followed, the parties expected to participate, and the procedures for review and administration; it also noted regional complementary developments for promoting technical and economic co-operation for development, such as the emerging regional information system, guidelines for the employment of experts, and designation of official TCDC focal points for co-ordination.

#### Environment

At its 1980 session, ESCAP adopted a resolution calling for regional co-operation in environmental policy, management and law.

As part of a regional project on protection of the marine environment and related ecosystems, implemented with technical and financial assistance from the Swedish Environmental Protection Service, national seminars were convened in China, Singapore and Sri Lanka. A subsequent regional meeting on the subject in Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok, 4-8 August) was followed by a study tour in Sweden.

Another regional seminar on the application of systems analysis techniques to environmental problems (Bangkok, 25-28 November) - aimed

at helping environmental engineers to plan and implement development projects under conditions of scarcity of resources without impairing the quality of the environment.

The Typhoon Committee, meeting in December, reviewed preparations for the Typhoon Operational Experiment, which aimed at improved forecasting and warning capability.

#### Transnational corporations

The activities of the ESCAP/United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations Joint Unit on Transnational Corporations during the year aimed to further understanding of the economic, social, legal and political impact of transnational corporations, to establish effective international arrangements for their operations so as to promote their contribution to national and world economic development while eliminating their negative effects, and to strengthen the negotiating capacities of host countries, in particular developing countries, in their dealings with those corporations. This last objective received particular emphasis.

The Joint Unit completed eight case studies, two of which were published. Also completed were country case studies on copper, tropical hardwoods and bananas.

#### Mekong project

The 1980 work programme approved by the Interim Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin conformed to the general framework of the indicative basin plan. It was composed of 32 projects in the following sectoral groups: hydrology and meteorology (3), basin planning (8), projects relating to the mainstream (2), tributary projects (9), navigation improvement (6), agriculture and fisheries (3) and social planning (1).

At the end of December, the operational resources contributed or pledged to the Mekong Committee and the Interim Mekong Committee, or for projects sponsored by these bodies, stood at approximately \$427.7 million, an increase of some \$12.4 million during the year.

The contribution of UNDP in 1980 was \$1,543,400, being part of a total of \$4,498,000 approved for the three-year period 1 May 1979 to 30 April 1982 (phase V).

Considerable progress was made on almost all the operational projects in the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The hydrologic and meteorologic network in that country and in Thailand underwent further expansion and improvement. Fishery projects in the Lao People's Democratic Republic made good progress; the completed part of a pilot farm was producing fish for the market. The hatchery and nursery

sections of the farm, operating at full capacity, produced a record 4.5 million fry of Asiatic carp. Sixty boat engines were distributed in the reservoir area to enhance fishing activity.

With the aid of a grant from the Netherlands, construction started on a pilot fish farm in Thailand near the Lam Pao reservoir.

In Viet Nam, the Government continued construction work on a number of projects in the Mekong delta for flood control, drainage, salinity control and irrigation. Hydrologic activities in the delta and the central highlands proceeded satisfactorily.

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Decision 1980/167, by which the Council took note of the report of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific for the period 17 March 1979 to 29 March 1980, of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission at its thirty-sixth session, contained in chapters II and III of the report, and of the Commission's revised programme of work and priorities for 1980-1981, contained in chapter IV of the report, as recommended by First Committee, E/1980/90 and Corr.1. adopted without vote by Council on 24 July 1980, meeting 44.

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## Economic Commission for Latin America

In 1980, the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), also known by its Spanish acronym CEPAL, carried out a number of tasks directly relating to the analysis of, and research on, primary problems in the field of Latin American socio-economic development. The Commission also undertook a variety of technical consultancy and training activities, in close association with the Latin American Institute for Economic and

Social Planning, the Latin American Demographic Centre and the Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation.

The fourteenth extraordinary session of the Committee of the Whole of ECLA was convened in New York on 20 November 1980 to consider, among other topics, the rationalization of the institutional structure and pattern of meetings of the ECLA system, financing of the activities of

the Latin American Demographic Centre at Santiago, Chile, and the activities of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC). Among other things, the Committee of the Whole decided to request the ECLA Executive Secretary to intensify his efforts vis-à-vis the appropriate United Nations authorities with a view to ensuring that the necessary staffing and budgetary provisions were made. The Committee also endorsed the objectives of the ECLA regional population programme and called on ECLA to bring its pattern of conferences in line with the two-year budget programming cycle of the United Nations.

The fifth session of CDCC-a co-ordinating body and consultative organ of ECLA-was held at Kingston, Jamaica, from 4 to 10 June and the Third Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean was held at Guatemala City, Guatemala, from 26 to 29 November.

The Commission sponsored or co-sponsored approximately 25 conferences, meetings and seminars during the year, at which various development problems of the region were considered.

#### Activities in 1980

##### Development

With regard to development questions and policies, the research carried out on economic policies in countries of the region and the publication of the Economic Survey of Latin America, 1979 were major activities.

In the course of 1980, the secretariat carried out intensive activities relating to the preparation of the new International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (the 1980s), preparing, among other things, a document on Latin American development in the 1980s. Further, a meeting of experts of CDCC countries was held (Bridgetown, Barbados, 19-21 May) to evaluate the chief trends and characteristics of the social and economic development of the Caribbean that were of importance for a broad development strategy in the 1980s.

In the field of international trade, studies on specific problems concerning relationships between Latin America and other countries or areas of the world were emphasized. A Technical Seminar on Integration and Co-operation in Latin America (Santiago, 10-12 March) was held, and assistance was provided to the Latin American Free Trade Association in the restructuring process that led to the new framework treaty, which established, as a replacement, the Latin American Integration Association.

In the industrial sector, a project on capital

goods was started to determine in physical terms the regional demand for such goods in the production sectors of greatest importance. At the same time, an endeavour was made to evaluate the region's capacity to produce goods of this type.

A study on various policies adopted by the Mexican Government to promote the agricultural sector during the period 1947-1979 and their impact on the economic and social development of the rural sector was completed.

The incorporation of the environmental dimension in styles of development was another topic to which particular attention was devoted.

##### Energy

A study was prepared on the impact of increases in the price of oil on Latin American countries that imported energy resources, and another on regional preparatory activities conducted in connexion with the 1981 United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy.

##### Water resources

With regard to the question of water resources, ECLA continued support and follow-up activities relating to implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan<sup>6</sup> of the 1977 United Nations Water Conference, among which those relating to the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990) were of particular significance.

##### Human settlements

The Commission held a seminar on appropriate technologies for human settlements (Managua, Nicaragua, 3-15 November), in co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme, to train 35 professionals specializing in the preparation and implementation of human settlements policies, programmes and projects.

##### Social development

In the social field, the secretariat continued its activities relating to modes of development and social change in Latin America, the integration of women into the development process, and education and social development. It also continued to devote special attention to the problem of critical poverty and the quest for policies to eradicate it. A regional technical meeting and regional seminar (Santiago, 5-11 November) was held to promote the exchange of national experience and to consider the most effective way of

<sup>6</sup>See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 555.

implementing and achieving the goals of the International Year of Disabled Persons (1981) at the level of each country's institutions.

#### Transport

A meeting of experts on trade and international transport facilitation from the Central American countries, Mexico and Panama was held at Guatemala City from 5 to 8 August. Seminars and other activities relating to the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (1975 TIR Convention) and its adoption by the seven countries of the southern cone of South America were continued. Further, an analysis of the potential of the various means of transport in the Asunción-River Plate corridor and the identification of the institutional barriers that hindered realization of that potential were started. Publication of the FAL Bulletin (on trade and transport facilitation) continued, and the preparation of a shipping documentation manual was completed.

#### Statistics

The Statistical Yearbook for Latin America, 1979 was published and the secretariat carried out research and consultancy tasks in a number of areas. These tasks included: the establishment and maintenance of special data files; the establishment of a Latin American data bank of economic and social statistics; the measurement and analysis of income distribution; price comparisons to estimate the purchasing power of currencies and the real product in common currencies; the measurement and analysis of social development; and technical assistance in household surveys and population censuses.

#### Technical co-operation

The secretariat carried out a number of activities relating to technical co-operation among developing countries and regions. A demonstration course on information systems for the operational management of rail cargo terminals was organized in Mexico from 16 to 24 June, in view of the interest shown by a number of Latin American railway authorities in establishing such systems, which were developed by the Mexican national railway.

The Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation continued to implement a project for an information system that would make possible the exchange of experience and co-operation in the field of planning.

As a result of a consultative meeting (New Delhi, 5-7 June 1979) held by the Government of India in co-operation with ECLA and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific to promote and establish conditions

that would facilitate understandings and agreements between India and Latin American countries in selected areas of common interest, a meeting between representatives of the Latin American and Indian engineering industries took place at Santiago from 4 to 6 August 1980.

#### Decision by the Economic and Social Council

On 24 July 1980, the Economic and Social Council adopted without vote resolution 1980/56 which dealt with the work of ECLA and its CDCC. The Council thereby noted the issues brought to its attention by ECLA, commended to ECLA the conclusions of CDCC, whose priorities it noted, and then noted CDCC's resolution on the strengthening of its secretariat. It asked the Secretary-General to make appropriate provision in his 1981 supplementary budget estimates for strengthening the secretariat and for implementing CDCC's priority projects, for consideration by the appropriate bodies of the General Assembly.

This resolution was sponsored by the Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Jamaica, Mexico, and Trinidad and Tobago and orally amended by the United States. It was adopted on the recommendation of the First (Economic) Committee, which approved the text without objection on 18 July.

In a statement on the budgetary implications of the draft resolution, the Secretary-General noted that the necessary examination of the relationship between the programme proposals and budgetary resources could not be completed within the time constraints of the current Council session. He would, therefore, undertake the necessary review before the Assembly's regular session.

A number of Council members-among them Belgium (on behalf of Council members which were members of the European Economic Community), the USSR and the United Kingdom-reserved their position on the financial aspects of the resolution. On behalf of the sponsors, Barbados accepted a United States oral amendment to the effect that provision for implementation of priority projects and strengthening CDCC's secretariat would be requested to be included in 1981 supplementary estimates "within the overall United Nations budget."

Addressing the Council on 11 July, the Executive Secretary of ECLA observed that the Commission was carrying out intensive work in the Caribbean pursuant to a mandate received from the Caribbean Economic Community, was seeking to promote co-operation between the Caribbean countries and the rest of Latin America, and was associated with other regional commissions in developing horizontal economic co-operation with other countries. Adopting a prag-

matic approach to development, ECLA countries had recognized the need for financial policies to increase the national capacity to save, and policies to enhance export capacity; stress was also placed on import substitution in many

countries and on inflation reduction. The required changes, he said, would call for political will and the firm conviction that the international community could do much to help bring about the needed structural adjustments.

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The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing that the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee was created in 1975 by the Economic Commission for Latin America to act as a co-ordinating body for activities relating to development and co-operation and as a consultative organ of the Commission,

Noting that the Committee drew up a work programme, which was endorsed by the Commission at its seventeenth and eighteenth sessions, held at Guatemala City from 25 April to 5 May 1977 and at La Paz, Bolivia, from 18 to 26 April 1979, respectively,

Considering that the Committee, at its fifth session, held at Kingston, Jamaica, from 4 to 10 June 1980, approved a series of urgent projects within the framework of that work programme,

Noting that the States members of the Committee, at its fifth session, considered that the implementation of those priority projects constituted an urgent need requiring supplementary resources for implementation in 1981 which could not have been foreseen at the time of the adoption of the programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981,

Considering the statement made by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America to the Economic and Social Council on the results of the fifth session of the Committee, and the statements made by some of the States members of the Committee,

1. Takes note of the issues that require attention or are brought to its attention by the Economic Commission for Latin America;

2. Notes with appreciation the results of the fifth session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, and commends to the Commission, for consideration at its nineteenth session, the conclusions reached by that Committee;

3. Notes also that the Committee, at its fifth session, selected, within the framework of the work programme adopted at its first session and endorsed by the Commission at its seventeenth and eighteenth sessions, a limited number of areas and projects to be accorded the highest priority and to be implemented urgently;

4. Further notes that the Committee, at its fifth session, also adopted resolution 2(V) Strengthening its secretariat in order to meet the requirements of development and co-operation in the Subregion in accordance with the spirit and objectives of the Committee;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to make appropriate provision for the implementation of the priority projects and for the strengthening of the secretariat of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee in his supplementary budget estimates for 1981 within the overall United Nations budget, for consideration by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly in the course of the thirty-fifth session of the Assembly, bearing in mind the view of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee that the implementation of such projects constitutes an urgent need which could not have been foreseen at the time of the adoption of the programme budget for 1980-1981.

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## Economic Commission for Africa

The fifteenth session of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) (sixth meeting of the Conference of Ministers), held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 12 April 1980, adopted on the final day of the session 28 resolutions covering a

wide range of matters concerning the economic and social development of Africa. The subjects dealt with included a review and appraisal of the socio-economic situation in the region in the 1970s and prospects for the 1980s, an appraisal

of international economic relations as a factor in African development and an African development strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (1981-1990). The Conference called on member States to participate fully in the 1980 special session of the General Assembly in August/September to consider the new International Development Strategy for that Decade. The economic and social implications of the increasing refugee population in Africa were also considered.

The Conference was preceded by a five-day meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole of ECA. The main preoccupation at the Conference session was elaboration of a draft plan of action for the implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, which was submitted to a special meeting of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Assembly of Heads of State and Government (Lagos, Nigeria, 28 and 29 April). The ECA draft was adopted as the Lagos Plan of Action. Its central feature was an integrated approach to economic and social development. (See also p. 548.) The OAU Assembly also called for the achievement of an African Economic Community by the year 2000.

The Conference of Ministers, by resolutions adopted at its April session, expressed appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for its aid to Africa, agreed to the priority areas proposed in the UNDP regional programme for Africa for 1982-1986, and asked for an increase in resources allocated during that period. Noting progress in ECA/UNDP co-operation, it supported a series of evaluation missions for 1980 and 1981 to assess means of implementing the co-operative programme and enabling UNDP to estimate the magnitude of future regional activities to be executed by ECA.

By another resolution, ECA urged imperialist countries to stop their support of South Africa's economic system based on apartheid and withdraw their investments in that country, advised that the use of the veto in the Security Council to frustrate African actions towards South Africa's policy was not in the permanent members' best interests, and called on African countries to intensify their efforts to impose mandatory sanctions.

Further, it appealed to organizations and the international community for contributions to meet the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs of Uganda, and asked the ECA Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the OAU Secretary-General, to mobilize an international programme of assistance to that country (see also p. 275). It also recommended that ECA should have the means to assist rural and urban refugees, if requested, in employment, training

and education, and called on countries of asylum to find, as far as feasible, job placement for qualified refugees.

#### Activities in 1980

##### Agriculture

A major concern of ECA in 1980 was the need to expand the production and marketing of food to meet Africa's growing food challenge and to make the region self-sufficient in food by the turn of the century. To assist in implementing the 1978 Regional Food Plan for Africa, ECA prepared sub-regional components to permit more effective execution by the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs) -the field arm of ECA. Projects of some 40 intergovernmental organizations were evaluated in order to assess their capacity for, and identify constraints to, implementing the Food Plan. Proposals were developed in co-operation with OAU, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the African Development Bank and the World Food Council for agricultural development from 1980 to 1985. These later formed the agriculture section of the Lagos Plan of Action.

Reports of studies on intraregional co-operation and trade in food, livestock, fishery and forestry products for the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) were completed, and 13 projects proposed for implementation.

Several studies relating to the improvement of agricultural statistics were completed. One examined constraints on statistical institutions in four countries of the eastern Africa subregion -Burundi, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia-and recommended appropriate measures.

Assistance was provided to the MULPOC based in Yaoundé (United Republic of Cameroon) for a study on improving agricultural research and training institutions in the central Africa subregion and to the Lusaka-based MULPOC in Zambia in preparing a project for developing a subregional maize research centre for eastern and southern Africa. A country inventory for agriculture in Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia and Madagascar was compiled. A study was also completed identifying basic constraints facing small farmers in Africa, in order to formulate strategies for their economic and social development.

In April, ECA endorsed the decisions of the 1979 World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development' and called on all African States to implement its Programme of Action.

<sup>7</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 500.



### Economic and technical co-operation

The Lusaka-based MULPOC held a Council of Ministers meeting to discuss its work programme, including a proposed Preferential Trade Area (PTA) for eastern and southern African countries. An intergovernmental negotiating team on 7 June approved the PTA draft treaty and its protocols.

On the recommendation of a meeting of the Labour Ministers of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, the Southern Africa Labour Commission, consisting of the Ministers of Labour of those countries, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, was established.

The Gisenyi (Rwanda) MULPOC saw modest progress towards the achievement of closer co-operation among the countries of the Economic Community of the Great Lakes (Burundi, Rwanda, Zaire). It was involved in projects relating to the exploitation of methane gas from Lake Kivu and of peat fuel in Burundi. It completed studies on the promotion of economic integration through harmonization of industrial policies.

On the recommendations of the Council of Ministers of the MULPOC for western Africa in Niamey (Niger), two main activities were completed: a comprehensive directory of intergovernmental organizations in western Africa for the purpose of identifying suitable areas for co-operation between two or more organizations; and publication of a periodic bulletin highlighting the major activities and programmes of western African intergovernmental organizations.

The Yaoundé-based MULPOC carried out sectoral studies for central Africa on industry, trade, agriculture and transport, and created a subregional clearing and payments system.

In the North Africa subregion, an interdisciplinary trade mission completed reports and recommendations on the identification of multi-country projects for economic co-operation.

During the biennium which ended in 1980, ECA almost doubled the volume of activities of its regional programme of technical co-operation over the previous two-year period. This was the result of a significant increase in extrabudgetary funds from the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations system, the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development and other multilateral and bilateral donors. The totals, of this assistance are shown in the table below (in United States dollars).

Source	1979-1980 allotment
UNDP	14,650,125
Governments and organizations	5,900,923
UNFPA	4,271,422
United Nations Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women	1,926,937

Source	1979-1980 allotment
United Nations regular programme of technical assistance	1,850,100
United Nations Trust Fund for African Development	1,556,449
UNICEF	497,765
UNEP	473,428
African Governments and institutions	336,841
FAO	128,442
UNIDO	58,909
Transport and Communications Decade in Africa	57,496
Total	31,708,837

### Economic research and planning

The Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa, 1978- 1979 was completed. Part I covered the international economic situation and progress towards the establishment of a new international economic order, the development strategy for Africa for the Third United Nations Development Decade, and economic developments in the ECA region, including a special study on economic growth, employment, income distribution and mass poverty in the African developing countries. Part II analysed socio-economic developments in the independent developing African countries.

Two perspective studies were completed: one analysed problems and perspectives of least developed countries; the other, perspectives and policy implications of the region as a whole and of groups of African countries in the 1980s. A Conference on the Problems and Prospects of the African Least Developed Countries (Addis Ababa, 17-22 March), convened in co-operation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), recommended the establishment of a Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries as an ECA subsidiary organ. The ECA Conference of Ministers endorsed the March Conference's report on 12 April, and decided to institute such a Conference of Ministers to meet annually immediately before the ECA Conference of Ministers. It would co-ordinate efforts, establish priorities and monitor and evaluate progress under UNCTAD's Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries\* in the African countries in that category.

The Governing Council of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, which met at Addis Ababa from 21 to 23 March, noted that contributions collected for 1979 amounted to less than a third of States' \$1 million commitment, with arrears at 31 December 1979 amounting to \$1.7 million. In April, the Conference of Ministers appealed to member States to pay their assessed contributions to the

\* Ibid, p. 568.

Institute by the end of 1980 and asked them to consider awarding scholarships for study at the Institute financed from their national indicative planning figures.

#### Industrial development

The Lagos Plan of Action set goals for the continent based on proposals of the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa, which met at Addis Ababa from 10 to 15 March and called for attaining 14 per cent of world industrial production and self-sufficiency in food, building materials, clothing and energy.

Missions carried out included those on: iron and steel, specific engineering industries, a potash project and engineering in-plant training at Cairo, Egypt. Reports on iron and steel, engineering and small-scale industries, and project profiles on chemicals were prepared. A workshop on metals and engineering was organized at Lusaka, with visits to industrial establishments in Zimbabwe.

#### International trade and finance

Studies conducted included: identification of raw material inputs for basic industries; existing and potential products to be traded among African countries; and the possible establishment of an African regional organization of producers/exporters and importers/distributors of selected commodities. Other studies aimed at strengthening and expanding trade among countries covered by the various MULPOCS. A seminar for heads of trade promotion institutions in Africa was conducted and an intra-African trade symposium was organized in conjunction with the OAU third All-African Trade Fair held at Khartoum, Sudan, in November.

Studies were undertaken on existing and potential trade among African and Asian countries, as well as with countries in Latin America. An African regional project on the development of trade between socialist countries of Eastern Europe and developing countries was established with the objective of assisting member States to diversify their trading and production patterns. A number of studies aimed at increasing the awareness of the positive as well as negative role of the activities of transnational corporations in Africa. These included areas such as balance of payments, the proposed United Nations code of conduct on transnational corporations, the pharmaceutical sector, profile studies on major corporations, and taxation. Training programmes and workshops were also conducted on aspects of the activities of such corporations in Africa. Technical assistance was provided to the West African Clearing-House, the Association of African Central Banks, the African Centre for Monetary

Studies, the Clearing-House of Central Africa, and the Co-ordination Committee on Multilateral Payments Arrangements and Monetary Co-operation among Developing Countries.

The Conference of African Ministers of Trade held its sixth session at Addis Ababa from 17 to 20 March.

#### Human settlements

In 1980, ECA enlarged the mandate of the Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements to accommodate environmental issues; the terms of reference of the joint body remained to be worked out by the Executive Secretary. The Committee held its second session at Addis Ababa from 28 July to 1 August. Advisory assistance was given in the development of housing co-operatives and in setting up institutional frameworks to promote the development of human settlements, incorporating new planning techniques and methodologies and developing an innovative approach to housing finance. Deliberations of a meeting of directors of African building research institutes held at Bujumbura, Burundi, in April/May led to further work on the establishment of joint sub-regional building research centres in western Africa and in the Great Lakes countries.

Addressing the need for an integrated regional training, research and advisory programme for the conservation and management of African wildlife, a subject discussed at a meeting of the Council of Ministers of the MULPOC for eastern and southern Africa (Gaborone, Botswana, 28 and 29 January), the ECA Conference of Ministers in April endorsed a Council recommendation for negotiations with the United Republic of Tanzania on converting the College of African Wildlife Management at Mweka into a regional institution for English-speaking African countries, and decided that a similar approach be made to the United Republic of Cameroon to broaden the status of the Ecole de Faune at Garoua, for French-speaking countries.

#### Human resources development

A major effort was made during 1980 to strengthen training institutions. National and regional workshops were held for training staff, and an assessment mission on the effectiveness of manpower planning in selected African States was initiated. Under the expanded training and fellowship programme for Africa, the demand for training continued to outpace resources. Fellowships awarded totalled 270.

In April, ECA urged that consultations be initiated with appropriate United Nations organizations and OAU to evolve institutional machinery for regional co-ordination in human resources planning

and development, which should provide for a technical preparatory committee of officials and a conference of ministers responsible for education, labour and related programmes.

### Population

Activities of ECA continued to focus on the creation of awareness of the long- and short-term implications of population trends for social and economic development. Studies prepared included: population growth, i.e. fertility differentials in Africa; the demographic situation in the southern African subregion; demographic trends in African least developed countries; population trends and policies in Africa as assessed in 1970; volume trends and characteristics of international migration in Africa; population interrelationships in development planning in Africa; and Zimbabwe demographic profiles. A case study of population and socio-economic development in Rwanda was also completed.

Assistance in different aspects of population, particularly in demographic analysis, was given to the Comoros, Djibouti, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi and Somalia. The fourth edition of the African Directory of Demographers was completed, adding information on the languages spoken and working languages of persons listed. National seminars on population and development planning were organized in Guinea and the United Republic of Tanzania in conjunction with the International Labour Organisation.

In April, ECA's Conference of Ministers endorsed, for approval by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, new statutes for the Regional Institute for Population Studies at Accra, Ghana, and the Institut de formation et de recherche démographiques at Yaoundé. Their management was decentralized from United Nations Headquarters to ECA in 1980, and action was initiated to regionalize the two institutes, i.e. to involve all the countries served by each institute in its financing and management. The Conference also invited member States to make more effective use of these facilities, and requested financial support for them.

Four reports prepared to assist the Nigerian Government in the planning of a new capital were completed. These dealt with: a demographic survey of federal public servants in Lagos; a demographic survey of households, housing and living conditions in Lagos; a survey of industrial, commercial and other non-public service establishments in metropolitan Lagos; and a survey of departmental space requirements.

By an April decision, ECA invited its Executive Director to undertake an in-depth study of the integration of population variables in develop-

ment planning in Africa, and asked him to assist States in census data analysis, mount a programme of studies to evolve socio-economic indicators for monitoring development and undertake other studies on particular concerns, including infertility, mortality, child deaths and migration.

### Social development

Among the meetings, workshops, seminars and conferences organized during the year was the third Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs (Addis Ababa, 8-10 October), preceded by an expert group meeting, both jointly sponsored by OAU. The Conference considered the general principles and policies of the African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development, inaugurated at Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 17 January, approved its programme of activities and budget for the biennium 1981-1982, and analysed and elaborated on the social implications of the Lagos Plan of Action.

A technical meeting and regional seminar, organized at Addis Ababa in October in co-operation with OAU and the International Year of Disabled Persons secretariat, considered methods of attaining the objectives of the Year (1981). A long-term plan of action was drafted by the seminar whose report, findings and resolutions were approved by the above-mentioned Conference.

The Conference of Ministers of ECA in April had urged acceleration of the preparatory work towards implementing the Year's objectives, including establishment of national machinery for planning and co-ordination, with special emphasis on the needs of rural populations.

Advisory services were given to member States in the planning, organization and integration of family and child welfare programmes with overall national development policy, and development of national welfare institutions.

Youth policies, programmes and training requirements in Africa were surveyed and follow-up action taken. Patterns of family and child welfare policies, organization and administration in Africa were studied with a view to updating the 1966 edition of Family and Child Welfare Services in Africa.

In April, the ECA Conference of Ministers endorsed the resolutions, action proposals and strategies for 1980-1985 adopted by the 1979 second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in Development, and recommended that all Governments establish machinery for the fuller integration of women in development and to provide, as a priority, resources to implement the Conference's recommendations.

Meetings of the subregional committees for the integration of women in development for the Gisenyi and Yaoundé MULPOCs were held in September and November 1980, respectively. They defined priority programmes for the period 1981 to 1983.

In April the Conference of Ministers invited the Administrator of UNDP to provide the ECA Executive Secretary with funds to initiate establishment of a United Nations Regional Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders for Africa south of the Sahara.

#### Statistics

To promote the development of national statistical services, ECA concentrated efforts on the African Household Survey Capability Programme, which involved creation of ongoing statistical survey capabilities in the countries of the region, and the Statistical Training Programme for Africa. Advisory services were given to member countries in national accounts, demographic statistics and data processing. Work continued towards developing a regional statistical service.

The first meeting of the new Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers was convened (Addis Ababa, 24 March-2 April). It looked particularly at economic prospects for the 1980s, data requirements in support of the African development strategy and the relationship between population trends and economic and social development.

In April, the ECA Conference of Ministers called on the international community to support the immediate implementation and development of a Pan-African Documentation and Information System.

#### Transport and communications

The work programme of the Trans-African Highway (Lagos, Nigeria-Mombasa, Kenya) Authority was approved at a meeting in Bangui, Central African Republic, in July 1980. At a meeting of the Trans-East African Highway (Cairo-Gaborone) Co-ordinating Committee (Addis Ababa, 16-30 December), it was decided to establish in early 1982 an Authority similar to that of the Lagos-Mombasa Trans-African Highway, with headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya.

The Commission and ECOWAS agreed to hold a joint meeting in 1981 to determine the status, structure and authority of the Trans-West African Highway as well as the future course of action.

A full-scale study of the African Highway Master Plan began. It was to form the basis of developing a viable continental highway network and to elaborate and finalize an African highway code for adoption by all African countries.

In the maritime area, efforts were concentrated on the development of training facilities for maritime professionals. Technical assistance was provided to Cape Verde for training in port planning, organization and operations.

In the field of communications, ECA activities centred on the programme for the first phase of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (1978-1988) (see following section), which included the Pan-African Telecommunication Network (PANAFTEL) project. Elements of the programme were manpower training and infrastructural development in the three principal subsectors of communication: common-carrier communication or telephone, telex, data or facsimile communication; broadcasting (both radio and television); and postal services. The objective for the Decade of the PANAFTEL project was to complete the first 20,000 kilometres of route, assist in mobilizing funds for implementing another 5,000 kilometres of already surveyed routes and undertake surveys of 10,000 more kilometres requested by member countries.

Other studies on which ECA worked related to: the feasibility of a regional satellite communications system and of a multinational field experiment on educational broadcasting by satellite; the feasibility of a low-cost sound broadcasting system for rural communities; and the development of effective mass media.

#### Water resources

The outcome of a regional meeting on problems and needs of Africa in community water supply and sanitation (Addis Ababa, 4-8 August) served as an input for the meeting of the General Assembly on 10 November 1980 to launch the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990) (see p. 704).

An interregional seminar on rural water supply (Uppsala, Sweden, in October) reviewed the African situation and tried to place in perspective the technical, social and economic, planning, institutional and educational issues. A six-month study on a land and water resources survey for irrigation in Africa was completed in June. Its objectives were to assist African countries in the identification, planning, improvement and rationalization of irrigation projects, to assist in strengthening national irrigation services and to promote exchange of information and experiences. The objectives of this project were closely linked with the Regional Food Plan for Africa for self-sufficiency and the targets fixed therein. Another 1980 study, by the World Health Organization, UNDP and ECA on the planning and development of hydrometeorological networks and related services in Africa, was to promote the assessment of hydrometeorological

data which formed the basis for water resources development. Visits were made in this connexion to Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

#### Science and technology

Comprehensive proposals for an African programme of action on science and technology for development were formulated by ECA; these subsequently constituted the science and technology chapter of the Lagos Plan of Action, adopted in April 1980 by the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

Assistance was provided during the year to the African Regional Centre for Technology, the Industrial Property Organization for English-speaking Africa and the African Regional Organization for Standardization.

In collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, ECA organized a working group meeting of marine experts in May which reviewed the state of marine science and technology in Africa and prepared terms of reference for missions to coastal States in western, southern and eastern Africa. The missions evaluated the current state of marine science and technology and the needs and priorities in these areas.

On 12 April, ECA decided that its Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development, which met at Addis Ababa from 10 to 16 March, should continue to operate, with its full membership open to all African States. It would meet annually, submitting its reports to the Conference of Ministers through the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole. The Conference also gave the Committee its terms of reference.

Continuing efforts to strengthen ECA in science and technology, the Conference urged Governments to adopt by 1983 national and regional policies, laws and regulations on technology acquisition, promote indigenous technology, participate in United Nations activities in this field and take other actions to improve African science and technology capability.

Convinced that, because of special considerations, Africa deserved at least 40 per cent of the resources of the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development, ECA urged the United Nations Intergovernmental Committee for Science and Technology for Development to give due consideration to Africa's special needs when establishing guidelines for allocation and distribution of the Fund's resources.

#### Cartography and remote sensing

In 1980, responsibilities in remote sensing were added to the duties of the secretariat's Car-

tography and Remote Sensing Unit. Activities centred on the strengthening of existing institutions set up under the aegis of ECA, including the Regional Centre for Training in Aerial Survey, at He-Ife, Nigeria, the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying and Mapping at Nairobi, and the African Remote Sensing Programme. Other activities included the organization of a seminar on remote sensing application to highway engineering, at Nairobi in December, and participation in technical studies and meetings aimed at the establishment of the Ouagadougou (Upper Volta) regional ground receiving station.

The cartographic inventory project completed work on six atlases.

#### Mineral and energy resources

Preparations for the first Regional Conference on the Development and Utilization of Mineral Resources in Africa, scheduled for February 1981, were a main concern during 1980. In addition, ECA continued to assist Governments in establishing and operating subregional mineral resources development centres. In particular, administrative and technical assistance was given to the Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre. Countries participating in the Centre included the Comoros, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Preparation of regional geological, oil and gas, and mineral distribution maps and related studies was in progress by USSR institutions, financed by UNDP, with ECA acting as executing agency. The maps and studies were to assist member States in planning and executing mineral exploration and development in the African region.

A joint OAU/ECA Meeting of African Experts on Energy (Addis Ababa, 25-28 March) prepared a strategy and practical short-, medium- and long-term plans to promote and expedite the progressive and rational exploitation of Africa's natural energy resources. In April ECA endorsed the establishment of an African Energy Commission and asked OAU and ECA to set up the Commission's structures.

A study on organizational and operational aspects of electricity development in Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia was completed in April. Twelve fellowships, financed by France, were awarded for training in solar energy. In addition, a regional adviser visited several African countries to assess their potential in new and renewable sources of energy and proposed recommendations for their selective development. The Constitution of the African Solar Energy Centre was opened for signature.

Transport and Communications  
Decade in Africa (1978-1988)

The ECA Conference of Ministers took a series of decisions concerning the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (1978-1988) with the adoption of a resolution on 12 April. The Ministers called for continued co-operation by all concerned, national priority for transport and communications projects, an initiative by African States to obtain financing, and consideration by funding agencies of ways to finance regional and multinational projects. It invited the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to provide resources for the programme of the Decade, asked the ECA Executive Secretary to organize meetings to find additional funds and asked the United Nations Secretary-General to provide ECA with the resources to make the Decade successful.

At its June 1980 session, the UNDP Governing Council authorized the UNDP Administrator to approve commitments for technical co-operation projects for the Decade up to \$20 million between 1982-1986 (the third programming cycle). Disbursements were to be made within a maximum of \$12.5 million in that period and the balance in 1987-1991. Regional and interregional funds were to be the source of \$10 million, the Programme Reserve the source for the \$10 million balance. These arrangements were to be reviewed in 1986.

Reports on the Decade were submitted through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly by the Secretary-General. An August progress report summarized activities undertaken in the past year, for example the preparation of data sheets for projects to be carried out from 1980 to 1983 (first phase). It described the programme for those years, comprising 550 general studies, technical assistance and training projects, at a cost of \$8.5 billion, and 221 specific viability and implementation studies, at a cost of \$351.4 million. Twelve sectors covered were: roads and road transport; railways and rail transport; maritime transport; maritime ports; air transport; inland water transport; multimodal transport; telecommunications; communication by satellite; broadcasting; postal services; and training in communications.

The Secretary-General also reported, by a note in April and in the August report, on pledges made at the United Nations Pledging Conference for the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa held in November 1979.<sup>9</sup> Firm unconditional commitments to the Decade by African countries, as of April 1980, were \$155,588. Potential contributions pledged by various funding agencies and industrialized countries totalled \$6.3 billion.

The August report also stressed that the projects could be carried out fully only with the active and unfailing co-operation of African countries.

On 23 July, by decision 1980/159 adopted without vote, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Decade and of his note on the contributions paid or pledged at the Pledging Conference. The decision was adopted on the recommendation of the First (Economic) Committee, which approved the text, without vote on 21 July, as orally proposed by its Chairman.

On 5 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, adopted without vote resolution 35/108, by which it took a number of decisions concerning the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa. It noted with appreciation the UNDP Governing Council's approval of a \$20 million allocation, reiterated its appeal to African States to give the highest priority to Decade projects, asked them to submit financing requests, appealed to funding agencies to finance regional and multinational projects, proposed various means to solicit additional financing, and asked the Secretary-General to provide ECA with the necessary resources to make the Decade successful.

The text before the Second Committee had been recommended by the Economic and Social Council, as set forth in Council resolution 1980/46, adopted without vote on 23 July. It had been approved without objection by the First Committee on 18 July, having been submitted by a Vice-Chairman following informal consultations on a draft submitted by Nigeria. The text was orally amended by the United Republic of Tanzania; those amendments added two paragraphs to the text recommended for Assembly adoption: one to note with appreciation the UNDP Governing Council's June decision; and the other to note with satisfaction that the High-level Meeting on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries in May/June (see p. 589) had considered possibilities of interregional activities in such co-operation in support of the Decade's objectives.

A Vice-Chairman of the Second Committee of the General Assembly, following informal consultations, also orally proposed an amendment to the Council-approved draft resolution whereby a new preambular paragraph would be added to note with satisfaction the progress report submitted by the Secretary-General in August. The Committee on 7 October approved without vote the Council's text as thus amended.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid, p. 734.

### Industrial Development Decade for Africa

On 5 December 1980, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/66 B, by which it proclaimed the 1980s as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. It also called on the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and ECA, in co-operation with OAU, to formulate proposals to implement the programme for the Decade and monitor its progress. (For further details, see p. 658.)

### Training courses for

#### ECA translators/précis-writers

On 17 December 1980, the General Assembly adopted without objection resolution 35/217 on questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981, section IV -of which dealt with the programme for training English and French translators/précis-writers to fill posts at ECA. The Assembly took note of a progress report of the Secretary-General in which he reviewed the second (1979-1980) training programme, comprising nine trainees, and authorized him to incur the necessary expenses for the third (1980- 1981) programme which opened in November. It also called for an evaluation of the training programmes of the two previous bienniums.

The Assembly acted on the recommendation of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, which approved without vote on 28 October a text orally proposed by its Chairman. A recommendation to that effect had been made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

### Report of the Commission

On 24 July 1980, by decision 1980/165, the Economic and Social Council took note of the

report of ECA for the period 29 March 1979 to 12 April 1980 and of the recommendations and resolutions contained therein. Acting on a recommendation by ECA's Conference of Ministers, the Council decided to amend the Commission's terms of reference- paragraph 18 was accordingly to read: "The Commission shall submit to the Economic and Social Council once a year a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies." The decision was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the First Committee, which had approved the text without objection on 18 July. Deleted from the paragraph was a sentence relating to reports for years in which the Commission did not hold a session; ECA had decided in 1979 that meetings of the Conference of Ministers would be held annually instead of biennially.

### Related decisions

The Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly adopted resolutions in 1980 by which the Council proposed and the Assembly endorsed the designation of 1983 as World Communications Year. The financing for the Year was to be on the basis of voluntary contributions and the programme was to focus on communications infrastructures. The International Telecommunication Union was to be the lead agency. Due account was to be taken, in making preparations for the Year, that this event was near the mid-point of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa.

These actions were embodied in Council resolution 1980/69 and Assembly resolution 35/109 of 25 July and 5 December, respectively (see p.1022).

### Documentary references and texts of resolutions

E/1980/27. Annual report of ECA (29 March 1979-12 April 1980). (Part I, Chapter II: Work of Commission since 29 March 1979; Part II: 15th session of Commission (6th meeting of Conference of Ministers), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 9-12 April 1980.)

E/1980/56. Summary of survey of economic and social conditions in Africa, 1978-1979.

E/1980/72. Regional co-operation. Report of Secretary-General, Chapters I D and II A 4 and B 2 (paras. 140-146).

### Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (1978-1988)

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
First (Economic) Committee, meetings 11-13, 20.  
Plenary meeting 43.

A/35/334. Report of Secretary-General (E/CN.14/726).

E/1980/27. Annual report of ECA (29 March 1979-12 April 1980), Part I, Chapter II B (paras. 149-156); Part II, Chapter D (resolution 391 (XV)).

E/1980/42/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on

its 27th session, Geneva, 2-30 June, Chapters II F. III A and XI (decision 80/30, para. 13 (a)).

E/1980/59 and Corr.1. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting statement of contributions pledged or paid at United Nations Pledging Conference for Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, as at 22 April (A/CONF.99/1)).

E/1980/91. Report of First Committee, draft decision, as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 21 July, meeting 20.

Decision 1980/159, by which the Council took note of: (a) the report of the Secretary-General on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa; and (b) the note by the Secretary-General on the contributions paid or pledged at the United Nations Pledging Conference for the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, as recommended by First Committee, E/1980/91, adopted without vote by Council on 23 July 1980, meeting 43.

E/1980/72. Regional co-operation. Report of Secretary-General, Chapters I D and II A 4 and B 2.

E/1980/C.1/L.9. Nigeria: draft resolution.

E/1 E/1980/C.1/L.18. Draft resolution submitted by First Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on draft resolution E/1980/C.1/L.9, as orally amended by United Republic of Tanzania, approved without objection by Committee on 18 July, meeting 20.

E/1980/C.1/L.20. Programme budget implications of draft resolution submitted by First Committee Vice-Chairman, E/1980/C.1/L.18. Statement by Secretary-General.

E/1980/91. Report of First Committee, draft resolution.

Resolution 1980/46, as recommended by First Committee, E/1980/91, adopted without vote by Council on 23 July 1980, meeting 43.

#### The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[For text, see Assembly resolution 35/108 below, which was orally amended to include the following 9th preambular para.: 'Noting with satisfaction the progress report of the Secretary-General submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977.']

General Assembly- 35th session

Second Committee, meetings 8, 9.

Fifth Committee, meeting 26.

Plenary meetings 83, 84.

A/35/3/Add.5. Report of Economic and Social Council, Chapter V, containing draft resolution recommended by Council in its resolution 1980/46 of 23 July, as orally amended by Second Committee Vice-Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 7 October, meeting 9.

A/35/39 and Corr.1. Report of High-level Meeting on Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, Geneva, 26 May-2 June.

A/35/577. Administrative and financial Implications of, inter alia, draft resolution I recommended by Second Committee in A/35/545. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.2/35/L.5, A/C.5/35/25. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Economic and Social Council in A/35/3/Add.5. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/35/545. Report of Second Committee (part I) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution I.

Resolution 35/108, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/545, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 84.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/15 of 9 November 1979 on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/61 of 3 August 1979 on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Recalling further resolution 341 (XIV), adopted on 27 March 1979 by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa, in which the Conference urged member States to give high priority to the development of transport and communications,

Noting resolution CM/Res.738(XXXIII), adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-third ordinary session, held at Monrovia from 6 to 20 July 1979,

Further noting the results of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning, held at Addis Ababa from 9 to 12 May 1979, in particular the adoption of the global strategy for the implementation of the programme for the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa and the programme of action for the first phase (1980-1983) of the Decade,

Considering that the programme for the Transport and

Communications Decade in Africa forms a whole and includes national, regional and subregional projects, which should be fully implemented within the period envisaged, so as to enable an integrated transport and communications network to be established in Africa, and that the proposed World Communications Year could provide further impetus to activities in the communications sector,

Taking into account the difficult problems faced by the land-locked African countries and the need to respond more effectively to their financial requirements in the field of transport and communications,

Further taking into account the encouraging results of the United Nations Pledging Conference for the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, convened on 20 November 1979 by the Secretary-General, during which a general consensus emerged among funding agencies on the financing, essentially on a bilateral basis, of the projects included in the programme for the first phase of the Decade,

Noting with satisfaction the progress report of the Secretary-General submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977,

1. Expresses its thanks to the Secretary-General for having organized the United Nations Pledging Conference for the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa for the purpose of mobilizing additional resources for the implementation of the programme for the Decade:

2. Notes with appreciation that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, at its twenty-seventh session, authorized the Administrator of the Programme to approve commitments for technical co-operation projects up to the amount of \$20 million in respect of the Decade during the third programming cycle, 1982-1986;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the Economic Commission for Africa for the work accomplished since March 1977 and for the positive and effective co-operation of the Organization of African Unity, the specialized agencies and African intergovernmental organizations in their collaboration with the Commission in the preparation of the programme for the first phase of the Decade:

4. Reiterates its appeal to States members of the Economic Commission for Africa to give the highest priority to the transport and communications projects adopted for and included in the programme for the first phase of the Decade and therefore to include these projects in their development plans;

5. Requests African States to take the initiative of submitting to the various sources of finance requests for the financing of the projects adopted for the first phase and to use the required resources for that purpose;

6. Also requests African States both to allocate from their own national resources a part of the budget for the implementation of the programme for the Decade and to assign a part of the resources derived from outside aid to the implementation of the specific studies contained in the programme for the first phase:

7. Notes with satisfaction that the High-level Meeting on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, held at Geneva from 26 May to 2 June 1980, considered possibilities of interregional activities in technical co-operation among developing countries in support of the objectives of the Decade:

8. Appeals to African States to provide the Economic Commission for Africa, in a manner which it shall determine, with the necessary information on the progress made in implementing the projects in the programme for the Decade, so that the Commission will be able to perform effectively the role assigned to it in the global strategy for the implementation of the programme for the Decade;

9. Also appeals to the funding agencies and the various financing institutions to consider, with the Economic Commission for Africa, the possible ways of financing those projects of the Decade which are not national in character:

10. Calls upon the African States, the funding agencies and the various sources of finance for this purpose to involve,



as appropriate, the Economic Commission for Africa in the different phases of the negotiations on the financing of the projects;

11. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments, international financial institutions and United Nations agencies that have contributed financial and technical assistance for the implementation of the programme for the Decade and invites them to continue to provide such assistance;

12. Invites all Governments in a position to do so to provide financial and technical resources for the implementation of the programme for the Decade;

13. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to continue his efforts for the successful implementation of the programme for the first phase of the Decade by ensuring the necessary co-ordination between funding agencies and African countries for the programme, particularly for regional and subregional projects, and national projects with a regional or subregional impact;

14. Also requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to organize as quickly as possible, with groups of donor countries and the financing institutions and with the participation of Governments, United Nations institutions and African intergovernmental organizations, either consultative technical meetings based on the various types of programmes for the Decade or consultative technical meetings based on groups of African countries or African subregions, for the purpose of finding the additional financial resources necessary to implement those projects for the Decade that are regional and multinational in character and of carrying out urgently the specific studies contained in the programme for the first phase that must be followed by concrete action not later than during the second phase;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Economic Commission for Africa with the financial means and resources necessary to enable it effectively to fulfil its role as the lead agency for the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa and to submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1981, a progress report on the implementation of the programme for the Decade;

16. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to continue to submit progress reports on the implementation of the programme for the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa and to participate actively in the proposed World Communications Year, with a view to providing special impetus to development in Africa.

Training courses for  
ECA translators/précis writers

Genera/ Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meeting 26.  
Plenary meeting 99.

A/C.5/35/29. Progress report of Secretary-General.

A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee (on programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter III. 4 and Chapter IV. draft resolution I (section IV, as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 28 October, meeting 26).

Resolution 35/217, section IV, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/780, adopted without objection by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99.

#### The Genera/ Assembly

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the programme for training English and French translators/précis-writers at the Economic Commission for Africa and the related oral report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. Authorizes the Secretary-General to incur the necessary expenses for the third training programme;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session an evaluation of the training programmes of the two previous bienniums to be considered by the Assembly before it approves funds for the fourth training programme;

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to sections I-III and V-XXI of Assembly resolution 35/217.]

#### Report of the Commission

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
First (Economic) Committee, meetings 11-13, 20.  
Plenary meeting 43.

E/1980/27. Annual report of ECA (29 March 1979-12 April 1980). (Part I, Chapter I: Issues calling for action by Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention; Part II, Chapter D: Resolutions (375(XV)-402(XV)) adopted by Commission at its 15th session (6th meeting of Conference of Ministers), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 9-12 April 1980.)

E/1980/72, Chapter II B 2, para. 147. Draft decision, as recommended by ECA, approved without objection by First Committee on 18 July, meeting 20.

E/1980/90 and Corr.1. Report of First Committee, draft decision II.

Decision 1980/165, as recommended by First Committee, E/1980/90 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 24 July 1980, the Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Economic Commission for Africa for the period 29 March 1979 to 12 April 1980, and of the recommendations and resolutions contained therein;

(b) Decided to amend paragraph 18 of the terms of reference of the Commission by deleting the second sentence of that paragraph, which should accordingly read as follows:

"The Commission shall submit to the Economic and Social Council once a year a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies."

#### Other documents

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1980, Chapter V.

A/35/34. Report of JIU (covering period 1 July 1979-30 June 1980), Chapter VII A, C, K and N.

## Economic Commission for Western Asia

During 1980, the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) was able to implement the greater part of its work programme and to meet requests for assistance by member countries.

The seventh session of ECWA was held at Baghdad, Iraq, from 19 to 23 April. At that session,

ECWA approved its revised programme of work and priorities for 1980-1981 which was later endorsed by the Economic and Social Council. The Commission, by a resolution, requested its Executive Secretary to co-operate with the United Nations Co-ordinator of Assistance for

the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon and with the Development and Reconstruction Council in Lebanon in studying and implementing projects for the reconstruction of Lebanon, and recommended that a programme be established to cover this co-operation.

By other resolutions, the Commission: urged member States to strengthen the financial contributions account of ECWA; requested the Executive Secretary to establish an environment programme starting in 1984; called on him to seek funds for and identify the activities to be carried out by ECWA because of its increased responsibilities in the light of the General Assembly's restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system; endorsed the Programme of Action for the ECWA region adopted at the 1979 World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development;<sup>10</sup> decided that a regional water resources council be established; decided to establish an ad hoc intergovernmental expert committee to advise ECWA on the establishment of programme priorities for the period 1984-1989 and on the formulation of a medium-term plan for that period; requested the Executive Secretary to pursue completion of a census of the Palestinian Arab people and to continue efforts to secure the remaining necessary funds so that a study on their economic and social situation and potential could be completed as designed; and urged member States to mobilize their resources to accelerate preparatory work towards implementing the objectives of the International Year of Disabled Persons (1981).

#### Activities in 1980

##### Development planning

A limited version of the economic survey of the ECWA region was published under the title *Survey of Economic and Social Developments in the ECWA Region, 1980*. A long-term macro-econometric model of the Syrian Arab Republic's economy was completed and was to be published in *Studies on Development Problems in Countries of Western Asia, 1980*.

Another report on development problems and prospects of the ECWA region in the 1980s was prepared at the request of the Committee for Development Planning. The report, based on the regional development strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (the 1980s), examined a limited number of key sectors, issues and problems of particular relevance to the region. It examined major sectoral preoccupations, including such critical issues as technology and manpower, as well as institutional and managerial capabilities for development at the national and regional levels.

In preparation for the 1981 United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, assistance was given to ECWA's least developed member countries in the preparation of their presentations. In this connexion, advisory services in development planning were given to Yemen and in external sector planning and policies to Democratic Yemen.

A report reviewing external co-operation and integration in international trade and development was completed, to provide background material for policy-makers. Within the context of review and appraisal in the labour, management and employment sector, two reports were completed: one reviewed developments in the labour and employment situation during 1978 and 1979; the other dealt with employment, interregional labour mobility and manpower planning. Other studies and reports included: case studies on Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic in relation to "brain drain" problems and prospects; an analytical report on trends and policies in development finance in the ECWA region (including guidelines for improving management of the economy and strengthening co-operation among member countries); a report on the role of the public sector in promoting economic development in countries of Western Asia; and a provisional report on various aspects of financial planning and management in selected ECWA countries.

Information on laws, regulations and policies pertaining to transnational corporations in ECWA member countries was compiled for a global study on the subject by the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, and work progressed on a study on the operations of transnational banks in Lebanon and Bahrain. Other activities included the completion of two studies, on transnational corporations and mineral development in the ECWA region, and on the operations of transnational corporations in shipping in the region.

##### Food and agriculture

The 1980 (third) issue of the annual publication *Agriculture and Development* was published in both English and Arabic. In addition to the standard features, the bulletin examined the practical dimensions of accelerating agricultural development in the region.

In following up studies previously undertaken on food security in Western Asian countries, a joint ECWA/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations mission was sent to Democratic Yemen and Yemen, to identify technical assistance projects aimed at strengthening their

<sup>10</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p.500.

food security position. In addition, a study was undertaken of the status of food, diets and bread in those countries. A further study, relating to crop-sharing and land-tenancy practices in Yemen, was completed.

#### Industrial development

Two studies on the content and development of national plans for regional co-operation in the industrial field were completed. One reviewed various measures and instruments of industrial policy adopted in the countries of the region to stimulate and guide manufacturing activities. The other assessed various economic co-operation arrangements among Arab States during the past three decades; it advocated the development of new industries, identified as "packages," leading to balanced benefit for States participating in such arrangements. Such industries would include the manufacture of capital goods, heavy engineering and basic metal industries.

Preparations for a 1981 meeting on identification of projects for regional co-operation in capital goods and heavy engineering industries included the completion of studies on the feasibility of establishing in the ECWA region a telecommunication industry, an electric-power equipment industry, a telephone cables industry, a power-cables manufacturing industry, manufacturing capacities for fabricated static equipment for the chemical and petrochemical industries, and manufacturing capacities for construction equipment.

A study on a strategy for the development of petrochemical industries was made; it analysed, among other things, the world situation regarding petrochemical industry development, production and marketing trends in petrochemical products, financial and feedstock constraints facing future development, the effect of energy issues, technological aspects-including integration and links with petroleum and gas resources and processes -and trading and co-operation programmes among different countries and regions.

#### Natural resources, science and technology

A report on the implications of the economics of oil refining for the future utilization of crude-oil production in the ECWA region was issued in April and sent to member countries for comments. Its recommendations were: additional refinery capacity should be built to keep pace with the expected growth of regional demand for refined products; additional capacity should be considered on a regional basis; and decisions on building export refineries should be based solely on considerations of the extra cost of transporting products rather than crude oil.

A report on the medium- and long-term projections of the demand for and supply of energy in the ECWA region was revised. Discussions at the first Arab Energy Conference (Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, March 1979) and the events that took place in connexion with oil in 1979 had indicated the need for a revision of the projections to cover the whole Arab world (21 countries) up to the end of the century. This revised study was entitled "Arab energy: prospects to the year 2000."

A report on the improvement of national mining codes in the ECWA region was completed; it included a comparative analysis of national mining codes, emphasizing the issue of the full sovereignty of member countries over their mineral resources. The report traced the history of mining legislation in ECWA countries and provided a country-by-country assessment of such legislation. A continuing study pertained to the analysis of technical documentation and the collection and processing of mineral economic information with regard to current and future supply and demand.

A study assessing the water resources situation in the ECWA region was issued in 1980. The study included a regional review and appraisal of the main aspects having relevance to the water resources assessment process, the regional outlook for water resources, and proposed action and recommendations at the national, regional and subregional levels. The prevailing hydrological conditions in each country were also reviewed, with special reference to aspects having subregional and/or regional dimensions.

In preparation for the launching by the General Assembly at its 1980 regular session of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990) (see p. 704), ECWA reviewed the region's current status in this field, national plans and programmes for the Decade, financial and manpower requirements, the need for mobilizing internal and external resources, and constraints hindering progress.

Activities relating to science and technology included: preparations for a 1981 seminar on technology policies in the Arab States, initiation of a research project to identify factors determining the choice of technology and explore alternative patterns for technological decision-making, and organization of a seminar on the reverse transfer of technology (Beirut, Lebanon, 4-8 February). The seminar was attended by 75 experts from the region and elsewhere; discussions focused on: the causes of the Arab brain drain, in particular those related to the cultural, social, economic, technological, educational and professional institutions in the Arab countries; its social and psychological dimensions; and its

developmental impact on labour-exporting and -importing countries.

#### Population

To assist member States with national censuses during the 1980s, studies were prepared on census questionnaires and the tabulation of censuses. A census training workshop was held at Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic. Work was initiated on the programmed output for the census of the Palestinian people, a project financed by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and executed by ECWA.

The first population country profiles (Bahrain, Jordan, Yemen) having been published in November 1979, the profiles for 10 additional countries of the region were published in English and Arabic during 1980. The profiles provided information about the major demographic and related socio-economic characteristics and trends in each country, reviewed national population policies and provided an up-to-date list of references and national statistical documents such as censuses, abstracts and surveys. A study on the legal framework of migration policies in Arab countries was also completed.

#### Transport, communications and tourism

Work on transport harmonization and standardization, including application of international and regional conventions, was initiated with the identification of international conventions most relevant to the region and to which the majority of the countries had not acceded.

A questionnaire- to serve as the basis of a regional study- was circulated on the activities and performance of national merchant marines, multinational shipping enterprises, coastal shipping and short-sea services, inland water-ways and the fleets operating on water-ways in the region. Another questionnaire sought information and member States' views on rural and desert road development.

#### Human settlements and social development

An assessment was completed of the role and contribution of the construction industry in human settlements programmes and national economic and social development. It surveyed the structure of the construction industry and its position in the economies of the region's countries. At the request of Lebanon, an evaluation of the housing sector was also undertaken.

In connexion with the question of environmental indicators for human settlements planning, ECWA began a study of building rules and regulations in ECWA countries and a general survey of the housing situation in five of them: Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Qatar.

Preparations for a 1981 seminar on rural development planning in the ECWA region included research on rural settlement aspects of nomadic populations, and on the development of rural settlements and their growth in the region.

A report comprising a survey of the social situation in the ECWA region was issued, a survey of existing social services in the region's countries was completed and a review of the development of human resources in the Arab world was submitted to the League of Arab States as a supporting document for a strategy for joint Arab economic action for the 1980s.

Also completed in 1980 were research papers on community and rural development, dealing with: social factors affecting the co-operative movement in selected countries of the ECWA region; the concept of integrated rural development and basic requirements for the successful implementation of such projects in the region; the role of the social and extension worker in the development of rural communities; the current situation and prospects in integrated rural development in selected countries; and identification of the immediate needs and projects in rural development for southern Lebanon.

Also, ECWA prepared a study on the social and economic conditions of Palestinian women inside and outside the Israeli-occupied territories, for submission to the July 1980 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women (see p. 885).

A Regional Seminar on Alternative Patterns of Development and Life Styles in Western Asia (Beirut, 21-25 January) adopted recommendations on an economic development strategy, land and water management, industrial development, oil and the conduct of future studies.

#### Statistics

The third (1980) issue of the Statistical Abstract of the Region of the Economic Commission for Western Asia, 1968- 1977 was published, as was the 1980 issue of Statistical Indicators of the Arab World for the Period 1970-1978. The latter was published jointly with the League of Arab States.

During the year, ECWA completed three case studies on data collection methods for foreign trade and industrial statistics, covering Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Technical and substantive support was given to the Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics at Baghdad and assistance in statistical development was given to Yemen. Democratic Yemen received assistance in estimating national accounts for the period 1968-1978.

The third bulletin in the series National Accounts Studies entitled "Gross domestic product: national disposable income and consolidated

accounts statistics of the ECWA countries" was published.

#### Technical co-operation

The value of regional technical co-operation projects administered by ECWA reached \$2,231,487 at the end of 1980.

Advisory services were provided for: development planning; industrial project identification; public finance; financial management; human resources; national accounts; household survey services; transport and communications; customs administration; and external trade.

#### Decisions of the Economic and Social Council

On 24 July 1980, the Economic and Social Council adopted without vote resolution 1980/57 by which it requested the Secretary-General to give special consideration to all issues and matters that might affect the competence and efficiency of the staff of ECWA-whose head-

quarters it had been decided in 1979 were to be relocated from Beirut to Baghdad"-in order to provide its secretariat with the means and favourable working conditions which would enable it to avail itself of the highest standards of competence in rendering its services to ECWA member States.

The Council acted on the recommendation of the First (Economic) Committee, which had approved, without objection on 18 July, a text proposed by ECWA.

Also on 24 July, on the First Committee's recommendation, the Council, by decision 1980/166 adopted without vote, took note of the report of ECWA and of its recommendations and resolutions, and endorsed the Commission's revised programme of work and priorities for 1980-1981. The First Committee approved this decision without objection on 18 July; the text had been proposed by ECWA.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., p. 741, decision 1979/49 of 27 July 1979.

#### Documentary references and text of resolution

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
First (Economic) Committee, meetings 13-15, 20.  
Plenary meeting 43.

E/1980/29 and Corr.1. Report of ECWA on its 7th session, Baghdad, Iraq, 19-23 April. (Chapter I: Issues that require action by Economic and Social Council; Chapter III, paras. 42 (Relocation of ECWA offices to Baghdad) and 92 (Revised programme of work and priorities, 1980-1981); Chapter IV: Resolutions (77(VII)-87(VII)) adopted by Commission at its 7th session; Annex II: List of documents submitted to Commission at its 7th session and publications and principal documents issued during period under review.)

E/1980/66. Survey of economic and social developments in ECWA region, 1979 (summary).

E/1980/72. Regional co-operation. Report of Secretary-General, Chapters I E and II A 5.

E/1980/72, Chapter II B 3, para. 148. Draft resolution, as recommended by ECWA, approved without objection by First Committee on 18 July, meeting 20.

E/1980/90 and Corr.1. Report of First Committee (on regional co-operation). draft resolution II.

Resolution 1980/57, as recommended by First Committee, E/1980/90 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 24 July 1980, meeting 44.

#### The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing that the activities of the Economic Commission for Western Asia and its ability to serve the member States depend considerably on the level of competence and performance of the officers and employees of its secretariat,

Realizing fully that the ability of the staff members and experts of the Commission to discharge their responsibilities with the required competence is intimately related to the working and living conditions provided for them by the United Nations.

Recognizing with appreciation the valuable efforts expended by the Executive Secretary of the Commission, his staff and his experts in the discharge of their responsibilities to the Commission,

Expressing its grateful appreciation to the Government of Iraq for all the moral and material support it has provided and continues to provide to the Commission in order to facilitate its work at the permanent headquarters at Baghdad,

Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to give special consideration to all issues and matters that may affect the competence and efficiency of the staff members of the Economic Commission for Western Asia, in order to provide the secretariat of the Commission with the appropriate means and favourable working conditions which will enable it to avail itself of the highest standards of competence in rendering its services to the member States of the Commission.

E/1980/72, Chapter II B 3, paras. 149 and 150. Draft resolution, as recommended by ECWA, approved without objection by First Committee on 18 July, meeting 20.

E/1980/90 and Corr.1. Report of First Committee (on regional co-operation), draft decision III.

Decision 1980/166, by which the Council: (a) took note of the report of Economic Commission for Western Asia on its seventh session, and of the recommendations and resolutions contained in chapters I and IV thereof; and (b) decided to endorse the Commission's revised programme of work and priorities for 1980-1981, as recommended by First Committee, E/1980/90 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 24 July 1980, meeting 44.

#### Other documents

E/1981/55. Report of ECWA on its 8th session, Sana'a, Yemen, 3-7 May 1981, Annex II: Publications and principal documents issued during period under review.

## Regional co-operation and development

#### Report of the Secretary-General

A report of the Secretary-General on regional co-operation, submitted to the Economic and

Social Council on 4 June 1980, described major economic and social developments within the regions covered by the Economic Commission for

Europe (ECE), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) and summarized their activities, as well as decisions and recommendations for action by the Council.

The report observed that ECE had demonstrated that it was the major forum for East-West multilateral co-operation in economic and related fields within the region. A major challenge was the energy situation.

Major tasks in the ESCAP region were: to attain or sustain increasing levels of agriculture and industrial output for complementary and balanced growth of all sectors; to mobilize and use effectively all human and financial resources; to pursue a higher level of self-reliance in food, energy, technology and finance; and to ensure a more equitable distribution of incomes and assets, as well as greater participation by all in the development process.

The report noted that ECLA had assessed the socio-economic performance of the region in 1979 as contrasted with 1978 and also in terms of the overall performance for the decade of the 1970s. In 1979, the region as a whole had attained an economic growth of approximately 6.5 per cent as compared to 4.7 per cent in 1978. For the decade, the region attained an average economic growth of approximately 6 per cent annually, close to the minimum target established for the Second United Nations Development Decade. However, the population growth rate remained relatively high (an average of 2.7 per cent), so that per capita product rose by 3.2 per cent annually, falling short of the Decade's 3.5 per cent target.

It had been pointed out, the report related, that the 1980s were crucial for Africa, in that during that decade it would be determined whether African States were equipped for genuine independence. The African region was not a significant exporter of manufactures, even with petroleum and natural gas included, nor had it much future as an exporter of primary products. In return for its exports, Africa received only a small percentage of the final price. After 20 years of aid, technical assistance and debt accumulation, African countries seemed to be worse off than ever before.

The factors that circumscribed the development efforts of the ECWA region had been reviewed, the report noted, and the major challenges of the current decade identified. The region's interdependence with the world economy and its interaction with prevailing world economic trends had grown considerably. The blame for the current economic crisis and diffi-

culties could not be placed on the oil-producing countries. The cultural and historical circumstances in which the industrialized countries achieved their development differed from those of the ECWA region; it would therefore be harmful and indeed dangerous to try to imitate their patterns of development.

For summaries of the activities of the regional commissions and Economic and Social Council action thereon, see the subchapters above.

On 24 July 1980, on the recommendation of the First (Economic) Committee, the Council, by decision 1980/168 adopted without vote, took note of the Secretary-General's report on regional co-operation. The text was approved by the First Committee, without objection on 18 July, on an oral proposal of the Chairman.

By its decision 35/440 of 16 December, the General Assembly decided to endorse the immediate programme priorities for 1981 which the regional commissions had approved and invited the commissions to consider and report on the implications for their role and functions of two Assembly decisions on restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system.<sup>12</sup> The commissions were also to take account of observations and recommendations of the Secretary-General set forth in a report he had submitted on the implications of restructuring decisions for the commissions (see p. 569).

#### Meetings of Executive Secretaries

Meetings of the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions were held in 1980 at ECLA headquarters in Santiago, Chile, on 23 and 24 February, in Geneva on 10 July, and in New York from 15 to 17 September.

Special attention was given at the meetings to developments concerning preparations for the August/September 1980 special session of the General Assembly on international economic co-operation for development, particularly to the contribution of the regional commissions to the formulation and implementation of the new International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (the 1980s).

Also discussed were preparations for United Nations conferences of special interest to the commissions and follow-up action on previously held special conferences.

Measures required to strengthen the role of the regional commissions in United Nations Development Programme intercountry activities were also reviewed. The Executive Secretaries welcomed the increasing attention given by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

<sup>12</sup>See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 438, resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977; and 1978, p. 456, resolution 33/202 of 29 January 1979.

(CPC) to enhancing the decentralization process and CPC's approaches in reviewing policy and programme issues concerning distribution of tasks and responsibilities among regional commissions

and other United Nations entities (see p. 569).

A report on the February and July meetings was submitted by the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council on 11 July.

#### Documentary references

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
First (Economic) Committee, meeting 20.  
Plenary meeting 44.

E/1980/72 and Add.1.2 and Add.2/Rev.1. Report of Secretary-General. (Add.1 : Results of meetings of Executive Secretaries of regional commissions held in 1980: Santiago, Chile, 23 and 24 February; and Geneva, 10 July.)

E/1980/90 and Corr.1. Report of First Committee, draft decision V, as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved without objection by committee on 18 July, meeting 20.

Decision 1980/168, by which the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on regional co-operation, as recommended by First Committee, E/1980/90 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 24 July 1980, meeting 44.

#### Other documents

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1980, Chapter III.

A/35/38. Report of CPC on work of its 20th session, Headquarters, New York, 5 May-14 June, Chapters VI and X E.

### Chapter XIV

## Statistical developments

#### Activities in 1980

During 1980, a revised version of the 1975 Directory of International Statistics was published, containing a list of the statistical series compiled by organizations of the United Nations system and others active in international statistics as well as an inventory of the machine-readable bases of economic and social statistics maintained by some international organizations.

Draft recommendations for the 1983 World Programme of Industrial Statistics and a draft revision of the 1970 publication International Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definitions were prepared for consideration by the Statistical Commission at its January 1981 session.

A study on country practices in the compilation of distributive-trade and services statistics was initiated; the fifth revision of the Bibliography of Industrial and Distributive-Trade Statistics, covering some 160 countries, was issued; and a revision of the 1968 recommendations on industrial statistics was prepared in draft form.

The second revision of the Commodity Indexes for the Standard International Trade Classification was published, bringing up to date the 1963 indices, and work began on the third revision.

With financial assistance from Norway, statistics were compiled and prepared for a maritime transport study covering the years 1969-1975 which was published in two volumes during the year; the study gave the pattern of goods flow on the major sea lanes of the world for the years 1969-1972 and 1972-1975.

International Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, adopted by

the Statistical Commission in 1979, were published to guide countries in planning and carrying out future censuses; these superseded the 1970 recommendations.

An interim version of a revision of the 1964 Handbook of Household Surveys was prepared in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization.

Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, adopted by the Statistical Commission in 1976 and superseding recommendations issued in 1953, were also published, and a report was issued concerning the Improvement of Statistics on the Outflow of Trained Personnel from Developing to Developed Countries- the so-called "brain drain."

A survey of National Accounting Practices in Seventy Countries supplemented the Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics and a survey of national practices in collecting and compiling income-distribution statistics in 60 countries, including information on sources of data, was published. Further publications included: a Classification of the Functions of Government, forming an integral part of the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA); and the second part of a study comparing SNA and the System of Balances of the National Economy (MPS), used in countries with centrally planned economies, and showing the conversion of various 'aggregates of SNA to MPS and vice versa.

The Statistical Office of the United Nations

Secretariat also played an active role in direct technical co-operation in the developing countries and, by year's end, was involved in about 300 such projects with a total value of \$30 million.

Two long-term statistical training centres continued to operate under United Nations auspices in Iraq (the Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics, Baghdad) and Japan (the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific, Tokyo). Work on the National Household Survey Capability Programme included 15 country missions and preparation of 10 project formulation proposals.

During 1980, the Statistical Office continued to collect and publish statistics showing major global, regional and national economic and social characteristics, including data on external trade, industrial production, prices, construction, distributive trade, transport, energy, national economic accounts, population, migration and vital events. The annual publication previously entitled *World Energy Supplies* was greatly expanded and issued as the *Yearbook of World Energy Statistics*.

(For list of publications, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

### Documentary references

#### Data publications

- Commodity Trade Statistics. Statistical Papers, Series D, Vol. XXI (1971 data), No. 19; Vol. XX// (1973 data), No. 48; Vol. XXV/ (1976 data), Nos. 20, 21; Vol. XXV// (1977 data), Nos. 19-21; Vol. XXV/// (1978 data), Nos. 3, 7-20; Vol. XX/X (1979 data), Nos. 1-14, 16.
- Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Vol. XXX/V, Nos. 1-12 (1980).
- Population and Vital Statistics Report. Statistical Papers, Series A, Vol. XXX//, Nos. 1-4 (data available as of 1 January, 1 April, 1 July, 1 October 1980).
- 1979 World Trade Annual (5 vols.) and Supplement (5 vols.). Data supplied by Statistical Office of United Nations; published commercially by Walker and Company, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10019.
- Results of the Maritime Transport Study for the years 1969-1972. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.XVII.13; 1972-1975. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.XVII.14.
- Demographic Yearbook, 1980. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.81.XIII.1.
- Statistical Yearbook, 1979/80. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.81.XVII.1.
- United Nations Statistical Pocketbook (World Statistics in Brief), Fifth Edition. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.XVII.2; Sixth Edition. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.XVII.14.
- Yearbook of industrial Statistics, 1979 Edition. Vol. I: General industrial Statistics. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.XVII.8; Vol. II: Commodity Production Data, 1970-1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.XVII.9.
- 1980 Yearbook of World Energy Statistics. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.81.XVII.10.
- 1980 Yearbook of International Trade Statistics. Vol. I: Trade by Country; Vol. II: Trade by Commodity. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.81.XVII.13, Vols. I and II.
- Yearbook of Construction Statistics, 1972-1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.82.XVII.2.
- Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics. 1980. Vol. I, Parts 1 and 2: Individual Country Data. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.82.XVII.6, Vol. I, Parts 1 and 2; Vol. II: International Tables. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.82.XVII.6, Vol. II.

#### Methodological publications

- The National Household Survey Capability Programme: Prospectus. DP/UN/INT-79-020/1 (E/F/S).
- Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.XVII.18.
- National Accounting Practices in Seventy Countries, Vols. I-III. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.XVII.19, Vols. I-III.
- Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses. Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 67. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F/S.80.XVII.8.
- Improvement of Statistics on the Outflow of Trained Personnel from Developing to Developed Countries: A Technical Report. Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 30. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F/R/S.80.XVIII.6.
- Classification of the Functions of Government. Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 70. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F/R/S.80.XVII.17.
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- Directory of international Statistics, Vol. I. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.XVII.6.
- A Survey of National Sources of income Distribution Statistics (First Report). Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 72. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.XVII.7.
- Recommendations for the 1983 World Programme of Industrial Statistics, Part One: General Statistical Objectives. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.XVII.11; Part Two: Organization and Conduct of Industrial Censuses. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.XVII.12.
- Comparisons of the System of National Accounts and the System of Balances of the National Economy, Part Two: Conversion of Aggregates of SNA to MPS and vice versa for Selected Countries. Studies in Methods. Series F, No. 20 (Part II). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.XVII.15.

## Chapter XV

# Social questions

Continuing its efforts during 1980 to co-ordinate social policy and development questions, the Economic and Social Council made recommenda-

tions aimed at improving the effectiveness of the United Nations system to deal with social aspects of development issues (resolution 1980/27). The



Council also studied urban-rural imbalances in the distribution of income and reviewed data collection and indicators used in preparing social reports.

Preparations by United Nations bodies continued towards commemoration in 1981 of the International Year of Disabled Persons (General Assembly resolution 35/133), and a report containing comments on a draft declaration on social and legal principles relating to adoption and foster placement of children was received.

The Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held in August/September at Caracas, Venezuela. The Declaration adopted by the Congress, affirming principles relating to the development of criminal policies and criminal justice, was later endorsed by the Assembly (resolution 35/171). The Congress also adopted

a number of resolutions on international co-operation in this field.

The Economic and Social Council received a report on capital punishment, which it transmitted to the Sixth Congress. This was a subject which the Assembly also took up in 1980; although it did not adopt a substantive resolution on the subject, it decided to consider aspects of the question again in 1981. Also, alarmed at the incidence of arbitrary or summary executions, the Assembly adopted resolution 35/172, asking for guarantees of the greatest possible safeguards for accused persons in capital cases.

Seeking wider application of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials adopted in 1979, the Assembly called on States to consider favourably the use of the Code (resolution 35/170).

Details of these and other United Nations actions on social questions during the year are described in this chapter.

## Social policy and development planning

### Social aspects of United Nations development activities

The capacity of the United Nations to deal with social development issues, rural-urban imbalances in the distribution of national income and ways to improve the collection of social data were among the concerns addressed in 1980.

The Economic and Social Council considered during its April/May session a report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Social Aspects of the Development Activities of the United Nations, established by the Council in 1979<sup>1</sup> to examine the effectiveness of General Assembly resolutions pertaining to this field and to make recommendations for improvements. The Group, composed of 10 experts, held its first and second sessions from 14 to 25 January 1980 at Vienna and from 24 March to 4 April at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

In addition to general recommendations and suggestions concerning co-ordination within the United Nations, the Group's recommendations concerned proposed improvements in legislative and other deliberating bodies and the Secretariat for dealing with social aspects of development. The Group also proposed action relating to United Nations personnel policy, new initiatives in the area of social development and the role of non-governmental organizations. It suggested increased efforts to review and appraise social progress and to develop tools of social analysis.

On 2 May, the Council adopted without vote resolution 1980/27, authorizing the Group to hold a third session to enable it to conclude its

work. The Council decided to consider the Group's final report at its first regular 1981 session, together with comments of Member States thereon, and a Secretariat statement on programme budget, administrative and other implications of the Group's recommendations.

The Council acted on the recommendation of its Second (Social) Committee, which considered and approved without vote on 30 April a text sponsored by Algeria, India, Italy, the Netherlands, Romania, the United States and Yugoslavia. At the Council's plenary meeting, an oral amendment by Finland was accepted; this provided that an analytical summary of comments received from Member States and specialized agencies be submitted to the Council in 1981 through the Commission for Social Development.

The Working Group held its third session at Geneva from 26 to 30 May 1980 and made its final recommendations in a July report on how to improve United Nations capacity to deal with social development issues.

Its recommendations, based on its first report, focused on co-ordination, legislative and other deliberating bodies, the Secretariat, personnel policy, new initiatives, the role and functions of non-governmental organizations, and review and appraisal.

The Group called for a more unified, cross-sectoral approach to development issues, integrating economic and social aspects of development and giving social issues greater attention in

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 763, resolution 1979/45 of 11 May 1979.

recognition that improvement of the conditions of the population and fostering of popular participation in development efforts were fundamental.

Noting that co-ordination in the United Nations was not only a means of exchanging information or avoiding overlap but also a means for elaborating general strategies and priorities and engaging in joint planning and implementation, the Group called for institutional and substantive co-ordination and an evaluation of the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies with a view to promoting genuine co-ordination in the economic and social fields. It also recommended that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) should further strengthen its work in social areas, especially the preparation and follow-up of international conferences in the social field, and that better co-ordination should be ensured between United Nations central organs and the regional commissions, as well as among the various commissions and committees of the legislative bodies.

With regard more specifically to legislative and other deliberative bodies, the Group considered that the General Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee should regain its primary responsibility for social development, that the Economic and Social Council should be strengthened in the social field and that the effectiveness of the Commission for Social Development and the Commission on the Status of Women should be improved.

Specific recommendations were also made concerning the United Nations Secretariat and United Nations personnel policy. For instance, the Group advocated rotation of staff between research and operational activities to reduce compartmentalization and ensure that United Nations research and policy planning remained geared to the reality of problems existing at the grass-roots level.

Among other recommendations were the convening of a second international conference of ministers responsible for social development and a greater role for non-governmental organizations at the international, regional and country levels. The Secretary-General submitted to the Economic and Social Council in January 1981 an analytical summary of comments on the Group's report on its third session, containing a statement of ACC on the Group's recommendations and the views of United Nations offices and programmes on some specific recommendations.

The ACC statement noted that the specialized agencies concerned had been following an integrated and "people-oriented" approach to development for many years and it called for con-

tinued efforts to ensure that social development issues were dealt with fully in the context of overall development strategies.

The International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (the 1980s), adopted by the General Assembly on 5 December by resolution 35/56 (see p. 499), called for renewed efforts for achieving social progress. The Strategy provided that the United Nations should play an important role in promoting social development and that countries should increase their efforts to make full use of their human resources and to ensure a better life for their people through better education, health, employment opportunities, housing, population policies, and integration of both men and women in the development process. (For text of relevant provisions (section III O) of the Strategy, see p. 517.)

### **Social policy and income distribution**

The Economic and Social Council had before it at its July 1980 session a report of the Secretary-General on distribution of income in the nation, focusing on rural-urban income differentials and imbalances in developing countries in the context of a wider discussion of the distribution of income and of opportunities in development. The report took as its starting-point the fact that the distribution of income and welfare between urban and rural populations generated strong feelings and that debate on the issue had recently been dominated by assertions of the inequitable treatment of rural peoples and rural areas. Reviewing statistical evidence in this regard; it found that rural-urban disparities differed widely from country to country and that the evidence overall was inconclusive.

The report touched briefly on the main mechanisms by which resources were transferred from country to town and from town to country. One finding was that the drain of resources away from rural areas seemed to have greater political and social than economic significance. Nearly everywhere public spending, even when small, tended to outweigh the tax burden imposed on the countryside, it stated.

The report concluded that rural-urban imbalances were often overstated, and that poverty and inequalities among social groups, whether in urban or rural areas, appeared to be more significant problems in many countries. The challenge for development policy was not so much to devise measures that would maintain a static balance in levels of income between rural and urban areas but more to generate a pattern of change in which there was a close integration of urban growth and rural modernization.

On 24 July, on an oral proposal by its Presi-

dent, the Council adopted, without objection, decision 1980/162 by which it took note of the report and transmitted it to the General Assembly.

#### Methodology for monitoring social trends

The General Assembly had before it in 1980 a report of the Secretary-General on improvement of the methodology for monitoring social trends, reviewing the data and indicators currently used in preparing reports on the world social situation and on the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development.\* These data were drawn from a variety of sources, including Member States, the regional commissions and various United Nations agencies. Universities and private research organizations were also a source of information for the global monitoring of social trends and policies.

The scope, coverage and limitations of available data were summarized in the report. Data on demographic trends and on education were relatively well developed, it said. For other crucial issues of social development—such as poverty, income distribution, unemployment and underemployment, and participation in decision-making—the conceptual and technical problems attached to data collection and, above all, to the international comparability of these data were severe. The report pointed out, for instance, that the quality of income distribution statistics did not justify intercountry comparisons. The timeliness of data was another significant problem.

The report also summarized current national and international efforts to improve data collection and integrate social data and indicators into coherent frameworks. While social reporting and data dissemination were greatly expanding, the report noted, global monitoring of social trends at the international level would continue to rely heavily on qualitative information supported whenever possible by numerical data.

#### Other aspects of social development policy

##### Technical co-operation

United Nations technical co-operation activities in 1980 in fields as diverse as development planning, population, rural development, statistics, public administration and natural resources incorporated elements for social progress and development. Community-level self-reliance, with emphasis on institution-building and training, was promoted through support provided to the Centre for Research and Training for Community Development in Saudi Arabia, which in turn provided advisory services and opportunities for research and training in other Gulf States. Field missions related to projects' with implications for

youth were undertaken, as were efforts towards the advancement of women.

Some 70 rural development projects were implemented in the broad areas of policy and planning, community development, institution-building and natural resources, many in collaboration with United Nations agencies and other international organizations. The Department of Technical Co-operation for Development spent \$515,000, or 2.5 per cent of its total expenditure for the year, in the field of social development.

Nine experts provided technical assistance in the fields of popular participation and institutional development to community development and research projects in Oman and Saudi Arabia.

#### United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

Two major projects of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) came to a close with the publication in 1980 of a final report on a unified approach to development analysis and planning and an overview report on the social and economic implications of a large-scale introduction of new varieties of foodgrain. The results of the studies confirmed UNRISD's decision to focus on two principal themes—livelihood and participation—and to orient its work to examining the problems of the neediest social groups.

Research on food systems continued in India and Mexico and partially in China, Grenada, Nicaragua and the Upper Volta. In Mexico, UNRISD joined a university to develop a \$2.5 million research programme aimed at identifying the structural causes of the country's increasing dependence on food imports and malnutrition among large groups of the population. The Institute continued work on people's participation in the development process; a Latin American workshop was held in September to initiate specific projects in Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Grenada, Guyana and Nicaragua. Field work started in Senegal on the impact of agricultural modernization on the role and status of women and a study was begun in the Upper Volta on the impact of male migration on the status of women. Other research projects undertaken or continued concerned environment and development, improvement of development statistics, regional development and refugee settlements.

An account by the Board of Directors of UNRISD on its activities from 1 November 1978 to 31 October 1980 was submitted to the Commission for Social Development in January 1981.

\*See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 433, text of Declaration, contained in resolution 2542(XXIV) of 11 December 1969.

## Documentary references and text of resolution

## Social aspects of United Nations development activities

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980  
Second (Social) Committee, meetings 7, 12, 13, 18, 20, 23.  
Plenary meeting 22.

E/1980/31. Report Ad Hoc Working Group on Social Aspects of Development Activities of United Nations on its 1st (Vienna, 14-25 January) and 2nd (Headquarters, New York, 24 March-4 April) sessions. (Chapter II: Recommendations.)

E/1980/NGO/3. Statement submitted by NGOs on Roster and in category 11 consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

E/1980/C.2/L.10. Algeria, India, Italy, Netherlands, Romania, United States, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 30 April, meeting 23.

E/1980/49 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 1980/27, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/49 and Corr.1, and as further orally amended by Finland, adopted without vote by Council on 2 May 1980, meeting 22.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1979/45 of 11 May 1979 on the establishment of an Ad Hoc Working Group on the Social Aspects of the Development Activities of the United Nations,

Having taken note of the preliminary report of the Ad Hoc Working Group,

Recognizing that the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group would have programme budget, administrative and other implications relating to the work of the United Nations and its specialized agencies,

Recognizing a/s/o the complexity of the task of making recommendations for improvements in dealing with the social aspects of development within the United Nations,

Acknowledging the necessity of integrating the social and economic aspects of development, as well as its effects on the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

1. Decides to authorize the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Social Aspects of the Development Activities of the United Nations to hold a third session, in order to enable it to conclude its activities, taking into account the views expressed on the matter during the first regular session of 1980 of the Economic and Social Council, and to submit its final report to the Council at its first regular session of 1981, through the Commission for Social Development;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to render all assistance to the Ad Hoc Working Group and to secure extra-budgetary resources to finance its work;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a statement of programme budget, administrative and other implications of the recommendations contained in the final report of the Ad Hoc Working Group;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to invite the specialized agencies to submit their views on the final report;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to Governments of Member States the final report of the Ad Hoc

Working Group and the statement to be prepared in accordance with paragraph 3 above, and to invite their comments thereon;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare an analytical summary of the comments received from Member States and the specialized agencies and submit it to the Economic and Social Council for consideration at its first regular session of 1981, through the Commission for Social Development;

7. Decides to consider, at its first regular session of 1981, the final report of the Ad Hoc Working Group, together with the comments of Member States thereon, and the statement of the Secretary-General, to be prepared in accordance with paragraph 3 above.

E/1981/3. Report of Ad Hoc Working Group on Social Aspects of Development Activities of United Nations on its 3rd session, Geneva, 26-30 May. (Chapter II: Recommendations; Annex III: Selected resolutions and decisions on social aspects of development.)

E/1981/7. Analytical summary of comments on report (E/1981/3) of Ad Hoc Working Group. Report of Secretary-General.

## Social policy and income distribution

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Plenary meeting 44.

A/35/231. Distribution of income in nation: rural-urban differentials. Report of Secretary-General.

Decision 1980/162 (2nd para., by which the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Distribution of income in the nation: rural-urban differentials" and decided to transmit that report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session), as orally proposed by Council President, adopted (subparas. (a)-(g) and 2nd para. as a whole) without objection by Council on 24 July 1980, meeting 44.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for full text of Council decision 1980/162.]

## Methodology for monitoring social trends

A/35/340. Report of Secretary-General.

## Other aspects of social development policy

## TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Popular Participation as a Strategy for Promoting Community-Level Action and National Development. Report of the Meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts Held at United Nations Headquarters from 22 to 26 May 1978. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.IV.2.

## UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH

## INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

E/CN.5/595. Report of Board of United Nations Research Institute for Social Development on its activities during period 1 November 1978 to 31 October 1980.

## Social services

## Technical co-operation

Many of the technical co-operation activities of the United Nations in 1980 incorporated elements for social progress and development.

Those specifically identified as social development were implemented with support from the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. For example, technical support was

given to activities of the European Centre for Social Welfare Training and Research, which organized four regional meetings: a seminar on social welfare delivery in rural areas, a symposium on community work in deprived urban areas and two expert group meetings, one on volunteer support for the elderly and the other on social aspects of mental-emotional disablement of children.

Technical assistance continued through the interregional advisory services programme. A United Nations interregional technical adviser on rehabilitation of disabled persons undertook missions in Argentina, Bahrain, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, the United Arab Emirates and Uruguay.

#### International Year of Disabled Persons (1981)

The General Assembly in 1980 considered a report of the Advisory Committee for the International Year of Disabled Persons which held its second session from 20 to 29 August at Vienna and adopted a series of recommendations relating to the Year, to be observed in 1981. The Committee called for a concerted effort by States to involve the disabled and their organizations in the activities of the Year and asked the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of holding a world conference of disabled persons. It recommended that consideration be given to the possibility of launching an international institute for rehabilitation in developing countries, as a nucleus of similar regional institutes to assist in integrating disabled persons into the development process; it recommended that the Assembly invite the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other funding organizations to consider favourably any requests for funding such institutes.

With respect to funding activities for the Year, the Committee urged Member States to give higher priority to requests to UNDP and other financing organizations for technical assistance in connexion with rehabilitation services and training in the developing countries. Regarding use of the Fund for the International Year, the Committee recommended that priority be given to projects directly benefiting the disabled and to projects in developing countries, particularly those in rural areas.

The Committee's recommendations to United Nations organizations included: emphasizing activities aimed at preventing disability among children, the provision of direct services to disabled children and projects with potential for a long-term impact; providing gestural interpretation at United Nations meetings when required, and reproduction in Braille and on cassette of United Nations documents of wide general inter-

est; conference-services support for a planned meeting of non-governmental organizations at Vienna in support of the Year's activities; and development of information guidelines to aid national committees and the media to project an image of disabled persons active in their community life and directly involved in the organization of Year-related activities.

The Committee also adopted a basic outline for a long-term world plan of action which it felt should be completed and adopted by the General Assembly in 1982. Recommending that the long-term plan be studied during the Committee's next session, it also recommended that the Assembly consider the advisability of appointing a special representative of the Secretary-General for the Year.

As requested by the Assembly, the Secretary-General reported in 1980 on implementation of the 1979 resolution by which the Assembly adopted the Plan of Action for the International Year of Disabled Persons.<sup>3</sup>

The Assembly had requested the Secretary-General to explore the possibilities of continuing the activities of the International Institute for the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons in Developing Countries, which began in 1976 as a project document signed between Iran and UNDP and was ended in April 1979. The Institute was envisioned as an autonomous body jointly supported by Iran, other Governments, the United Nations, UNDP, some specialized agencies and Rehabilitation International, a non-governmental organization. The report indicated that diverse opinions were expressed in the Advisory Committee and at an interagency meeting on preparations for the Year, held at Geneva from 9 to 11 June on the advisability of having one international institute or regional institute attached to the regional commissions. Thus, the Secretary-General would await the guidance of the Assembly on further steps that might be taken concerning such an institute.

Responding to other provisions of the 1979 resolution, the Secretary-General reported that, as at 15 August 1980, 30 national committees and 22 liaison offices had been established. Several interagency consultations on implementation of the Plan of Action had been held. Preparations were undertaken for an action-oriented Assembly-approved symposium of experts on technical assistance in the field of disability and technical co-operation among developing countries.<sup>4</sup> The regional commissions were holding seminars to formulate their contributions to the activities of the Year.

<sup>3</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 767, resolution 34/154 of 17 December 1979.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid.

Also before the Assembly was an offer from Argentina to act as host for the international symposium on technical assistance in the disability field, a note verbale from India informing the Assembly of the establishment of a national committee for the Year, and letters from Viet Nam on the establishment of such a national committee and its programme of action. The Assembly also considered a resolution of the 1980 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, appealing for support for the Year and for improving the situation of disabled women, and asking that account be taken of their special needs in drafting the long-term programme (see p. 896).

Previously, the Commission on the Status of Women, at its February/March 1980 session, had adopted a resolution requesting the Secretary-General to convey to the Conference the concerns of the Commission over the situation of disabled women, and its views that special disability-prevention measures should be envisaged through parental education; it had asked the Secretary-General, in implementing the Plan of Action for the Year, to ensure that special attention was given to the situation of women.

The General Assembly on 11 December adopted without vote resolution 35/133, by which it noted with satisfaction the steps taken to implement the Plan of Action, called for the participation of disabled persons and their organizations in the activities of the Year and invited Member States which had not done so to establish national committees for the Year.

The Assembly urged higher priority for development assistance projects related to disability in developing countries, appealed for further voluntary contributions to the Year, accepted the offer of Argentina to act as host in 1981 to the international symposium of experts, and requested the regional commissions to formulate programmes for implementing the Plan of Action.

The Secretary-General was asked to examine the question of access to United Nations buildings, documents and information for persons with sensorial disabilities, to strengthen information activities, to provide the secretariat of the Year with the needed resources, and to convene a session of the Advisory Committee in 1981. The Assembly approved the procedure proposed by the Advisory Committee for the adoption of a long-term world plan of action and requested the Committee to examine the possibilities of continuing the activities of the International Institute for the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons in Developing Countries. It invited all heads of State or Government, the Secretary-General and the Assembly's current President to issue special messages at the beginning of the Year.

In adopting the resolution, the Assembly acted on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, which approved the text without vote on 7 November. The resolution was sponsored by 49 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

The sponsors amended their text before approval by requesting examination of the question of access to United Nations buildings, as well as documents and information, for persons with sensorial disabilities, and by deleting a specific reference to information activities from the resources requested as necessary for the Year's secretariat.

#### Adoption and foster placement of children

The Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly in September 1980 a report on a draft declaration on social and legal principles relating to adoption and foster placement of children nationally and internationally, prepared in 1978 by a group of experts.<sup>5</sup> Prepared at the request of the Economic and Social Council,<sup>6</sup> the report analysed the views of 28 Member States on the various draft articles of the draft declaration: Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominica, Ethiopia, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guyana, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Romania, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Almost all Governments expressed support for the draft declaration and greeted it as a welcome step in developing generally accepted guidelines, which would permit application of principle 6 of the 1959 Declaration of the Rights of the Child,<sup>7</sup> and promote the legal protection of the child and child welfare and a happy family life. One Member State, however, expressed reservations regarding the draft declaration in its entirety.

The first two sections-general family and child welfare, and foster placement-elicited many favourable comments and expressions of support. There was also general support for the third section, on adoption, although one State

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 614.

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 769, resolution 1979/28 of 9 May 1979.

<sup>7</sup> Principle 6 of the Declaration reads: "The child, for the full and harmonious development of his personality, needs love and understanding. He shall, wherever possible, grow up in the care and under the responsibility of his parents, and, in any case, in an atmosphere of affection and of moral and material security; a child of tender years shall not, save in exceptional circumstances, be separated from his mother. Society and the public authorities shall have the duty to extend particular care to children without a family and to those without adequate means of support. Payment of State and other assistance towards the maintenance of children of large families is desirable." See Y.U.N., 1959, p. 198, text of Declaration, contained in resolution 1386(XIV) of 20 November 1959.

expressed a reservation on the concept and practice of adoption because of religious incompatibility.

Taking into account the comments made by the Member States as well as the deliberations of the expert group meeting on adoption and foster

placement of children which had produced the draft declaration, the Secretary-General proposed amendments to and reformulations of several articles for the Assembly's consideration, although the Assembly did not consider the draft declaration in 1980.

#### Documentary references and text of resolution

##### Technical co-operation

Development at Grass Roots: Training of Front-line Personnel in Social Welfare. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.IV.4.

##### international Year of Disabled Persons (1981)

##### General Assembly- 35th session

Third Committee, meetings 2, 35-38, 40-46, 49, 50.

Fifth Committee, meeting 32.

Plenary meeting 92.

Report of the World Conference of the United Nations 'Decade for Women.' Equality, Development and Peace, Copenhagen, 14 to 30 July 1980, Chapter I B (resolution 2). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.IV.3 and corrigendum.

A/35/274 and Add.1. Letters of 16 May and 18 September from Viet Nam (transmitting decision of 18 April of Government Council to establish Viet Nam Committee for International Year of Disabled Persons and resolution adopted by Committee at its 1st session, 31 July, on Programme of Action for International Year of Disabled Persons in Viet Nam).

A/35/291. Note verbale of 12 June from India (transmitting Government resolution setting up National Committee on International Year of Disabled Persons).

A/35/444 and Add.1.2. Report of Secretary-General. (Annex: Report of Advisory Committee for International Year of Disabled Persons on its 2nd session, Vienna, 20-29 August. (Chapter VII: Recommendations adopted by Advisory Committee at its 2nd session.))

A/35/444/Add.3. Administrative and financial implications of recommendations of Advisory Committee for International Year of Disabled Persons. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/35/5. Letter of 29 September from Argentina.

A/C.3/35/L.34. Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 7 November, meeting 50.

A/C.3/35/L.41, A/C.5/35/50, A/35/646. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Third Committee in A/35/638. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/35/638. Report of Third Committee.

Resolution 35/133, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/638, adopted without vote by Assembly on 11 December 1980, meeting 92.

##### The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/123 of 16 December 1976, by which it proclaimed the year 1981 International Year of Disabled Persons,

Recalling a/s its resolutions 32/133 of 16 December 1977, by which it established the Advisory Committee for the

International Year of Disabled Persons, 33/170 of 20 December 1978 and 34/154 of 17 December 1979,

Recalling further resolution 2, entitled 'Improving the situation of disabled women of all ages,' adopted on 30 July 1980 by the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women,

Recognizing that the International Year of Disabled Persons should promote the realization of the right of disabled persons to participate fully in the social life and development of their societies and to enjoy living conditions equal to those of other citizens, as well as an equal share in the improvements in living conditions resulting from social and economic development,

Bearing in mind the importance of co-ordination at the national, regional and international levels in the programming for the prevention of disability and the rehabilitation of disabled persons,

Convinced that the International Year of Disabled Persons should give the impulse for the establishment of a long-term world plan of action to follow up the activities of the Year,

Recognizing that the International Year of Disabled Persons should contribute to a greater awareness of the magnitude and complexity of the incidence of physical, sensorial and mental disabilities through, inter alia, effective public information activities,

Having considered the offer of the Government of Argentina to act as host to the action-oriented international symposium of experts on technical assistance in the field of disability and technical co-operation among developing countries, to be convened during the International Year of Disabled Persons,

Concerned about the need to provide the secretariat of the International Year of Disabled Persons with the resources necessary for the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Year and its follow-up,

1. Notes with satisfaction the steps already taken in the implementation of the Plan of Action for the International Year of Disabled Persons by Member States, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, and encourages them to intensify their action and co-ordination during the Year;

2. Recommends that, in their efforts to promote the full participation of disabled persons in all aspects of life, Member States and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system should pay particular attention to the participation of disabled persons themselves and of their organizations in the activities undertaken in connexion with the International Year of Disabled Persons and its follow-up;

3. Invites Member States which have not yet done so to establish national committees or similar bodies for the International Year of Disabled Persons;

4. Urges Member States to give higher priority to development assistance projects in developing countries in the fields of rehabilitation services, technical aids and training of appropriate personnel, including disabled persons themselves;

5. Welcomes the voluntary contributions made by Governments to the International Year of Disabled Persons and appeals for further voluntary contributions to the Year;

6. Decides to accept the offer of the Government of Argentina to act as host in 1981 to the action-oriented international symposium of experts on technical assistance in the field of disability and technical co-operation among developing countries, to be held in conformity with the Plan of Action for the International Year of Disabled Persons;

7. Requests the regional commissions to formulate appropriate programmes for implementing the recommendations contained in the Plan of Action for the International Year of Disabled Persons;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to examine the question of access to United Nations buildings, documents and information for persons with sensorial disabilities;

9. Further requests the Secretary-General to strengthen the information activities and to provide the secretariat of the International Year of Disabled Persons with all the resources and personnel necessary for carrying out its work;

10. Welcomes the progress already made in the drafting of a long-term world plan of action and approves the procedure and time-scale for its adoption proposed by the Advisory Committee for the International Year of Disabled Persons at its second session;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to convene a session of the Advisory Committee in 1981;

12. Requests the Advisory Committee to examine the possibilities of continuing the activities of the International Institute for the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons in Developing Countries in the light of the experience of the International Year of Disabled Persons;

13. Invites all heads of State or Government, the President of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General to issue special messages at the beginning of the International Year of Disabled Persons;

14. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "International Year of Disabled Persons" and, in view of its importance, recommends that this item should be considered by the General Assembly in plenary meeting, in observance of the Year;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at Its thirty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

Integration of Disabled Persons into Community Life. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.IV.1.

#### Adoption and foster placement of children

A/35/336. Draft declaration on social and legal principles relating to adoption and foster placement of children nationally and internationally. Report of Secretary-General.

## Crime prevention and criminal justice

### Technical co-operation

United Nations technical co-operation activities in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice focused in 1980 on the development of indigenous capabilities for solving the problems related to crime prevention and the treatment of offenders, especially in the developing countries.

The United Nations continued to provide technical support, directly and through the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute (Rome, Italy), to the regional institutes serving Asia and the Far East (Fuchu, Japan), North Africa and the Middle East (Cairo, Egypt) and Latin America (San José, Costa Rica). Preparations continued for the establishment of an institute to serve Africa.

Under the auspices of the regional institutes, activities included research, regional and sub-regional training courses, seminars and workshops.

The United Nations also continued to provide technical support to Governments at their request. Interregional advisory services in crime prevention and criminal justice were established. Expert advisory services were provided to Namibia and Papua New Guinea.

### Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders

The Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held from 25 August to 5 September 1980 at Caracas, Venezuela-the theme of which was crime prevention and the quality of life-adopted the Caracas Declaration and recommendations and resolutions on various aspects of crime prevention, criminal justice and

offender treatment, with a major focus on new perspectives in the context of development.

### Preparatory arrangements

On 6 February, by decision 1980/106 adopted without objection, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional agenda, documentation and organization of work for the Sixth Congress. It also took note of Secretariat activities to be undertaken in connexion with the Congress: ancillary meetings of non-governmental organizations and interest groups, lectures and visits to local institutions.

Five of the six substantive topics on the provisional agenda-crime trends and crime prevention strategies, juvenile justice, crime and the abuse of power, deinstitutionalization of corrections and its implications for the residual prisoner, and United Nations norms and guidelines in criminal justice-had been recommended in 1978 by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control;<sup>8</sup> the remaining topic- new perspectives in crime prevention and criminal justice and development-was proposed by the Secretary-General.

In approving the provisional agenda, the Council accepted a USSR oral amendment that ancillary meetings of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council would be undertaken by the Secretary-General in conjunction with the Congress "in accordance with existing legislative authority." It also accepted a Yugoslav proposal that the Congress's report would be submitted to the Assembly "through the Economic and Social

<sup>8</sup>See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 619.



Council." The USSR expressed its understanding that the final decision on the provisional agenda would be taken by the Sixth Congress itself, in accordance with established practice.

The provisional rules of procedure for United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, approved in 1979 by the Economic and Social Council,<sup>9</sup> provided for the establishment of subsidiary bodies known as sections of the whole, subsections and working groups. With a view to bringing these rules into conformity with those of other United Nations bodies, the Council, by decision 1980/105 adopted without objection on 6 February, revised the rules for congresses by substituting the words "committee" and "sub-committee" for "section" and "subsection" wherever they appeared. The Council acted on a proposal of the Secretary-General.

On 2 May, by decision 1980/142, the Council requested that a report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment be transmitted to the Sixth Congress (see section below).

#### Proceedings of the Congress

In addition to the 101 States which participated in the Sixth Congress, several United Nations bodies and programmes were represented by observers, including the United Nations Council for Namibia and two specialized agencies.

In addition, six intergovernmental organizations were represented by observers, as were the Palestine Liberation Organizations, the South West Africa People's Organization, the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania.

About 220 individual experts and 30 United Nations experts participated in the work of the Congress, at the invitation of the Secretary-General.

The Congress elected José Guillermo Andueza (Venezuela) as its President; the First Vice-President was elected from the Ethiopian delegation, and representatives of 23 States were elected Vice-Presidents. Representatives of Belgium, Yugoslavia and Japan were elected as Rapporteur-General and as Chairmen of the two main committees, respectively.

For list of participants and officers, see APPENDIX III.

The Congress set up two main committees (Committees I and II) and established a Working Group of Committee I and a Sub-Committee of Committee II. Committee I dealt with crime trends and crime prevention strategies, and United Nations norms and guidelines, from standard-setting to implementation, and capital punishment. Its Working Group considered the item on new perspectives in crime prevention

and criminal justice and development. Items considered by Committee II were juvenile justice, and crime and the abuse of power. Its Sub-Committee dealt with deinstitutionalization of corrections and its implications for residual prisoners, and the implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners approved by the Economic and Social Council in 1957.<sup>10</sup>

#### Decisions of the Congress

##### CARACAS DECLARATION

The Sixth United Nations Congress unanimously adopted on 5 September the Caracas Declaration, as an affirmation of principles relating to the development of criminal policies and criminal justice.

Expressing the view that the phenomenon of crime, through its impact on society, impaired the overall development of nations, undermined spiritual and material well-being, compromised human dignity and created a climate of fear and violence that eroded the quality of life, the Congress declared it essential to review crime prevention strategies which were based exclusively on legal criteria. Crime prevention and criminal justice, it stated, should be considered in the context of economic development, political systems, social and cultural values and social change, as well as in the context of the new international economic order. Programmes should be based on the circumstances of each country and all crime prevention policies should be co-ordinated with development strategies.

The Congress saw a need at the national level for scientific research, qualified and independent personnel and systems based on principles that would guarantee non-discrimination, the effective right of defence and speedy and fair judicial organs. It called for continuous efforts to seek new approaches and develop better techniques for crime prevention and offender treatment. The family, the school and work should be considered in the development of social policy and national planning.

Referring to the vital role played by the United Nations in encouraging international co-operation in the field of criminal policy, the Congress said it was important that the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council strengthen, as necessary, United Nations activities concerned with crime prevention and offender treatment, especially activities at the regional and subregional levels. It invited the Assembly to take appropriate action at the earliest opportunity.

The Caracas Declaration was later endorsed by the Assembly and annexed to its resolution 35/171 of 15 December (see subsection below).

<sup>9</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 774, decision 1979/25 of 9 May 1979.

<sup>10</sup> See Y.U.N., 1957, p. 254, resolution 663 C (XXIV) of 31 July 1957.

## OTHER CONGRESS DECISIONS

The Congress adopted 19 resolutions, a decision approving the report of the Credentials Committee, and a number of recommendations agreed on in the two Committees.

On the topics of crime trends and crime prevention strategies, the development of statistics, and measures to prevent crime (resolutions 1-3), the Congress invited all States to ensure, while implementing measures of economic development, the simultaneous realization of adequate social and cultural measures. It recommended promotion of broader public participation in implementing those measures, proposed the continuation of studies aimed at improving crime data collection, requested the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to co-ordinate the development of comparable cross-national statistics on crime and justice, and recommended that he provide technical assistance to Member States to encourage their participation in world crime surveys. Member States should improve education, culture and information to strengthen man's will and conscience to avert the commission of crime.

The Congress recommended development of standard minimum rules for the administration of juvenile justice which could serve as a model for United Nations Member States (resolution 4). Further, it set forth basic principles that should be reflected in the rules.

The Congress called on Governments to take effective measures to prevent extra-legal executions and the torture and ill-treatment of detained persons (resolutions 5 and 6). It condemned the practice of executing political opponents or suspected offenders carried out by armed forces, law enforcement or other governmental agencies or by paramilitary or political groups acting with the tacit or other support of such forces or agencies.

The Congress recommended that the public be made aware of the harmful consequences of the abuse of economic and political power, including abuses committed or generated by transnational corporations, and that more effective strategies be developed to prevent and control such abuses (resolution 7).

The resolutions on extra-legal executions and prevention of abuse of power were adopted by roll-call votes of 74 to 0, with 7 abstentions, and 45 to 20, with 16 abstentions, respectively.

The Congress made a number of recommendations encouraging the use of alternatives to imprisonment and also recommended that alternatives be made available to female and male offenders on an equal basis (resolutions 8 and 9). It called for further efforts to ensure that women offenders were treated fairly and equally. It urged Governments to consider setting up procedures

for the transfer of alien prisoners to their own countries (resolution 13) and called for the preparation of guidelines to ensure the independence of judges and improve the selection and training of judges and prosecutors (resolution 16). By other resolutions, the Congress urged Governments to ensure observance by all law enforcement officials of the principles contained in the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials<sup>11</sup> and called on the General Assembly to stimulate further development, as far as such officials were concerned, in the protection of human rights (resolutions 11 and 12).

By still other resolutions, the Congress called for specific measures for the imprisoned, which it detailed, and for their social resettlement after release (resolution 10), asked the Assembly to include an item on the implementation of human rights for prisoners in the agenda of the next Congress (resolution 14), called for a broader study of the fundamental principles of law (resolution 15), urged financial and other support to the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in Costa Rica (resolution 18) and recommended that the Secretary-General view favourably the establishment in Africa of a United Nations regional body for social defence studies (resolution 19).

Setting forth conclusions on the item on new perspectives in crime prevention and criminal justice and development, the Congress recommended that an analysis be made of the interrelations between crime and such issues as employment, migration, urbanization, industrialization and the role of the family and schools in education. It called for a study on the emergence of new types of criminal activity and an in-depth study on crime prevention and offender treatment within the framework of the establishment of the new international economic order, particularly bearing on the needs of the developing countries. It also recommended the systematic exchange of information as an important component of international co-operation for crime prevention and control and called for strengthening United Nations capacities in this field.

A draft resolution sponsored by Austria, Ecuador, the Federal Republic of Germany and Sweden, calling for the restriction and eventual abolition of the death penalty, and amendments thereto by Egypt, were withdrawn by the sponsors for lack of time. The Congress took note of the texts and agreed they should be further considered by United Nations legislative bodies. An Egyptian draft resolution concerning the need for a new international order for the prevention

<sup>11</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 779, text of Code of Conduct, annexed to resolution 34/169 of 17 December 1979.

of crime and treatment of offenders was also withdrawn on the understanding that it could be submitted to the Seventh Congress.

The Congress also examined a report of the Secretary-General on the implementation by Member States of the conclusions of the Fifth Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in 1975,<sup>12</sup> based on the replies of 46 States. It decided that the processes initiated by the General Assembly in calling for this report should be continued in relation to subsequent Congresses (resolution 17).

#### Decisions of the Economic and Social Council and General Assembly

On 7 November 1980, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and transmitted it to the General Assembly for consideration at its regular, 1980 session. Decision 1980/189, containing this action, was orally proposed by the Council President and adopted without objection.

In a report on the Congress, submitted to the Assembly in November, the Secretary-General said that efforts had been begun by population and statistics programmes to respond to the recommendations of the Congress and that a meeting had been called at Freetown, Sierra Leone, to determine the structure, operation and location of the proposed African regional institute for social defence. Suggestions for initial implementation of the recommendations included initiation of regional activities in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and strengthening the United Nations capacity in this area, particularly the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs.

On 15 December, by resolution 35/171, the Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Sixth Congress, endorsed the Caracas Declaration which it annexed to the resolution and affirmed that crime prevention and criminal justice should be considered in the context of economic development, political, social and cultural systems and social values and changes, as well as in the context of a new international economic order.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide sufficient resources to ensure that the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch was able to discharge its responsibilities, and to strengthen activities, especially at the regional and subregional levels-including the establishment or strengthening of institutes for research, training and technical assistance-in order to facilitate international co-operation in

crime prevention. He was urged to implement the Congress's conclusions concerning the new perspectives for such co-operation. Governments were invited to make continuous efforts to implement the principles of the Caracas Declaration and other Congress recommendations. All relevant United Nations organizations were called on to ensure a concerted and sustained effort to implement the Declaration's principles.

Resolution 35/171 was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee. It was introduced in that Committee by Venezuela on behalf of the United Nations Member States belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries, where it was approved without vote on 28 November. Oral drafting changes were made by the sponsors to indicate that the Caracas Declaration was annexed to the resolution and to delete from the request for sufficient resources to ensure that the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch was able to discharge its responsibilities- the adverb "faithfully" modifying discharge.

Also on 15 December, the Assembly adopted without vote resolution 35/173, expressing its deep appreciation to Venezuela for acting as host to the Congress. The resolution was sponsored by Burma (on behalf of the Asian group of Member States at the United Nations), Colombia (Latin American group), Czechoslovakia (Eastern European group), the Netherlands (Western European and other States group) and Senegal (African group). The Third Committee approved it by acclamation on 5 December.

#### Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials

A United Nations regional Symposium on the Role of the Police in the Protection of Human Rights was held at The Hague, Netherlands, from 14 to 25 April 1980. Among the recommendations of the experts, acting in their personal capacity, were the following: the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials<sup>13</sup> should be favourably considered for incorporation into the domestic laws or regulations governing law enforcement agencies and the text should be made available to all officials; law enforcement officials should be instructed in the Code's provisions and other basic texts on human rights; and the police should not make use of an agent Provocateur, inducing others to commit a crime which would otherwise not have occurred.

The Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (see preceding section) called on the Gen-

<sup>12</sup>See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 693.

<sup>13</sup>See footnote 11.

eral Assembly to request all United Nations Members to consider favourably the incorporation of the Code into domestic law, to make the text available and to train officials.

With the adoption of resolution 35/170 on 15 December, the Assembly called on all States to consider favourably the use of the Code within the framework of national legislation and practice or directives governing law enforcement agencies, to make the text available to all law enforcement officials in their own language and to instruct those officials in the provisions of national legislation connected with the Code and other human rights texts. Governments were invited to consider measures to promote the Code's application, including the organization of symposia, and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control was invited to study its application on the basis of information received from Member States, taking into account the recommendations of national symposia, and to report to the Economic and Social Council.

The Assembly adopted resolution 35/170 without vote. The resolution was sponsored in the Third Committee by Australia, Belgium, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Kenya, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Panama, the Philippines, Spain, Sweden and the United States; it was approved in Committee without vote on 5 December.

The sponsors orally amended their previously revised text to invite Governments to consider, rather than take, measures to promote the Code's application, and to invite the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to study its application on the basis of information received from Members, rather than review its application.

#### Capital punishment

The second five-year report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment reflected information received from 74 United Nations Member States for the period 1974-1978. The report indicated that 43 of the respondent States were classified as "retentionist" with respect to the death penalty: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Chile, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Morocco, Mozambique, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Singapore, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia-although in several of these countries no executions had taken place during the reporting period. Sixteen were "abolitionist" (Austria, Cape Verde, Colombia, Costa

Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Luxembourg, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela) and 13 were abolitionist for ordinary crimes only (Brazil, Canada, Fiji, Israel, Italy, Malta, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Seychelles, Spain, United Kingdom). Belgium was abolitionist by custom and Australia was a federal State divided on the issue.

While there was a small increase in the number of countries which did not impose the death penalty, several retentionist countries had reintroduced extended use of the penalty. The majority of retentionist States provided a variety of legal means whereby the death penalty might be delayed, commuted or ruled out altogether, for example on grounds of age, pregnancy or mental or physical illness. Nearly all the responding retentionist States had legal provisions which governed the right of the condemned to petition for review, pardon, commutation or reprieve. There existed in some countries a mandatory waiting period during which an execution might not be carried out pending the decision of the pardoning authority.

The Secretary-General noted, in his conclusions, that official information was not available from the majority of retentionist countries and that no pretence could be made of providing a complete regional or global view of the situation.

The report was transmitted by the Economic and Social Council to the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, which considered but did not act on a draft resolution on the restriction and eventual abolition of the death penalty (see section above).

The Council's transmittal action was embodied in decision 1980/142, adopted without vote on 2 May 1980; the Second (Social) Committee had approved the text, without vote on 30 April, on a proposal by Denmark, Finland, Italy, Norway and Sweden.

On 15 December, on the recommendation of its Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted, without vote, decision 35/437 by which it took note of a seven-power draft resolution submitted in that Committee on measures aiming at the ultimate abolition of capital punishment; it decided to consider at its regular 1981 session the idea of elaborating a draft of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,<sup>14</sup> aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to transmit the draft resolution to Governments for their

<sup>14</sup>See Y.U.N., 1966, p. 423, texts of Covenant and Optional Protocol to Covenant, annexed to resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966.

comments and to report in 1981. By that draft resolution, sponsored by Austria, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Portugal and Sweden, the Assembly would have taken note of a draft second optional protocol to the Covenant- the nine articles of which were annexed to the resolution-aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. The Assembly would have requested the Secretary-General to invite comments of Governments and decided to consider the draft protocol and a report of the Secretary-General thereon at its regular 1981 session.

Decision 35/437, submitted in the Third Committee by Austria, Costa Rica, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Portugal and Sweden, following consultations, on the understanding that the sponsors would not insist on putting the seven-power draft resolution to a vote, was approved without vote in Committee on 5 December.

Speaking after approval of the decision, the Philippines said that, if the decision had been put to a vote, it would have voted against it because of Philippine legislation, while Papua New Guinea said it would have voted for it. Yemen said the decision was contrary to Islamic law, and Bangladesh, Benin, Jordan, Oman, Pakistan, Uganda and the United Arab Emirates said they would have abstained if the decision had been put to the vote. Japan said its participation in the consensus should not be interpreted as a change in its position, which was in favour of maintaining the death penalty. Morocco said the consensus was not binding on United Nations Member States. The United Kingdom said it would be unable to support the elaboration of a second optional protocol because it considered that abolishment of capital punishment was a matter for the conscience of the members of its Parliament.

The Third Committee also had before it another draft resolution aimed at the restriction and eventual abolition of capital punishment. By this text, sponsored by Austria, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Venezuela, the Assembly would have recommended a moratorium in the application of capital punishment and invited States to apply certain generally accepted international human rights standards.

On 5 December, the Third Committee adopted a decision orally proposed by India whereby it decided not to act on this draft resolution, as orally amended by Morocco to add the phrase "while awaiting the conclusions of the Sixth [Legal] Committee on the subject." The decision as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 76

to 33, with 24 abstentions, after the Committee first accepted the Moroccan amendment by a recorded vote, requested by Sweden, of 49 to 42, with 35 abstentions.

Explaining their votes, Algeria, Benin, Jamaica and Sweden said they could not support the decision, considering that it would have been more logical to establish whether the question dealt with in the draft resolution was in fact on the Sixth Committee's agenda. Colombia, Honduras, Israel and Uruguay, which said there was no capital punishment under their laws, opposed the decision, as did Austria and Denmark. Brazil and the Dominican Republic said they would have supported the draft resolution but, respectively, abstained on and opposed the decision; France and Greece which abstained on, Japan and Liberia which voted in favour of, and Tunisia which opposed the decision, said they would have abstained in a vote on the resolution.

The United Kingdom opposed the decision, since it favoured a discussion of the subject, while Colombia, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Portugal and Spain regretted resort to procedural devices in order to avoid taking decisions on substantive matters.

The Syrian Arab Republic said it had abstained in the vote because it did not wish the Sixth Committee to consider the question; if the final phrase had not been adopted, it would have voted in favour.

Statements in support of the decision were made by Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Kuwait, Oman, Pakistan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Zaire.

#### Arbitrary or summary executions

The Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders called on all Governments to take effective measures to prevent extra-legal executions and urged all concerned United Nations organs to take all possible action to bring such acts to an end (see section above).

On 15 December, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 35/172, on arbitrary or summary executions, by which the Member States concerned were urged: to review their legal rules and practices, where necessary, so as to guarantee the greatest possible safeguards for the accused in capital cases; to examine the possibility of making automatic the appeal procedure, where it existed, in cases of death sentences, as well as the consideration of amnesty, pardon or commutation in these cases; and to provide that no death sentence would be carried out until appeal and pardon procedures had been terminated.

The resolution was sponsored in the Third Committee by Belgium, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. Oral drafting amendments and revisions were made by the sponsors: in a preambular paragraph expressing alarm at the incidence of summary executions in the world, the phrase "as well as of death sentences for which the relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights have not been respected" was replaced by "as well as of arbitrary executions;" operative paragraph 3, requesting the Secretary-General to seek views and observations concerning the problem of arbitrary and summary executions and to report to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, was recast from its original wording requesting him to obtain from Member States and other sources information about death sentences imposed or carried out in different countries on the basis of which to monitor world-wide developments relating to the legal provisions as well as the actual imposition and execution of the death penalty and to report regularly to the Economic and Social Council.

The Third Committee approved the text as revised on 5 December, without vote. Japan, while supporting its purposes and spirit, entered reservations with regard to provisions on automatic appeal procedure and amnesty, pardon, commutation and sentencing in death sentence cases.

#### Human rights in the administration of justice

By decision 1980/124 and resolution 1980/28 of 2 May, the Economic and Social Council authorized the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the Commission on Human Rights to entrust Special Rapporteurs with preparing a report on the independence and impartiality of judiciary jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers (see p. 844), and a study on the discriminatory treatment of persons at the various levels in the administration of criminal justice proceedings, such as police, military, administrative and judicial investigations, arrest, detention, trial and execution of sentences (see p. 798).

On 15 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/179 by which it requested the Secretary-General to renew his request to United Nations Member States and organizations for comments on a draft Code of Medical Ethics, requested the Council to consider the draft Code in 1981, and invited Member States to take an active part in the deliberations (see p. 846).

#### Work of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control

On 16 May 1980, the Government of Venezuela invited the United Nations to hold the sixth session of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at Caracas, immediately after the conclusion of the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (see section above). By decision 1980/152 of 11 July, the Economic and Social Council accepted Venezuela's offer to hold the session from 8 to 12 September, and approved a provisional agenda.

The Council adopted the decision, without objection, as orally proposed by its President on a recommendation by the Secretariat.

At its sixth session, the Committee took note of a Secretariat report on United Nations activities in crime prevention and control and recommended that an analysis of crime trends and prevention strategies, as well as of violence, should constitute a permanent activity of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and that future attention should be given to the problems of victims. The Committee felt vigorous efforts should be made to mobilize financial resources from Member States in the furtherance of United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice activities. It strongly recommended implementation as soon as possible of a 1979 Council recommendation requesting the Secretary-General to restore to Member States, at their request, the services of advisers in this area.<sup>15</sup>

The Committee recommended a draft resolution for adoption by the Council, requesting resources and other support to enable it to fulfil its tasks in the matter of co-ordination of activities of United Nations bodies. By four draft decisions for Council consideration, dealing with the Seventh Congress scheduled for 1985, the Council would: decide to convene the Committee's seventh session for two weeks in 1981 to enable it to fulfil its mandate as the preparatory committee for such United Nations congresses and to assist the Council in co-ordinating United Nations activities concerned with crime prevention and control; request the Committee to finalize in 1981 the provisional agenda of the Seventh Congress; request several measures (meetings, consultants, documentation, participation, public information activities) to ensure proper preparation of that Congress; and invite the Secretary-General to appoint the Executive Secretary for the Congress. Other decisions proposed acceptance of the Committee's report and approval of the agenda for its seventh session.

<sup>15</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 781, resolution 1979/20 of 9 May 1979.

## Documentary references and texts of resolutions

## Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders

## PREPARATORY ARRANGEMENTS

Economic and Social Council- organizational session, 1980 Plenary meeting 2.

E/1980/L.1. Note by Secretary-General. (Para. 3: Proposed revisions to provisional rules of procedure for United Nations congresses on prevention of crime and treatment of offenders.)

Decision 1980/105, by which the Council revised the provisional rules of procedure for United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, set out in its decision 1979/25 of 9 May 1979, by substituting the words "committee" and "sub-committee" for the words "section" and "subsection" throughout, as proposed by Secretary-General, E/1980/L.1, adopted without objection by Council on 6 February 1980, meeting 2.

E/1980/L.1. Note by Secretary-General. (Paras. 4-9: Proposed additional agenda item and arrangements for organization of work of Sixth United Nations Congress on Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders; Annex: Draft provisional agenda and documentation.)

Decision 1980/106, as proposed by Secretary-General on recommendation of Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, E/1980/L.1, and as orally amended by Council President to take account of oral suggestions of USSR and Yugoslavia, adopted without objection by Council.

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 6 February 1980, the Council, having considered a note by the Secretary-General on the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders:

(a) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, as set out below:

Provisional agenda for the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

1. Opening of the Congress
2. Organizational matters:
  - (a) Election of the President;
  - (b) Adoption of the rules of procedure;
  - (c) Adoption of the agenda;
  - (d) Organization of work;
  - (e) Election of officers other than the President;
  - (f) Credentials of representatives to the Congress:
    - (i) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
    - (ii) Report of the Credentials Committee
3. Crime trends and crime prevention strategies

## Documentation

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat on crime trends and crime prevention strategies

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the relevant conclusions of the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 32/59 of 8 December 1977

4. Juvenile justice: before and after the onset of delinquency
 

Documentation

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat on juvenile justice: before and after the onset of delinquency

5. Crime and the abuse of power: offences and offenders beyond the reach of the law

## Documentation

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat entitled "Crime and the abuse of power: offences and offenders beyond the reach of the law?"

6. Deinstitutionalization of corrections and its implications for the residual prisoner

## Documentation

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat on deinstitutionalization of corrections and its implications for the residual prisoner

7. United Nations norms and guidelines in criminal justice: from standard-setting to implementation, and capital punishment

## Documentation

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat on United Nations norms and guidelines in criminal justice: from standard-setting to implementation

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat on capital punishment

8. New perspectives in crime prevention and criminal justice and development: the role of international co-operation

## Documentation

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat on new perspectives in crime prevention and criminal justice and development: the role of international co-operation

9. Adoption of the report of the Sixth Congress

(b) Approved the following arrangements for the organization of work of the Sixth Congress:

- (i) Two committees would be set up to consider items 3 to 8 of the provisional agenda:

Committee I would consider items 3 and 7 and would hold 16 meetings; a working group of Committee I would consider item 8 and would hold three meetings;

Committee II would consider items 4, 5 and 6 and would hold 19 meetings;

- (ii) Four plenary meetings would be held for organizational matters and for the adoption of the report of the Congress.

2. The Council took note of the following activities to be undertaken by the Secretary-General in conjunction with the Sixth Congress:

(a) Ancillary meetings of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with existing legislative authority;

(b) Meetings for professional and geographical interest groups;

(c) Lectures to be given by experts selected on the basis of equitable geographical distribution;

(d) Visits to local institutions and other undertakings or events related to the programme of work of the Congress, in consultation with the Government of the host country.

3. The Council also decided that the report of the Sixth Congress should be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council.

## DECISIONS OF THE CONGRESS

Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Caracas, Venezuela, 25 August-5 September 1980 (A/CONF.87/14/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.IV.4. (Chapter I: Decisions of the Congress-Caracas Declaration, resolutions 1-19, decision and other actions; Chapter IV: Reports of sessional bodies and action taken thereon by Congress; Annex: List of documents.)

DECISIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND  
SOCIAL COUNCIL AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Economic and Social Council- resumed 2nd regular session,  
1980  
Plenary meeting 46.

Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime  
and the Treatment of Offenders (A/CONF.87/14/Rev.1).  
U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.IV.4.

Decision 1980/189, by which the Council took note of the  
report of the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Preven-  
tion of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and transmit-  
ted it to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-  
fifth session, as orally proposed by Council President,  
adopted without objection by Council on 7 November  
1980, meeting 46.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Third Committee, meetings 2, 72-77, 84.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 55.  
Plenary meeting 96.

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for  
year 1980, Chapter XXVI.

A/35/289. Implementation of conclusions of Fifth United  
Nations Congress on Prevention of Crime and Treatment of  
Offenders. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/572. Crime prevention and control. Note by Sec-  
retary-General.

A/35/629. Sixth United Nations Congress on Prevention of  
Crime and Treatment of Offenders. Report of Secretary-  
General.

A/C.3/35/L.72. Venezuela (on behalf of Member States of  
United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution  
and Annex (Caracas Declaration), as orally revised by  
sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 28  
November, meeting 73.

A/C.3/35/L.91, A/C.5/35/98, A/35/768. Administrative and  
financial implications of draft resolution II recommended  
by Third Committee in A/35/742. Statements by Secretary-  
General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/35/742. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II and  
Annex.

Resolution 35/171 and Annex, as recommended by Third  
Committee, A/35/742, adopted without vote by Assembly  
on 15 December 1980, meeting 96.

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the importance to all nations of making  
rapid progress in the prevention of crime and the treatment of  
offenders, in view of the significant increase in crime, includ-  
ing new forms of crime, in various parts of the world,

Considering that the phenomenon of crime, through its  
impact on society, impairs the overall development of nations,  
undermines people's spiritual and material well-being, com-  
promises human dignity and creates a climate of fear and vio-  
lence that endangers personal security and erodes the quality  
of life,

Considering that the international community should make  
concerted, systematic efforts to co-ordinate and stimulate  
technical and scientific co-operation and policies directed to-  
wards crime prevention in the context of political, economic,  
social and cultural development,

Recalling the responsibility assumed by the United Nations  
in crime prevention under General Assembly resolution  
415(V) of 1 December 1950, which was affirmed in Economic  
and Social Council resolutions 731 F (XXVIII) of 30 July  
1959 and 830 D (XXXII) of 2 August 1961, and in the promo-  
tion and strengthening of international co-operation in this  
field in accordance with Assembly resolution 3021 (XXVII) of  
18 December 1972,

Bearing in mind its resolutions 2542(XXIV) of 11 December  
1969 containing the Declaration on Social Progress and De-  
velopment, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974 con-  
taining the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the  
Establishment of a New International Economic Order,  
3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of  
Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3362(S-VII) of 16  
September 1975 on development and international economic  
co-operation and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to  
which contains the International Development Strategy for  
the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling its resolutions 32/59 and 32/60 of 6 December  
1977, in which it noted the importance of the United Nations  
congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of  
offenders,

Acknowledging the role played by the United Nations  
through its efforts in crime prevention and the treatment of  
offenders and the need to strengthen this role, especially at  
the regional level, in order to make the application of the rele-  
vant agreements effective and to ensure that the functioning  
of the technical advisory and co-ordination services of the  
United Nations becomes more systematic and efficient,

Having considered the report of the Sixth United Nations  
Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of  
Offenders, held at Caracas from 25 August to 5 September  
1980,

Emphasizing the importance of the work of the Sixth United  
Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treat-  
ment of Offenders in crime prevention and the treatment of  
offenders and stressing the spirit of co-operation and the  
progress achieved,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Sixth  
United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the  
Treatment of Offenders:

2. Endorses the Caracas Declaration contained in that  
report and adopted by consensus at the Sixth United Nations  
Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of  
Offenders, annexed to the present resolution;

3. Affirms that crime prevention and criminal justice  
should be considered in the context of economic develop-  
ment, political, social and cultural systems and social values  
and changes, as well as in the context of a new international  
economic order;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary  
steps to provide sufficient resources to ensure that the Crime  
Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for  
Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretar-  
iat is able to discharge its responsibilities in accordance with  
its mandate and the recommendations of the Sixth United  
Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treat-  
ment of Offenders:

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to take such  
steps as may be appropriate for the necessary strengthening  
of activities, especially at the regional and subregional levels,  
taking into account the specific needs of each region, includ-  
ing the establishment of institutes for research, training and  
technical assistance in those regions that are without such  
institutes, as well as the strengthening of existing institutes,  
in order to facilitate international co-operation in the field of  
crime prevention:

6. Urges the Secretary-General to implement the conclu-  
sions concerning the new perspectives for international co-  
operation in respect of crime prevention adopted by the Sixth  
United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the  
Treatment of Offenders:

7. Calls upon all relevant organizations of the United  
Nations system to take the necessary measures to ensure a  
concerted and sustained effort to implement the principles  
contained in the Caracas Declaration:

8. Invites Governments to make continuous efforts to  
implement the principles contained in the Caracas Declara-  
tion and other relevant resolutions and recommendations, as  
adopted by the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Preven-  
tion of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in accordance



with the economic, social, cultural and political circumstances of each country;

9. Further requests the Secretary-General to circulate the report of the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders among Member States and intergovernmental organizations, in order to ensure that it is disseminated as widely as possible, and to strengthen information activities in this field;

10. Invites the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its thirty-sixth session, a report on the measures taken to implement the present resolution;

11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Crime prevention and criminal Justice and development."

#### ANNEX

##### Caracas Declaration

The Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Bearing in mind the importance to all nations of making rapid progress in the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, in view of the significant increase in crime, including new forms of crime, in various parts of the world,

Considering that the phenomenon of crime, through its impact on society, impairs the overall development of nations, undermines people's spiritual and material well-being, compromises human dignity and creates a climate of fear and violence that erodes the quality of life,

Considering that the international community should make concerted, systematic efforts to co-ordinate and stimulate technical and scientific co-operation and policies directed towards crime prevention in the context of social, cultural, political and economic development,

Acknowledging the role played by the United Nations through its efforts at the international level in the field of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders,

Considering that this role should, by common accord, be strengthened at the international level, and especially at the regional level, in order to make the agreements concluded in this field truly effective and to ensure that the functioning of the technical advisory and co-ordination services is more systematic and efficient,

We/coming the spirit of co-operation and the progress achieved in the field of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders during the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

1. Declares the following:

1. The success of criminal justice systems and strategies for crime prevention, especially in the light of the growth of new and sophisticated forms of crime and the difficulties encountered in the administration of criminal justice, depends above all on the progress achieved throughout the world in improving social conditions and enhancing the quality of life; it is thus essential to review traditional crime prevention strategies based exclusively on legal criteria.

2. Crime prevention and criminal justice should be considered in the context of economic development, political systems, social and cultural values and social change, as well as in the context of the new international economic order.

3. It is a matter of great importance and priority that programmes for crime prevention and the treatment of offenders should be based on the social, cultural, political and economic circumstances of each country, in a climate of freedom and respect for human rights, that Member States should develop an effective capacity for the formulation and planning of criminal policy, and that all crime prevention policies should be co-ordinated with strategies for social, economic, political and cultural development.

4. There is a need to promote scientific research, taking into account the particular circumstances and priorities of each country or region.

5. Member States should ensure that those responsible for the functioning of the criminal justice system at all levels should be properly qualified for their tasks and should perform them in a manner which is independent of personal or group interest.

6. Criminal policy and the administration of justice should be based on principles that will guarantee the equality of everyone before the law without any discrimination, as well as the effective right of defence and the existence of judicial organs that are equal to the task of providing speedy and fair justice and of ensuring greater security and protection of the rights and freedoms of all people.

7. Continuous efforts should be made to seek new approaches and to develop better techniques for crime prevention and the treatment of offenders, and to that end criminal law should be developed in such a way as to play an effective and important role in creating stable social conditions free from oppression and manipulation.

8. The family, school and work have a vital part to play in encouraging the development of social policy and of positive attitudes that will assist in preventing crime, and these factors should be taken into consideration in national planning and in the development of criminal policy and crime prevention programmes.

9. Having regard to the vital role played by the United Nations in encouraging international co-operation and the development of norms and guidelines in the field of criminal policy, it is important that the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council should ensure that appropriate measures are taken to strengthen, as necessary, the activities of the competent United Nations organs concerned with crime prevention and the treatment of offenders, especially activities at the regional and subregional levels, taking into account the specific needs of each region, including the establishment of institutes for research, training and technical assistance in those regions which lack such bodies, and the strengthening of existing institutes, and, further to give effect to the conclusions of the Sixth United Nations Congress, including those relating to new perspectives for international co-operation in crime prevention, and to ensure that all United Nations organs co-operate effectively with the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in pursuance of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

2. Invites the General Assembly, in the light of the importance attached to the terms of the present Declaration by the States participating in the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to take appropriate action at the earliest opportunity in accordance with the Declaration.

A/C.3/35/L.81. Burma, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Netherlands, Senegal (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to, respectively, Asian, Latin American, Eastern European, Western European and African groups): draft resolution, approved by acclamation by Third Committee on 5 December, meeting 84.

A/35/742. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution IV.

Resolution 35/173, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/742, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 96.

The General Assembly,

Taking into account the significance and the results of the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Caracas from 25 August to 5 September 1980,

Expresses its deep appreciation to the Government and people of Venezuela for acting as host to the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials  
ST/HR/SER.A/6. Symposium on Role of Police in Protection of Human Rights, The Hague, Netherlands, 14-25 April, Chapter III.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Third Committee, meetings 75-77, 84.  
Plenary meeting 96.

Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Caracas, Venezuela, 25 August-5 September 1980, Chapter I B (resolution 12) (A/CONF.87/14/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.IV.4.

A/C.3/35/L.65. Costa Rica, Ecuador, Kenya, Netherlands, Nigeria, Panama, Spain, Sweden, United States: draft resolution.  
A/C.3/35/L.65/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 9 powers and by Australia, Belgium, Dominican Republic and Philippines, as further orally revised by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 5 December, meeting 84.

A/35/742. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 35/170, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/742, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 96.

The General Assembly,

Aware of the prominent role that law enforcement officials have to play in the protection of human rights, in particular the right to life, liberty and security of person, and in the prevention and suppression of torture or cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment, laid down in articles 3 and 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling its resolution 34/169 of 17 December 1979, in which it adopted the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials,

Recalling also resolution 12 adopted on 5 September 1980 by the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Noting the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, which in article 5 provides, *inter alia*, for the duty of States to include the prohibition against torture in the training of competent officials,

Noting with interest the conclusions and recommendations of the Symposium on the Role of the Police in the Protection of Human Rights, organized by the United Nations and held at The Hague from 14 to 25 April 1980,

Recognizing that a number of Member States already have legal provisions and safeguards which reflect the principles of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials,

1. Calls upon all States:

(a) To consider favourably the use of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials within the framework of national legislation and practice or directives governing law enforcement agencies;

(b) To make the text of the Code of Conduct available to all law enforcement officials in their own language;

(c) To instruct, in basic training programmes and in all subsequent training and refresher courses, law enforcement officials in the provisions of the national legislations which are connected with the Code of Conduct and other basic texts on human rights;

2. Invites Governments in all regions of the world to consider measures to promote the application of the Code of Conduct, including the organization of symposia on the role of law enforcement officials in the protection of human rights;

3. Invites the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to study the application of the Code of Conduct on the basis of the information received from Member States, taking into account the recommendations of the national symposia on the role of law enforcement officials in the protection of human rights, and to include the outcome of its considerations in its regular report to the Economic and Social Council.

## Capital punishment

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980  
Second (Social) Committee, meetings 15, 17, 19, 21-23.  
Plenary meeting 22.

E/1980/9 and Corr.1, 2 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2, 3. Capital punishment. Report of Secretary-General.  
E/1980/NGO/1 and Add.1. Statements submitted by NGOs in category II consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

E/1980/C.2/L.9. Denmark, Finland, Italy, Norway, Sweden: draft decision, approved without vote by Second Committee on 30 April, meeting 23.

E/1980/51 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee (on human rights questions), draft decision.

Decision 1980/142, by which the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and decided to request the Secretary-General to transmit the report to the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/51 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 2 May 1980, meeting 22.

General Assembly- 35th session

Third Committee, meetings 74-77, 84.

Plenary meeting 96.

Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Caracas, Venezuela, 25 August-5 September 1980, Chapter I C 2 (A/CONF.87/14/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.IV.4.

A/C.3/35/L.67. Austria, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Venezuela: draft resolution.

A/C.3/35/L.75. Austria, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, Portugal, Sweden: draft resolution and Annex (draft second optional protocol to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights).

A/C.3/35/L.97. Austria, Costa Rica, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, Portugal, Sweden: draft decision, approved without vote by Third Committee on 5 December, meeting 84.

A/35/742. Report of Third Committee, paras. 10-15 and 20 and draft decision.

Decision 35/437, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/742, adopted without vote by Assembly.

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 15 December 1980, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee:

(a) Took note of the draft resolution entitled "Measures aiming at the ultimate abolition of capital punishment (draft Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights);"

(b) Decided to consider at its thirty-sixth session, under the item entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights," the idea of elaborating a draft of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;

(c) Requested the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the draft resolution to Governments for their comments and observations and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

## Arbitrary or summary executions

General Assembly- 35th session

Third Committee, meetings 74-77, 84.

Plenary meeting 96.

A/C.3/35/L.80. Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 5 December, meeting 84.  
A/35/742. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 35/172, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/742, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 96.

The General Assembly,

Having regard to the provisions bearing on capital punishment in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, particularly its articles 6, 14 and 15,

Recalling its resolution 2393(XXIII) of 26 November 1968, in which it invited Governments of Member States, *inter alia*, to ensure the most careful legal procedures and the greatest possible safeguards for the accused in capital cases in countries where the death penalty obtains,

A/armed at the incidence in different parts of the world of summary executions as well as of arbitrary executions,

Concerned at the occurrence of executions which are widely regarded as being politically motivated,

1. Urges Member States concerned:

(a) To respect as a minimum standard the content of the provisions of articles 6, 14 and 15 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and, where necessary, to review their legal rules and practices so as to guarantee the most careful legal procedures and the greatest possible safeguards for the accused in capital cases;

(b) To examine the possibility of making automatic the appeal procedure, where it exists, in cases of death sentences, as well as the consideration of an amnesty, pardon or commutation in these cases;

(c) To provide that no death sentence shall be carried out until the procedures of appeal and pardon have been terminated and, in any case, not until a reasonable time after the passing of the sentence in the court in the first instance;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to use his best endeavours in cases where the minimum standard of legal safeguards referred to in paragraph 1 above appears not to be respected:

3. Further requests the Secretary-General to seek from Member States, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and concerned non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council views and observations concerning the problem of arbitrary executions and summary executions, and to report to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its seventh session.

#### Work of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Plenary meeting 36.

E/1980/L.43 and Corr.1. Note by Secretariat. (Paras. 1 and 7: Invitation of Venezuela and proposed provisional agenda for 6th session of Committee on Crime Prevention and Control; Annex: Draft provisional agenda as adopted by Committee at its 5th session in June 1978.)

Decision 1980/152, by which the Council decided to accept the invitation of the Government of Venezuela to hold the sixth session of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at Caracas from 8 to 12 September 1980, and to approve the provisional agenda for that session, as orally proposed by Council President on recommendation of Secretariat, E/1980/L.43 and Corr.1, adopted without objection by Council on 11 July 1980, meeting 36.

E/1980/112. Report of Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its 6th session, Caracas, Venezuela, 8-12 September. (Chapter I: Issues requiring action by or brought to attention of Economic and Social Council: Annex: List of documents before Committee at its 6th session.)

#### Other documents

Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Newsletter, No. 5 (March 1980).

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1980, Chapter XVIII.

## Chapter XVI

# Population questions

## Population activities of the United Nations

### Research and analysis

During 1980, the research work programme of the United Nations relating to population issues centred on the third round of the monitoring of world population trends and policies and the continuing work on review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action.<sup>1</sup> Work also continued on population trends and structure, population and development, demographic estimates and projections, fertility and family planning, and population policy.

A study on the levels and trends of mortality since 1950 was completed, as was a revised set of

United Nations model life tables. A set of stable age distributions implied by the model life tables was also prepared. A new project was launched, jointly with the World Health Organization and with the financial support of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), to intensify work on the determinants and consequences of mortality levels, trends and differentials in developing countries. A comprehensive study on sex differences in mortality was also started. Two studies were completed on urbanization, one on age/sex distribution in rural and urban areas and the other on urban, rural and

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 552.

city populations, from 1950 to 2000, as assessed in 1978. A project on the components of population growth and changes in occupation structures by sex in 25 large cities in developing countries was begun. Work also started on patterns and levels of internal migration in relation to social and economic conditions in developing countries.

Demographic estimates and projections were completed, as was a global projection of the number of households and families by countries and regions, covering the period from 1975 to 2000. Work resumed on demographic models for projections to improve the methodology used. Such models would reflect possible effects on demographic variables of government interventions through social and economic planning and population policy implementation. The tenth session of the Interagency Working Group on Demographic Estimates and Projections was convened at Bangkok, Thailand, from 12 to 14 November to discuss continuing co-ordination among United Nations bodies of the periodical revision of the demographic estimates and projections.

Studies conducted of factors affecting reproduction patterns included: work on world levels and trends of fertility; factors affecting acceptance of family planning programmes; relation of development factors to marriage patterns; and enhancement of the effectiveness of family planning programmes. In addition, ongoing work on comparative analysis of World Fertility Survey data was continued.

A major portion of the work on population and development was devoted to providing quantitative assessments of the interrelations between demographic, economic and social factors. Work continued on a study, based on data from more than 100 countries, on the interrelations between population trends and intercountry income disparities, and on intercountry comparisons of consumption and associated economic and demographic factors. Research continued on synthesizing, integrating and advancing knowledge on interrelations of population, resources, environment and development and on population and development modelling.

Problems relating to the distribution of population, excess mortality among certain groups, international migrations and imbalanced age structures were also under study.

Research on population policy included country studies on: national experience in the formulation and implementation of population policy; analysing specific aspects of population policy within the context of development; and status of women and population policies in developing countries. In collaboration with the regional

commissions, research was begun on institutional arrangements for the formulation and implementation of population policies. Information gathered continued to be incorporated into the data bank.

Interagency activities were continued in the United Nations Working Group on Comparative Analysis of World Fertility Survey Data, which met in November, and the fourth meeting, in May, of the Ad Hoc Interagency Task Force on Interrelationships between Population and Development. Consultations with the regional commissions and concerned specialized agencies were held on various aspects of the population programme, particularly with reference to the third round of the monitoring of world population trends and policies.

Meetings organized in 1980 included a training workshop on demographic estimates and projections, conducted jointly with Hungary and with the financial assistance of UNFPA, and the Beijing International Round Table Conference, organized jointly with UNFPA and China in October as part of the overall programme of United Nations support for demographic training and research in China.

For a list of publications issued in 1980, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.

#### Technical co-operation

The main thrust of technical co-operation activities was to help developing countries to achieve self-sufficiency in population training, in the conduct of demographic analyses, and in formulating and executing population policies related to national development planning, by promoting the establishment of and strengthening national institutions to deal with these issues. During 1980, substantive services were provided in these fields in the form of expert advice, fellowships, meetings, equipment and project development and assessment missions to 95 countries. A total of 71 country and interregional experts provided assistance in population in 44 countries, with the substantive backstopping of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCO), and 328 United Nations fellowships were awarded to persons from developing countries for study at seven United Nations interregional and regional population training and research centres and programmes and other institutions.

Approximately 125 country projects were supported by DTCO during the year. In Africa and West Asia, more than half were in demographic analysis, with the remainder divided between training and population and development. Again, in Asia and the Pacific, more than half the projects were in demographic analysis and

most of the rest in training. In Latin America and the Caribbean, slightly more than half the projects were in population and development, most of the rest in demographic analysis, and a few in training. During the year, DTCD focused increasingly on projects responding to the themes of women's participation, technical co-operation among developing countries and the integration of demographic factors in rural development activities. Efforts were under way to train demographers through increased use of computer technology.

#### United Nations Fund for Population Activities

##### Operational activities

In 1980, pledges to UNFPA from donor countries reached almost \$125.4 million, an increase of \$13.4 million over 1979.

The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), serving as the governing body of UNFPA, at its Geneva session from 2 to 30 June approved total allocations of \$150.5 million to UNFPA, including funds for projects, overhead payable to the United Nations and administrative expenses. The total allocated by UNFPA for projects during the year was \$150.5 million.

Family planning continued to receive the major share of project allocations—over 40 per cent, more than twice the allocation to basic data collection, which was followed in descending order by communication and education, population dynamics, multisectoral activities, formulation and evaluation of population policies, special programmes and implementation of policies.

During 1980, fewer allocations were made to intercountry projects as the emphasis continued to shift to country programmes and activities which emphasized human resource development in developing countries through training programmes, an exchange of skills, knowledge and experience, the strengthening of existing national institutions and the building of new ones, and the improvement of managerial, administrative and productive capabilities, together with operational research and pilot projects in fertility regulation, migration and spatial distribution.

Also during 1980 particular attention was directed towards the strengthening of country-component activities within global and inter-regional projects. Much of the research activity in global programmes was undertaken in the developing countries themselves. New methodologies were tested in collaboration with local experts to be generalized for use in a wide variety of settings. In the process, broader intercountry needs were served, with knowledge generated at

the country level and nationals trained in new areas. The need to avoid overloading particular countries in this process or particular institutions within countries was a matter of concern, as was the need to ensure that the actual country components met country needs more effectively.

Greater attention was paid to the processes by which the results of global and interregional activities were utilized at regional and, most importantly, country levels. It was increasingly recognized that this process must be incorporated into the project at the beginning. Agencies were encouraged to experiment with alternative modes of disseminating their products, better suited to the needs of specific users.

In 1980, UNFPA sponsored, in co-operation with the Government of Italy and the City of Rome, an International Conference on Population and the Urban Future (Rome, 1-4 September). The objectives of the Conference were threefold: to increase the awareness and understanding of population factors in urban planning at local and national levels; to bring to the attention of planners, policy-makers and administrators the results of recent research and experience on urban issues and problems; and to provide a forum where all the parties involved in urban management could discuss problems and possible solutions, identify neglected areas and formulate ideas and proposals for future action.

At the end of the Conference, the Rome Declaration on Population and the Urban Future was adopted, by consensus, outlining strategies for the formulation of policies to deal with the problems of urbanization.

On 30 September, Italy addressed a letter to the Secretary-General annexing the Rome Declaration. The Declaration summarized the key points for planned urbanization, including the need to match population with resources. Stressing that a fairer distribution of wealth among nations was necessary to avoid continued aggravation of the urban situation, the Declaration called for managed population growth and planned urbanization to achieve a balanced allocation of resources and development opportunities and of the economic and social benefits resulting from them.

The Conference recommended that countries devise national strategies for the urban future that would include the formulation of comprehensive national population policies, and policies for balanced development and for the improvement of urban areas. The Declaration called on the various international bodies concerned, including non-governmental organizations, to help cities and nations deal effectively with urbanization problems. Governments of developed countries and others able to contribute to inter-

national assistance were asked to intensify their support for these activities.

As a follow-up to the 1979 International Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development,<sup>2</sup> parliamentarians from the member States of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) -Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand-met at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in September 1980 to discuss resources, population and development. A declaration issued at the end of the meeting reiterated the need for ASEAN to adopt an approach that would ensure the appropriate integration of resources and population in the formulation and implementation of its development policies and programmes.

An International Media Conference on Population and Development (Sarpsborg and Oslo, Norway, 12-16 May), sponsored by UNFPA in association with the Worldview International Foundation, was attended by key media representatives from Africa, Europe, the Indian sub-continent, the Middle East and North America. Its objective was to brief journalists on the many dimensions of the population issue.

For list of UNFPA publications, see DOCUMENTARYREFERENCES below.

The following tables show UNFPA allocations by major function, by executing agency, by area and by project category.

UNFPA ALLOCATIONS

Major function	Amount (In millions of US dollars)
Family planning	62.8
Basic data collection	28.9
Communication and education	17.4
Population dynamics	17.2
Multisectoral activities	12.9
Formulation and evaluation of population policies	7.5
Special programmes	2.5
Implementation of policies	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>150.5</b>
Executing agency	
UNFPA	42.2
United Nations	31.1
WHO	23.8
Non-governmental organizations	19.8
UNICEF	10.2
Regional commissions	6.8
UNESCO	6.6
ILO	6.0
FAO	3.9
UNIDO	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>150.5</b>
Area	
Asia and the Pacific	55.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	26.8
Africa	21.4
Europe, the Mediterranean and the Middle East	18.1
Global	14.6
Interregional	13.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>150.5</b>

Project category	Amount (in millions of US dollars)
country	102.6
Regional	19.5
Global	14.6
Interregional	13.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>150.5</b>

#### Legislative decisions

The UNDP Governing Council adopted, on 23 and 30 June, two resolutions on the work of UNFPA. By the first of these, after approving several large-scale programmes totalling \$138 million, the Council requested the UNFPA Executive Director, in the event of a shortfall in projected 1981 resources, to rephase or reduce that year's programme budgets equitably and flexibly. The Council also requested him to submit to its 1981 session the necessary documentation for a discussion of UNFPA's future role.

By the second resolution, the Council gave the Executive Director additional approval authority for 1981 of \$78 million, to bring the total to \$147 million. It also approved appropriations of \$100,000 to be allocated from UNFPA resources to finance the 1980 administrative and support services budget.

The Governing Council decided, too, to review the question of the Fund's operational reserve at its next session and requested the Executive Director to submit recommendations.

In a report of 16 September to the General Assembly on UNFPA, the Secretary-General noted that the Fund had participated in all the principal meetings of the subsidiary machinery of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in 1980. The Fund continued to share in UNDP's field and administrative services, including the services of UNDP resident representatives, to whom approximately 40 UNFPA field co-ordinators acted as senior advisers on population matters.

The Secretary-General expressed the hope that all countries, especially those most able to do so, would announce substantial increases in their voluntary contributions to UNFPA for 1981 at the 1980 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities to permit UNFPA to reach its 1981 pledge target of \$159 million (see following section).

On 5 December, the General Assembly adopted without vote decision 35/421, by which it took note of the Secretary-General's report on UNFPA. The text, similarly approved by the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee on 31 October, had been submitted by a Committee Vice-Chairman on the basis of informal consulta-

<sup>2</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 788.

tions. It replaced a draft resolution sponsored and subsequently withdrawn by Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mauritius, the Philippines and Thailand. By that text, the Assembly would have noted with satisfaction UNFPA's role in promoting its aims through its assistance programme and through such activities as the Rome International Conference on Population and the Urban Future. It would also have welcomed a Japanese proposal to establish an annual award to be presented through the United Nations for the most outstanding contribution to the awareness of population questions, or to their solution, and requested the Secretary-General to make

the necessary arrangements for the award, in consultation with UNFPA's Executive Director.

#### Voluntary contributions

At the 1980 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 6 and 7 November (see also p. 600), pledges were made to UNFPA for 1981; these and subsequent confirmed pledges brought the total to \$62.6 million by 31 December 1980. The cumulative total of pledges to UNFPA since its establishment in 1969 was \$726.4 million.

The following table shows the status of contributions and pledges at the end of the year.

### CONTRIBUTIONS AND PLEDGES TO THE UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES FOR 1980 AND 1981 (As at 31 December 1980)

Amount (In US dollars)			Amount (In US dollars)		
Country or territory	1980 payment	1981 pledge	Country or territory	1980 payment	1981 pledge
Australia	839,684	997,674	Malaysia	10,000	10,000
Austria	33,000	36,200	Maldives	726	871
Bahamas	1,000	1,000	Malta	563	
Bangladesh		12,000	Mauritania		4,000
Belgium	1,146,337		Mauritius	4,403	
Benin		2,000	Mexico	10,000	11,472
Bhutan		1,100	Mongolia		500
Botswana	2,488	1,633	Morocco	208,000	4,000
Burma	22,339	7,576	Nepal	3,000	
Burundi	5,583		Netherlands	13,892,888	14,487,805
Canada	5,983,343	6,525,424	Nigeria	35,714	
Cape Verde	1,000		Norway	13,333,333	14,000,000
Cayman Islands	1,000		Oman	10,000	10,000
Chile		5,000	Pakistan	250,000	275,000
China	400,000	283,333	Panama	1,000	1,000
Colombia	37,209	40,000	Papua New Guinea	1,250	
Congo		500	Paraguay	15,000	15,000
Democratic Yemen		1,733	Philippines	251,701	
Denmark	5,414,570	6,101,695	Portugal	10,000	15,000
Djibouti		2,000	Qatar		10,000
Dominica	500		Republic of Korea	41,000	41,000
Dominican Republic	1,000		Romania	5,000	5,000
Egypt	214,286	214,286	Senegal		40,000
Fiji	2,000	2,000	Seychelles		1,000
Finland	330,033	526,316	Singapore	7,500	
France	100,000	95,506	Somalia	1,605	
Germany, Federal			Spain		60,000
Republic of	16,415,888		Sri Lanka	7,246	7,500
Guatemala		5,000	Sudan		25,000
Guinea-Bissau		1,029	Suriname		2,500
Guyana	392	392	Sweden	10,765,550	10,465,116
Haiti		1,000	Switzerland	1,840,491	1,754,386
Honduras	10,000	10,000	Syrian Arab Republic	3,000	
Hungary	12,309	10,813	Thailand	44,000	44,000
India	300,000	312,500	Trust Territory of the		
Indonesia	208,918	125,000	Pacific Islands	2,000	
Iraq	14,000	14,068	Tunisia		25,875
Italy		1,098,901	Turkey	18,167	5,000
Jamaica	19,663		Uganda	557	
Japan	23,402,358		United Kingdom	4,554,865	4,716,981
Jordan	107,236	20,000	United Republic		
Kenya	6,139		of Cameroon	1,136	1,121
Lao People's			United States	32,000,000	
Democratic Republic	500	500	Uruguay	5,000	
Lesotho		1,000	Viet Nam		1,000
Liberia	1,500		Yemen		1,000
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	20,000	20,000	Yugoslavia	6,056	15,000
Luxembourg	9,464	8,548	Zambia		20,000
Madagascar		400			
Malawi	1,467	1,650	Total	132,405,957	62,563,904

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- A/35/442. Report of Secretary-General.
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- A/C.2/35/L.40. Draft decision (part B), as submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations, approved (parts A-C as a whole) without vote by Committee on 31 October, meeting 34.
- A/35/628. Report of Second Committee (on operational activities for development). draft decision I (para. (b)).

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[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for full text of Assembly decision 35/421.]

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## Chapter XVII

## Human rights questions

United Nations bodies continued during 1980 to investigate situations involving violations of human rights in several parts of the world, to develop international standards, and to pursue other means of promoting and protecting fundamental rights and freedoms.

The General Assembly decided to hold in 1983 a Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to formulate measures aimed at ensuring the implementation of United Nations resolutions on racism and apartheid, and to review and assess the activities during the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1973-1983). As part of the Programme for the Decade, the Secretary-General organized for African countries a Semi-

nar on Political, Economic, Cultural and Other Factors underlying Situations Leading to Racism including a Survey of the Increase or Decline of Racism and Racial Discrimination (Nairobi, Kenya, 19-30 May).

In 1980, parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination rose to 108, ratifications and accessions to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid rose to 58, and parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights totalled 66 and 65, respectively.

The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Dis-



crimination and Protection of Minorities of the Commission on Human Rights recommended that the Economic and Social Council consider setting up a human rights assistance fund to help countries achieve at least the minimum standards laid down in the international instruments on human rights.

The Assembly again condemned the collaboration of certain Member States with South Africa and requested the Security Council to consider complete sanctions. The Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa of the Commission on Human Rights continued to examine human rights violations in southern Africa, as well as violations of trade union rights. The Economic and Social Council reiterated its demand for abolition of all restrictions on trade union rights in South Africa.

The Commission on Human Rights and the Assembly repeated their calls for a halt to violations of human rights in the Arab territories occupied by Israel. Also, the Assembly's Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories reported on evidence of what it found to be continued violations (see p. 416).

States were urged to consider taking measures against nazism, fascism, neo-fascism or other ideologies based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror.

The Commission, the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly were again concerned with the human rights situation in Chile; the mandate of the Special Rapporteur studying that situation was extended and the Chilean authorities were urged to co-operate and to respect human rights. The Assembly requested from the Council recommendations concerning the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Trust Fund for Chile to become a United Nations Trust Fund for Victims of Gross and Flagrant Violations of Human Rights.

The human rights situations in a number of other parts of the world, such as Afghanistan, Bolivia, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Iran, Northern Ireland and Western Sahara, were discussed by the Commission and/or its Sub-Commission. Communications from non-governmental sources containing allegations of human rights violations were handled under a confidential procedure.

The Commission again set up a working group to examine situations of alleged human rights violations referred to it by the Sub-Commission, and those it had itself been keeping under review. It granted States that had been invited to address the Commission the right to

participate in the entire discussion of the situation in which they were concerned.

The Sub-Commission adopted three resolutions relating to procedure: recommending establishment of a Secretariat information-gathering service; on arrangements for Sub-Commission members to visit countries to examine human rights problems; and proposing several ideas on its possible future role in emergency situations of human rights violations.

While the Commission requested the Secretary-General to continue and intensify his good offices in the field of human rights, the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee decided not to take action on a draft resolution on his good offices in urgent situations of mass and flagrant human rights violations.

In the context of their continuing consideration of the right of peoples to self-determination, the Commission and the Assembly reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence and liberation, and reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of Namibia, of the Palestinian people and of all peoples under alien and colonial domination to self-determination.

On several institutional aspects of the promotion and protection of human rights, the Assembly emphasized the necessity of establishing the new international economic order to ensure the promotion and enjoyment of human rights, while the Commission continued its overall analysis of alternative approaches and ways and means for improving that enjoyment, paying attention to the preparation of a long-term programme. The Assembly again requested the Commission to promote the right to development as a human right. By another resolution, the Assembly invited all States to ensure the full implementation of the right to universal education.

The Commission requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Governments on the possible need for emergency sessions of the Commission in order to respond to reports of flagrant human rights violations of an urgent nature. The Assembly supported efforts to encourage the establishment of regional arrangements to promote and protect human rights and requested the Secretary-General to keep under consideration the question of redesignating the Division of Human Rights as a Centre for Human Rights. It also requested the Commission to consider a proposal for the establishment of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

To develop public information activities in the field of human rights, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and

the International Labour Organisation, to draw up a world-wide programme for the dissemination of international human rights instruments.

The Assembly, through working groups, started preparation of a draft convention on the rights of migrant workers and continued work on a draft declaration on the human rights of non-citizens and on a draft body of principles for the protection of persons under any form of detention or imprisonment; a Commission working group was authorized to complete work on a draft convention against torture and other cruel and inhuman treatment.

The Commission also: took decisions seeking to eliminate slavery and slavery-like practices, such as apartheid and colonialism, the slave trade, sale of children, exploitation of child labour and debt bondage; continued work on a draft convention on the rights of the child; and requested the Secretary-General to seek up-to-date information on national legislation regarding conscientious objection to military service.

Under the United Nations programme of advisory services in human rights, a regional Symposium on the Role of the Police in the Protection of Human Rights was held at The Hague, Netherlands, in April, and a Seminar on the effects of the existing unjust international economic order on the economies of developing countries was held at Geneva in June/July.

Fellowships in the field of human rights were granted to nationals of 25 countries. On 10 December, the thirty-second anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was observed.

The Commission held its thirty-sixth session at Geneva from 4 February to 14 March. Its recommendations were acted on by the Economic and Social Council at its April/May session. Its Sub-Commission held its thirty-third session at Geneva from 18 August to 12 September, making recommendations that were to go before the Commission in 1981.

Details of these and related matters are described in this chapter.

## Action against racism, racial discrimination, apartheid and racial intolerance

### International action to combat racism and racial discrimination

Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

On 14 November 1980, by resolution 35/33, the General Assembly decided to hold in 1983 a Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to formulate ways and means and specific measures aimed at ensuring full and universal implementation of United Nations decisions on racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, and to review and assess the activities taken in implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination adopted by a resolution of 2 November 1973;<sup>1</sup> by that same resolution, the Assembly launched the Decade on 10 December 1973 in an effort to accomplish the rapid elimination of all forms of racial discrimination. The first World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination was held in 1978.<sup>2</sup> The programme of national, regional and international activities to be undertaken during the second half of the Decade was adopted in November 1979.<sup>3</sup>

Other United Nations organs were active during 1980 on matters relating to the Decade. On 26 February, the Commission on Human Rights adopted four resolutions on implementa-

tion of the Programme for the Decade. By the first, it recommended that the Economic and Social Council, while evaluating the activities undertaken to implement the Programme, should consider their impact on specific groups such as migrant workers, immigrant communities, indigenous populations and ethnic minorities, and give special attention to co-ordination and co-operation within the United Nations system to ensure an integrated approach in dealing with racial discrimination problems. By the second, the Commission decided to organize a seminar in 1981 to study effective measures to prevent collaboration of transnational corporations and other established interests with the racist regimes of southern Africa. By the third, it requested the Secretary-General to consult the Commission on Transnational Corporations, the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 523, resolution 3057(XXVIII).

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 662.

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 806, annex to resolution 34/24 of 5 November 1979.

the United Nations Council for Namibia to determine the modalities of that study. The Commission, by the fourth resolution, requested its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to prepare a study on ways to ensure implementation of United Nations resolutions on apartheid, racism and racial discrimination and to submit it with conclusions to the Commission in 1982.

When the Economic and Social Council considered the Programme for the Decade at its April/May session, it had before it two reports by the Secretary-General: his annual report describing Decade-related actions of United Nations organs and bodies, non-governmental organizations and the Secretariat Department of Public Information, as well as seminars and fellowships, up to 20 February; and his analysis of replies to a biennial questionnaire on progress achieved towards the goals and objectives set out in the Programme. As at 28 February, 21 countries had replied to the questionnaire: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Kuwait, Malawi, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon. Supplementary information received after 1 March from an additional 14 Member States (Australia, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Mexico, Poland, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSSR, USSR, Yugoslavia), from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and from three non-governmental organizations was submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly in September.

By decision 1980/112 of 17 April, the Council requested its President to transmit a message to the newly elected President of Zimbabwe stating that Zimbabwe's independence marked a major step towards the achievement of the objectives of the Decade (see p. 247).

On 2 May, on the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights, the Council, by resolution 1980/28 adopted without vote, authorized the Sub-Commission: to entrust its Special Rapporteur, Abu Sayeed Chowdhury, with the preparation of a study on discrimination against members of racial, ethnic, religious or linguistic groups in criminal justice proceedings and on the ideologies or beliefs which contributed or led to racism; and to designate a special rapporteur to study the political, economic, cultural and other factors leading to racism, including a survey of the increase or decline of racial discrimination. The resolution had been approved without vote by the Second (Social) Committee on 29 April, after the Committee had adopted

an Iraqi oral amendment on the Commission-recommended text: the survey's terms of reference would include the increase or decline of "all forms of" racism and racial discrimination.

At its 1980 session, the Sub-Commission, in resolutions of 5 September, decided to consider at its 1981 session the study on discriminatory treatment in the administration of criminal justice and preparation of the Commission-requested study on ways to encourage implementation of resolutions on apartheid, racism and racial discrimination; at that and subsequent sessions, it would consider political, economic, cultural and other factors leading to racism and racial discrimination together with methods for eradicating such causes. The Sub-Commission asked the Secretary-General to submit to it in 1982 a report on measures which it might recommend to Governments for enhancing and strengthening recourse procedures at national and local levels for victims of racial discrimination, and to prepare and disseminate pamphlets in various languages to popularize the findings of the Sub-Commission's studies on racial discrimination and the protection of minorities.

By another resolution of the same date, the Sub-Commission proposed that the Commission recommend to the Economic and Social Council that the Council: consider setting up a human rights assistance fund to help countries achieve rapidly at least the minimum standards laid down in the international instruments on human rights; assist in introducing human rights education, and if practicable human rights centres, in all countries' schools, colleges and universities; and request all Member States to translate important United Nations conventions, declarations and principles relating to human rights into their various languages. The Secretary-General was asked to collect information on how immigration laws affected different races, and measures needed and taken to eliminate discrimination from such laws and from employment and voting practices as well.

On 24 April, the Council adopted, by 36 votes to 11, with 5 abstentions, resolution 1980/7 on the implementation of the Programme for the Decade, by which it recommended to the General Assembly for adoption a draft resolution on the subject, calling for a number of specific actions to be taken during the remainder of the Decade. The Assembly later adopted the text, with amendments, as resolution 35/33 (see below).

The text was initially sponsored in the Council by Algeria, Bulgaria, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Jordan amended the proposed draft resolution in the Council by including: in a paragraph condemning policies of racism and racial discrimination, those practised in "all occupied Arab territories;" and, in a paragraph inviting intensified United Nations efforts to keep the public alert to the scourges of racial discrimination through publications of the Centre against Apartheid, reference to those of "other relevant bodies" as well. After the sponsors accepted the amendments, Iraq and Jordan became sponsors.

Israel, objecting to the Jordanian amendments, said the inclusion of any reference to Israel in a resolution purporting to deal with racism was an obscene distortion which detracted from the noble cause of the struggle against racism and racial discrimination:

While reiterating their support for the goals of the Decade, Finland and Sweden explained that they had voted against the resolution because of the attached draft resolution's references to the Declaration and the Programme of Action of the 1978 World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,<sup>4</sup> its reaffirmation of support for armed struggle, its call on Governments to end all activities of enterprises under their jurisdiction in southern Africa, and its incorporation of the Jordanian amendments. The amendments also presented difficulties for Nepal.

Italy expressed similar views on behalf of Council members which were members of the European Economic Community (EEC), adding that the references to the Middle East and to armed struggle were unacceptable and that the problem of South Africa was not one of decolonization. Australia could not endorse the paragraphs on armed struggle or southern African enterprises, adding reservations on paragraphs calling for adoption of laws outlawing all organizations based on racial criteria or ideas, expressing satisfaction to several United Nations bodies for their contribution to implementing the Programme for the Decade, and deciding to convene a Second World Conference until a consensus was restored with regard to the Decade. Japan said it had abstained because of certain concepts included, and Barbados because it lacked Government instructions with regard to the Jordanian amendments. Though they voted in favour of the resolution, the Bahamas and Nepal said the amendments had also given them difficulties. The United States did not participate in the vote for reasons, it said, it had fully explained in the past.

Despite certain reservations, Chile, Lesotho, Mexico and Spain said they had voted in favour. Chile expressed reservations regarding a Second World Conference. Lesotho would have voted against a paragraph approving the Declaration

of the International Seminar on an Oil Embargo against South Africa (see p. 212), had it been put to a vote. Mexico and Spain did not agree with certain paragraphs of the Programme of Action adopted by the 1978 World Conference. If a separate vote had been taken on paragraph 2-condemning racial discrimination in southern Africa, all occupied Arab territories and elsewhere, including the denial of the right of peoples to self-determination and independence-Mexico said it would have abstained because the relevance of certain concepts in that paragraph was not clear.

On 14 November, on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, the Assembly adopted, by 120 votes to 18, with 4 abstentions, the text proposed by the Council; it became resolution 35/33. Assembly thereby proclaimed that the attainment of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade and of the programme of activities for the second half of the Decade was a matter of high priority for the United Nations. It strongly condemned the policies of apartheid, racism and racial discrimination in southern Africa, all occupied Arab territories and elsewhere, including the denial of the right of peoples to self-determination and independence, vigorously condemned South Africa's repeated acts of aggression against neighbouring States, particularly recent attacks on Zambia, reaffirmed its strong support for the national liberation struggle and for the achievement of self-determination by all available means, including armed struggle, and called on all Governments to take legislative, administrative and other measures to put an end to enterprises in southern Africa owned by their nationals and corporate bodies under their jurisdiction.

The Assembly called on all States to adopt measures declaring punishable by law any dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred and outlawing organizations based on racial hatred and prejudice, appealed to all the mass media and educational and cultural institutions to co-operate fully in implementing the Programme for the Decade, approved the Declaration of the International Seminar on an Oil Embargo against South Africa, and invited all States, international bodies and non-governmental organizations to intensify campaigns aimed at securing the release of all political prisoners held by racist régimes because of their efforts to combat racism and at defending the right of self-determination.

The Assembly expressed its satisfaction to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Dis-

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 664.

crimination, the Special Committee against Apartheid, the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Commission on Human Rights, through its Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa, for their contribution to the implementation of the Programme for the Decade. It decided to hold in 1983 a Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, with the main purpose of formulating specific measures aimed at ensuring the full and universal implementation of United Nations decisions on racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, and invited the Economic and Social Council to begin the preparatory work, submitting its suggestions in 1981.

The Third Committee on 27 October had approved by a recorded vote, requested by Israel, of 106 to 19, with 4 abstentions, the text recommended by the Council, after approving, without vote, an amendment proposed by Algeria and Ghana asking the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly various previously requested studies on the subject of racial discrimination<sup>5</sup> for consideration under the agenda item dealing with implementation of the Programme for the Decade.

Denmark, speaking on behalf of the Nordic countries-Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden-expressed regret that they had to vote against the text because of its references to armed struggle and to the final documents adopted by the 1978 World Conference, to which they could not fully subscribe, and because paragraph 8, calling on Governments to take legislative measures to end enterprise activity in southern Africa, did not take into account that only the Security Council could adopt binding decisions.

Luxembourg (on behalf of the EEC members) and New Zealand explained their votes against the resolution on similar grounds. In addition, EEC felt that the Middle East situation should not be considered by the Third Committee, and could not accept that the situation in South Africa constituted a problem of decolonization; New Zealand had doubts about the value of a Second Conference if its goals were not clarified. The United States, while continuing to support the fundamental purpose of the Decade-namely the total and unconditional elimination of racism and racial discrimination-maintained its policy of non-participation in the activities of the Decade because of the Assembly's 1975 resolution on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, which had been adopted within the

context of the Decade and characterized Zionism as a form of racism and racial discrimination.<sup>6</sup> Suriname had reservations on paragraph 2, which it said equated Israeli policy with racism and racial discrimination, although it had voted in favour of the resolution. The Ivory Coast and Jamaica also reserved their position on this paragraph.

Greece and Portugal abstained because of the reference to armed struggle, and Fiji and Papua New Guinea, though voting in favour, voiced the same reservations. Guatemala abstained because of the references to the Middle East. Chile had voted in favour despite some reservations on wording. Botswana wished, because of its extreme vulnerability as a land-locked country, to reserve its position on the oil embargo against South Africa.

Also on 14 November, the Assembly adopted, by 141 votes to 1, resolution 35/34 calling on all Governments to take the steps necessary to enable national non-governmental organizations established for the elimination of racial discrimination to function effectively in pursuit of harmonious relations between races and communities. The text, twice revised, was sponsored by Bangladesh, Barbados, Jamaica, Pakistan and Suriname and approved by the Third Committee on 27 October by 133 votes to 1.

The United States observed that it was maintaining its policy of non-participation in Decade-related resolutions. Israel opposed the text because of a preambular paragraph recalling the relevant provisions of the Assembly's 1979 resolution on implementation of the Programme for the Decade.<sup>7</sup> Notwithstanding their votes, Austria, the Netherlands, Norway (on behalf of the Nordic countries) and the United Kingdom reserved their position on the reference to that resolution.

By resolution 35/40 of 25 November, on the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Assembly welcomed the Committee's readiness to contribute to implementing the Programme for the Decade, asked the Economic and Social Council to invite the Committee to take part in preparations for the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and asked the Secretary-General to provide the needed assistance to the Committee for its Decade-related activities, including arrangements for a session in a developing country, preferably in Africa (for details, see subsection below).

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., p. 674, resolution 33/99 of 16 December 1978; and Y.I.N., 1979, p. 805, resolution 34/24 of 15 November 1979.

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 599, resolution 3379(XXX) of 10 November 1975.

<sup>7</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 805, resolution 34/24 of 15 November 1979.

## Seminar on aspects of racial discrimination

As part of the activities under the Programme for the Decade, the Secretary-General organized at Nairobi, Kenya, from 19 to 30 May-for African member countries of the Economic Commission for Africa - a Seminar on Political, Economic, Cultural and Other Factors underlying Situations Leading to Racism including a Survey of the Increase or Decline of Racism and Racial Discrimination, particularly with regard to South Africa. In its recommendations, it suggested various national, regional and international measures to eradicate racial discrimination, such as: reviewing or establishing recourse procedures against any act of racial discrimination; ratifying and implementing international instruments bearing on apartheid and racial discrimination; making a study of the historical and current dimensions of tribalism; convening meetings to consider the role of information, including African literature, and the mass media in combating racism; and intensifying action against the régimes in South Africa and Namibia, including complying with the arms embargo, calling for mandatory sanctions and increasing support for liberation movements.

## Elimination of racial discrimination

## Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, adopted in 1965<sup>8</sup> entered into force on 4 January 1969.

As at 31 December 1980, the Convention had been ratified or acceded to by 108 States, of which two (Gabon and Uganda) became parties during the year:

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and

Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon; United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Seven of the States parties-Costa Rica, Ecuador, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Uruguay- had made declarations under article 14 of the Convention, recognizing the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups within their jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation by 'a State party of any of the rights set forth in the Convention. Under article 14, the Committee was to be competent to exercise this function when at least 10 States parties were bound by such declarations.

The Secretary-General submitted on 29 August his annual report to the General Assembly on the status of the Convention, listing the States which had signed, ratified, acceded to or succeeded to it.

By resolution 35/38, adopted without vote on 25 November, the Assembly took note of this report, expressed its satisfaction with the increase in the number of ratifications or accessions, reaffirmed its conviction that ratification or accession was necessary for the realization of the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, asked States that were not parties to become parties, and appealed to parties to study the possibility of making the declaration provided for in article 14.

This last appeal was the result of an amendment proposed by Costa Rica, Ecuador and Uruguay when the draft resolution, sponsored by 37 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), was discussed in the Third Committee. The amendment was approved by 92 votes to 1, with 37 abstentions; the text as a whole was approved without vote on 27 October.

## Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, set up in accordance with the Convention to oversee its implementation, held its twenty-first session from 24 March to 11 April 1980 at Geneva and its twenty-second session from 4 to 22 August at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

At its two sessions, the Committee examined reports and information submitted by 38 States

<sup>8</sup> See Y.U.N., 1965, p. 440, text of Convention, annexed to resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965.

under article 9 of the Convention, requiring the submission of biennial reports by the parties on measures taken to give effect to the Convention. Representatives of the reporting States participated in the consideration of their respective reports. The Committee's eleventh annual report, submitted to the Assembly's 1980 regular session, contained the views of Committee members on each State report, as well as a summary of statements by the States parties concerned. After the Committee had agreed by consensus, following a procedural discussion, that its consideration of the initial report of Israel should not be interpreted as implying recognition of any title by Israel to the territories it had occupied since 1967, the Israeli representative, regretting that some Committee members had made what he termed highly political remarks, said he could not therefore introduce Israel's report or participate further in the proceedings. The Committee decided by consensus to postpone consideration of Israel's report until 1981.

The Committee unanimously adopted revised general guidelines concerning the form and content of the reports, which were to follow the order and wording of the articles of the Convention. Its one decision adopted during the year, on 8 April, concerned the information supplied by Cyprus and that country's inability to fulfil its obligations under the Convention on its whole national territory (see p. 459).

Also, the Committee examined, as authorized by article 15 of the Convention, copies of petitions, reports and other information on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and on American Samoa, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, Brunei, the Cayman Islands, Guam, St. Helena and the United States Virgin Islands, territories on which information had been submitted to the Committee by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.<sup>9</sup> It submitted to the Assembly its opinions and recommendations concerning the situation in those territories with regard to matters directly relating to the principles and objectives of the Convention.

During both sessions, the Committee considered matters concerning the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, including the results of its participation in and the reports of the 1979 round-table on the teaching of problems of racial discrimination and the 1979 United Nations Seminar on Recourse Procedures Available to Victims of Racial Discrimination and Activities to be Undertaken at the Regional Level.<sup>10</sup> The Committee also discussed its future activities within the framework of the

Decade, including the question of the preparation of studies on articles 4 (concerning legal measures to be taken to prohibit acts and organizations promoting racism) and 7 (on combating racial prejudice by education and information) of the Convention.

In a report of 10 September to the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, responding to a 1979 Assembly request,<sup>11</sup> submitted a number of alternative proposals aimed at facilitating the holding of Committee sessions in developing countries. They included setting up a special trust fund, agreement by States parties to defray the additional costs involved, or authorizing a one-time expenditure for a session as part of the programme for the second half of the Decade.

By resolution 35/40 of 25 November, the Assembly took note with appreciation of the Committee's 1980 report, welcomed its readiness to continue to help implement Decade activities, asked the Economic and Social Council to invite the Committee to participate in preparations for the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary assistance. It called on the United Nations bodies concerned and administering powers to ensure that the Committee was supplied with all relevant information on all the territories to which the 1960 Declaration on granting independence applied, and urged all the Convention's States parties to co-operate fully with the Committee—noting with regret that on one occasion such co-operation was withheld by one State party. The Assembly expressed its grave concern that some States parties were being prevented from fulfilling their obligations under the Convention in parts of their respective territories, urged all States which were not parties to ratify or accede to the Convention, urged Member States to attend Committee sessions and to encourage national mass media to give wider publicity to the Committee and the Convention, and requested the Secretary-General to arrange for the Committee to hold, as part of its activities within the Programme for the Decade, one session in a developing country, preferably in Africa.

Resolution 35/40 was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Third Committee which, on 27 October, had similarly approved the text proposed by 23 countries (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

Argentina orally proposed but did not insist on an amendment to request the Secretary-

<sup>9</sup> See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 49, text of Declaration, contained in resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960.

<sup>10</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 800.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid, p. 809, resolution 34/28 of 15 November 1979.

General to make every possible effort to assist the Committee by transmitting to it the reports submitted by States parties at his request. On behalf of the sponsors, Yugoslavia orally recast a paragraph commending the Committee for paying due attention to the protection of the rights of national or ethnic minorities and indigenous populations, as well as migrant workers, and calling on Member States to protect those groups from discrimination.

#### International Day

As in previous years, the Special Committee against Apartheid held, on 21 March, a special meeting in New York in observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Dis-

crimination. That day marked the twentieth anniversary of the incident at Sharpeville, South Africa, in which 69 demonstrators against "pass laws" of the apartheid system were killed and 180 others wounded. Addresses were made by the Secretary-General, the chairmen of the regional groups of Member States at the United Nations, and representatives of the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania. Messages were read from 17 heads of State; others were received from 19 States-one of them on behalf of EEC members-two specialized agencies and a number of non-governmental organizations and solidarity movements. A special ceremony was also held that day at the United Nations Office at Geneva.

#### Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

##### Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

Economic and Social Council- 1 st regular session, 1980  
Second (Social) Committee, meeting 22.  
Plenary meeting 22.

E/1980/7 and Add.1,2. Report of Secretary-General prepared in accordance with para. 18 (f) of Programme for Decade (General Assembly resolution 3057(XXVIII) of 2 November 1973).

E/1980/10 and Add.1-3. Report of Secretary-General prepared in accordance with para. 18 (e) of Programme for Decade.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Geneva, 4 February-14 March, Chapters XV and XXVI A (resolutions 14 A-D (XXXVI)) and Annex III.

E/1980/NGO/2. Statement submitted by NGO (International Studies Association) on Roster, in consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1, Chapter I A. Draft resolution I, as recommended by Commission on Human Rights and as orally amended by Iraq, approved without vote by Second Committee on 29 April, meeting 22.

E/1980/51 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 1980/28, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/51 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 2 May 1980, meeting 22.

##### The Economic and Social Council

1. Decides to authorize the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to entrust Mr. Justice Abu Sayeed Chowdhury, Special Rapporteur, with the preparation of a study on the discriminatory treatment of members of racial, ethnic, religious or linguistic groups at the various levels in the administration of criminal justice proceedings, such as police, military, administrative and judicial investigations, arrest, detention, trial and execution of sentences, including the ideologies or beliefs which contribute or lead to racism, in the light of the comments made in the Sub-Commission at its thirty-second session;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur all the assistance that he may require in his work;

3. Requests the Special Rapporteur to submit his report to the Sub-Commission at its thirty-fourth session;

4. Decides also to authorize the Sub-Commission to designate a special rapporteur from among its members to carry out a study on political, economic, cultural and other factors underlying situations leading to racism, including a survey of the increase or decline of all forms of racism and racial discrimination.

E/CN.4/1413 and Corr.1. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 33rd session, Geneva, 18 August-12 September, Chapters III and XVII A (resolutions 3(XXXIII) and 4 A-E (XXXIII)).

Economic and Social Council- 1 st regular session, 1980  
Plenary meetings 4, 6-10, 12.

E/1980/L.19. Algeria, Bulgaria, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution.

E/1980/L.21. Programme budget implications of 17-power draft resolution, E/1980/L.19. Statement by Secretary-General.

E/1980/L.26. Jordan: amendments to 17-power draft resolution, E/1980/L.19.

Resolution 1980/7, as proposed by 19 powers (E/1980/L.19, subsequently joined by Iraq and Jordan), as amended by Jordan, E/1980/L.26 (orally subamended by sponsor), adopted by Council on 24 April 1980, meeting 12, by 36 votes to 11, with 5 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Recalling General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, in which it approved the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Recalling further the other relevant General Assembly resolutions, particularly resolution 34/24 of 15 November 1979, in which the Assembly adopted the four-year programme of activities designed to accelerate progress in the implementation of the Programme for the Decade,

Convinced that effective implementation of the Programme for the Decade will help to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race,

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:



[For text, see General Assembly resolution 35/33 below, which is the Council's recommended text, with the addition of a new paragraph (para. 15).]

General Assembly- 35th session

Third Committee, meetings 6-21, 26, 32-34.

Fifth Committee, meeting 31.

Plenary meeting 63.

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1980, Chapter XX.

A/35/18. Report of Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its 21st (Geneva, 24 March-11 April) and 22nd (Headquarters, New York, 4-22 August) sessions, Chapter VI.

A/35/160 (S/13869). Letter of 27 March from Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid (transmitting Declaration of International Seminar on Oil Embargo against South Africa, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 14-16 March).

A/35/371. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/542 and Corr.1. Note verbale of 14 October from Cuba (transmitting communiqué of extraordinary meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegations of non-aligned countries, New York, 2 and 3 October).

A/C.3/35/L.3. Note by Secretary-General containing draft resolution recommended by Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1980/7 of 24 April, as amended by 2 powers, A/C.3/35/L.15, approved by Third Committee on 27 October, meeting 32, by recorded vote of 106 to 19, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania<sup>a</sup>

Abstaining: Greece, Guatemala, Japan, Portugal.

<sup>a</sup> Subsequently advised the Secretariat that its vote in favour had been erroneously recorded as a vote against.

A/C.3/35/L.10. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Economic and Social Council in A/C.3/35/L.3. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/35/L.15. Algeria and Ghana: amendments to draft resolution recommended by Economic and Social Council in A/C.3/35/L.3.

A/C.3/35/L.18. Administrative and financial implications of 2-power amendments, A/C.3/35/L.15, to draft resolution recommended by Economic and Social Council in A/C.3/35/L.3. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/35/42, A/35/624. Administrative and financial impli-

cations of draft resolution I recommended by Third Committee in A/35/589. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/35/589. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 35/33, as recommended by 'Third Committee, A/35/589, adopted by Assembly on 14 November 1980, meeting 63, by 120 votes to 18, with 4 abstentions.

The General Assembly.

Reaffirming its determination to achieve the total eradication of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Recalling once again that, in its resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 and in the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination annexed thereto, and in other relevant resolutions, it called upon all peoples, Governments and institutions to continue their efforts to eliminate racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Bearing in mind the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Recalling that, in the programme of activities to be undertaken during the second half of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, contained in the annex to its resolution 34/24 of 15 November 1979, it called upon all States, United Nations organs and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts to achieve the speediest attainment of the objectives of the Decade, aimed at the complete and final elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Seriously concerned at the situation prevailing in South Africa and throughout southern Africa as a result of the policies and actions of the apartheid régime, particularly its efforts to perpetuate and strengthen racist domination of the country, its policy of "bantustanization," its brutal repression of opponents of apartheid and its renewed acts of aggression against neighbouring States,

Reaffirming that the policies and actions of the apartheid régime constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming that apartheid is a crime against humanity,

Recognizing the gravity of the situation of women and children under the yoke of apartheid and racial discrimination,

Reaffirming that any collaboration with the racist régime in South Africa constitutes a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa as well as flagrant disregard for the United Nations and the international community,

Noting with satisfaction the favourable outcome of the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe to regain their sovereignty and national independence,

Recalling the importance of the attainment of the objectives of the Decade,

Convinced that a second world conference to be convened during the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination will make a useful and constructive contribution to the attainment of those objectives,

1. Proclaims that the elimination of all forms of racism and of discrimination based on race and the attainment of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and of the programme of activities to be undertaken during the second half of the Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 34/24, are matters of high priority for the international community and, accordingly, for the United Nations;

2. Strongly condemns the policies of apartheid, racism and racial discrimination practised in southern Africa, all occupied Arab territories and elsewhere, including the denial of the right of peoples to self-determination and independence;

3. Vigorously condemns the repeated acts of aggression committed by South Africa against neighbouring States. Particularly the recent attacks on Zambia;

4. Reaffirms once again its strong support for the national liberation struggle against racism, racial discrimination.

apartheid, colonialism and foreign domination and for the achievement of self-determination by all available means, including armed struggle:

5. Welcomes the resounding victory of the people of Zimbabwe and the formation of the Government of the Patriotic Front, a prerequisite for the creation of the independent, sovereign State of Zimbabwe;

6. Congratulates the national liberation movements, the anti-apartheid and anti-racist movements and other non-governmental organizations for their co-operation in international efforts to attain the objectives of the Decade;

7. Invites all Member States, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to strengthen and enlarge the scope of their activities in support of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade;

8. Calls once again upon all Governments which have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative and other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own enterprises in southern Africa in order to put an end to such enterprises forthwith;

9. Calls upon all States to adopt, as a matter of high priority, measures declaring punishable by law any dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred and outlawing organizations based on racial hatred and prejudice, including neo-Nazi and Fascist organizations as well as private clubs and institutions which are based on racial criteria or which spread ideas of racial discrimination and apartheid;

10. Appeals once again to all States to continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General by submitting their reports to him, as provided for in paragraph 18 (e) of the Programme for the Decade;

11. Appeals once again to all the mass media and educational and cultural institutions to co-operate fully in implementing the Programme for the Decade;

12. Congratulates the Special Committee against Apartheid on its efforts to carry out its task;

13. Approves the Declaration of the International Seminar on an Oil Embargo against South Africa, held at Amsterdam from 14 to 16 March 1980 under the auspices of the Special Committee against Apartheid;

14. Invites the organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts to keep public opinion constantly alert to the scourges of all forms of racism and racial discrimination and of apartheid by means of the publications of the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat and other relevant bodies;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the various studies which the General Assembly requested to be undertaken in its resolutions 33/99 of 16 December 1976 and 34/24 of 15 November 1979, when completed, to the General Assembly at its future sessions for consideration under the item entitled "Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;"

16. Invites all States, international bodies and non-governmental organizations to intensify the campaigns aimed at securing the release of all political prisoners held by the racist régimes because of their courageous efforts to combat apartheid, racism and racial discrimination and at defending the right of their peoples to self-determination and independence;

17. Expresses its satisfaction to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Special Committee against Apartheid, the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Commission on Human Rights, through its Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa, for their contribution to the implementation of the Programme for the Decade;

18. Decides to hold in 1983, as an important event of the Decade, a Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, which, while reviewing and assessing

the activities undertaken during the Decade, should have as its main purpose the formulation of ways and means and of specific measures aimed at ensuring the full and universal implementation of United Nations resolutions and decisions on racism, racial discrimination and apartheid;

19. Invites the Economic and Social Council to begin the preparatory work for the Conference at its first regular session of 1981 and to submit its suggestions on the subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

20. Decides to consider at its thirty-sixth session, as a matter of high priority, the item entitled "Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,"

A/C.3/35/L.8 and Rev.1. Bangladesh, Barbados, Jamaica, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea: draft resolution and revision.

A/C.3/35/L.8/Rev.2. Bangladesh, Barbados, Jamaica, Pakistan, Suriname: revised draft resolution, approved by Third Committee on 27 October, meeting 32, by 133 votes to 1.

A/35/589. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 35/34, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/589, adopted by Assembly on 14 November 1980, meeting 63, by 141 votes to 1.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant provisions of its resolutions 3057 (xxviii) of 2 November 1973 and 34/24 of 15 November 1979 concerning the implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Conscious of the need to mobilize public opinion through the media, the education system, non-governmental organizations and other institutions against all forms of racial discrimination,

Aware of the importance of Governments enacting appropriate legislation and taking other suitable measures to prohibit and bring to an end racial discrimination,

Recalling its resolution 34/49 of 23 November 1979 on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights,

Recognizing that national non-governmental organizations concerned with race and community relations can play a valuable role in the improvement of race and community relations,

Calls upon all Governments to take such steps as are necessary to enable duly constituted national non-governmental organizations, such as race-relations organizations or institutes, community-relations organizations or institutes and all other such national bodies, organizations or institutes established for the elimination of discrimination on grounds of race and for the improvement of relations between races and communities, to function effectively in pursuit of harmonious relations between races and communities.

#### SEMINAR ON ASPECTS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

ST/HR/SER.A/7. Seminar on Political, Economic, Cultural and Other Factors underlying Situations Leading to Racism including Survey of increase or Decline of Racism and Racial Discrimination, Nairobi, Kenya, 19-30 May.

#### Elimination of racial discrimination

#### STATUS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

General Assembly- 35th session  
Third Committee, meetings 6-21, 23, 26, 32-34.  
Plenary meetings 63, 73.

A/35/18. Report of Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its 21st (Geneva, 24 March-11 April) and 22nd (Headquarters, New York, 4-22 August) sessions, Annex I.

A/35/196.. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/419 (S/14129). Letter of 20 August from Pakistan (transmitting resolutions and final communique of 11th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Islamabad, 17-22 May).

A/35/462 (S/14178). Letter of 17 September from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting memorandum of 8 September from Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

A/35/542 and Corr.1. Note verbale of 14 October from Cuba (transmitting communique of extraordinary meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegations of non-aligned countries, New York, 2 and 3 October).

A/C.3/35/L.4. Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as amended by 3 powers, A/C.3/35/L.9, approved without vote by Third Committee on 27 October, meeting 32.

A/C.3/35/L.9. Costa Rica, Ecuador, Uruguay: amendment to 37-power draft resolution, A/C.3/35/L.4.

A/35/590. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 35/38, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/590, adopted without vote by Assembly on 25 November 1980, meeting 73.

The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolutions 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, 3135(XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3225(XXIX) of 6 November 1974, 3381(XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/79 of 13 December 1976, 32/11 of 7 November 1977, 33/101 of 16 December 1978 and 34/26 of 15 November 1979,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

2. Expresses its satisfaction with the increase in the number of States which have ratified the Convention or acceded thereto;

3. Reaffirms once again its conviction that ratification of or accession to the Convention on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions are necessary for the realization of the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

4. Requests States which have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede to it;

5. Appeals to States parties to the Convention to study the possibility of making the declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to submit to the General Assembly annual reports concerning the status of the Convention, in accordance with Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

A/35/18. Report of Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its 21st (Geneva, 24 March-11 April) and 22nd (Headquarters, New York, 4-22 August) sessions. (Chapter VIII: Decision adopted by Committee at its 21st session (decision 1(XXI)); Annex VII: List of documents issued for 21st and 22nd sessions.)

A/35/414. Future meetings of Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.3/35/L.7. Bangladesh, Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Ghana, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Madagascar, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe: draft resolution, as orally corrected by New Zealand and orally revised by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 27 October, meeting 32.

A/C.3/35/L.13. Administrative and financial implications of 23-power draft resolution, A/C.3/35/L.7. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/35/590. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 35/40, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/590, adopted without vote by Assembly on 25 November 1980, meeting 73.

The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolutions 34/28 of 15 November 1979 on the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and 34/26 of 15 November 1979 on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, as well as its other relevant resolutions on the implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions, submitted under article 9, paragraph 2, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Emphasizing the obligation of all States parties to the Convention to take legislative, judicial and other measures in order to secure full implementation of the provisions of the Convention,

Convinced that all Member States should take effective measures, at the national and international levels, to combat acts or practices of racial discrimination, including the vestiges and manifestations of racist ideologies wherever they exist,

Aware of the importance of the contribution of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to the implementation of the Programme for the Decade, through its activities within the framework of the implementation of the Convention,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions;

2. Welcomes the readiness of the Committee to continue to contribute to the implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination by, inter alia, intensifying the monitoring of the implementation of the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, preparing relevant studies on the Convention and expanding co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organisation and other relevant bodies within the United Nations system;

3. Requests the Economic and Social Council to invite the Committee to take, within the context of its activities on the implementation of the Convention, active part in the preparations for the work of the second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in the manner the Committee finds appropriate;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide necessary assistance to the Committee regarding its activities connected with its contribution to the implementation of the Programme for the Decade, as referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 above;

5. Commends the Committee for paying greater attention to the question of the elimination of the policy of apartheid in South Africa and Namibia, as well as to the elimination of acts and practices of racial discrimination in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and in all other Territories to which General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 applies;

6. Further commends the Committee for paying due attention to the protection of the rights of national or ethnic minorities and indigenous populations, as well as the rights of migrant workers, and calls upon all Member States to take effective measures in protecting fully these groups of people from discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin;

7. Calls upon the United Nations bodies concerned to ensure that the Committee is supplied with all relevant information on all the Territories to which General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) applies and urges the administering Powers to co-operate with these bodies by providing all necessary information in order to enable the Committee to discharge fully its responsibilities under article 15 of the Convention;

8. Notes with appreciation the adoption by the Committee of the revised general guidelines concerning the form and contents of reports by States parties under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention and invites States parties to supply the Committee, in accordance with these guidelines, with information on the implementation of the provisions of the Convention, including information on the demographic composition of their population and on their relations with the racist regime of South Africa;

9. Urges all States parties to the Convention to extend full co-operation to the Committee and notes with regret that on one occasion such co-operation was withheld by one State party;

10. Expresses its grave concern that some States parties

to the Convention, owing to reasons beyond their control, are being prevented from fulfilling their obligations under the Convention in parts of their respective territories;

11. Urges all States which are not parties to the Convention to ratify or to accede to it and, pending such ratification or accession, to be guided by the basic provisions of the Convention in their internal and foreign policies;

12. Urges Member States to attend sessions of the Committee and to encourage their national mass media to give wider publicity to the Committee, as well as to the Convention;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to make appropriate arrangements for the Committee to hold, as part of activities within the Programme for the Decade, one session in one of the developing countries, preferably in Africa, before the end of the Decade and to report in this regard to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

#### INTERNATIONAL DAY

A/35/22. Report of Special Committee against Apartheid, Chapter Chapter II L 1.

### Apartheid racial discrimination in southern Africa

#### Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

During 1980, four more States-Gabon, Mexico, Nicaragua and Suriname-adhered to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid which was adopted by the General Assembly in 1973<sup>12</sup> and entered into force on 18 July 1976.

This brought the number of States having ratified or acceded to the Convention to 58 as at 31 December 1980:

Barbados, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

The Group of Three-Bulgaria, Cuba and Senegal, appointed by the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights-established under article IX of the Convention to consider reports by States parties on measures they had taken to implement its provisions held its third session at Geneva from 28 January to 1 February. It considered and commented on reports from six States- the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Emirates-representatives of which attended the meetings to supplement the

information in the reports. The Group reiterated a recommendation made in previous years stressing the desirability for States parties to make suggestions for the establishment of the international penal tribunal envisaged in article V of the Convention to try persons accused of the crime of apartheid. In this connexion, it recommended that the Commission request the Secretary-General to study the possibility of convening a diplomatic conference of States parties to consider the modalities of the establishment of such a tribunal as well as measures to implement the Convention. The Group also drew attention to the importance of strengthening assistance to the liberation movements in southern Africa.

By a resolution of 26 February, the Commission took note with appreciation of the Group's report and recommendations, appealed for further accessions to the Convention, and requested the Secretary-General to renew his invitation to States parties to suggest ways of establishing the international penal tribunal.

By another resolution concerning the Convention, the Commission asked its Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa (see section below)-in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid as appropriate, whose campaign to give effect to the Convention's provisions was welcomed- to continue its compilation of a list of persons, organizations and State representatives deemed responsible for crimes enumerated in the Convention and asked the Secretary-General to arrange for the widest possible publication of an account of each case in the list. The Ad Hoc Group was asked to study ways to ensure the implementation of inter-

<sup>12</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 103, text of Convention, annexed to resolution 3068(XXVIII) of 30 November 1973.

national instruments such as the Convention, and States parties were urged to adopt the measures prescribed by the Convention, particularly the legislative and other measures called for in article IV to prosecute, try and punish persons responsible for or accused of acts defined in the Convention, and those in article V, referring to an international penal tribunal.

The Secretary-General, in a report to the Assembly of 29 August on the status of the Convention, included a list of States which had signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention, as well as views and comments of Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Iraq, Panama, the Philippines and the Syrian Arab Republic on the conclusions and recommendations of the Group of Three at its 1979 session.<sup>13</sup>

The Assembly, by resolution 35/39 of 25 November: commended the States parties that had submitted their reports under article VII and urged others to do so as soon as possible; again strongly appealed to States to ratify or accede to the Convention without delay; called on States parties to implement fully article IV; called on them and the competent United Nations organs to submit their views on the conclusions and recommendations of the Group of Three contained in its 1979 and 1980 reports; invited the Commission on Human Rights to intensify its efforts to compile periodically the list of individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States deemed responsible for crimes enumerated in the Convention; and called on the competent United Nations organs to provide information as well as data on obstacles preventing suppression and punishment of apartheid. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to distribute the list among all States parties and United Nations Members, to publicize such facts by all means of mass communication, and to intensify his efforts to disseminate information on the Convention and its implementation with a view to further promoting ratification or accession.

Resolution 35/39 was adopted by a recorded vote of 98 to 0, with 24 abstentions. The Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee approved the text on 27 October by 113 votes to 1, with 22 abstentions; the vote was taken at Sweden's request. The text was sponsored by 37 countries (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

In explanation of vote, Japan and the United States said they had abstained because some of the resolution's provisions contained ambiguous or vague definitions. The United States referred in particular to a preambular paragraph reaffirming that apartheid was a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, a gross violation of human rights and a

crime against humanity, seriously disturbing and threatening international peace and security, and a paragraph asking the Commission, in preparing its list, to take account of a 1978 resolution on the adverse consequences on human rights of giving aid to the racist regimes of southern Africa<sup>14</sup> and of the Commission's and its suborgans' documents on this subject reaffirming that States giving such aid became accomplices in apartheid. Moreover, the United States could not encourage States to become parties to the Convention. Greece, which also abstained, said its authorities were currently studying it.

Speaking on behalf of the member States of the European Economic Community, Luxembourg said they had abstained because they did not regard the Convention as an instrument enabling the international community to take effective measures to end apartheid, having reservations about the fact that a State party could condemn acts committed outside its jurisdiction by non-nationals. Moreover, the Convention did not clearly define the violations to which it referred, and entrusted responsibility for implementation to a United Nations organ even though many Members had not ratified it.

Although they voted in favour because of their firm opposition to apartheid, Chile and Turkey reiterated reservations on provisions which were incompatible with their national laws, as did Portugal which abstained.

By another resolution—35/206 A of 16 December, on the policies of apartheid of South Africa—the Assembly also appealed to all States which had not done so to accede to the Convention (see p. 207).

#### **Adverse effects on human rights resulting from aid to colonial and racist regimes in southern Africa**

In February 1980, the Commission on Human Rights considered a revised report prepared by Ahmed Mohamed Khalifa (Egypt), a Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The report contained a revised provisional general list of more than 2,600 cases of banks, firms and other institutions giving economic, military or other types of assistance to the colonial and racist regimes in southern Africa. It also annexed comments of Argentina, Canada, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom on the part of the list relating to them. Preparation of the list was originally requested by the Commission in 1977.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>13</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 809.

<sup>14</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 683, resolution 33/23 of 29 November 1978.

<sup>15</sup> See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 691.

By a resolution of 26 February, the Commission called for an end to all forms of assistance to the racist régimes of southern Africa, called on Governments of countries where those on the list were based to stop trading, manufacturing and investing in the territories of those régimes, and requested that the revised report be appended to the Special Rapporteur's 1978 report, that it be printed and disseminated on the widest scale, and that the Economic and Social Council forward it to the General Assembly. The Commission further requested that the Special Rapporteur be mandated to update the list for the Commission every year. It forwarded to the Council for consideration a draft decision to this effect.

The Commission's recommendations were endorsed by the Council by decision 1980/131, adopted on 2 May by a recorded vote, requested by the United States, of 40 to 6, with 6 abstentions. The Council's Second (Social) Committee had approved the text on 29 April by a recorded vote, requested by the United Kingdom, of 34 to 5, with 7 abstentions.

Explaining its negative vote, the United States said the decision embodied ideas, such as an economic boycott, which it could not support, and the list referred to was biased and inequitably excluded certain nations.

On 2 September, the Sub-Commission mandated Mr. Khalifa to continue to update the list, subject to annual review, with details he considered appropriate and explanations or responses.

By resolution 35/32 of 14 November, the General Assembly took note of the revised report prepared by the Special Rapporteur and of the resolutions adopted by the Commission and the Sub-Commission. It vigorously condemned the collaboration of certain members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Israel, other States, multinational corporations and other organizations with the South African regime, reaffirming that those which aided that régime became accomplices in the inhuman practices it perpetrated. It requested the Security Council urgently to consider complete and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter,<sup>16</sup> in particular a ban on technological assistance or collaboration in the manufacture of arms and military supplies and on loans, investments and trade, an embargo on oil and oil products and other strategic commodities, and cessation of nuclear collaboration. The Assembly appealed for extension of all possible co-operation to the liberation movements of southern Africa recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, called for effective government action to put a stop to trading, manufacturing and investing activities in South Africa and Na-

mibia, called for wide State and organizational publicity to be given to the Rapporteur's report, and decided to consider the question as a matter of high priority at its 1982 session.

Resolution 35/32 was adopted, by 117 votes to 10, with 15 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, which approved the text on 27 October by 114 votes to 12, with 14 abstentions. The text was sponsored by Cuba, Somalia (on behalf of the African group of Member States at the United Nations) and Viet Nam.

Before the Committee approved the text, it approved, in a separate recorded vote, requested by the United Kingdom, of 92 to 21, with 24 abstentions, the paragraph condemning the collaboration of certain NATO members and other States and organizations with South Africa. On the appeal of several sponsors, Pakistan did not insist on an oral amendment it had submitted, recalling, in a preambular paragraph, the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Islamabad, 17-22 May).

In explanation of vote-and notwithstanding the affirmative votes of some of these States-Australia, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Denmark (on behalf also of Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), the Dominican Republic, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Israel, Liberia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, Turkey and the United Kingdom expressed reservations on this paragraph as singling out certain countries in unjustified accusations as collaborators of the apartheid régime.

Several countries also expressed their opposition to sanctions, including the United Kingdom and the United States. Lesotho said it could not support such recommendations without seriously prejudicing its own vital interests. The United States did not agree that relations with South Africa were a hostile act, or that those engaged in such relations were accomplices in apartheid. Moreover, it said it strongly disagreed with nearly every paragraph of the resolution. The United Kingdom believed that sanctions were likely to damage neighbouring African countries. In the view of the Netherlands, which voted against the text, Western enterprises could make an important contribution to social change in South Africa by pursuing a non-discriminatory policy whenever possible.

The Nordic countries, which abstained, as well as Chile, the Dominican Republic, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, also could not support recommendations which did not respect the division of competence between different United Nations organs in accordance with the Charter.

<sup>16</sup> For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

Fiji and Portugal abstained because of how some paragraphs were worded and of the inclusion of irrelevant matters. Spain also considered some paragraphs exaggerated and discriminatory. Australia, the Bahamas, Belgium, Greece and the Netherlands considered some parts of the Special Rapporteur's report to be unfounded, lacking in balance or to have other shortcomings. The Dominican Republic, Greece and New Zealand could not support the call for government action against those listed in the report.

#### Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa

The Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts, established by the Commission on Human Rights in 1967 to examine the human rights situation in southern Africa, submitted two reports to the Commission in January 1980.

The first was a progress report, requested in 1979,<sup>17</sup> dealing with developments concerning policies and practices in violation of human rights in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe and action taken to implement the Ad Hoc Working Group's recommendations since its establishment. The report also contained information on infringements of trade union rights in South Africa (see also p. 855), and on inquiries in respect of persons suspected of being guilty of apartheid or serious human rights violations in Namibia. It was prepared at meetings at Geneva from 14 to 25 January, based on oral statements and written communications from individuals and organizations, and United Nations and other documents. The Group expressed the view that the structure of apartheid in South Africa continued to be as described in previous reports. South Africa had strengthened its military occupation in Namibia, where the most significant developments during the period under review had been the continuing efforts to implement the proposal for a peaceful settlement. The human rights situation in Zimbabwe under the former illegal régime was outlined, as the country approached independence. The Group did not formulate any conclusions or recommendations, which were to be presented in a final report to the Commission in 1981.

A special report was submitted in accordance with a 1979 Commission request,<sup>18</sup> on the Group's investigation of cases of torture and

murder of detainees in South Africa. It was based in the main on information contained in a report on such cases drawn up by the Special Committee against Apartheid, supplemented by first-hand oral and written statements gathered during a mission of inquiry to London from 30 July to 2 August 1979, and on information from various publications and reports; the South African Government had refused to collaborate with the Group. The Group's final report, considered at a session from 14 to 25 January 1980, examined 37 cases mentioned in the Special Committee's report relating to alleged perpetrators, abettors and accomplices involved in torture, murder or deprivation of liberty and fundamental rights. The Group concluded that torture by the security police continued to be common practice in South Africa with the apparent acquiescence of and cover-up by the Government. Although the charges of murder, torture and ill-treatment had been generally rejected, the Group suggested, on the basis of the evidence at its disposal, that the allegations were true and in general the Government had taken no steps against the torturers. It recommended that the Commission decide that the widest possible publicity should be given to the list of persons allegedly guilty of the crime of apartheid.

By a resolution of 26 February, the Commission requested the Group to continue to study the policies and practices violating human rights in South Africa, Namibia and, as appropriate, Zimbabwe, and to institute inquiries in respect of persons suspected of being guilty of apartheid or serious human rights violations in Namibia. The Commission also requested the Secretary-General to publish a summary of the Group's findings in the world's leading newspapers, together with the Commission's condemnation of the violations.

By another resolution of the same date, the Commission requested the Group to continue, in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, its compilation of the list of individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States deemed responsible for crimes of apartheid enumerated in the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (see section above).

<sup>17</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 813.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid

#### Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

##### Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Geneva, 4 February-14 March, Chapters

XII and XXVI A (resolutions 12(XXXVI) and 13(XXXVI)). E/CN.4/1358. Report of Group of Three Established under Convention on Suppression and Punishment of Crime of Apartheid its 3rd session, Geneva, 28 January-1 February. (Chapter IV: Conclusions and recommendations.)

General Assembly- 35th session  
Third Committee, meetings 6-21, 23, 26, 32-34.  
Plenary meeting 73.

A/35/22. Report of Special Committee against Apartheid.  
Chapter II G.

A/35/197 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.3/35/L.5. Afghanistan, Angola, Barbados, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Philippines, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by Third Committee on 27 October, meeting 32, by 113 votes to 1, with 22 abstentions.

A/35/590. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 35/39, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/590, adopted by Assembly on 25 November 1980, meeting 73, by recorded vote of 98 to 0, with 24 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

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

The General Assembly,

Recalling Its resolution 3068(XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, by which it adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, and its resolutions 3380(XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/80 of 13 December 1976, 32/12 of 7 November 1977, 33/103 of 16 December 1978 and 34/27 of 15 November 1979,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolutions 13(XXXIII) of 11 March 1977, 7(XXXIV) of 22 February 1978, 10(XXXV) of 5 March 1979 and 12(XXXVI) and 13(XXXVI) of 26 February 1980,

Convinced that the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination as well as the programme of activities to be undertaken during the second half of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/24 of 15 November 1979, are an important and constructive contribution to the struggle against apartheid, racism and all forms of racial discrimination,

Aware that the commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, will encourage all States to intensify their efforts in supporting the colonially and racially oppressed peoples in their legitimate struggle to gain self-determination and independence, and to put an end to all practices of segregation and discrimination,

Reaffirming its conviction that apartheid constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and is a gross violation of human rights and a crime against humanity, seriously disturbing and threatening international peace and security,

Deeply concerned that the racist regime in South Africa has stepped up its policy of apartheid, repression, "bantustanization" and aggression and its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, thereby perpetuating on Namibian territory its odious policy of apartheid, racial discrimination and fragmentation,

Condemning the continued collaboration of certain States and transnational corporations with the racist regime of South Africa in the political, economic, military and other fields, thus encouraging it to persist in and intensify the brutal suppression of the people in South Africa,

Underlining that ratification of and accession to the Convention on a universal basis and the implementation of its provisions without any delay are necessary for its effectiveness and would be a useful contribution towards achieving the goals of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Taking into account Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 as a useful step towards achieving the purposes of the Convention,

Firmly convinced that the legitimate struggle of the oppressed peoples in southern Africa against colonialism, racism and apartheid and for the effective implementation of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence demands more than ever all necessary support by the international community and, in particular, further action by the Security Council,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid;

2. Expresses its satisfaction with the increase in the number of States which have ratified the Convention or acceded thereto;

3. Commends the States parties to the Convention that have submitted their reports under article VII of the Convention and urges other States to do so as soon as possible, taking fully into account the guidelines prepared by the Working Group on the Implementation of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid established in accordance with article IX of the Convention;

4. Strongly appeals once again to those States that have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or to accede to it without delay;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts through appropriate channels to disseminate information on the Convention and its implementation with a view to further promoting ratification of or accession to the Convention;

6. Calls upon all States parties to implement fully article IV of the Convention by adopting legislative, judicial and administrative measures to prosecute, bring to trial and punish, in accordance with their jurisdiction, persons responsible for, or accused of, the acts defined in article II of the Convention;

7. Again calls upon all States parties and the competent United Nations organs to consider the conclusions and recommendations of the Working Group contained in its reports and to submit their views and comments to the Secretary-General;

8. Expresses its appreciation to the Ad Hoc Working



Group of Experts of the Commission on Human Rights for the compilation of the list of Individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States deemed responsible for crimes enumerated in article II of the Convention and Calls upon all States parties to give this list the widest possible dissemination;

9. Welcomes the efforts of the Commission on Human Rights to undertake the functions set out in article X of the Convention and invites the Commission to intensify, in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, its efforts to compile periodically the list of individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States deemed responsible for crimes enumerated in article II of the Convention, as well as those against whom or which legal proceedings have been undertaken;

10. Requests the Commission on Human Rights, in preparing the above-mentioned list, to take into account General Assembly resolution 33/23 of 29 November 1978 as well as the documents on this subject prepared by the Commission and its suborgans reaffirming, inter alia, that States giving assistance to the racist regime in South Africa become accomplices in the inhuman practices of racial discrimination and apartheid;

11. Calls upon the competent United Nations organs to continue to provide the Commission on Human Rights, through the Secretary-General, with information relevant to the periodic compilation of the above-mentioned list as well as with information concerning the obstacles which prevent the effective suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to distribute the above-mentioned list among all States parties to the Convention and all States Members of the United Nations and to bring such facts to the attention of the public by all means of mass communication;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report under General Assembly resolution 3380(XXX) a special section concerning the implementation of the Convention, taking into account the views and comments of States parties to the Convention called for in paragraph 7 above.

Adverse effects on human rights  
resulting from aid to colonial and  
racist regimes in southern Africa

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980  
Second (Social) Committee, meetings 20-22.  
Plenary meeting 22.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Chapters V and XXVI A (resolution 11 (XXXVI)) and Annex III.

E/1980/13, Chapter I B. Draft decision 9, as submitted by Commission, approved by Second Committee on 29 April, meeting 22, by recorded vote of 34 to 5, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iraq, Jordan, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia  
Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Central African Republic, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Sweden.

E/CN.4/Sub.2/425 and Corr.1-3 and Add.1-7. Revised report prepared by Ahmed Khalifa, Special Rapporteur of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in pursuance of Sub-Commission

resolution 2(XXXI) of 13 September 1978 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 9(XXXV) of 5 March 1979.  
E/1980/51 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft decision IX.

Decision 1980/131, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/51 and Corr.1, adopted by Council by recorded vote of 40 to 6, with 6 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Central African Republic, Finland, Ireland, Japan, Sweden.

At its 22nd plenary meeting, on 2 May 1980, the Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 11 (XXXVI) of 26 February 1980:

(a) Decided that the revised report prepared by Mr. Ahmed Khalifa, Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist regimes in southern Africa, which contained a general provisional list of banks, transnational corporations and other organizations giving assistance to the racist and colonial regimes of southern Africa, should be appended to the original report of the Special Rapporteur and should be printed and disseminated on the widest scale;

(b) Decided to forward the revised report to the General Assembly;

(c) Approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to request the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to entrust the Special Rapporteur with the responsibility of continuing to bring the list up to date every year and submitting the updated report to the Commission through the Sub-Commission.

E/CN.4/1413 and Corr.1. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 33rd session, Geneva, 18 August-12 September, Chapters II and XVII A (resolution 2(XXXIII)) and Annex II.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Third Committee, meetings 6-22, 26, 32-34.  
Plenary meeting 63.

A/35/419 (S/14129). Letter of 20 August from Pakistan (transmitting resolutions and final communiqué of 11th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Islamabad, 17-22 May).

A/35/463 and Corr.1. Letter of 16 September from Sierra Leone (transmitting declarations and resolutions of 35th ordinary session of Council of Ministers, 18-28 June; and resolutions and decision of 17th ordinary session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, 1-4 July, Freetown), Annex I (declaration (CM/St.15(XXXV))).

A/C.3/35/L.11. Cuba, Somalia (on behalf of African group at United Nations). Viet Nam: draft resolution, approved by Third Committee on 27 October, meeting 33, by 114 votes to 12, with 14 abstentions.

A/35/588. Report of Third Committee.

Resolution 35/32, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/588, adopted by Assembly on 14 November 1980, meeting 63, by 117 votes to 10, with 15 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3382(XXX) and 3383(XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/33 of 30 November 1976 and 33/23 of 29 November 1978,

Recalling also its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and its resolution 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Mindful of its resolution 3171(XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 relating to permanent sovereignty over natural resources of both developing countries and territories under colonial and foreign domination or subjected to the apartheid régime,

Recalling its resolutions on military collaboration with South Africa, as well as Security Council resolutions 418(1977) of 4 November 1977 and 421(1977) of 9 December 1977,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolutions 7(XXXIII) of 4 March 1977, 6(XXXIV) of 22 February 1978, 9(XXXV) of 5 March 1979 and 11 (XXXVI) of 26 February 1980,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979,

Bearing in mind in particular the relevant decisions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its seventeenth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 1 to 4 July 1980, in particular the Declaration on Foreign Investment In South Africa, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 18 to 28 June 1980,

Taking note of resolution 2(XXXIII) of 2 September 1980 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Taking note also of the revised report prepared by the Special Rapporteur on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa,

Reaffirming that any collaboration with the racist regime of South Africa constitutes a hostile act against the oppressed peoples of southern Africa and a contemptuous defiance of the United Nations and of the international community,

Considering that such collaboration strengthens the racist régime, encourages it to persist in its repressive and aggressive policies and seriously aggravates the situation in southern Africa, thereby constituting a threat to international peace and security,

Deeply concerned that the major Western and other trading partners of South Africa continue to collaborate with the racist régime and that their collaboration constitutes the main obstacle to the liquidation of the racist régime and the elimination of the inhuman and criminal system of apartheid,

Alarmed at the continued collaboration of certain Western States and Israel with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field,

Deeply alarmed at reports that South Africa with Israeli co-operation has detonated a nuclear explosive device,

Regretting that the Security Council has not been in a position to take binding decisions to prevent any collaboration in the nuclear field with South Africa,

Recognizing that the that the utmost priority must be accorded to international action to secure the full implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations for the eradication of apartheid and the liberation of the peoples of southern Africa,

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist régime of South Africa,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa to self-determination, independence

and the enjoyment of the natural resources of their territories;

2. Again reaffirms the right of those same peoples to dispose of those resources for their greater well-being and to obtain just reparation for the exploitation, depletion, loss or depreciation of those natural resources, including reparations for the exploitation and abuse of their human resources;

3. Vigorously condemns the collaboration of certain members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Israel and other States, as well as those multinational corporations and other organizations which maintain or continue to increase their collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, especially in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields, thus encouraging that régime to persist in its inhuman and criminal policy of brutal oppression of the peoples of southern Africa and denial of their human rights;

4. Reaffirms once again that States and organizations which give assistance to the racist régime of South Africa become accomplices in the inhuman practices of racial discrimination, colonialism and apartheid perpetrated by this régime;

5. Requests the Security Council urgently to consider complete and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against the racist regime of South Africa, in particular:

(a) The prohibition of all technological assistance or collaboration in the manufacture of arms and military supplies in South Africa;

(b) The cessation of all collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field;

(c) The prohibition of all loans to, and all investments in, South Africa and the cessation of any trade with South Africa;

(d) An embargo on the supply of petroleum, petroleum products and other strategic commodities to South Africa;

6. Appeals to all States, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to extend all possible co-operation to the liberation movements of southern Africa recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;

7. Expresses its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur for his revised report;

8. Calls upon the Governments of the countries where the banks, transnational corporations and other organizations named and listed in the revised report are based, to take effective action to put a stop to their trading, manufacturing and investing activities in the territory of South Africa as well as in the Territory of Namibia illegally occupied by the racist Pretoria régime;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the revised report to the Special Committee against Apartheid, the United Nations Council for Namibia, other bodies concerned within the United Nations system and regional international organizations;

10. Calls upon all States, relevant specialized agencies and regional, intergovernmental and other organizations to give wide publicity to the report;

11. Invites the Commission on Human Rights to give a high priority at its thirty-seventh session to the consideration of the above-mentioned report;

12. Decides to consider this item at its thirty-seventh session as a matter of high priority in the light of any recommendations which the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee against Apartheid may wish to submit to it.

S/14284. Note by Secretary-General.

Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Geneva, 4 February-14 March, Chapters IV and XXVI A (resolution 9(XXXVI)).

E/CN.4/1365. Progress report of Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts of Commission on Human Rights prepared in accor-

dance with Commission resolution 12(XXXV) of 6 March 1979 and Economic and Social Council decision 1979/34 of 10 May 1979.

E/CN.1366. Special report of Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts of Commission on Human Rights prepared in accordance with para. 17 of Commission resolution 12(XXXV).

### Measures against ideologies and practices based on racial discrimination, hatred and terror

Although the question of measures to be taken against ideologies and practices based on terror or incitement to racial discrimination or any form of group hatred had been included in the agenda of the Commission on Human Rights since 1972, its consideration had been repeatedly postponed until the Commission's February/March 1980 session, when the Commission heard statements expressing concern about a resurgence of the ideology of fascism in certain countries and activities of a number of Fascist and neo-Fascist organizations; another statement sought to stimulate the Commission's interest in discrimination based on sexual preference.

On 15 December, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, the General Assembly adopted, by a recorded vote of 124 to 0, with 18 abstentions, resolution 35/200, by which it condemned all forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities, and those based on the systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The Assembly urged all States to give due consideration to implementing the provisions of a 1971 resolution (2839(XXVI))<sup>19</sup> by which it had urged States to take legislative and other measures, with due regard for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>20</sup> to prevent activities of Nazi and racist organizations and groups. States were especially urged to give due consideration to taking the necessary measures against activities of groups and organizations practising nazism, fascism, neo-fascism or other ideologies based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror, in accordance with national constitutional systems, and to provide the Secretary-General, for a report, with their comments on such problems and on measures that should be taken to eradicate such ideologies. The Assembly asked the Commission to consider this subject at its 1981 session.

On 4 December, the Third Committee approved the resolution by a recorded vote, requested by the Ukrainian SSR, of 105 to 0, with 16 abstentions. The text was sponsored by Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, the Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mozambique, Poland, Seychelles, Togo, the Ukrainian SSR,

Viet Nam and Zimbabwe; it was revised by the sponsors and contained a number of other amendments. Australia, Costa Rica, Greece and the Netherlands jointly introduced amendments to the title and several paragraphs, which were orally subamended by Madagascar and further orally amended by the United States.

The Committee approved, by 51 votes to 29, with 35 abstentions, a Malagasy subamendment adding, after the words "totalitarian ideologies and practices" wherever such wording appeared, the words "based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror." References to nazism and fascism were replaced, by the four-power amendments, by references to Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities. Similar amendments, adopted by 86 votes to 0, with 25 abstentions, changed the resolution's title to "Measures to be taken against Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror."

At the request of Greece, recorded votes were taken on the remaining amendments. By 84 votes to 0, with 31 abstentions, the words "aggression, foreign occupation" were added after the words "victims of" in a preambular paragraph referring to the suffering, destruction and death of millions of victims of nazism and fascism. A provision emphasizing that those ideologies in all their manifestations constituted a threat to world peace and international security was changed to one emphasizing that they might jeopardize it; consequentially, the words "as well as" in the second half of that provision were replaced by "and constitute" an obstacle to friendly relations between States and peoples and to the promotion and observance of human rights. These two amendments were adopted by votes of 49 to 33, with 29 abstentions, and 50 to 17, with 36 abstentions, respectively. In the eighth preambular paragraph, a reference to the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was inserted by 109 votes to 0.

At the request of Madagascar, a separate vote was taken on the retention of the words "and those based on the systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms" in the ninth

<sup>19</sup>See Y.U.N., 1971, p. 410, resolution 2839(XXVI) of 18 December 1971.

<sup>20</sup>See Y.U.N., 1948-49, p. 535, resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948.

preambular paragraph, by which the Assembly bore in mind that all ideologies so based and all totalitarian ideologies in question were totally incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations and a number of other specific United Nations instruments. The words were retained by 81 votes to 15, with 12 abstentions. In the same paragraph, the references to nazism, fascism, neo-fascism and all related ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror were replaced with a reference to all totalitarian ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities and those based on the systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, by 104 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions. The tenth preambular paragraph was adopted by 102 votes to 1, with 10 abstentions. Before amendment, it had expressed deep concern at the increasing activities by groups and organizations in national and international dimensions propagating and practising nazism, fascism, neo-fascism and all related ideologies based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror. The amendments to operative paragraph 1, condemning all forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices in question, were adopted by 109 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

The Committee rejected, by 36 votes in favour to 54 against, with 23 abstentions, the replacement of paragraph 2 by one inviting all States to give due consideration to implementing resolution 2839(XXVI) in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It also rejected, by 25 votes in favour to 58 against, with 29 abstentions, replacing paragraphs 3 to 6 with a new operative paragraph requesting the Secretary-General to bring the contents of this resolution to the attention of Member States, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. At the request of Morocco, a recorded vote was taken on the word "all" appearing in paragraph 2 urging all States to give due consideration to implementing the 1971 resolution on this subject, and, at Jamaica's request, on the phrase "in accordance with the national constitutional systems" in the same paragraph, urging all States to give due consideration to taking (rather than urging all

States to take-a United States oral subamendment) the necessary measures against the prescribed activities, in accordance with States' constitutional systems. They were retained by votes of 44 to 22, with 31 abstentions, and 78 to 3, with 24 abstentions, respectively. Paragraph 2 as a whole was then approved by a recorded vote, requested by Denmark, of 75 to 0, with 34 abstentions. Also in separate votes, the Committee approved the word "all" in paragraph 3, requesting all States to provide the Secretary-General with comments, by 70 votes to 0, with 31 abstentions, and the entire paragraph by 80 votes to 3, with 29 abstentions.

Speaking in explanation of vote on the resolution, the United States said it had abstained because it felt a global approach to nazism, fascism, neo-fascism and other totalitarianism forms was missing, and believed the best way to curb such ideologies was through the free exchange of ideas rather than suppression of dissident views. Denmark and Norway abstained because of the reference to resolution 2839(XXVI) which mentioned the 1968 Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity," to which they were not parties because of the broad scope of crimes covered and political elements reflected in it. Australia and the United Kingdom abstained, questioning the sincerity of the resolution. The United Kingdom believed its original motive to be propagandistic; it would have preferred a more balanced and unpoliticized text. Australia was not convinced that the issues dealt with were of such burning importance as claimed and believed that broader problems should be addressed in considering the question of totalitarianism. Albania, despite its support of the resolution, expressed dissatisfaction that the text did not deal with the political, economic and social causes of resurgent and increasing fascism and nazism and the fascist activities of imperialism and social imperialism. Albania did not think that the measures called for would produce concrete results.

<sup>21</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, p. 609, text of Convention, annexed to resolution 2391(XXIII) of 26 November 1968.

#### Documentary references, voting details and text of resolution

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Geneva, 4 February-14 March, Chapter XX.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Third Committee, meetings 63, 68, 69, 77, 80-83.  
Plenary meeting 96.

A/C.3/35/L.70. Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary,

Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mozambique, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe: draft resolution.

A/C.3/35/L.70/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 14 powers and by Congo, Seychelles and Togo, as further orally revised by sponsors, amended by 4 powers, A/C.3/35/L.96 (para. 1, orally subamended by Madagascar and by sponsors; paras. 3, 5 and 6; para. 7, orally subamended by sponsors; para. 8, orally subamended by Madagascar and by sponsors; para. 9, orally subamended by sponsors), and further orally amended by

United States and sponsors, approved by Third Committee on 4 December, meeting 82, by recorded vote of 105 to 0, with 16 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Bahamas, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guyana, Iceland, Japan, Malawi, Maldives, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States.

A/C.3/35/L.96. Australia, Costa Rica, Greece, Netherlands: amendments to 14-power draft resolution, A/C.3/35/L.70.

A/35/741. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution VIII.

Resolution 35/200, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/741, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 96, by recorded vote of 124 to 0, with 18 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium,<sup>a</sup> Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic,<sup>a</sup> Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Japan, Malawi, Mali,<sup>a</sup> New Zealand, Norway, Samoa, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States.

<sup>a</sup> Subsequently advised the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour.

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the United Nations emerged from the struggle against nazism, fascism, aggression and foreign occupation, and that the peoples expressed their resolve in the Charter of the United Nations to save future generations from the scourge of war,

Bearing in mind the suffering, destruction and death of millions of victims of aggression, foreign occupation, nazism and fascism,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles laid down in the Charter, which are aimed at maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principal of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and achieving international co-operation,

Emphasizing that nazism and fascism in all their manifestations may jeopardize world peace and international security, and constitute an obstacle to friendly relations between States and peoples and to the promotion and observance of human rights,

Reaffirming that the prosecution and punishment of war crimes and crimes against peace and humanity, as laid down in General Assembly resolutions 3(I) of 13 February 1946 and 95(I) of 11 December 1946, constitute a universal commitment for all States,

Recalling its resolutions 2331(XXII) of 18 December 1967, 2438(XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2545(XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2713(XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2839(XXVI) of 18 December 1971 and 34/24 of 15 November 1979,

Recalling also the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Underlining the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and other relevant international instruments,

Bearing in mind that all totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities, and those based on the systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, are totally incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace,

Deeply concerned at the increase of activities at the national and international levels which propagate totalitarian forms of ideology and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities,

1. Condemns all forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities, and those based on systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms:

2. Urges all States to give due consideration to implementing the provisions laid down in General Assembly resolution 2839(XXVI) in accordance with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and especially to taking the necessary measures against activities of groups and organizations practising nazism, fascism, neo-fascism or other ideologies based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror, in accordance with the national constitutional systems;

3. Requests all States to provide the Secretary-General with their comments on those problems and on measures that should be taken at the national and international levels to eradicate nazism, fascism, neo-fascism and related ideologies based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror;

4. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to consider this subject at its thirty-seventh session under the agenda

item entitled "Question of measures to be taken against ideologies and practices based on terror or incitement to racial discrimination or any form of group hatred;"

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the

General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report in the light of the discussion to take place in the Commission on Human Rights and on the basis of comments provided by States.

### Other matters concerning prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities

#### Elimination of religious intolerance

At its session in February/March 1980, the Commission on Human Rights, through an informal working group open to all its members, continued work on a draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief, requested by the General Assembly in 1974.<sup>22</sup>

Agreement having been reached on the text of the preamble and on the first three articles of the draft declaration at previous sessions,<sup>23</sup> discussion focused on articles IV and V drawn up by a working group 'set up by the Commission in 1974. Article IV was a statement that States were to take effective measures to prevent and eliminate discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief, make all efforts to enact or rescind legislation necessary to prohibit discrimination and take all appropriate measures to combat intolerance on grounds of religion or other beliefs. Article IV, and the first paragraph of article V stating that parents or legal guardians had the right to organize family life in accordance with their religion or belief, were adopted by consensus.

On 12 March, the Commission adopted a resolution by which it approved the group's report and decided to continue, as a matter of highest priority, its work on the declaration in 1981.

On 11 December, the General Assembly adopted a resolution by which it welcomed the progress made in drafting the declaration, urged the Commission to complete its work with a view to submitting a single draft to the Assembly at its regular 1981 session, through the Economic and Social Council, and decided to give it high priority.

Resolution 35/125 was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, where, on 7 November, the text was similarly approved, as sponsored by 36 powers (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

#### Studies

#### Duties to the community and limitations on human rights

The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities concluded its consideration of, and expressed deep appreciation to Special Rapporteur Erica-Irene A. Daes (Greece) for, the study on the indi-

vidual's duties to the community and the limitations on human rights and freedoms under article 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.<sup>24</sup> It requested her to present the study to the Commission in 1981 and proposed that the Commission recommend to the Economic and Social Council that it: decide that the study should be printed and given the widest possible distribution, including in Arabic; endorse the study's recommendation that teaching and education in human rights be developed at all levels; and authorize the Sub-Commission to elaborate a draft declaration confirming common United Nations principles and standards defining limitations and restrictions on the exercise of certain human rights, as the study recommended.

The Commission, by a resolution of 29 February, had asked the Sub-Commission to continue examining the subject of the study and report to it on its conclusions and recommendations. By that resolution, it also appealed to Governments to encourage and support individuals and organs of society exercising their rights and responsibilities to promote the effective observance of human rights, and emphasized that, in the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone was to be subject only to such limitations as were determined in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration, the International Covenants on Human Rights<sup>25</sup> and other relevant instruments; unlawful limitations or persecution of anyone exercising those rights was at variance with States' obligations under those instruments.

#### Status of the individual in contemporary international law

Endorsing a recommendation contained in the study on the individual's duties to the community (see preceding subsection), the Sub-Commission proposed that the Commission recommend that the Economic and Social Council authorize the Sub-Commission to appoint Mrs. Daes as Special Rapporteur to prepare a study on the status of the individual in contemporary international human rights law.

<sup>22</sup>See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 629, resolution 3267(XXIX) of 10 December 1974.

<sup>23</sup>See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 690; and 1979, p. 815.

<sup>24</sup>See Y.U.N., 1948-49, p. 535, resolution 217 A (III) of December 1948.

<sup>25</sup>See Y.U.N., 1966, pp. 419 and texts of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Optional Protocol, annexed to resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966.

### Discrimination against indigenous populations

The Sub-Commission heard a progress report by Special Rapporteur José R. Martínez Cobo (Ecuador) on a study of discrimination against

indigenous populations. It expressed the hope that the study would be completed in time for consideration at the Sub-Commission's next session in 1981.

### Documentary references and text of resolution

#### Elimination of religious intolerance

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Geneva, 4 February-14 March, Chapters XIV and XXVI A (resolution 35(XXXVI)).

#### General Assembly- 35th session

Third Committee, meetings 35, 38, 40, 42-45, 49, 50. Plenary meeting 92.

A/35/594. Letter of 3 November from Viet Nam.

A/C.3/35/L.30. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Malta, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay: draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 7 November, meeting 50.

A/35/631. Report of Third Committee.

Resolution 35/125, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/631, adopted without vote by Assembly on 11 December 1980, meeting 92.

#### The General Assembly,

Recognizing the need to achieve international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, as provided in the Charter of the United Nations,

Mindful of article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which proclaim that everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion,

Convinced of the need for the elaboration of an international instrument on the elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief,

Recalling its resolution 3267(XXIX) of 10 December 1974, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to submit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and

Social Council, a single draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

Recalling also Its resolutions 33/106 of 16 December 1978 and 34/43 of 23 November 1979,

Taking note with appreciation of Commission on Human Rights resolution 35(XXXVI) of 12 March 1980, in which the Commission decided to establish again, at its thirty-seventh session, an open-ended working group and to allot more time to that working group in order that it might complete the formulation of a draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

Taking note also of Economic and Social Council decision 1980/140 of 2 May 1980 concerning meeting services for the Commission on Human Rights,

1. Welcomes the progress so far made by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions in its drafting of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief and its decision to give the matter the highest priority and to complete the formulation of that draft at its thirty-seventh session;

2. Urges the Commission on Human Rights to complete its work on the matter at its thirty-seventh session with a view to submitting to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a single draft Declaration,

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance" and to give it high priority.

#### Studies

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Geneva, 4 February-14 March, Chapters IX and XXVI A (resolution 23(XXXVI)).

E/CN.4/1413 and Corr.1. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 33rd session, Geneva, 18 August-12 September, Chapters VIII, XIII and XVII A (resolutions 5(XXXIII)-7(XXXIII)) and Annex II.

## Violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms

### Human rights in the territories occupied by Israel

During 1980, the Commission on Human Rights and the General Assembly repeated their calls for a halt to violations of human rights in the territories occupied by Israel since the 1967 war. Also, the Assembly's three-member Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories reported on evidence of what it found to be continued violations.

#### Decisions of the Commission on Human Rights

On 13 February, the Commission on Human Rights adopted two resolutions on the question

of the violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine.

By the first, it called on Israel to take immediate steps for the return of the Palestinians and other displaced inhabitants to their homes and property. It declared that Israel's grave breaches of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949) were war crimes and an affront to humanity. The Commission condemned and demanded that Israel desist forthwith from a number of specific Israeli policies and practices, as well as admin-

istrative and legislative measures taken to encourage, promote and expand the establishment of settlers' colonies, which further demonstrated Israel's determination to annex those territories. The Commission reaffirmed that all measures to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of any part of the territories, including Jerusalem, were null and void and that Israel's settlement policy constituted a flagrant violation of the fourth Geneva Convention and United Nations resolutions. It demanded that Israel cease all torture and ill-treatment of Arab detainees and prisoners, calling on Israel to release those imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and liberation of their territories, and, pending their release, to accord them prisoner-of-war status. The Commission also renewed its request to the Secretary-General to collect statistical information on detainees and make it available to the Commission in 1981. It again condemned the destruction of Quneitra perpetrated prior to Israel's withdrawal from that Syrian city in 1974.

The Commission reiterated its call on all States and international organizations not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel in the occupied territories and to avoid actions or aid which Israel might use in its pursuit of annexation, colonization or any other policies and practices referred to in the resolution. The Commission called on Israel to report to it through the Secretary-General in 1981 on its implementation of the resolution.

By the second resolution, the Commission expressed deep concern at the consequences of Israel's refusal to apply fully and effectively the fourth Geneva Convention to the occupied territories, including Jerusalem, reaffirmed that the Convention was applicable to the territories, condemned Israel's failure to acknowledge that applicability, called on it to abide by its obligations thereunder and under international law, and urged States parties to the Convention to exert all efforts to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in the territories.

On 14 February, the Commission adopted a resolution by which it affirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination without external interference, to the establishment of a fully independent and sovereign State in Palestine, and to return to their homes and property, and called for their return in the exercise of their right to self-determination. The Commission recognized their right to regain their rights by all means in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. Noting with concern that the 1978 Camp David accords had

been concluded outside the framework of the United Nations and without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), it rejected those provisions of the accords which ignored, infringed, violated or denied the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and which envisaged and condoned continued Israeli occupation of the territories occupied since 1967, and declared that they and other agreements had no validity in so far as they purported to determine the future of the Palestinian people and the occupied territories. The Commission strongly condemned all partial agreements and separate treaties which constituted a flagrant violation of the rights of the Palestinian people, Charter principles and resolutions adopted in various international forums on the Palestinian issue, and urged all States and international organizations to support those people through its representative, PLO.

The inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity and national unity and sovereignty without external interference was also reaffirmed in a Commission resolution of 15 February on the right to self-determination (see p. 837).

#### Decisions of the Sub-Commission

On 11 September, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities adopted three resolutions relating to human rights in the occupied Arab territories.

By the first, it rejected aspersions cast by Israel on the Sub-Commission's objectivity, asked its Chairman to appoint up to three members to visit and report on conditions in Israeli prisons and detention camps in which Palestinian Arab prisoners and detainees were held, and invited Israel to co-operate with them.

By the second resolution, it condemned, upon reports on the conditions suffered by Palestinian detainees and prisoners in Israeli prisons, Israeli violations of the Charter and other relevant United Nations instruments on human rights, and called on Israel to release all Palestinian political detainees or prisoners and ameliorate their conditions towards meeting international standards.

By the third, it urged Israeli authorities to withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and to stop immediately all excavation and works aimed at the destruction of the essential physical character, demographic composition, historical and institutional structures and status of the Holy City. It deeply deplored Israeli violations of human rights in the territories, including Jerusalem, strongly disapproved of Israel's refusal to implement the relevant United Nations decisions on Jerusalem,



and also requested the Commission and the Economic and Social Council to take, as a matter of urgency, the necessary measures to implement this resolution. The Secretary-General was asked to update and submit to the Sub-Commission in 1981 a report on human rights violations by Israeli authorities in the occupied territories.

Report of the Special Committee on Israeli Practices and action by the General Assembly

The Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, in its 1980 report to the General Assembly, stated that Israel had continued its policy of annexation, implemented by the expropriation of property, the establishment of new settlements and the expansion of existing ones. With regard to the treatment of the civilian population, the Committee noted that acts of violence by the Israeli authorities had remarkably increased. No serious efforts had been undertaken to improve inhuman conditions in prisons or the treatment of detainees. (For details, see p. 416.)

On 11 December, the Assembly adopted six resolutions in connexion with the Committee's report. By resolution 35/122A (see p. 417), the Assembly again called on Israel to comply with the fourth Geneva Convention in Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and urged once more all States parties to that Convention to exert all efforts to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in those territories. By resolution 35/122 B (see p. 417), the Assembly reiterated these provisions, determined that Israel's measures and actions to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of the occupied territories had no legal validity, and called on Israel to desist from such actions. By resolution 35/122 C (see p. 418), the Assembly called on Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories, condemned specific Israeli policies and practices in the occupied territories and demanded that they cease, and asked the Committee to consult with the International Committee of the Red Cross to ensure the safeguarding of the welfare and human rights of the population and to continue investigating the treatment of detained civilians in the territories. By resolution 35/122 D (see p. 418), the Assembly called on Israel to rescind measures taken in expelling and imprisoning the Mayors of Hebron and Halhul and in expelling the Sharia Judge of Hebron, and to facilitate their immediate return. The Assembly, by resolution 35/122 E (see p. 418), determined that all Israeli legislative and administrative

measures and actions that purported to alter the character and legal status of the Syrian Golan Heights were null and void and constituted a flagrant violation of international law and the fourth Geneva Convention, and called on Israel to desist from enacting such legislation. By resolution 35/122 F (see p. 418), the Assembly condemned Israeli policies and practices against Palestinian students and faculty and the systematic repression of universities in the occupied Palestinian territories, demanded that Israel ensure the freedom of those institutions, and requested the Security Council to convene to take measures to ensure that Israel rescinded its measures against the Palestinian Mayors and the Sharia Judge and facilitated their immediate return.

On 5 December, the Assembly, by resolution 35/75, condemned Israeli policy resulting in the deterioration of the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories (see p. 423).

By resolution 35/110 of the same date, the Assembly reaffirmed that Israeli measures to exploit the human, natural and other resources in the occupied territories were illegal and called on Israel to desist from such measures and to meet just claims for restitution of and compensation for the exploitation, loss and depletion of or damages to those resources (see p. 423).

(For further information on General Assembly consideration of and action related to the Israeli-occupied territories, see p. 416.)

Other actions

On 1 March, the Security Council, by resolution 465(1980), strongly deplored Israel's decision to prohibit the free travel of the Mayor of Hebron in order to appear before the Council and requested Israel to permit his free travel to United Nations Headquarters for that purpose, determined that Israeli settlement policy in the occupied territories was a flagrant violation of the fourth Geneva Convention, and requested a Council Commission to continue to examine the situation relating to those settlements (see p. 409). Reporting in November, the Commission recommended that Israel's attention again be drawn to the disastrous consequences of its settlement policy and, with regard to Jerusalem, that the Council urge Israel to implement fully the relevant resolutions (see p. 416).

On 5 June, the Council, by resolution 471(1980), condemned assassination attempts against the mayors of three West Bank cities and called for the prosecution of the perpetrators, called on Israel to compensate the victims, and expressed deep concern that Israel had failed to provide adequate protection to the civilian popu-

lation in the occupied territories (see p. 414). On 8 and 20 May, the Council, by resolutions 468(1980) and 469(1980), called on Israel to rescind the illegal measures in expelling the Mayor and the Sharia Judge of Hebron and the Mayor of Halhul (see pp. 411 and 413). On 19 December, by resolution 484(1980), it declared it imperative that the Mayors be enabled to return to their homes and resume their responsibilities (see p. 425).

Also during 1980, the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council received a number of communications from Member States relating to the situation in the occupied territories.. For information on these communications as well as a more detailed account of consideration by various United Nations bodies of the situation in the Israeli-occupied territories, including the status of Jerusalem, see the subchapter beginning on p. 398.

#### Documentary references

Decisions of the Commission on Human Rights  
E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Geneva, 4 February-14 March, Chapters II, VII and XXVI A (resolutions 1 A and B (XXXVI), 2(XXXVI) and 5(XXXVI), para. 3).

Decisions of the Sub-Commission  
E/CN.4/1413 and Corr.1. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 33rd session, Geneva, 18 August-12 September, Chapters VII, IX and XVII A (resolutions 14(XXXIII), 15(XXXIII) and 20(XXXIII)) and Annex II.

#### Human rights situation in Chile

During 1980, the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly dealt again with the human rights situation in Chile. The Special Rapporteur studying the question reported to the Commission at its February/March session, bringing up to date his 1979 report to the Assembly,<sup>26</sup> and, further updating it, submitted his second report to the Assembly later in the year. The Commission and the Assembly adopted resolutions by which they expressed concern that the situation had not improved and urged the Chilean authorities to respect human rights. The Assembly reiterated its appeal for contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Chile.

Decisions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council

By a resolution of 29 February, the Commission on Human Rights expressed deep concern about the conclusions in the report of the Special Rapporteur (see following section) that generally the situation of human rights in Chile had not improved and in a number of areas had even deteriorated, and at the whereabouts of the numerous persons who had disappeared since 1973. The Commission strongly urged the Chilean authorities to respect and promote human rights in accordance with their obligations under various international instruments and to take a number of concrete steps that would enable the Commission to consider terminating the mandate of the Special Rapporteur: restore democratic institutions and constitutional safeguards; take measures to prevent torture and other inhuman or degrading treatment and prosecute and punish those responsible for such prac-

tices; restore fully freedom of expression, information, assembly and association, as well as trade union rights, right of amparo (similar to habeas corpus) and the economic, social and cultural rights of the indigenous population; and allow Chileans freely to enter and leave the country. The Commission urged the Chilean authorities to investigate, clarify and inform relatives of the fate of persons reported to have disappeared for political reasons, and to institute criminal proceedings against and punish those responsible. It urged the authorities scrupulously to respect the duty of their judiciary to employ fully its constitutional power under habeas corpus and amparo. Extending the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for another year, it requested him to deal in his report to the General Assembly later in the year also with the problem of disappeared persons in Chile, and again urged the Chilean authorities to co-operate fully with him.

The Economic and Social Council on 2 May, by decision 1980/129, approved the Commission's decision to extend the Rapporteur's mandate and asked the Assembly to arrange for adequate financial resources and staff to implement the Commission's 29 February resolution. The Council adopted this decision by a recorded vote of 38 to 3, with 12 abstentions. The Second (Social) Committee had approved the decision on 29 April by a recorded vote of 32 to 3, with 8 abstentions; the text had been proposed by the Commission.

Speaking in explanation of vote, Chile stated that the Commission had singled out Chile in a selective and arbitrary manner, violating the principle of the legal equality of States, and had

<sup>26</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 823.

maintained that discrimination for purely political reasons. France stressed that the Special Rapporteur should not have a permanent' mandate and observed that it might reconsider its position, based on the situation in Chile during the coming year.

#### Report of the Special Rapporteur

The Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly on 23 October the second report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Chile. The Special Rapporteur stated that, in certain respects, the human rights situation had deteriorated since his 1979 report, with an increase in the persecution of and threats against persons and institutions criticizing the Government. The Roman Catholic Church, whose actions in defence of human rights in Chile had been recognized by the United Nations, had been subjected to constant persecution. The state of emergency, in force for seven years, had been made more restrictive by new provisions adopted in 1980 authorizing the Government to assign persons, by administrative order, to residence in isolated places for three months. In addition, new legislation empowering the Minister of the Interior to hold detainees incommunicado for 20 days had encouraged arrests without legal warrant and detention of persons in secret places, ill-treated or tortured and without legal protection. The number of individual and collective arrests had increased over previous years. Although some judges had investigated cases of manslaughter resulting from torture and cases of disappearance, those responsible had never been sentenced. The courts had also failed to protect the population against arbitrary arrest, and the ineffectiveness of the legal remedy of amparo for human rights violations had become apparent.

The Special Rapporteur indicated that no solution had been reached in the case of hundreds of disappeared persons. He also pointed to continuing censorship, limitation of freedom of association affecting political parties and trade unions, unemployment problems and the extreme poverty of the indigenous populations, who were also threatened with the loss of their cultural and social identity.

The Special Rapporteur recommended that the Assembly call on Chile to: terminate the state of emergency; restore to the judiciary all its powers, enabling it to protect detainees and investigate human rights violations; restore the exercise of political rights and the full enjoyment of trade union rights, freedom of expression, university freedoms and freedom of assembly; respect freedom of information without restrictions and the right of citizens to enter and leave the country; inform the families concerned and the

international community about the fate of missing persons, punish the culprits and compensate the victims' families; and conform in its economic and social plans and programmes to the international norms and instruments to which it had acceded, taking into account also the rights of ethnic minorities.

In a letter of 10 November, Chile reiterated that it did not recognize the legitimacy of ad hoc entities established to deal only with the human rights situation in Chile, that such selective and discriminatory arrangements were in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, especially the principle of the legal equality of States, and that, consequently, it would give no consideration to the report.

#### Action by the General Assembly

On 15 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/188, on the protection of human rights in Chile, by a recorded vote of 95 to 8, with 39 abstentions. By this resolution, the Assembly, expressing its grave concern at the deterioration of the human rights situation in Chile, in particular concerning the alteration of the traditional democratic legal system and its institutions and the repression of the human rights activities of the Catholic Church and of academic life, urged the Chilean authorities: to respect and promote human rights in accordance with their obligations under various international instruments and to take concrete steps as outlined in the 29 February resolution of the Human Rights Commission; to investigate the fate of persons who had disappeared for political reasons, inform their relatives and institute criminal proceedings against those responsible; to respect the right and duty of the judiciary to employ without restriction its constitutional power under habeas corpus and amparo; and to co-operate with the Special Rapporteur. The Assembly invited the Commission to extend his mandate for another year.

The Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee approved the text-sponsored by Algeria, Benin, Cuba, Denmark, Ireland, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mexico, Mozambique, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Sao Tome and Principe, Sweden, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia on 3 December by a recorded vote of 90 to 8, with 37 abstentions.

Chile rejected the resolution, regarding it as immoral, unjust, discriminatory and selective, since the United Nations had not taken the same measures in cases of other countries where violations of human rights were massive, flagrant and systematic. In its opinion, the resolution ignored realities and violated the principles of co-operation and of non-interference in internal affairs as it touched issues not related to human

rights, such as the autonomous judicial power and the plebiscite whereby the new constitution had recently been approved-referred to in a preambular paragraph indicating that restrictions and lack of popular participation in the preparation of Chile's draft constitution did not enable the plebiscite's results to be an authentic expression of the will of the Chileans. Chile would refuse to co-operate with the United Nations as long as it did not receive treatment according to Charter principles.

Speaking in explanation of vote, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Portugal, the United States and Venezuela, notwithstanding their support, and Colombia which abstained, felt the Commission had been selective. The United States added that, although human rights deficiencies remained, there had been improvement in Chile since 1977-ignored in the resolution. Canada supported the resolution, but with reservations on the reference to a constitutional procedure in a Member State.

#### United Nations Trust Fund for Chile

The five-member Board of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for Chile held its second session at Geneva from 4 to 8 February 1980. The Trust Fund had been established in 1978 as a voluntary fund to receive contributions and distribute, through established channels, humanitarian, legal and financial aid to persons whose human rights had been violated by detention or imprisonment in Chile, to forced exiles and to relatives of such persons.<sup>27</sup>

During its second session, the Board of Trustees reviewed the information contained in the 1979 reports of the Special Rapporteur and the Expert on the Question of the Fate of Missing and Disappeared Persons in Chile<sup>28</sup> and concluded that there was an urgent need to provide immediate assistance to persons who had suffered serious long-term and substantial damage as a result of human rights violations and to their families. It decided that, in view of the limited funds, first consideration would be given to persons within Chile, and subsequently to those forced to live outside the country. The Board also made recommendations to the Secretary-General for grants to be awarded.

In a report to the General Assembly, the Secretary-General stated that, as at 6 October

1980, contributions made to the Fund by Cyprus (\$1,000), Denmark (\$25,000), the Netherlands (\$50,000), Norway (\$25,000), the Philippines (\$250), Sweden (\$50,000) and Yugoslavia (\$5,000) totalled \$156,250.

On the Board's recommendation, grants from the Fund totalling \$101,250 had been made. Expenses incurred had amounted to \$24,060, and \$8,800 had been earmarked to finance programme support costs.

On 15 December, the Assembly adopted a resolution by which, noting that violations of human rights took place in various countries, it requested the Commission on Human Rights to study, at its 1981 session, the possibility of extending the Fund's mandate to study criteria for distribution, through established aid channels, of voluntary aid to persons not covered by the mandates of other United Nations trust funds whose human rights had been grossly and flagrantly violated, to those forced to leave their countries as a result, and to relatives of such persons. It requested the Economic and Social Council to submit to the Assembly's 1981 regular session recommendations concerning extending the mandate of the existing United Nations Trust Fund for Chile to become a United Nations Trust Fund for Victims of Gross and Flagrant Violations of Human Rights.

Resolution 35/190 was adopted by a recorded vote of 57 to 39, with 46 abstentions. The Third Committee, on 3 December, approved the text, sponsored by Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, by a recorded vote, requested by the Federal Republic of Germany, of 48 to 40, with 46 abstentions.

Speaking in the Committee at the time of the voting, a number of countries, including India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Poland, the USSR and Yugoslavia, opposed the resolution as premature. Poland and the USSR expressed the belief that it would not help the human rights situation in Chile, but would hamper the Trust Fund's operation. In the USSR's view, which was shared by Argentina, the proposed fund's vague criteria left room for misuse, as it was not clear who would be the beneficiaries. Egypt, India and Nigeria also felt that the issue of who the beneficiaries would be needed clarification.

<sup>27</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 709, resolution 33/174 of 20 December 1978.

<sup>28</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 823.

#### Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

##### Decisions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980  
Second (Social) Committee, meetings 15, 18, 20-22.  
Plenary meeting 22.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session. Geneva. 4 February-14 March. Chapters III and XXVI A (resolution 21 (XXXVI)) and Annex III.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1, Chapter I B. Draft decision 7, as recommended by Commission, approved by Second Committee on

29 April, meeting 22, by recorded vote of 32 to 3, with 8 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Cyprus, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: Argentina, Brazil, Chile

Abstaining: Bahamas, China, Dominican Republic, Jordan, Lesotho, Morocco, Nigeria, Zaire.

E/1980/51 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft decision VII.

Decision 1980/129, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/51 and Corr.1, adopted by Council by recorded vote of 38 to 3, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mexico, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: Argentina, Brazil, Chile

Abstaining: Bahamas, Central African Republic, China, Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Thailand, Zaire.

At its 22nd plenary meeting, on 2 May 1980, the Council approved the decision taken by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 21(XXXVI) of 29 February 1980, in response to General Assembly resolution 34/179 of 17 December 1979, to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Chile for another year, end decided to request the Assembly to make arrangements for the provision of adequate financial resources and staff for the implementation of Commission resolution 21(XXXVI).

### Action by the General Assembly

General Assembly- 35th session

Third Committee, meetings 62-65, 67-69, 7779-81. Plenary meeting 96.

A/35/522. Report prepared by Special Rapporteur on situation of human rights in Chile in accordance with para. 7 of Commission on Human Rights resolution 21(XXXVI) of 29 February. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report).

A/C.3/35/10. Letter of 10 November from Chile.

A/C.3/35/L.61. Algeria, Cuba, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Sao Tome and Principe, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.3/35/L.61/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 9 powers and by Benin, Denmark, Ireland, Netherlands and Sweden, approved by Third Committee on 3 December, meeting 79, by recorded vote of 90 to 8, with 37 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's

Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, Lebanon, Paraguay, Uruguay

Abstaining: Bahamas, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Zaire.

A/35/741. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution IV.

Resolution 35/188, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/741, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 96, by recorded vote of 95 to 8, with 39 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, Lebanon, Paraguay, Uruguay

Abstaining: Bahamas, Burma, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gabon, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Zaire.

The General Assembly,

Conscious of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and determined to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

Noting that Governments have an obligation to protect and promote human rights and to carry out responsibilities they have undertaken under various international instruments,

Recalling its resolutions 31/124 of 16 December 1976, 32/118 of 16 December 1977, 33/175 of 20 December 1978 and 34/179 of 17 December 1979 on the protection of human rights in Chile, and 33/173 of 20 December 1978 on disappeared persons,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolution 11(XXXV) of 6 March 1979 on violations of human rights in

Chile. In which the Commission, inter alia, decided to appoint a Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Chile.

Deploring that the Chilean authorities have consistently refused to co-operate with the Special Rapporteur appointed by the Commission on Human Rights,

Expressing its regret that, according to the report of the Special Rapporteur, there has not been an improvement in the human rights situation in Chile, and that in certain respects it has, on the contrary, deteriorated,

Considering that the lack of popular participation in the preparation of the draft constitution and the existing restrictions, under the state of emergency, on the freedoms of assembly, association, expression and information do not enable the result of the recent plebiscite to be regarded as an authentic expression of the will of the Chilean people,

/Voting with increasing concern that the Chilean authorities continue to ignore the repeated appeal of the International community reflected in the various resolutions of the General Assembly and other international organs and have failed to take urgent and effective measures to investigate and clarify the fate of persons who have disappeared,

Expressing deep concern that the whereabouts of the numerous persons who have disappeared are still unknown and that this has caused grief and often hardship to their relatives,

1. Commends the Special Rapporteur for his report on the situation of human rights in Chile, prepared in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 21(XXXVI) of 29 February 1980;

2. Requests the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-seventh session to study thoroughly the report of the Special Rapporteur;

3. Expresses its grave concern at the deterioration of the human rights situation in Chile as reported by the Special Rapporteur, in comparison with the same period last year, in particular concerning the alteration of the traditional democratic legal system and its institutions and the repression of the human rights activities of the Catholic Church and of academic life;

4. Strongly urges the Chilean authorities to respect and promote human rights in accordance with their obligations under various international instruments and, in particular, to take concrete steps as outlined in Commission on Human Rights resolution 21(XXXVI);

5. Concludes, on the basis of the report of the Special Rapporteur, that continued vigilance with regard to the human rights situation in Chile is warranted;

6. Expresses its deep concern about the lack of information on the numerous persons who have disappeared, which continues to be a gross and flagrant violation of human rights;

7. Urges once more the Chilean authorities to investigate and clarify the fate of persons who have disappeared for political reasons, to inform relatives of the outcome and to institute criminal proceedings against those responsible for such disappearances;

8. Urges the Chilean authorities scrupulously to respect the right and duty of the Chilean judiciary to employ fully and without restriction its constitutional power under habeas corpus and amparo;

9. Urges once more the Chilean authorities to co-operate with the Special Rapporteur and to submit their comments on the findings of his report to the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-seventh session;

10. Invites the Commission on Human Rights to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for another year and requests the Commission to report on the human rights situation in Chile, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

United Nations Trust Fund for Chile

General Assembly- 35th session

Third Committee, meetings 56, 59, 60, 62, 68, 69, 77, 79-82. Plenary meeting 96.

A/35/543 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.3/35/L.66. Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden: draft resolution, approved by Third Committee on 3 December, meeting 80, by recorded vote of 48 to 40, with 46 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Rwanda, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Zambia

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe

Abstaining: Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Peru, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire.

A/35/741. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council). draft resolution VI.

Resolution 35/190, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/741, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 96, by recorded vote of 57 to 39, with 46 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Samoa, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Zambia

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe

Abstaining: Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Comoros, Egypt, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zaire.

The General Assembly.

Recalling Its resolution 33/174 of 20 December 1978, by which it established a United Nations Trust Fund for Chile as a voluntary fund to receive contributions and distribute humanitarian, legal and financial aid to persons whose human rights have been violated in Chile,

Recalling also its resolution 34/176 of 17 December 1979,

Noting that all Governments have an obligation to respect and promote human rights, in accordance with the responsibilities they have undertaken under various international instruments,

Noting with concern that gross and flagrant violations of human rights take place in various countries,

Considering the plight of victims of gross and flagrant human rights violations wherever they take place,

1. Decides to request the Commission on Human Rights to study, at its thirty-seventh session, the possibility of extending

the mandate of the United Nations Trust Fund for Chile to receive voluntary contributions and further to study criteria for their distribution, through established channels of assistance, es humanitarian, legal and financial aid to persons, not covered by the mandate of other existing United Nations trust funds, whose human rights have been grossly and flagrantly violated, to those who have been forced to leave their countries as a result of gross and flagrant violations of their human rights end to relatives of persons in the above-mentioned categories, end to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1981;

2. Requests the Economic and Social Council to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session recommendations concerning the extension of the mandate of the existing United Nations Trust Fund for Chile to become a United Nations Trust Fund for Victims of Gross and Flagrant Violations of Human Rights.

### Other matters relating to violations of human rights

Human rights situations in specific countries

During their 1980 sessions, the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities considered the human rights situation in a number of countries and territories, in addition to the situations dealt with under separate items relating to the territories occupied by Israel (see p. 818), to Chile (see p. 821) and to southern Africa (see p. 807).

#### Afghanistan

On 14 February, the Commission on Human Rights adopted a resolution by which it condemned Soviet military aggression against the Afghan people, deplored it as a flagrant violation of international laws, covenants and norms, primarily the Charter of the United Nations, demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Soviet troops stationed on Afghan territories, called on Member States to refrain from providing assistance to the current imposed regime of Afghanistan, urged that assistance be provided to the refugees from there, recommended that all Member States affirm their solidarity with the Afghan people in their struggle to safeguard their national independence and provide all possible assistance to them for this purpose, declared its solidarity with Afghanistan's neighbouring countries against any threat to their security and well-being, and called on all States to support them in their efforts to safeguard their sovereignty, national independence and territorial integrity (see also p. 296).

#### Bolivia

On 12 September, the Sub-Commission adopted a resolution recommending that its parent Commission study in 1981 reported human rights violations in Bolivia and take urgent measures aimed at the restoration of human rights there. Governments and intergovernmental and

non-governmental organizations were asked to submit relevant information, and Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco), a Sub-Commission member, was asked to analyse that information and make recommendations.

On 5 November, Bolivia transmitted a letter of 29 October from its President to the Secretary-General, emphasizing that human rights were respected unrestrictedly within the framework of Bolivian laws and stating that the Government was ready to fix a date on which a delegation from the Commission could visit the country.

On 15 December, the General Assembly adopted, by a recorded vote of 83 to 9, with 47 abstentions, resolution 35/185, by which it urged the Bolivian authorities to ensure respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression and trade union rights, and requested the Commission to accept the invitation by those authorities, in order to study the human rights situation at first hand.

The Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee approved the resolution on 3 December by a recorded vote of 77 to 8, with 49 abstentions. The text, twice revised, was sponsored by the Netherlands and Sweden.

Another draft resolution by which the Assembly would have deplored the military coup of 17 July 1980 that had suspended indefinitely the process of democratic institutionalization in Bolivia and violated the people's right to self-determination, urged Bolivian authorities to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms, and asked the Commission to review the situation at its 1981 session-was withdrawn by its sponsors, Nicaragua and Panama, in support of the Netherlands/Swedish text.

Speaking at the time of voting in the Committee, several countries, including Argentina, Bolivia, Morocco, Papua New Guinea, Singapore and Suriname, did not approve of a selective approach denouncing human rights violations

only in certain countries. Costa Rica, Morocco and Suriname thought the matter should be dealt with within the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States (OAS), although Cuba expressed reservations on a preambular paragraph noting that OAS had decided to include the question in its agenda; Cuba did not recognize that organizations's competence. Fiji thought it would have been better to call first for the co-operation of the country concerned, and Costa Rica felt that complaints that should lead to investigations had prejudged the results of such investigations. The Comoros thought it was up to the Commission on Human Rights to recommend appropriate measures.

Bolivia charged that a campaign of slander against it had been unleashed by international extremism, joined by those who sought to impose on Latin America a pseudo-democratic servitude. As from 21 November, it stated, not a single political prisoner remained in Bolivia, and a number of international organizations, as well as the Commission, and all the world press had been freely admitted.

#### Cyprus

By a decision of 7 March, the Commission on Human Rights postponed debate on the question of human rights in Cyprus until its 1981 session. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination adopted a decision on 8 April reiterating its hope that the Government of Cyprus would soon be enabled to exercise its full responsibilities under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination<sup>29</sup> on its whole national territory. (See also p. 459.)

#### Democratic Kampuchea

Noting that in January 1979 Democratic Kampuchea had been invaded by foreign forces, the Commission on 11 March adopted a resolution by which it condemned the gross and flagrant violations of human rights which had occurred in Kampuchea, the invasion and occupation of parts of the country by foreign forces and the violations of human rights which had ensued. It called for their immediate withdrawal and cessation of hostilities and urged the parties to observe the fundamental principles of human rights and, in particular, to cease attacks against the civilian population, ensure the safety of displaced persons and refugees as well as adequate food and medical care and non-interference with all activities essential for the survival of civilians, and spare the lives of and treat humanely combatants who surrendered or were captured. The Commission commended the humanitarian efforts of

United Nations and other organizations in bringing emergency supplies, called on the parties to co-operate fully with the relief agencies, commended the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and neighbouring countries, especially Thailand, for providing relief and assistance to Kampuchians who had been forced to flee, urged Governments and non-governmental organizations to continue such co-operation, and recommended that the people of Kampuchea be granted their fundamental freedoms and human rights, including the right to decide their own future through free and fair elections without outside interference, subversion or coercion.

The Commission requested a member of the Sub-Commission to review, at its session later in the year, any further available material on the situation and submit it to the Commission with recommendations. The Commission submitted to the Economic and Social Council a proposal to this effect for approval.

Before adopting this resolution, the Commission considered an analysis by the Sub-Commission Chairman of information received on the human rights situation in the country, consideration of which had been postponed in 1979.<sup>30</sup>

On 2 May, by decision 1980/136, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the Commission's request by a recorded vote of 34 to 6, with 8 abstentions. The text had been approved on 29 April by the Second (Social) Committee, by a recorded vote of 29 to 5, with 8 abstentions.

The Sub-Commission adopted, on 12 September, a resolution requesting that its records and the material reviewed by its member, Abdelwahab Bouhdiba (Tunisia), be transmitted to the Commission in 1981 and recommending that the Commission keep the question under review and consider inviting the Secretary-General to designate a Special Representative to assist in restoring full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms as speedily as possible in Kampuchea.

By a letter of 20 August, Viet Nam transmitted a telegram of 16 August from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly stating that the discussion and adoption of resolutions on Kampuchea by the Commission and the Council in the absence of a representative of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea was an inadmissible, flagrant interference in the country's internal affairs and, therefore, such resolutions would be considered null and void. He added that the People's Council was prepared

<sup>29</sup> See Y.U.N., 1965, p. 440, text of Convention, annexed to resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965.

<sup>30</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 829.



to consider receiving a delegation of the Commission for the purpose of conducting an investigation of the crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary régime.

Throughout the year, the Secretary-General received several communications on the human rights situation in Kampuchea. On 27 and 29 February, Viet Nam transmitted statements of 14 and 22 February by spokesmen for the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, charging responsibility for and condemning violations of human rights of the Kampuchean people by China and the United States, urging them to cease their aggressive activities and false charges.

On 12 March, Democratic Kampuchea transmitted a communique, issued in Paris on 4 March by the Vietnamese League for Human Rights, on crimes allegedly committed by the Hanoi authorities in Kampuchea against Kampuchians, including racial extermination of the Khmer people, famine, terrorism, misappropriating of humanitarian aid, and setting up Vietnamese settlements. On 10 November, Viet Nam transmitted reports and testimony on human rights violations by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary régime, made public by a People's Revolutionary Tribunal at Phnom Penh in August 1979.

(See also p. 320.)

#### El Salvador

On 15 December, the General Assembly adopted, by a recorded vote of 70 to 12, with 55 abstentions, resolution 35/192 by which it deplored the murders, disappearances and other human rights violations reported in El Salvador, asked the authorities to curb the reprehensible activities of paramilitary groups there, and urged the Government to ensure full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Specifically it was asked to guarantee the safety of the Apostolic Administrator of the Archdiocese of San Salvador, Monsignor Arturo Rivera Damas, whose life was in danger. The Assembly called on Governments to refrain from supplying arms and other military assistance in the current circumstances, and requested the Commission to examine in 1981 the human rights situation in that country.

The Third Committee approved the text—twice revised and sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Benin, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Iraq, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama, Sao Tome and Principe, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia—by a recorded vote of 63 to 13, with 48 abstentions. The sponsors further orally amended their text to delete specific reference to El Salvador from a preambular paragraph stating that the Assembly considered that the supply of

arms and other military assistance would serve to aggravate the situation in that country, and from paragraph 5 calling on Governments to refrain from the supply of such aid in the current circumstances.

In explanation of vote, a number of countries, including Australia, Bolivia, Colombia, Egypt, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Niger, Nigeria, the Philippines, Portugal, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela, though some of them supported the resolution, expressed concern about its selective and discriminatory approach. The Philippines said the text failed to observe due legal process with regard to the country and to take account of the question of its sovereignty. The United States and Venezuela added that it did not take account of all the factors involved and assessed the situation incorrectly. Egypt said it would not participate in the vote; Colombia, Egypt, France, the Philippines, Portugal and the United Kingdom believed such allegations should have first been investigated and verified. Australia, the Dominican Republic and the Netherlands said that the absence of a reference to the activities of OAS was a major shortcoming. Australia and Canada had reservations on the reference regarding the supply of arms and other military assistance as inappropriate in a resolution dealing with human rights, while New Zealand interpreted it as an appeal to desist from violence. Denmark would have preferred that reference to be directed in a more specific way to all the parties involved.

The Salvadorian representative said a serious problem of violence existed in El Salvador—a problem which, despite social and economic reforms, his Government had not been able to solve. However, it was simplistic to view the situation in terms of human rights alone. His Government was greatly concerned at attacks on Church officials by terrorists and strongly condemned the murder of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero and of six leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front by extremist groups. El Salvador regretted that the resolution bypassed the regional initiative of the OAS, Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, scheduled to visit in February 1981, which should be given priority. The representative added that the text also prejudged a situation which could be established only through proper investigation, was not objective and contained inaccuracies.

#### Equatorial Guinea

On 2 May, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1980/137, approved, without vote, a decision of the Commission on Human Rights in a resolution of 11 March on the human rights sit-

uation in Equatorial Guinea. By this resolution, the Commission, in response to the Government's request, asked the Secretary-General to appoint an expert with wide experience of Equatorial Guinea's situation, in particular with a view to assisting its Government in fully restoring human rights and fundamental freedoms, keeping in mind the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur appointed by the Commission in 1979 to study the human rights situation there<sup>31</sup>—one recommendation being that the Commission should establish machinery to assist the Government in achieving full respect for human rights—and keeping in mind the political, economic and social realities of the country. The Secretary-General was asked to provide the necessary assistance, in consultation with the expert.

By its resolution, the Commission also requested the expert to report to it in 1981 on implementation, invited the Government to co-operate with the expert, and invited all States, specialized agencies, United Nations organs and humanitarian and non-governmental organizations to assist Equatorial Guinea in restoring human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The Commission proposed the text adopted by the Council, whose Second Committee approved it without vote on 29 April.

#### Guatemala

On 11 March, the Commission adopted a resolution by which it expressed profound concern at the deteriorating situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Guatemala. Reported actions of the Guatemalan authorities in putting down demonstrations of popular discontent indicated a lack of due respect for human rights and had contributed to events which had disturbed international public opinion, in the Commission's view. It urged the Government to ensure full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, took note with satisfaction of the Government's decision to invite the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to visit the country and decided to keep the situation under review. The Secretary-General was asked to report to the Commission in 1981 on the results of bringing this resolution to Guatemala's attention.

#### Iran

On 10 September, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities adopted a resolution on the rights of persons belonging to ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities. It thereby expressed profound concern for the safety of recently arrested and all other members of the National Admin-

istrative Council of the Bahá'i religious community of Iran and requested the Secretary-General to transmit this concern to the Iranian Government, inviting it to express its commitment to the guarantees provided in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,<sup>32</sup> ratified by that State, by granting full protection of fundamental rights and freedoms to the Bahá'i community and by protecting the life and liberty of its members. The Bahá'i International Community was a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

On 12 September, the Sub-Commission adopted a resolution urging Iran, despite bitter memories and grave injustices suffered by the Iranian people, to continue and intensify efforts for the immediate release of the United States citizens held in Iran since November 1979, and appealing to all countries to refrain from any action which might hamper the solution of the problem. (See also p. 309.1)

#### Malawi

Having examined a situation of alleged persecution of Jehovah's Witnesses in Malawi between 1972 and 1975, and while deploring that no observations had been received from Malawi to clarify the matter or repudiate the grave allegations, the Commission on Human Rights adopted a decision on 7 March stating that, since the events complained of, no further allegations had reached the Commission and there were reasons to believe that the situation no longer persisted. The Commission therefore decided to conclude its examination by recommending to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of a resolution on the question.

On 2 May, the Council adopted the Commission's recommended text, without vote, as resolution 1980/31. It thereby regretted Malawi's failure to co-operate with the Commission in the examination of a situation said to have deprived thousands of Jehovah's Witnesses in Malawi of their basic human rights and fundamental freedoms between 1972 and 1975, which constrained the Council to publicize the matter. It expressed the hope that the human rights of all Malawi citizens had been fully restored and, in particular, that adequate measures were being taken to provide a remedy to those who might have suffered injustices. The Council's Second Committee had approved the text on 29 April, also without a vote.

In a note verbale of 12 May to the Secretary-General, Malawi denied the allegations that had

<sup>31</sup> Ibid.

<sup>32</sup> See Y.U.N., 1966, p. 423, text of Covenant, annexed to resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966.

been made; it had always desired to co-operate with the Commission, and if it had not responded to that body's invitations it was because it considered the allegations to be baseless. It said Jehovah's Witnesses had been banned in 1967 because of their seditious activities against the State and proselytizing among citizens, and expressed the hope that clarification of the real situation would enable the Council to consider withdrawing its resolution.

#### Northern Ireland

On 11 March, the USSR withdrew its draft resolution which would have had the Commission request the United Kingdom to supply it with information on action it had taken to stop flagrant and mass violations of human rights in Northern Ireland.

#### Western Sahara and camps of Tindouf and adjacent area

Concerned at the occupation of Western Sahara by Morocco and the violations of human rights resulting therefrom, the Commission on Human Rights, by a resolution of 15 February, took note with satisfaction of recommendations of the Organization of African Unity and the General Assembly concerning the exercise by the people of Western Sahara of the right to self-determination and independence, the sole means of putting an end to the violation of the fundamental rights of the Sahrawi people resulting from the foreign occupation of its territory. The Commission decided to follow closely the developments in this situation and to consider the question of Western Sahara at its 1981 session, as a matter of high priority.

When the Economic and Social Council on 2 May took note of the report of the Commission (by decision 1980/141; see p. 885), Morocco clarified its position opposing the Commission's resolution.

(See also p. 1087.)

The Commission decided on 11 March not to take action at its current session on either of two resolutions on the human rights situation in Western Sahara and in the camps of Tindouf and the adjacent area, consideration of which it had deferred in 1979.<sup>33</sup>

#### Mass exoduses

On 11 March, the Commission adopted a resolution calling on all States to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and calling on them as well as intergovernmental and humanitarian organizations to provide relief and assistance to refugees and displaced persons. It urged States that were the source of large-scale exoduses, or were

the place of refuge of persons and groups involved, to co-operate fully among themselves and with other States and organizations in rendering protection and assistance to victims, in searching for enduring solutions and in helping to prevent and eliminate conditions which might precipitate such exoduses. The Commission requested the Secretary-General, in cases where such exoduses became a matter of international concern and solidarity, to consider establishing direct contacts with Governments to assess the relationships between the situation and full enjoyment of human rights, and to make recommendations for ameliorating such situations. He was asked to submit to the Commission's next session, or to the General Assembly, his findings and recommendations to assist Governments in restoring full enjoyment of human rights.

By resolution 35/196 adopted without vote on 15 December, the Assembly endorsed the Commission's requests. Expressing deep concern at the continued incidence of large-scale exoduses and displacements and its determination to facilitate solutions to the problems they caused, the Assembly requested the Commission to recommend further action on the basis of the report to be submitted to it by the Secretary-General in 1981.

The Third Committee had approved the resolution-sponsored and orally revised by Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, Greece, Japan, Pakistan, Panama, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan and the United States- without vote on 5 December. The revisions consisted of inserting references to displacements, as well as exoduses, in a preambular paragraph indicating that the Assembly was disturbed by their scale and magnitude and in paragraph 1 expressing its concern. Two subparagraphs which would have reiterated the specific requests in the Commission's 11 March resolution were deleted from paragraph 3 which endorsed the Commission's requests in that resolution. Also deleted was a request that the Secretary-General submit to the Commission in 1981 a report setting out steps taken to implement this resolution and the Commission's resolution and include any possible findings and recommendations.

#### Human rights of United Nations staff

Concerned at reports of infringements of the human rights of United Nations staff members, the Commission on Human Rights on 11 March adopted a resolution appealing to Member States to respect their obligations under the United Nations Charter and other international instruments and requesting the Secretary-General to use his good offices to ensure the

<sup>33</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 830.

full enjoyment of human rights by United Nations staff members and of their rights under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.<sup>34</sup>

Message on the question of Andrei Sakharov

The Commission decided on 11 March, on the proposal of the Chairman, to defer to its 1981 session consideration of the question of sending a message to the USSR requesting information on administrative measures taken in regard to Andrei Sakharov, a spokesman for human rights, as proposed by Costa Rica, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Panama, Portugal and the United Kingdom.

Questions concerning procedure

Procedures for dealing  
with human rights violations

At its 1980 session, the Commission on Human Rights adopted, in closed meetings, a number of decisions under the procedure established by the Economic and Social Council in 1970 for dealing with communications relating to violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms.<sup>35</sup> According to this procedure, particular situations which appeared to reveal a consistent pattern of gross and reliably attested violations requiring consideration by the Commission were to be brought to its attention by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

On 7 March, the Commission adopted two decisions relating to this procedure. By the first, it set up a pre-session working group of five members to examine in 1981 situations referred to it by the Sub-Commission as well as those the Commission had decided to keep under review. By the second, it granted States that had been invited to address the Commission and answer questions the right to participate in the entire discussion of the situation with which they were concerned, and to be present during the adoption of any final decision in that regard.

On 2 May, without vote, the Economic and Social Council approved these decisions in adopting decisions 1980/134 and 1980/135, respectively. The texts, proposed by the Commission, were approved by the Second Committee without vote on 29 April.

The Sub-Commission adopted three resolutions in 1980 relating to procedure. By the first, of 11 September, it recommended the establishment of an information-gathering service within the United Nations Division of Human Rights to acquire information on human rights violations in different countries and called on the Economic and Social Council to seek authoriza-

tion and provide funds and personnel for such a service.

By the second, of 12 September, the Sub-Commission requested the Commission in 1981 to authorize the Sub-Commission Chairman, in consultation with the Vice-Chairmen, the Rapporteur and the Secretary-General, and with the consent of the government authorities concerned, to arrange for one or more members to visit any countries which had been the subject of discussion at the Sub-Commission's 1980 session, with a view to examining and reporting on human rights problems there or problems of comparable magnitude which might come to their attention during their examination.

By the third, of the same date, the Sub-Commission informed the Commission of its readiness to assist in responding to reports of mass and flagrant human rights violations of an urgent nature and recommended that the Commission give attention to the ways it could do so. It urged the Commission to consider approaches to handling emergency situations which sought to utilize various human rights organs such as the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, and draw upon the possible assistance of subsidiary organs such as the Sub-Commission. It recommended that the Commission recommend that the Economic and Social Council consider including as a regular item on its agenda the question of emergency situations of violations of human rights and suggested also that due consideration be given to various avenues open to the Secretary-General in responding to such human rights violations by, for example, using his good offices, personal contacts, special representatives, Secretariat members, field officers and other emissaries, or through other appropriate discreet methods. It requested him to inform the Sub-Commission in 1981 of the consideration given to the matter by the major United Nations organs.

The Sub-Commission annexed to this resolution ideas connected with its possible future role in emergency situations of human rights violations, such as: using it as a forum for discussing or expressing concern; seeking through it appropriate channels to bring a United Nations presence to bear on such situations, interceding or taking other appropriate action or, in particularly serious instances, drawing a situation directly to the Assembly's attention; suggesting inclusion of a specific situation in the Commission's agenda; analysing information it consid-

<sup>34</sup> See Y.U.N., 1946-47, p. 100, text of Convention, annexed to resolution 22 A (I) of 13 February 1946.

<sup>35</sup> See Y.U.N., 1970, p. 530, resolution 1503(XLVIII) of 27 May 1970.

ered especially serious and making it available to the Commission; being granted the competence to intercede directly with Governments to save lives or to prevent imminent danger; and utilizing its Bureau in emergency situations, particularly having regard to its expert character.

#### Communications concerning human rights

Prior to the Commission's 1980 session, a five-member working group, established by the Economic and Social Council in 1979<sup>36</sup> to examine particular situations of alleged human rights violations referred to the Commission by the Sub-Commission or under Commission review, submitted a confidential report on the documents pertaining thereto. All actions under the procedure for handling communications relating to violations of human rights were to remain confidential until the Commission decided to make recommendations to the Council. In 1980, the Commission for the first time made such a recommendation, when it decided to conclude its examination of the alleged persecution of Jehovah's Witnesses in Malawi (see subsection above).

In addition, the Working Group on communications of the Sub-Commission considered, at its ninth session from 4 to 15 August, communications, including government replies, received since its 1979 session. Its task was to bring to the Sub-Commission's attention those which appeared to reveal a consistent pattern of gross and reliably attested violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Secretary-General had prepared monthly confidential lists containing brief summaries of the 25,196 communications received since the Working Group's previous session. The Group submitted to the Sub-Commission's 1980 session a confidential report communicating its findings.

The Commission, by a decision of 29 February, postponed to its 1981 session consideration of a 1979 Sub-Commission recommendation that decisions of the Sub-Commission and its Working Group dealt with in closed session should be taken by secret ballot unless they decided otherwise.

#### Action against mass and flagrant human rights violations

Welcoming a 1979 statement by the Secretary-General that he had continued to exert his best endeavours on behalf of human rights whenever he considered his action might be of assistance,<sup>37</sup> the Commission on Human Rights adopted a resolution on 11 March by which it requested him to continue and intensify the good offices envisaged in the United Nations Charter in the field of human rights, and invited him to consid-

er addressing the opening meeting of the Commission at its 1981 session.

In December, in the General Assembly's Third Committee, Canada, Cyprus, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Greece, Lesotho, Nicaragua, Senegal, Somalia, Spain and the United Kingdom submitted a draft resolution by which the Assembly would have: reiterated that mass and flagrant violations of human rights were of special concern to the United Nations; urged again the appropriate United Nations bodies, within their mandates, to take timely and effective action in such cases; requested the Secretary-General, when urgent situations of mass and flagrant human rights violations arose—particularly in territories under foreign forcible acquisition, domination and occupation (Jordanian addition accepted by the sponsors) —to consider establishing direct contact with the Government concerned, with a view to assisting it, with its consent (India orally proposed this should be "upon its request") in the full restoration of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms as quickly as possible, and also with a view to considering which forms of assistance the United Nations could provide; and asked the Secretary-General to keep the heads of the Economic and Social Council or the Commission on Human Rights informed of developments regarding such situations and any action to be undertaken relating thereto.

Brazil orally proposed adding a new preambular paragraph to bear in mind particularly Article 2, paragraph 7, of the United Nations Charter—stating that the Charter did not authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters essentially within the jurisdiction of any State<sup>38</sup>—and a new paragraph affirming that nothing in the resolution should be understood as authorizing a qualitative change in the Secretary-General's role or as endorsing any action not in line with Charter principles, particularly Article 2, paragraph 7.

Brazil's first amendment was approved by a recorded vote of 67 to 31, with 28 abstentions. The Indian amendment was approved by a recorded vote of 47 to 39, with 40 abstentions. Canada had requested recorded votes on the proposed amendments. The Committee then approved, by a separate recorded vote, requested by Sweden, of 51 to 35, with 32 abstentions, the words "particularly Article 2, paragraph 7" in Brazil's second amendment. On an oral proposal by Ireland, the Committee decided on 4 December, by a recorded vote of 64 to 33, with 29 abstentions, not to take action on Brazil's second amendment as a whole and on the resolution as amended.

<sup>36</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 832, decision 1979/40 of 10 May 1979.

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 11.

<sup>38</sup> For text of Article 2 (7) of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

## Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

## Human rights situations in specific countries

## AFGHANISTAN

E/1980/13 and Corr.1 Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Geneva, 4 February-14 March, Chapters VII and XXVI A (resolution 3(XXXVI)).

## BOLIVIA

E/CN.4/1413 and Corr.1. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 33rd session, Geneva, 18 August-12 September, Chapters IX and XVII A (resolution 23(XXXIII)) and Annex II.

## General Assembly- 35th session

Third Committee, meetings 62, 63, 68, 72, 77-80.  
Plenary meeting 96.

A/C.3/35/9. Letter of 5 November from Bolivia (transmitting letter of 29 October from President).

A/C.3/35/L.52 and Rev.1,2. Netherlands and Sweden: draft resolution and revisions, approved by Third Committee on 3 December, meeting 79, by recorded vote of 77 to 8, with 49 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Comoros, Guatemala, Paraguay, Philippines, Uruguay

Abstaining: Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Chad, Costa Rica, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Zaire.

A/C.3/35/L.88. Nicaragua and Panama: draft resolution.

A/35/741. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council). draft resolution I.

Resolution 35/185, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/741, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 96, by recorded vote of 83 to 9, with 47 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic

Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Comoros, Guatemala, Paraguay, Philippines, Uruguay

Abstaining: Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gabon, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Yemen, Zaire.

## The General Assembly.

Noting that all Member States have an obligation to respect and promote human rights in accordance with the responsibilities they have undertaken under various international instruments,

Recalling its resolution 34/175 of 17 December 1979 on effective action against mass and flagrant violations of human rights,

Having taken cognizance of reports on violations of human rights in Bolivia,

Taking note with satisfaction of the decision of the Preparatory Committee of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States to include the question of Bolivia in the agenda for its tenth regular session, and of resolution 308 of 25 July 1980 of its Permanent Council,

Taking note a/so of the letter of the Bolivian authorities to the Secretary-General, dated 29 October 1980, indicating their readiness to fix a date on which a delegation from the Commission on Human Rights may visit Bolivia,

1. Urges the Bolivian authorities to ensure respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression and trade union rights;

2. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to accept the invitation by the Bolivian authorities, in order to study the human rights situation at first hand and to review at its thirty-seventh session the human rights situation in Bolivia.

## CYPRUS

A/35/18. Report of Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination on work of its 21st (Geneva, 24 March-11 April) and 22nd (Headquarters, New York, 4-22 August) sessions, Chapters IV B (paras. 233-245) and VIII (resolution I (XXI)).

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Chapters X A and XXVI B (decision 13(XXXVI)).

## DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session. 1980

Second (Social) Committee, meetings 15, 17-22.

Plenary meeting 22.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Chapters X (paras. 246 and 255-257) and XXVI A (resolution 29(XXXVI)) and Annex III.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1, Chapter I B. Draft decision 14, as recommended by Commission, approved by Second Committee on 29 April, meeting 22, by recorded vote of 29 to 5, with 8 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Australia, Bahamas, Belgium, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Bulgaria, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, USSR

Abstaining: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Iraq, Jordan, Mexico, Yugoslavia.

E/1980/51 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft decision XIV.

Decision 1980/136, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/51 and Corr.1, adopted by Council by recorded vote of 34 to 6, with 8 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Bulgaria, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, USSR

Abstaining: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Indonesia, Iraq, Lesotho, Mexico, Yugoslavia.

At its 22nd plenary meeting, on 2 May 1980, the Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 29(XXXVI) of 11 March 1980, approved the decision of the Commission to request a member of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to review, at the thirty-third session of the Sub-Commission, any further material on the situation of human rights in Democratic Kampuchea which might become available and to submit it, together with appropriate recommendations, to the Commission.

A/35/120. Letter of 27 February from Viet Nam (transmitting statement of 14 February by spokesman for Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

A/35/122. Letter of 29 February from Viet Nam (transmitting statement of 22 February by spokesman for "Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of Kampuchea").

A/35/132. Letter of 12 March from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting communique issued on 4 March by Ligue vietnamienne des droits de l'homme).

A/35/405. Letter of 20 August from Viet Nam (transmitting telegram of 16 August from "Minister for Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of Kampuchea" to President of 34th session of General Assembly and to Secretary-General).

A/C.3/35/11 and Corr.1. Letter of 10 November from Viet Nam (transmitting reports and testimony made public by People's Revolutionary Tribunal at Phnom Penh, August 1979).

E/CN.4/1413 and Corr.1. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 33rd session, Chapters IX and XVII A (resolution 24(XXXIII)).

#### EL SALVADOR

General Assembly- 35th session  
Third Committee, meetings 63, 68, 74,78-81.  
Plenary meeting 96.

Report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace. Copenhagen, 14-30 July 1980, Chapter I B (resolution 19). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.IV.3 and corrigendum.

A/C.3/35/L.71. Angola, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Sao Tome and Principe: draft resolution.

A/C.3/35/L.71/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution sponsored by above 7 powers and by Benin and Ecuador.

A/C.3/35/L.71/Rev.2. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 9 powers and by Algeria, Mexico, Panama, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia, as orally revised by sponsors, approved by Third Committee on 3 December, meeting 80, by recorded vote of 63 to 13, with 48 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Poland, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Paraguay, Philippines, United States, Uruguay

Abstaining: Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Zaire

A/35/741. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution IX.

Resolution 35/192, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/741, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 96, by recorded vote of 70 to 12, with 55 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Poland, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Morocco, Paraguay, Philippines, Uruguay

Abstaining: Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Central African Republic, Comoros, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, France, Gabon, Ghana,<sup>a</sup> Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia,

United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Venezuela, Zaire.

<sup>a</sup> Subsequently advised the Secretariat it had intended to vote in favour.

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Conscious of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Noting that all Governments have an obligation to respect and promote human rights in accordance with the responsibilities they have undertaken under various international instruments,

Searing in mind resolution 19 adopted on 30 July 1980 by the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women,

Dismayed by reports of human rights violations in El Salvador and especially by the death of thousands of persons and the climate of repression and insecurity prevailing in the country, which favours terrorism by paramilitary groups and enables it to be engaged in with impunity,

Deeply shocked by the vile assassination of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, a prestigious personality, outstanding for his defence of the human rights of the Salvadorian people, and by the persecution of Salvadorian figures such as Monsignor Arturo Rivera Damas, Apostolic Administrator of the Archdiocese of San Salvador,

Grave/y concerned about the unknown fate of many persons detained by the authorities,

Profound/y indignant at the assassination of Mr. Enrique Alvarez Córdova, President of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador, as well as of five other members of the Executive Committee of that Front, perpetrated on 27 November 1980 in San Salvador,

Considering that the supply of arms and other military assistance will serve to aggravate the situation in that country,

1. Expresses its deep concern at the grave violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador;

2. Deplores the murders, disappearances and other violations of human rights reported in El Salvador and requests the Salvadorian authorities to take prompt action to curb the reprehensible activities of paramilitary groups;

3. Urges the Government of El Salvador to take the necessary steps to ensure full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in that country and to guarantee the safety of Monsignor Arturo Rivera Damas, Apostolic Administrator of the Archdiocese of San Salvador, whose life is in danger;

4. Appeals for a cessation of violence and for the establishment of full respect for human rights in El Salvador;

5. Calls upon Governments to refrain from the supply of arms and other military assistance in the current circumstances;

6. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to examine, at its thirty-seventh session, the situation of human rights in El Salvador.

#### EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980  
Second (Social) Committee, meetings 15, 17, 20-22.  
Plenary meeting 22.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Chapters X (paras. 263-264) and XXVI A (resolution 33(XXXVI)) and Annex III.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1, Chapter I B. Draft decision 15, as recommended by Commission, approved without vote by Second Committee on 29 April, meeting 22.

E/1980/51 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft decision XV.

Decision 1980/137, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/51 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 22nd plenary meeting, on 2 May 1980, the Council approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 33(XXXVI) of 11 March 1980, in response to the request of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, to request the Secretary-General:

(a) To appoint, as an expert in his individual capacity, a person with wide experience of the situation in Equatorial Guinea, in particular with a view to assisting the Government of that country in taking the action necessary for the full restoration of human rights and fundamental freedoms, keeping in mind the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur and the political, economic and social realities of that country;

(b) To provide, in consultation with the expert, the assistance necessary to help the Government of Equatorial Guinea take the action necessary for the full restoration of human rights and fundamental freedoms in that country.

#### GUATEMALA

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Chapters X (para. 262) and XXVI A (resolution 32(XXXVI)).

#### IRAN

E/CN.4/1413 and Corr.1. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 33rd session, Chapters IX. XI and XVII A (resolutions 10(XXXIII) and 21(XXXIII)).

#### MALAWI

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session. 1980  
Second (Social) Committee, meetings 15, 22.  
Plenary meeting 22.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Chapters X B (para. 272) and XXVI B (decision 10(XXXVI)).

E/1980/13 and Corr.1, Chapter I A. Draft resolution IV. as recommended by Commission, approved without vote by Second Committee on 29 April, meeting 22.

E/1980/85. Note verbale of 12 May from Malawi.

E/1980/51 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution IV.

Resolution 1980/31, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/51 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 2 May 1980, meeting 22.

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that the Commission on Human Rights has been examining since its thirty-third session, in 1977, the situation regarding the alleged persecution of Jehovah's Witnesses in Malawi,

Considering further that the Government of Malawi has not co-operated with the Commission on Human Rights or replied to the communications addressed to it regarding this matter,

1. Regrets the failure of the Government of Malawi to co-operate with the Commission on Human Rights in the examination of a situation said to have deprived thousands of Jehovah's Witnesses in Malawi of their basic human rights and fundamental freedoms between 1972 and 1975, which constrains the Economic and Social Council to publicize the matter;

2. Expresses the hope that the human rights of all citizens of Malawi have been fully restored and, in particular, that adequate measures are being taken to provide a remedy to those who may have suffered injustices.

#### NORTHERN IRELAND

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Chapter X (para. 266).



WESTERN SAHARA AND CAMPS  
OF TINDOUF AND ADJACENT AREA

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Chapters VII, X (para. 267) and XXVI A (resolution 4(XXXVI)) and B (decision 12(XXXVI)).

Mass exoduses

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Chapters X (paras. 258-260) and XXVI A (resolution 30(XXXVI)).

General Assembly- 35th session  
Third Committee, meetings 53, 60, 77, 84.  
Plenary meeting 96.

A/C.3/35/L.79. Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, Greece, Japan, Pakistan, Panama, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United States: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 5 December, meeting 84.

A/35/741. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution XIII.

Resolution 35/196, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/741, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 96.

The General Assembly,

Mindful of its mandate under the Charter of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all,

Disturbed by the scale and magnitude of the exoduses and displacements of populations involving hundreds of thousands of men, women and children in many regions of the world,

Noting the immense burden imposed on the first host countries and territories which receive the victims of these sudden and massive movements of population,

Bearing in mind the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council concerning international efforts to meet humanitarian needs in emergency situations,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 30(XXXVI) of 11 March 1980 concerning human rights and massive exoduses,

1. Expresses deep concern at the continued incidence of large-scale exoduses and displacements of populations and the resulting hardships and problems for the persons and States concerned;

2. Expresses its determination to facilitate solutions to the problems caused by these large-scale movements of population;

3. Endorses the requests of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 30(XXXVI);

4. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to examine the report of the Secretary-General to be submitted to it at its thirty-seventh session and, on the basis of that report, to make recommendations for further action;

5. Decides, in light of the consideration given this question by the Commission on Human Rights, to consider the question at its thirty-sixth session under the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council."

Human rights of United Nations staff

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Chapters X (para. 261) and XXVI A (resolution 31 (XXXVI)).

Message on the question of Andrei Sakharov

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Chapters X (para. 265) and XXVI B (decision 11 (XXXVI)).

Questions concerning procedure

PROCEDURES FOR DEALING  
WITH HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980  
Second (Social) Committee, meetings 19, 22.  
Plenary meeting 22.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Geneva, 4 February-14 March, Chapters X, XVII and XXVI B (decisions 6(XXXVI), 8(XXXVI) and 9(XXXVI)) and Annex III.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1, Chapter I B. Draft decision 12, as recommended by Commission, approved without vote by Second Committee on 29 April, meeting 22.

E/1980/51 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft decision XII.

Decision 1980/134, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/51 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 22nd plenary meeting, on 2 May 1980, the Council approved Commission on Human Rights decision 8(XXXVI) of 7 March 1980, whereby a working group, composed of five members of the Commission, would be established to meet for one week prior to the thirty-seventh session of the Commission to examine such particular situations as might be referred to the Commission by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its thirty-third session, under Economic and Social Council resolution 1503(XLVIII) of 27 May 1970, and those situations which the Commission had decided to keep under review.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1, Chapter I B. Draft decision 13, as recommended by Commission, approved without vote by Second Committee on 29 April, meeting 22.

E/1980/51 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft decision XIII.

Decision 1980/135, by which the Council approved Commission on Human Rights decision 9(XXXVI) of 7 March 1980, whereby States should have the right to participate in the entire discussion of any situation being considered under Council resolution 1503(XLVIII) of 27 May 1970 in which they were concerned, and to be present during the adoption of the final decision taken regarding that situation, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/51 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 2 May 1980, meeting 22.

E/CN.4/1413 and Corr.1. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 33rd session, Geneva, 18 August-12 September, Chapters IX and XVII A (resolutions 19(XXXIII), 22(XXXIII) and 25(XXXIII) and Annex) and B (decision 3).

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING HUMAN RIGHTS

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Chapter XXII.

E/CN.4/1413 and Corr.1. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 33rd session, Chapter XII.

Action against mass and  
flagrant human rights violations

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Geneva, 4 February-14 March, Chapters IX and XXVI A (resolution 27(XXXVI)).

General Assembly- 35th session  
Third Committee, meetings 77, 81, 82.

A/C.3/35/L.78. Canada, Cyprus, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Greece, Lesotho, Nicaragua, Senegal, Somalia, Spain,

United Kingdom: draft resolution, orally revised by sponsor and further orally amended by Brazil, by India, by Jordan and by sponsors.

A/35/741. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), paras. 64-70.

## Importance for human rights of the realization of the right to self-determination

In the context of its continuing consideration of the question of the right of peoples to self-determination, the Commission on Human Rights, by a resolution adopted on 15 February 1980, reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial and foreign domination and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle. It also reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa, of the Palestinian people and of all peoples under alien and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without external interference.

The Commission emphasized again that the practice of using mercenaries against States and national liberation movements was a criminal act and that the mercenaries were criminals, and called on Governments to enact legislation declaring their recruitment, financing, training and transit as punishable offences. It condemned States that maintained relations with the racist regimes in southern Africa and elsewhere, strongly condemned the increasing massacres of innocent and defenceless people by those regimes, and reiterated its demand for the immediate and unconditional release of all people detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination as well as full respect for their fundamental rights.

The Commission called on all States to implement the United Nations resolutions concerning the exercise of the right to self-determination, requested the United Kingdom to guarantee free and fair elections in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), and reiterated its appreciation for assistance to the peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation in their struggle for self-determination and independence.

In the context of its item on self-determination, the Commission also adopted resolutions on the right to self-determination of the people of Afghanistan, the Palestinian people and the people of Western Sahara (see pp. 826, 819 and 830).

On 12 September, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities adopted a resolution by which it: reaffirmed universal respect for the right of peoples

to self-determination as the most fundamental condition for the preservation and promotion of human rights; declared its firm opposition to acts of foreign military intervention and occupation resulting in the suppression of self-determination and other human rights; called on States responsible to cease such suppression, particularly the reported brutal and inhuman methods employed; expressed its support for refugees driven from their countries as a result of military occupation and intervention, and reaffirmed their right to return; and recommended that the Commission give special attention to the violation of the right of self-determination and other human rights resulting from foreign military intervention or occupation.

In accordance with a 1979 General Assembly resolution,<sup>39</sup> the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Assembly containing summaries of replies on action taken by Governments and non-governmental organizations in response to the Assembly's call for legislation against mercenaries and for maximization of assistance to peoples under colonial and foreign rule and to victims of racial discrimination. As at 31 October 1980, the Secretary-General had received information from 19 States-Algeria, Australia, the Byelorussian SSR, Chile, Cuba, Cyprus, El Salvador, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Haiti, Mali, Mexico, Norway, Portugal, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and the United States-and four non-governmental organizations.

On 14 November, the Assembly, on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, adopted two resolutions on the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights.

By the first-resolution 35/35 A- the Assembly reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from foreign domination and occupation by all available means, including armed struggle, and the inalienable right of the peoples of Namibia, the Palestinian people and all peoples under alien and colonial

<sup>39</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 836, resolution 34/44 of 23 November 1979.

domination to self-determination and sovereignty without external interference. It took note with satisfaction of a July decision of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) on Western Sahara (see p. 1087), took note of the contacts between the Comoros and France in the search for a just solution to the integration of Mayotte into the Comoros (see p. 257), condemned "bantustanization," reiterated its support for the oppressed people of South Africa, and strongly condemned the ever-increasing massacres of innocent and defenceless people by that regime.

The Assembly reaffirmed that using mercenaries was a criminal act and called on Governments to enact legislation declaring their recruitment, financing, training and transit to be punishable offences and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries. It condemned those members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and other countries whose relations with the racist regimes in southern Africa and elsewhere encouraged those regimes to persist in their suppression of peoples' aspirations for self-determination and independence, and again demanded the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo imposed by the Security Council against South Africa. The Assembly strongly condemned Governments which did not recognize the right to self-determination of all peoples under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, notably those of Africa and the Palestinian people, condemned Israeli expansionist activities in the Middle East and the continuous bombing of civilian Arab and Palestinian populations and destruction of their villages and encampments, and urged all States and competent international organizations to support the Palestinian people through its representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle for self-determination.

The Assembly demanded the immediate release of all persons detained or imprisoned for their struggle for self-determination and of children detained in Namibian and South African prisons, and full respect for fundamental individual rights. It called for maximization of assistance to peoples under colonial and foreign rule, and to the victims of racial discrimination and apartheid through their OAU-recognized liberation movements. It demanded that all Member States, specialized agencies and competent United Nations organizations do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples<sup>40</sup> and intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their struggle for self-determination and independence, requesting the Secretary-General to give the widest possible

publicity to both the Declaration and the struggle.

Resolution 35/35 A was adopted by 119 votes to 18, with 7 abstentions. The Third Committee approved the text-sponsored by Cuba, Somalia (on behalf of the African group of Member States at the United Nations) and Viet Nam on 27 October by 109 votes to 18, with 7 abstentions.

Somalia and Nigeria separately introduced and withdrew, on behalf of the African group, an oral amendment to redraft paragraph 7. The Assembly would thereby have deplored the practice of using mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States, which constituted a threat to international peace and co-operation, and would have called on all States to take appropriate measures to prohibit their nationals from serving as mercenaries, bearing in mind the current drafting of an international convention against mercenaries' activities by the Sixth (Legal) Committee. Pakistan withdrew its oral amendment to insert a new preambular paragraph taking note of the relevant resolutions of the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Islamabad, 17-22 May).

By the second resolution-35/35 B-the Assembly reaffirmed that the universal realization of the right to self-determination and the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples were a fundamental condition for the guarantee, observance, preservation and promotion of human rights. It declared its firm opposition to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, and called on the States responsible to cease such acts as well as all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment. It deplored the plight of refugees and displaced persons uprooted by such acts and reaffirmed their right to return to their homes. It also requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of the right of self-determination and other human rights resulting from foreign military aggression, intervention or occupation.

Resolution 35/35 B was adopted without vote; the Third Committee had approved the text on 27 October by consensus, after revision by the sponsors (Costa Rica, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Somalia) and as amended in five separate votes.

An Algerian proposal to reword the first preambular paragraph was accepted by the sponsors. That paragraph, which originally had reaffirmed the importance of universal respect for

<sup>40</sup> See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 49, text of Declaration, contained in resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960.

the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,<sup>41</sup> was expanded to reaffirm the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, principles enshrined in the Charter, the International Covenants on Human Rights<sup>42</sup> and the 1960 Declaration on granting independence. Another Algerian amendment replacing operative paragraph 1 was approved by 66 votes to 29, with 26 abstentions; the paragraph had previously reaffirmed that universal respect for the right of peoples to self-determination was the most fundamental condition for the preservation and promotion of human rights in various parts of the world.

Ethiopia submitted four oral amendments, which were approved by separate votes. Three of them added to one preambular and two operative paragraphs references to foreign "aggression" as well as military intervention and foreign occupation; they were approved by 70 votes to 10, with 38 abstentions, by 73 votes to 7, with 37 abstentions, and by 73 votes to 7, with 38 abstentions, respectively. The fourth amendment added a reference to "displaced persons" as well as refugees in paragraph 4 deploring their plight; it was approved by 84 votes to 6, with 28 abstentions.

The sponsors accepted oral drafting amendments by Mexico; they also accepted Mexican amendments to deplore, in paragraph 4, rather than express deep sympathy and support for, the plight of uprooted refugees and displaced persons, and to call on, in paragraph 3, the States responsible to cease military intervention and occupation as well as acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, rather than to cease all acts of suppression pending the cessation of military intervention and occupation.

In explanation of their votes on resolution 35/35 A, a number of States, Belgium, Chile, Greece, the United Kingdom and the United States for example, were unable to accept the encouragement of armed struggle and affirmation of its legitimacy, and opposed the condemnation of NATO countries as unwarranted. Chile, the Netherlands, Thailand and Turkey also had reservations on the NATO paragraph, although all but the Netherlands voted for the resolution. Belgium felt that

there was a general lack of balance in the resolution, which it opposed, although it supported the general objective-reaffirmation of the right of self-determination. Fiji did not approve of specific references to certain parties or groups when others might be equally guilty. In Chile's view, countries and organizations should not be specifically mentioned. The United Kingdom said the resolution gave a certain sense of unreality since it did not refer to the denial of the right to self-determination in a number of obvious current cases. The United States opposed the resolution, finding it replete with extreme positions, selective condemnations and unrealistic demands, and, along with Belgium, considered out of place the reference to the subject of mercenaries which was currently before another Committee. Guatemala, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay had reservations on to paragraphs dealing with political problems in the Middle East.

In explanation of their positions on resolution 35/35 B, some countries, including Austria, Costa Rica, the Federal Republic of Germany and Greece, said the principle of self-determination applied to all countries; Papua New Guinea added that self-determination did not end after a country had achieved independence. Ethiopia and India considered that the question of the right to self-determination of sovereign nations should be approached cautiously. Ethiopia said that, had they been put to a vote, it would have voted against the second and third preambular paragraphs, which welcomed the progressive exercise of the right of self-determination by peoples formerly under colonial and alien domination and expressed deep concern that the right of self-determination of a growing number of sovereign peoples and nations was being threatened through acts of foreign military intervention or occupation. The Central African Republic said it supported the resolution with some reservations. The USSR stated that, although the resolution had certain shortcomings, it would serve as a warning to those forces trampling underfoot the right of peoples to self-determination.

Several countries, including Australia, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Greece, Japan, Papua New Guinea, the United States and Uruguay, said they would have preferred the original draft.

<sup>41</sup> See Y.U.N., 1966, p. 423, texts of Covenant and Optional Protocol, annexed to resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966.

<sup>42</sup> Ibid., and p. 419, text of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

#### Documentary references and texts of resolutions

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Geneva, 4 February- 14 March, Chapters VII and XXVI A (resolution 5(XXXVI)).

E/CN.4/1413 and Corr.1. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 33rd session, Geneva, 18 August-12 September, Chapters IX and XVII A (resolution 26(XXXIII)).

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Third Committee, meetings 6/22, 26, 32-34.  
Plenary meeting 63.

A/35/65 (S/13742). Letter of 11 January from Democratic Kampuchea (transmitting news issued by Ministry of Information about crimes committed by Viet Nam against Kampuchean people).

A/35/146 and Add.1.2. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/419 (S/14129). Letter of 20 August from Pakistan (transmitting resolutions and final communiqué of 11th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Islamabad, 17-22 May).

A/35/463 and Corr.1. Letter of 16 September from Sierra Leone (transmitting declarations and resolutions of 35th ordinary session of Council of Ministers, 16-26 June; and resolutions and decision of 17th ordinary session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, 1-4 July, Freetown), Annex I (resolution CM/Res.788(XXXV)) and Annex II (decision AHG/Dec.118(XVII)).

A/C.3/35/L.12. Cuba, Somalia (on behalf of Member States of African group at United Nations), Viet Nam: draft resolution, as orally corrected by Third Committee Secretary, approved by Committee on 27 October, meeting 34, by 109 votes to 18, with 7 abstentions.

A/35/591. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 35/35 A, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/591, adopted by Assembly on 14 November 1980, meeting 63, by 119 votes to 18, with 7 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2649(XXV) of 30 November 1970, 2955(XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 3070(XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, 3246(XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3382(XXX) of 10 November 1975, 33/24 of 29 November 1978 and 34/44 of 23 November 1979, and Security Council resolutions 418(1977) of 4 November 1977 and 437(1978) of 10 October 1978,

Recalling also its resolutions 2465(XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2548(XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2708(XXV) of 14 December 1970, 3103(XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and 3314(XXIX) of 14 December 1974 concerning the use and recruitment of mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States,

Recalling further its relevant resolutions on the question of Palestine, in particular resolutions 3236(XXIX) and 3237(XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 34/65 of 29 November and 12 December 1979,

Recalling resolution CM/Res.788(XXXV) on Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 18 to 28 June 1980,

Taking note of the Political Declaration adopted by the First Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977,

Considering that the activities of Israel, in particular the denial to the Palestinian people of their right to self-determination and independence, constitute a serious and increasing threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, and bearing in mind that the international community will this year celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration,

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming that "bantustanization" is incompatible with

genuine independence, national unity and sovereignty and has the effect of perpetuating the power of the white minority and the racist system of apartheid in South Africa,

Reaffirming the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and alien domination,

Welcoming the independence of Zimbabwe, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Vanuatu,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Indignant at the continued violations of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and South Africa's attempts to dismember its territory, the perpetuation of the racist minority regime in southern Africa and the denial to the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights,

1. Calls upon all States to implement fully and faithfully the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and alien domination;

2. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial and foreign domination and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle;

3. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of Namibia, of the Palestinian people and of all peoples under alien and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without external interference;

4. Takes note with satisfaction of decision AHG/Dec.118 (XVII) on the question of Western Sahara adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its seventeenth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 1 to 4 July 1980;

5. Takes note of the contacts made by the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on this question;

6. Condemns the policy of "bantustanization" and reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in their just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority regime in Pretoria;

7. Reaffirms that the practice of using mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States constitutes a criminal act and that the mercenaries themselves are criminals, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories, and the transit of mercenaries through their territories, to be punishable offences, and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

8. Condemns the policies of those members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and of other countries whose political, economic, military, nuclear, strategic, cultural and sporting relations with the racist minority regimes in southern Africa and elsewhere encourage those regimes to persist in their suppression of the aspirations of peoples for self-determination and independence;

9. Again demands the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418(1977), by all countries, particularly by those countries that maintain military and nuclear co-operation with the racist Pretoria regime and continue to supply related matériel to that regime;

10. Strongly condemns all Governments which do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and

alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

11. Strongly condemns the ever-increasing massacres of innocent and defenceless people, including women and children, by the racist minority regime of South Africa in its desperate attempt to thwart the legitimate demands of the people;

12. Further condemns the expansionist activities of Israel in the Middle East, as well as the continuous bombing of civilian Arab and, in particular, Palestinian populations and the destruction of their villages and encampments, which constitute a serious obstacle to the realization of self-determination and independence of the Palestinian people;

13. Urges all States, specialized agencies, competent organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to restore its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

14. Demands the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and the observance of article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

15. Demands the immediate release of children detained in Namibian and South African prisons;

16. Reiterates its appreciation for the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial and foreign rule continue to receive from Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a maximization of this assistance;

17. Further calls for a maximization of all forms of assistance given by all States, appropriate United Nations organs, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid through their national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

18. Takes note of Economic and Social Council decision 1979/39 of 10 May 1979, by which the Council decided that the two studies on the historical and current development of the right to self-determination on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments adopted by United Nations organs, with particular reference to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and on the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and foreign domination to self-determination should be printed and given the widest possible circulation, including in Arabic;

19. Demands that all Member States, specialized agencies and competent organizations of the United Nations system do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

20. Requests the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle being waged by oppressed peoples for the realization of their self-determination and national independence;

21. Decides to consider this item again at its thirty-sixth session on the basis of the reports that Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have been requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial Territories and peoples under foreign domination and control.

A/C.3/35/L.6. Costa Rica, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia: draft resolution, as orally revised by spon-

sors and as further amended by Algeria, A/C.3/35/L/19, and orally by Ethiopia and by Mexico and by sponsors, approved by consensus by Third Committee on 27 October, meeting 34.

A/C.3/35/L/19. Algeria: amendments to 6-power draft resolution, A/C.3/35/L.6.

A/35/591. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 35/35 B, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/591, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 November 1980, meeting 63.

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, in the International Covenants on Human Rights and in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

We/coming the progressive exercise of the right of self-determination by peoples formerly under colonial and alien domination and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned that the right of self-determination of a growing number of sovereign peoples and nations is being threatened or suppressed through acts of foreign military intervention or foreign occupation,

Further concerned that an increasing number of people have been uprooted from their homes and have become refugees as a consequence of such actions,

Noting the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right to self-determination and of other human rights of peoples as a result of military intervention and foreign aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth session,

1. Reaffirms that the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples are a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights in various parts of the world;

2. Declares its firm opposition to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since they result in the suppression of the right to self-determination and other human rights of peoples in various parts of the world;

3. Calls upon those States responsible for such acts to cease their military intervention and occupation of foreign countries and territories, to cease all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment of the peoples concerned, including innocent men, women and children, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the purpose;

4. Deplores the plight of the hundreds of thousands of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted by the aforementioned acts and reaffirms their right to return voluntarily to their homes;

5. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of the right of self-determination and other human rights resulting from foreign military aggression, intervention or occupation;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session under the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights."

## Protection from torture and other cruel or inhuman punishment

### Human rights of detained or imprisoned persons

The United Nations continued work during 1980 to safeguard the human rights of detained or imprisoned persons, studied means of dealing with the disappearance of persons, especially after detention or imprisonment, and considered proposals for new studies on human rights in the administration of justice.

Standard-setting in this area concentrated on: a draft convention on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; a draft body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment; and a draft Code of Medical Ethics.

### Body of principles for the protection of detainees or prisoners

In 1979, the Economic and Social Council had requested the Secretary-General to transmit to all Governments for their comments a draft body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment, adopted by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.<sup>43</sup>

Reporting to the General Assembly, the Secretary-General summarized the comments he had received, as at 17 November 1980, from 23 States-Austria, Barbados, the Byelorussian SSR, Costa Rica, Cyprus, El Salvador, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Iraq, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Japan, the Niger, Norway, Panama, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia-several of which remarked on individual principles and definitions in the draft text.

A working group open to all Member States was established by the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee on 2 October, to consider the draft body of principles as well as a draft declaration on the human rights of individuals who were not citizens of the country in which they lived (see p. 867). The group provisionally agreed on the texts of several draft principles. Principles 1 (prescribing treatment of detainees and prisoners with humanity and respect for human dignity) and 2 (providing that the rules would not weaken national laws or customs on fundamental human rights for such persons) were agreed together with an additional provision specifying that arrest, detention or imprisonment was to be carried out in accordance with the law and by authorized authorities. Principle 3 stated that detention and imprisonment were to be ordered or controlled by a judi-

cial or competent legal authority. Principle 4 provided for application of the principles to all within each State, without distinction, although legal measures applying to certain categories of vulnerable or disadvantaged persons were not deemed to be discriminatory, subject to review. Principle 5 proscribed torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, and principle 6 held that States should prohibit by law acts contrary to these principles and should investigate complaints.

By resolution 35/177, adopted without vote on 15 December, the Assembly referred to its 1981 regular session the draft body of principles for consideration by the Sixth (Legal) Committee, and decided to establish at that session an open-ended working group to try to conclude consideration of the draft.

The Third Committee had approved the text on 1 December, also without vote. The text was sponsored by Austria, Colombia, Ecuador, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Sweden and the United States. On behalf of the sponsors, Austria orally revised the text, which had already been once revised, adding the paragraph referring the draft body of principles to the Sixth Committee. Mexico withdrew a separate draft decision it had submitted to refer the draft principles to that Committee. Morocco withdrew an oral amendment, based on a suggestion by Algeria supported by the USSR and Yugoslavia, to replace the paragraph on establishing a 1981 working group by one to have the working group to be established under resolution 35/199 of 15 December-to elaborate a draft declaration on the human rights of resident non-citizens (see p. 867)-conclude consideration of the principles, although the sponsors did accept a proposal to reverse the order of the last two operative paragraphs. Sweden, supported by Argentina, Egypt and Mexico, also submitted and withdrew an oral proposal that the Assembly take note of the draft resolutions on the body of principles and on the declaration on the rights of non-citizens and decide to set up a working group to meet for six weeks during the 1981 session to elaborate both the draft body of principles and the draft declaration.

### Protection of the human rights of certain categories of prisoners

On 15 December, the Assembly adopted, without vote, resolution 35/189, by which it emphasized the particular importance of protecting the

<sup>43</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 846, resolution 1979/34 of 10 May 1979.

right of prisoners not to be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and their right to receive a fair hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal. It recognized that the arrest and detention in many parts of the world of persons because of their political opinions or convictions, as a result of their struggle against colonialism, aggression and foreign occupation and for self-determination, independence, and the elimination of apartheid racial discrimination and racism, because of their trade union activities or under discriminatory laws often gave rise to serious human rights problems. It reiterated requests to Member States it had made in 1977 and 1978<sup>44</sup> to take measures aimed at securing the release of such persons and to assure that their fundamental rights were protected during arrest or detention.

The Third Committee approved the resolution, as orally revised by the sponsors, on 3 December, also without vote. The text was sponsored by the Bahamas, Barbados, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Finland, Jamaica, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Venezuela.

Speaking in explanation of its position, the United States said the resolution could not be interpreted as calling for the release of all persons who, in serving their cause, committed offences the proscription of which was consistent with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.<sup>45</sup> Moreover, the formula in the third preambular paragraph, which distinguished discriminatory laws from laws which justified detention for common-law offences, should not prejudice the fundamental principle that political commitment did not justify common-law offences or acts of violence.

The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, on 11 September, adopted a resolution reiterating strongly its recommendation that the Commission on Human Rights request the Economic and Social Council to authorize appointment of a group of five Sub-Commission members to meet prior to each session to analyse the material received in connexion with the human rights of persons subjected to detention or imprisonment and to prepare the Sub-Commission's annual review of developments in this field. For review at its 1981 session, the Sub-Commission requested the Secretary-General to invite Governments, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and non-governmental organizations to submit reliably attested information.

At its 1980 regular session, the General Assem-

bly also adopted other resolutions relating to the protection of human rights of certain categories of prisoners. By resolution 35/206 K of 16 December, the Assembly requested all Governments and agencies in the United Nations system to promote campaigns in solidarity with political prisoners and detainees in South Africa, and asked the Special Committee against Apartheid to continue promoting the world campaign for their release (see p. 227). By resolution 35/35 A of 14 November, the Assembly demanded the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, and full respect for their fundamental rights (see p. 838). By resolution 35/122 C of 11 December, the Assembly condemned mass arrests, administrative detention and ill-treatment of the Arab population of the Israeli-occupied territories, and ill-treatment and torture of persons under detention, and asked the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories to continue investigating Israeli policies there and to consult with the International Committee of the Red Cross to ensure the safeguarding of the welfare and human rights of the population of those territories (seep. 418).

#### Disappeared persons

The Commission on Human Rights on 29 February adopted a resolution whereby it decided to establish for one year a working group of five of its members to examine questions relevant to enforced or involuntary disappearances. The group was to seek information from Governments, intergovernmental and humanitarian organizations and other reliable sources and report to the Commission in 1981 with conclusions and recommendations. The Secretary-General was asked to provide the group with the necessary assistance and to appeal to all Governments to co-operate with it and furnish the information required. The group was invited to carry out its work with discretion. Also, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities was asked to continue studying the most effective means for eliminating enforced or involuntary disappearances, with a view to making general recommendations to the Commission at its 1981 session. The Commission's decision was approved by the Economic and Social Council by decision 1980/128 of 2 May, adopted without vote. The Council's Second (Social)

<sup>44</sup>See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 716, resolution 32/121 of 16 December 1977; and 1978, p. 729, resolution 33/169 of 20 December 1978.

<sup>45</sup>See Y.U.N., 1948-49, p. 535, resolution A (III) of 10 December 1948.



Committee, had approved the Commission-recommended text in like manner on 29 April.

The General Assembly adopted, without vote on 15 December, resolution 35/193, whereby it welcomed the Commission's establishment of the working group, requested the Commission to continue to study the question of involuntary or enforced disappearances as a matter of priority and to take any step it might deem necessary to the pursuit of its work when it considered the group's report, appealed to Governments to co-operate with the group and the Commission, and requested the Secretary-General to draw the concerns expressed in the resolution to the attention of all Governments, regional and interregional organizations and specialized agencies.

The Third Committee, on 4 December, approved the resolution, also without vote. The text was sponsored by Austria, Barbados, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, France, Greece, Lesotho, Panama, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States.

When the resolution was approved, Argentina expressed reservations on the establishment of the working group, and Chile objected to the ad hoc nature of the establishment of such groups. Cuba voiced deep concern about the proliferation of United Nations bodies. The USSR said the resolution should not prejudice the activities of the group, and felt the group should carry out its function in the course of one year.

Both the Assembly, by resolution 35/188 of 15 December, and the Commission, by a resolution of 29 February, took action on disappeared persons in Chile, urging Chilean authorities to investigate and clarify the fate of those who had disappeared for political reasons, inform their relatives and institute criminal proceedings against those responsible. The Commission further requested the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine human rights in Chile to deal in his report also with the problem of disappeared persons. (For details, see p. 821.)

The Sub-Commission, by a resolution of 11 September, urged the Commission to extend the working group's mandate, emphasizing that the extreme gravity of enforced or involuntary disappearances necessitated emergency action by the working group, by other United Nations organs and by the Secretary-General. It urged him to continue to exercise his good offices in cases of such disappearances, paying particular attention to those where action was necessary to preserve the life or integrity of individuals, and requested him to invite views of Governments and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, and transmit them to the Commission and the Sub-Commission in 1981, when the Sub-

Commission would consider the question as a matter of high priority.

The Sub-Commission decided to study the question further, especially with regard to: the adequacy of search and investigation methods, of methods for ensuring that law enforcement and security authorities or organizations were fully accountable in law, and of the protection of witnesses and journalists providing information about disappeared persons; and procedures for regarding as official the detention without trial as an emergency preventive measure, and for effective reporting, monitoring and appraisal of cases.

#### Human rights in the administration of justice

##### Independence and impartiality in judicial proceedings

The Economic and Social Council, by decision 1980/124 adopted without vote on 2 May, authorized, as recommended on 29 February by the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to entrust L. M. Singhvi (India) with the preparation of a report on the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers, to the end that there should be no discrimination in the administration of justice and that human rights and fundamental freedoms might be maintained and safeguarded. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur all the assistance he might require. The Council's Second Committee had approved the Commission-recommended text without vote on 29 April.

Among the Sub-Commission's resolutions of 11 September on human rights of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment, two pertained specifically to the protection of human rights in the administration of justice. By the first, considering that associations of judges and lawyers reinforced their professional competence and independence and thus aided them in protecting and promoting human rights, the Sub-Commission called on all States fully to respect and guarantee the right of all judges and lawyers freely and without interference to form or participate in professional organizations of their own.

By the second, the Sub-Commission requested the Secretary-General to invite Governments and organizations to transmit to its Special Rapporteur on judicial independence, through the Secretary-General in answer to a questionnaire, comments, views, court decisions or materials which might be relevant, and asked the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of organizing, within the framework of advisory services in the field of human rights, a seminar on

the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers in different legal systems. The Sub-Commission asked the Special Rapporteur to give attention to ways whereby the judiciary and the legal profession could contribute to maintaining and safeguarding respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and decided to include his study as a separate subject at its 1981 session.

The Economic and Social Council, by resolution 1980/28 of 2 May, authorized the Sub-Commission to entrust a Special Rapporteur with the preparation of a study on the discriminatory treatment of members of racial, ethnic, religious or linguistic groups at the various levels in the administration of criminal justice proceedings (for details, see p. 798).

By resolution 35/170 of 15 December, the General Assembly called on all States to consider favourably the use of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, which it had adopted in 1979,<sup>46</sup> within their national legislation and practice or directives governing law enforcement agencies (for details, see p. 783).

#### Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders

In the Caracas Declaration of the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Caracas, Venezuela, 25 August-5 September), endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 35/171 of 15 December, the Congress declared that programmes for crime prevention and the treatment of offenders should be based on the social, cultural, political and economic circumstances of each country, in a climate of freedom and respect for human rights, that those responsible for the functioning of the criminal justice system were properly qualified and independent of personal or group interest, and that the administration of justice guaranteed the equality of everyone before the law and organs capable of providing speedy and fair justice and ensuring greater security and protection of the rights and freedoms of all (for details, see p. 780).

#### Declaration and draft convention against torture and other cruel and inhuman treatment

By resolution 35/178 of 15 December, the General Assembly welcomed Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/32 of 2 May, authorizing an open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights to meet for one week prior to its 1981 session to complete the work on a draft convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. The Assembly asked the Commis-

sion to complete the draft at that session. Preparation of the draft convention had been requested by the Assembly in 1977.<sup>47</sup>

The Council adopted its resolution without vote; the text had been similarly approved by the Second Committee on 29 April. In a resolution of 12 March by which it had proposed the text to the Council, the Commission noted with satisfaction progress made by a working group on the draft convention which had met prior to and during its current session, but had not been able to complete the task; it decided to accord high priority to consideration of the draft at its 1981 session.

The Secretary-General submitted a report to the Assembly in 1980 summarizing information received in response to a questionnaire concerning legislative, administrative or other measures taken by Member States to put into practice the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.<sup>48</sup> As at 24 November, 21 States—Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, the Byelorussian SSR, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mexico, Nicaragua, Thailand, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, Venezuela and Yemen—had replied since the Secretary-General's 1979 report.<sup>49</sup>

A second report by the Secretary-General reproduced Member States' unilateral declarations, received since he last reported in 1979,<sup>50</sup> against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, called for by the Assembly in 1977<sup>51</sup> to reinforce their support for the Declaration. As at 21 November 1980, five additional countries—Chile, Iraq, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama—had deposited such declarations with the Secretary-General.

The Assembly, by resolution 35/178, requested the Secretary-General to forward to the Human Rights Committee the replies to his questionnaire received from States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,<sup>52</sup> and invited Member States which had not done so to deposit with him their unilateral declarations against torture. The forwarding to the Human Rights Committee only of replies received from parties to the International Covenant resulted from an oral revision by the sponsors.

<sup>46</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 778, resolution 34/169 of 17 December 1979.

<sup>47</sup> See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 718, resolution 32/62 of 8 December 1977.

<sup>48</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 624, text of Declaration, annexed to resolution 3452(XXX) of 9 December 1975.

<sup>49</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 841.

<sup>50</sup> Ibid.

<sup>51</sup> See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 719, resolution 32/64 of 8 December 1977.

<sup>52</sup> See Y.U.N., 1966, p. 423, text of Covenant, annexed to resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966.

The Assembly adopted the resolution without vote; the Third Committee had likewise approved the text on 5 December. It was sponsored by Australia, Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Greece, India, the Netherlands, Panama, Sweden and the United States.

#### Draft Code of Medical Ethics

The General Assembly, by resolution 35/179 adopted without vote on 15 December, requested the Secretary-General to renew his request to Member States and to inter- and non-governmental organizations for comments and suggestions on the draft Code of Medical Ethics. It requested the Economic and Social Council to consider the draft Code at its April/May 1981 session, and invited Member States to take an active part in deliberations on the Code.

The resolution was approved without vote by the Third Committee on 5 December. It was sponsored by Australia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Lesotho, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Uganda and the United States. The sponsors orally revised their draft to express the belief, in a preambular paragraph, that the elaboration of a draft Code was an important step in the establishment, rather than progressive codification, of international standards in the field of human rights.

The draft Code had been submitted to the As-

sembly by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1979, after the WHO Executive Board had endorsed the six principles in the draft, indicating the type of conduct by physicians that would be considered a contravention of medical ethics.<sup>53</sup>

The Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly in 1980 a report summarizing the comments and suggestions of Member States and organizations on the draft Code in response to the Assembly's 1979 request for such information.<sup>54</sup> As at 15 December 1980, the Secretary-General had received replies from 24 countries, two specialized agencies and three non-governmental organizations. Cape Verde, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Gabon, Maldives and Rwanda either had no objections to the Code or no specific observations to make. Chile, Cyprus, the German Democratic Republic, Jordan and Suriname supported the Code or agreed to it in general. Austria, Barbados, the Byelorussian SSR, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Sudan, Sweden, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and the United States either expressed specific reservations, suggested redrafting various provisions, or felt that some modifications were needed to clarify certain points or that some of the principles should be re-examined.

<sup>53</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 843.

<sup>54</sup>*Ibid.* p. 846, resolution 34/168 of 17 December 1979.

### Documentary references and texts of resolutions

#### Human rights of detained or imprisoned persons

##### BODY OF PRINCIPLES FOR THE PROTECTION OF DETAINEES OR PRISONERS

General Assembly- 35th session  
Third Committee, meetings 72-76, 78.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 48.  
Plenary meeting 96.

A/35/401 and Add.1,2. Report of Secretary-General. (Annex: Draft body of principles for protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment.)

A/C.3/35/14 and Corr.1. Questions of human rights of individuals who are not citizens of country in which they live and draft body of principles for protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment. Report of open-ended working group, section B.

A/C.3/35/L.73. Austria, Germany, Federal Republic of, Netherlands, Sweden: draft resolution.

A/C.3/35/L.73/Rev.1. Austria, Colombia, Ecuador, Germany, Federal Republic of, Netherlands, Philippines, Sweden, United States: revised draft resolution, as further orally revised by sponsors and orally amended by Morocco and sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 1 December, meeting 74.

A/C.3/35/L.92, A/C.5/35/87, A/35/717. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution I recommended by Third Committee in A/35/743. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/35/743. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 35/177, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/743, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 96.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the adoption, in its resolution 3452(XXX) of 9 December 1975, of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,

Recalling a/so its resolution 34/169 of 17 December 1979, by which it adopted the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and decided to transmit it to Governments with the recommendation that favourable consideration should be given to its use within the framework of national legislation or practice as a body of principles for observance by law enforcement officials,

Recalling further that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1979/34 of 10 May 1979, requested the Secretary-General to transmit to all Governments, for their comments, the draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, adopted by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its thirty-first session, with a view to consideration of the matter by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session,

1. Takes note of the constructive work undertaken by the open-ended working group which has been established to elaborate a final version of the draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, which task, however, it has not been able to conclude;

2. Decides to refer to its thirty-sixth session the draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, for consideration by the Sixth Committee;

3. Decides to establish, at its thirty-sixth session, an open-ended working group with the intention of concluding the consideration of the draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, with a view to its adoption by the General Assembly.

#### PROTECTION OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF PRISONERS

General Assembly- 35th session  
Third Committee, meetings 74, 77, 79.  
Plenary meeting 96.

A/C.3/35/L.64. Bahamas, Barbados, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Finland, Jamaica, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Venezuela: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 3 December, meeting 79.

A/35/741. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution V.

Resolution 35/189, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/741, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 96.

The General Assembly,  
Recalling its resolution 32/121 of 16 December 1977 regarding the protection of the human rights of persons who are detained either in respect of offences which they committed, or are suspected of having committed, by reason of their political opinions or convictions, or as a result of their struggle against colonialism, aggression and foreign occupation and for self-determination, independence, the elimination of apartheid and all forms of racial discrimination and racism, and the termination of all these violations of human rights,

Recalling also its resolution 33/169 of 20 December 1978 regarding the protection of the human rights of persons who have been arrested or detained as a result of their trade union activities,

Noting, however, that, although certain prisoners belonging to the above-mentioned categories may have been duly convicted of common-law offences, which may justify their arrest, detention or imprisonment, or may be detained pending a trial in respect of such offences, the arrest, detention or imprisonment for common-law offences cannot be justified when it is based on laws which are of a discriminatory nature or involve other serious violations of human rights, including apartheid,

Realizing that persons belonging to these categories are exposed to special dangers as regards the protection of their human rights and freedoms,

Noting that violations of their human rights and fundamental freedoms may consist in the arrest or detention itself, or in the treatment to which they are subjected,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Recalling the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, which states that any act of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment is an offence to human dignity, that no State may permit or tolerate torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and that exceptional circumstances such as a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency may not be invoked as a justification of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling also the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,

Emphasizing the particular importance of protecting the

right of prisoners not to be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and their right to receive a fair hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal in the determination of any criminal charge against them,

Aware of the fact that, despite releases of prisoners in some countries, the general situation as regards the arrest and detention of persons belonging to the above-mentioned categories remains as serious as before,

1. Recognizes that the arrest and detention, in many parts of the world, of numerous persons on the above-mentioned grounds often give rise to serious human rights problems and that effective measures should be taken to eliminate these problems;

2. Reiterates, therefore, the requests to Member States in General Assembly resolutions 32/121 and 33/169 regarding the release of such persons and the assurance that their fundamental human rights are protected during their arrest or detention.

E/CN.4/1413 and Corr.1. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 33rd session, Geneva, 18 August-12 September, Chapters VII and XVII A (resolution 17(XXXIII) and Annex II.

#### Disappeared persons

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980  
Second (Social) Committee, meetings 15, 17-22.  
Plenary meeting 22.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Geneva, 4 February- 14 March, Chapters VIII B and XXVI A (resolution 20(XXXVI) and Annex III.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1, Chapter I B. Draft decision 6, as recommended by Commission, approved without vote by Second Committee on 29 April, meeting 22.

E/1980/51 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft decision VI.

Decision 1980/128, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/51 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 22nd plenary meeting, on 2 May 1980, the Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 20(XXXVI) of 29 February 1980, approved the Commission's decision to establish for a period of one year a working group consisting of five of its members, who would serve as experts in their individual capacities, to examine questions relevant to enforced or involuntary disappearances of persons. The Council decided to request the Secretary-General to provide the Working Group with all the necessary assistance, in particular the staff and resources it might require in order to perform its functions in an effective and expeditious manner.

E/CN.4/1413 and Corr.1. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 33rd session, Geneva, 18 August-12 September, Chapters VII and XVII A (resolution 18(XXXIII)).

General Assembly- 35th session  
Third Committee, meetings 60, 64, 67-69, 77, 81.  
Plenary meeting 96.

Report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace. Copenhagen, 14-30 July 1980, Chapter I B (resolution 23). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.IV.3 and corrigendum.

A/C.3/35/L.74. Austria, Barbados, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, France, Greece, Lesotho, Panama, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 4 December, meeting 81.

A/35/741. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution X.

Resolution 35/193, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/741, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 96.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978, entitled "Disappeared persons,"

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 20(XXXVI) of 29 February 1980, Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/38 of 10 May 1979 and resolution 23 adopted on 30 July 1980 by the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women,

Convinced of the need to take appropriate action, in consultation with the Governments concerned, to promote the implementation of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 33/173 and other United Nations resolutions relevant to the plight of missing or disappeared persons,

Expressing again its emotion at the anguish and sorrow of the families of victims of involuntary or enforced disappearances,

1. Welcomes the establishment by the Commission on Human Rights of the working group which has been asked to examine questions relevant to involuntary or enforced disappearances of persons and to submit to the Commission at its thirty-seventh session a report on its activities, together with its conclusions and recommendations;

2. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to continue to study this question as a matter of priority and to take any step it may deem necessary to the pursuit of its work on the question of involuntary or enforced disappearances when it considers the report to be submitted to it by the working group at its thirty-seventh session;

3. Appeals to all Governments to co-operate with the working group and the Commission on Human Rights and to enable them to perform their task effectively and in a humanitarian spirit;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to draw the concerns expressed in the present resolution to the attention of all Governments, regional and interregional organizations and specialized agencies.

## Human rights in the administration of justice

### INDEPENDENCE AND IMPARTIALITY IN JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980  
Second (Social) Committee, meetings 15, 22.  
Plenary meeting 22.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Geneva, 4 February-14 March, Chapters XVII and XXVI A (resolution 16(XXXVI)) and Annex III.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1, Chapter I B. Draft decision 2, as recommended by Commission, approved without vote by Second Committee on 29 April, meeting 22.

E/1980/51 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft decision II.

Decision 1980/124, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/51 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 22nd plenary meeting, on 2 May 1980, the Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 16(XXXVI) of 29 February 1980, decided to authorize the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to entrust Mr. L. M. Singhvi with the preparation of a report, in the light of the comments made in the Sub-Commission at its thirty-second session, on the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence

of lawyers, to the end that there should be no discrimination in the administration of justice and that human rights and fundamental freedoms might be maintained and safeguarded. The Council also decided to request the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur all the assistance he might require in his work.

E/CN.4/1413 and Corr.1. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 33rd session, Geneva, 18 August-12 September, Chapters VII and XVII A (resolutions 13(XXXIII) and 16(XXXIII)) and Annex II.

## Declaration and draft convention against torture and other cruel and inhuman treatment

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980  
Second (Social) Committee, meetings 15, 18-22.  
Plenary meeting 22.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Geneva, 4 February-14 March, Chapters VIII A and XXVI A (resolution 34(XXXVI)) and Annex III.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1, Chapter I A. Draft resolution V, as recommended by Commission, approved without vote by Second Committee on 29 April, meeting 22.

E/1980/51 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution V.

Resolution 1980/32, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/51 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 2 May 1980, meeting 22.

### The Economic and Social Council.

Recalling General Assembly resolution 32/62 of 8 December 1977, by which the Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to draw up a draft convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and Council resolution 1979/35 of 10 May 1979, by which it authorized an open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights to meet for a period of one week prior to the thirty-sixth session of the Commission to complete the work on a draft convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Considering that it was not found possible to complete the work on the draft convention during the thirty-sixth session of the Commission,

Taking note of resolution 34(XXXVI) of 12 March 1980 of the Commission on Human Rights,

1. Authorizes a meeting of an open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights for a period of one week prior to the thirty-seventh session of the Commission, to complete the work on a draft convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-seventh session all the material relevant to the draft convention.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Third Committee, meetings 75-77, 84.  
Plenary meeting 96.

A/35/369 and Add.1, 2. Report of Secretary-General (replies from Governments to questionnaire on torture).

A/35/370/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Unilateral declarations by Member States against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Report of Secretary-General.

A.C.3/35/L.82. Australia, Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Greece, India, Netherlands, Panama, Sweden, United States: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 5 December, meeting 84.

A/35/743. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 35/179, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/743, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 96.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3452(XXX) of 9 December 1975,

Bearing in mind article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Recalling once again its resolutions 32/62 of 8 December 1977, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to draw up a draft convention on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in the light of the principles embodied in the Declaration, 32/63 of 8 December 1977, in which it requested the Secretary-General to draw up and circulate among Member States a questionnaire soliciting information concerning steps they had taken, including legislative and administrative measures, to put into practice the principles of the Declaration, and 32/64 of 8 December 1977, in which it called upon Member States to reinforce their support of the Declaration by making unilateral declarations against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

We/coming resolution 11 adopted on 5 September 1980 by the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in which the Congress expressed the belief that the draft convention should be finalized at the earliest possible time,

1. Welcomes Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/32 of 2 May 1980, by which the Council authorized an open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights to meet for a period of one week prior to the thirty-seventh session of the Commission to complete the work on a draft convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

2. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to complete as a matter of urgency, at its thirty-seventh session, the drafting of a convention on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, with a view to submitting a draft, including provisions for the effective implementation of the future convention, to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to forward the replies submitted by Governments of States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to the questionnaire on torture to the Human Rights Committee for the use of Committee members when dealing with questions relating to torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

4. Invites Member States which have not yet done so to deposit the unilateral declarations with the Secretary-General, as called for under General Assembly resolutions 32/64 of 8 December 1977 and 33/178 of 20 December 1978;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment."

## Draft Code of Medical Ethics

General Assembly- 35th session  
Third Committee, meetings 75-77, 84.  
Plenary meeting 96.

A/35/372 and Add. 1-3. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.3/35/L.83. Australia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Lesotho, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Uganda, United States: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 5 December, meeting 84.

A/35/743. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 35/179, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/743, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 96.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/168 of 17 December 1979, in which it requested the Secretary-General to circulate the draft Code of Medical Ethics to Member States, the specialized agencies concerned, interested intergovernmental organizations and interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council for comments and suggestions,

Taking note of resolution 11 adopted on 5 September 1980 by the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in which the Congress expressed the hope that the General Assembly would adopt the draft Code, subject to any amendments which appear to be necessary,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the draft Code of Medical Ethics,

Having been unable for lack of time to decide the matter during its thirty-fifth session,

Believing, however, that the elaboration of a draft Code of Medical Ethics constitutes an important step in the establishment of international standards in the field of human rights,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to renew his request for comments and suggestions on the draft Code of Medical Ethics to Member States, the specialized agencies concerned, interested intergovernmental organizations and interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council which have not yet responded to his earlier note, and to submit a revised report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1981 and to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

2. Invites those Member States which have not yet done so to submit their comments and suggestions on the draft Code;

3. Requests the Economic and Social Council to consider the draft Code at its first regular session of 1981, taking into account the comments and recommendations submitted, with a view to presenting it to the General Assembly for adoption at the thirty-sixth session;

4. Invites Member States to take an active part in the future deliberations on the draft Code;

5. Decides to consider again the question of the draft Code of Medical Ethics at its thirty-sixth session under the item entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment."

## Other human rights questions

Continuing their efforts further to promote and encourage human rights and fundamental freedoms, the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly in 1980 considered a number of specific human rights questions not covered in the above subchapters.

Several decisions and resolutions concerned institutional aspects of the promotion and protection of human rights (see section immediately following). In addition, the Council reiterated its demand for abolition of all restrictions on trade union rights in South Africa (resolution 1980/33.) With regard to the the human rights of

migrant workers, the Assembly, through a working group, started preparation of a draft convention; another group continued work on a draft declaration on the human rights of non-citizens.

Three additional States became parties to one or both of the International Covenants on Human Rights, whose importance was reaffirmed by the Commission, and the Assembly, by resolution 35/132, invited States to become parties to them. As at 31 December, 52 States had signed one or both of the two Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 concerning respect for human rights in armed conflicts, and 17 had ratified or acceded to one or both of them.

The Assembly adopted two resolutions on human rights and scientific and technological development (resolutions 35/130 A and B); the second concerned examination of the question of the protection of persons detained on grounds of mental ill-health. By another decision, the Assembly invited all States to ensure the full implementation of the right to universal education (resolution 35/191). The relationship of human rights to development was also the subject of an Assembly decision (resolution 35/174).

The Commission continued to elaborate a draft convention on the rights of the child, and its Sub-Commission took a number of decisions on slavery and slavery-like practices following consideration of reports of its Working Group on that question. In connexion with its examination of the role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights, the Commission sought information from Member States on national legislation relating to conscientious objection to military service.

In 1980, a symposium and a seminar were held under the United Nations programme of advisory services in human rights. Fellowships were granted to nationals of 25 countries. On 10 December, Human Rights Day, the thirty-second anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was celebrated.

Details of these and related matters follow.

Further promotion and encouragement  
of human rights and fundamental freedoms

The Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly took action during 1980 on several institutional aspects of the promotion and protection of human rights.

With regard to the work of the Commission and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Council decided to reintroduce summary records, issuance of which had been suspended

in 1979, and authorized additional meeting services for working groups (decisions 1980/133 and 1980/140). By resolution 1980/30, the Council requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), to draw up a world-wide programme for the dissemination of international instruments on human rights.

The Assembly requested the Commission to discuss the question of the establishment of bodies entrusted with fact-finding missions (resolution 35/176) and to consider a proposal for the establishment of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (resolution 35/175). It requested the Secretary-General to maintain co-operation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) concerning the elaboration of an African charter of human rights and establishment of an African commission on human rights, and to arrange for a seminar of Asian States in Sri Lanka in 1981 (resolution 35/197). By resolution 35/194, it asked him to keep under consideration the question of redesignating the Division of Human Rights as a Centre for Human Rights.

Programme and methods of work of  
the Commission and its Sub-Commission

In 1979, the Economic and Social Council had suspended for two years the provision of summary records for the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,<sup>55</sup>

By decision 1980/133, adopted on 2 May 1980 by a recorded vote, requested by the United States, of 47 to 1, with 5 abstentions, the Council decided that summary records were to be reintroduced, commencing with the Commission's 1981 and the Sub-Commission's 1980 session. The Second (Social) Committee approved the decision, recommended by the Commission, on 29 April by 41 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions.

Speaking in explanation of vote, the United States maintained its opposition to the reinstatement of summary records; it was concerned about the budgetary implications and considered that a Council decision which had been endorsed by the General Assembly should have been referred to the Assembly before being reversed. The USSR said such reinstatement should not involve any increase in expenditures.

This action had been urgently requested by the Commission in a resolution of 11 March. In addition, on 6 February the Commission had decided to send a telegram to the Council Presi-

<sup>55</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1218, resolution 1979/69 of 2 August 1979.

dent requesting their reintroduction, observing that it had been unable to find any manner in which it could carry on its work without such records without serious prejudice to its work.

With respect to its current meetings, the Commission on 12 February decided to reproduce, in six annexes to its report, records of its discussion on nine agenda items, dealing with: violations of human rights in the occupied Arab territories; violations in southern Africa; adverse consequences for human rights of aid to colonial and racist regimes in southern Africa; the right to self-determination; human rights of detainees and prisoners; promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the Commission's programme and methods of work; violations in any part of the world; implementation of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid;<sup>56</sup> and study of ways to ensure implementation of resolutions on apartheid and racial discrimination and of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.<sup>57</sup>

The Council, by decision 1980/140, adopted without a vote on 2 May, authorized three hours of additional meeting services a day during the Commission's 1981 session, on the understanding that such additional services would give all the existing working groups on international instruments of human rights and other matters sufficient time for their deliberations, taking into account pre-session arrangements already provided for two of the groups. The Second Committee approved the text without vote on 29 April, which was based on a Commission recommendation of 12 March, orally amended in Committee by Ireland, which accepted sub-amendments by the USSR. Ireland added to the Commission's recommended text the Council's understanding. The USSR added the reference to "other matters" being dealt with by working groups and to the specific decisions authorizing pre-session arrangements (i.e. resolution 1980/32 and decision 1980/138 of 2 May, dealing with work on draft conventions against torture and on the rights of the child; see pp. 845 and 869, respectively).

By a resolution of 11 March, the Commission decided to continue its overall analysis of the United Nations approach to the promotion and encouragement of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the Commission's programme and methods of work and alternative approaches and means within the United Nations system to improve the enjoyment of human rights. It decided to establish to that end at the beginning of its 1981 session an open-ended sessional working group, which was also to consider the question of the co-ordination

of specific human rights activities within the United Nations system and make recommendations regarding the overall analysis for Commission consideration. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Governments on the possibility of the creation of an intersessional role for its Bureau and on the possible need for emergency sessions to respond to reports of flagrant human rights violations of an urgent nature. It asked him to submit to it in 1981 information on intersessional roles of other United Nations bureaux and on the means and financial implications of convening intersessional and emergency meetings.

By resolution 35/174 of 15 December (see p. 865), the General Assembly reiterated its 1979 request<sup>58</sup> to the Commission to continue its work on the overall analysis with a view to further promoting and improving human rights and fundamental freedoms and on the overall analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means for improving the effective enjoyment of those rights and freedoms, and emphasized the necessity of establishing the new international economic order to ensure their promotion and enjoyment.

Pursuant to the Assembly's 1979 resolution on this question,<sup>59</sup> the Secretary-General submitted a progress report to the Assembly in September 1980 on the Commission's ongoing work on the overall analyses, outlining the principal decisions -including the above 11 March resolution- taken by the Commission in this connexion at its 1980 session, as well as activities of the Division of Human Rights.

The Commission, by a decision of 29 February, decided to consider further in 1981 a 1979 resolution of the Sub-Commission recommending a change in the name of the Sub-Commission, voting by secret ballot and biannual meetings.

Regarding these topics-and in view of the increasing number, importance and complexity of subjects discussed by its members, the increasing number of working groups and the heavy workload imposed on the Division of Human Rights in the preparation of documents for it-the Sub-Commission, by a resolution of 12 September, again requested the Commission to recommend to the Economic and Social Council that it authorize the Sub-Commission to meet for two weeks twice a year, alternating between New York and Geneva, that the Sub-Commission be renamed the Sub-Commission of the Commission on

<sup>56</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 103, text of Convention, annexed to resolution 3068(XXVIII) of 30 November 1973.

<sup>57</sup> Ibid., p. 524, text of Programme, annexed to resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973.

<sup>58</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 865, resolution 34/46 of 23 November 1979.

<sup>59</sup> Ibid.



Human Rights, and that it be empowered to vote by secret ballot, should it so decide.

On the same day, the Sub-Commission postponed discussion of the question of its competence to send telegrams to Governments referring to respect for human rights in their countries.

#### Fact-finding missions

On 15 December, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 35/176 on alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system to improve the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms. By the first operative paragraph of this resolution, it considered that the question of the establishment of bodies entrusted with fact-finding missions and the extent to which they might enhance the promotion and protection of human rights required serious consideration, and, by the second, requested the Commission on Human Rights to discuss this question at its 1981 session.

The Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee approved the text without vote on 26 November, as sponsored and twice revised by Italy, which had taken into account joint amendments by Algeria, Cuba, India and Yugoslavia. The amendments substituted the two operative paragraphs for one which would have expressed the view that in principle the creation of such bodies might usefully strengthen existing procedures and enhance the role of the United Nations in protecting human rights; it had not requested consideration by the Commission. The first operative paragraph was approved by a separate vote of 58 to 1, with 58 abstentions. Had the resolution been put to the vote, Indonesia said, it would have abstained.

#### Regional arrangements for the promotion of human rights

In 1979, the General Assembly had requested the Secretary-General, under the programme of advisory services in human rights, to explore with the States in areas where regional arrangements in the field of human rights did not exist the possibility of holding a seminar to discuss methods to promote and protect human rights.<sup>60</sup>

In an August 1980 report on the implementation of that resolution, the Secretary-General informed the Assembly that he had followed closely the efforts of governmental and non-governmental organizations to encourage the establishment of regional or subregional human rights arrangements and was currently exploring with certain States the possibility of holding the suggested seminar as soon as possible.

The Assembly adopted resolution 35/197 on

such regional and subregional arrangements. Noting with satisfaction current OAU efforts to elaborate an African charter of human rights and set up an African commission on human rights, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to maintain close co-operation with the OAU Secretary-General on that matter. It welcomed an offer by Sri Lanka to host a seminar of Asian Member States to consider regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights and requested the Secretary-General, after consultations with the States concerned, to arrange for holding the seminar at Colombo in 1981.

The resolution was adopted without vote on 15 December, following its approval in the same manner by the Third Committee on 28 November. The text was sponsored by Bangladesh, Barbados, Ireland, Jamaica, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Somalia, Sri Lanka and the United Kingdom.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic said it had serious reservations with regard to the request to the Secretary-General to make the needed arrangements for the seminar; it appeared to oblige him to convene the seminar in 1981 even before knowing the results of the consultations, which could seriously prejudice the seminar's results. Guinea expressed reservations on that paragraph because it did not feel the Assembly had taken a final decision on the calendar of conferences and meetings.

Israel observed that it had supported the adoption of the text without vote on the understanding that any regional arrangements would be made on a non-discriminatory basis.

#### Secretariat services

concerned with human rights

The Economic and Social Council, by decision 1980/132 adopted without vote on 2 May, endorsed a request contained in a resolution of 28 February of the Commission on Human Rights that the Secretary-General consider, if he deemed it appropriate, the redesignation of the Division of Human Rights as a Centre for Human Rights and ensure adequate resources for the human rights sector in the Secretariat. The Second Committee had approved the text without vote on 29 April.

Italy proposed an oral amendment to have the Council join in the General Assembly's request to the Secretary-General for redesignation,<sup>61</sup> thus bringing the Council's decision in line with the Commission's resolution, but subsequently withdrew it. Following consultations, Cyprus pro-

<sup>60</sup> Ibid., p. 871, resolution 34/171 of 17 December 1979.

<sup>61</sup> Ibid., 1979, p. 867, resolution 34/47 of 23 November 1979.

posed the text adopted, which, in its opening phrase, endorsed the request by the Commission as contained in its resolution of 28 February- rather than, after noting the resolution, requesting the Secretary-General to consider the redesignation. The original text was proposed by the Commission.

Brazil and the USSR, speaking after approval of the decision, believed that the redesignation was unnecessary. The USSR recalled its suggestion that the Division should become part of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, since the questions the Centre dealt with included those of human rights. Ireland and the United Kingdom, on the other hand, thought that there was full justification for giving the Division an appropriate title.

In a November report on Secretariat services concerned with human rights, the Secretary-General informed the Assembly that a thorough review of the financial and other resources allocated to the human rights sector was currently in progress and that the Assembly would be informed of its outcome, either in an additional report or in the context of the presentation of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1981-1983. With respect to redesignation, he stated that, while the Division of Human Rights met the technical criteria for a Centre for Human Rights, he believed that further consideration was required.

The Assembly, by resolution 35/194 of 15 December, requested the Secretary-General to keep the question under consideration with a view to redesignating the Division as a Centre for Human Rights when he deemed it appropriate, taking into account views expressed at the current Assembly session.

The resolution was adopted without vote, following approval by the Third Committee by consensus on 5 December. The text was sponsored and orally revised by Italy following consultations. Italy replaced its original operative paragraphs, which would have requested the Secretary-General to proceed with the redesignation of the Division as a Centre and would have further requested him to report on implementation to the Commission and the Assembly in 1981. Italy's revision also expanded the sixth preambular paragraph to encompass more of the Secretary-General's statement pertaining to the redesignation in his report-a statement noted in the paragraph. The words "the Division of Human Rights meets the technical criteria for a Centre, as set forth in his report on organizational nomenclature in the Secretariat"-a 1977 report<sup>62</sup>- in that paragraph were approved separately, by a roll-call vote of 89 to 0, with 25 abstentions. A recorded vote was taken at the re-

quest of the United Kingdom; that it be a roll call vote was a request of Fiji. The United Kingdom said it had requested the vote to enable countries to express their views so that the Secretary-General would be clearly aware of them. The USSR said it would abstain in the vote on the phrase; it was unacceptable that a sentence from the Secretary-General's report should be quoted out of context as the meaning thus became distorted. The Niger said it had not participated because a vote on the phrase, rather than the paragraph, seemed illogical.

Egypt proposed an oral amendment to have the Secretary-General take into account the views expressed "in this connexion," but withdrew it on the understanding that due account should be taken of the views expressed on the subject at several Assembly sessions rather than merely at the current session, as indicated in the text. The Niger proposed reformulation of the text to redesignate the Division, rather than keep the question under consideration with a view to redesignating it, but withdrew the proposal in favour of the consensus hoped for by the resolution's sponsor.

Speaking in explanation of vote, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR said they had not opposed the resolution on the understanding that the Secretary-General would take account of the opinion of all delegations; moreover, they considered that the text would put an end to attempts to bring pressure to bear on the Secretary-General at every session. Hungary also opposed changing the designation. Jamaica, New Zealand and Portugal said they would have preferred the original text.

#### Public information activities in the field of human rights

The Economic and Social Council adopted without vote on 2 May, as resolution 1980/30, a text recommended by the Commission on Human Rights on 11 March urging government action to facilitate publicity on United Nations activities in human rights, with particular reference to the work of the Commission. The Council thereby requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with UNESCO and ILO, to draw up and implement a world-wide programme for the dissemination of international instruments on human rights in as many languages as possible and to report on its implementation to the Commission at its 1981 session. The Secretary-General was asked: to inform the Committee on Information of the Assembly's strong hopes for recommendations to develop public information activities in the human rights field; to invite

<sup>62</sup>See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 1061.

Governments, organizations and United Nations information centres to comment on implementation of this resolution; to ensure adequate resources for preparation and distribution of human rights publications; and to report on these matters to the Commission in 1981.

The Second Committee approved the text without vote on 29 April. The Commission's proposed draft was orally amended in Committee by Ireland and subamended by the USSR, whose amendments were accepted without objection. Ireland inserted the paragraph to request the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate resources were available to permit the prompt (a USSR subamendment substituted "speedy") preparation and distribution of the existing publications of the services of the Secretariat (the USSR replaced the last eight words with the phrase "existing United Nations publications") concerned with human rights.

Pursuant to a 1979 request by the Commission,<sup>63</sup> the Secretary-General submitted a report to it in 1980 summarizing existing public information activities in the field of human rights and containing proposals for their further development. With regard to future activities, the Secretary-General stated that it was planned that, in co-operation with the Division of Human Rights, an information circular on recent developments be issued on a regular basis by the Press and Publications Division of the Department of Public Information (DPI). Task forces on human rights at United Nations Headquarters, New York, and in Geneva would continue to give close attention to the needs for public information activities in human rights, with a view to intensifying them. In order to bring about greater public awareness, the Division of Human Rights would collaborate with DPI to highlight special themes or selected topics.

In section III of its resolution 35/201 of 16 December, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure that DPI continued to orient its work also towards the dissemination of information on promotions of human rights, among other topics see p. 473).

#### Creation of a post of High Commissioner for Human Rights

By resolution 35/175 of 15 December, adopted without vote, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider a proposal for the establishment of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights under an agenda item entitled "Further promotion and encouragement of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the programme and methods of work of

the Commission: alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms." It asked the Commission to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its regular 1981 session a report on its work on that item, including the views expressed in the Commission with regard to the proposal, and decided to consider the question at that session under the item "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms."

The Third Committee approved the text on 26 November, also without vote, as sponsored by Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, the Gambia, Honduras, Lesotho, the Netherlands, Norway, Senegal, Spain and Suriname; the sponsors accepted several amendments proposed jointly by Algeria, Cuba, India and Yugoslavia.

As a result of those amendments, the first preambular paragraph was replaced: rather than recall its 1979 resolution<sup>64</sup> by which it had decided, with respect to an overall analysis of United Nations alternative approaches to human rights undertaken by the Commission, to consider at its 1980 regular session the question of the creation of a post of High Commissioner, the Assembly recalled that resolution, in which it had decided to consider the question under a specific agenda item (with the same title as that under which it was to be considered in 1981). The fourth and fifth preambular paragraphs were also replaced: they had originally recognized the long-standing interest in the establishment of the post as a means of improving the effectiveness of United Nations machinery for promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, and had expressed belief that a decision on the establishment of such a post would be facilitated if more careful examination of its possible terms of reference was carried out; these were replaced by paragraphs taking note of the proposal for the establishment of such a post and bearing in mind that the proposal required more careful examination.

The three operative paragraphs were also replaced. Originally they would have requested the Commission to give comprehensive consideration in 1981 to the possible terms of reference of a High Commissioner and submit its views to the Assembly that year, when it would consider them, taking into account the work done on the subject, including the Commission's views, and

<sup>63</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 853.

<sup>64</sup> Ibid., p. 868, resolution 34/48 of 23 November 1979.

requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission and the Assembly in 1981 a tabulation of the possible terms of reference suggested to date to the Assembly, the Council, the Commission and its Sub-Commission for the proposed High Commissioner. A fourth operative paragraph, by which the Assembly would have decided to consider the question at its 1981 session under an item entitled "Question of the establishment of a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights" was deleted.

Speaking after approval of the text, Brazil said it considered the resolution superfluous. Gabon, Nepal and Thailand said they would have abstained, and the Philippines and Saudi Arabia would have voted against, had the text been put to a vote. India and the USSR said they had not opposed adoption since they regarded it as procedural, but maintained their positions in opposition to the creation of such a post. The United Kingdom said it would have preferred the original wording.

#### Individualization of prosecution and penalties

The Commission on Human Rights, by a resolution of 11 March, reaffirmed all relevant principles governing the fundamental safeguards of the individual set forth in particular in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights<sup>65</sup> and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,<sup>66</sup> called on Governments to see to their strict application so that no one could be prosecuted or persecuted merely because of his connexion, particularly family connexion, with a suspect or accused or convicted person, and requested its Sub-Commission to study and submit general recommendations on this question.

#### Status of international human rights conventions

The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, which had a five-member sessional working group to consider ways to encourage universal acceptance of a list of specific human rights instruments, decided, on 11 September, that the question of the designation of the human rights instruments to be included in that list—among them the 1979 International Convention against the Taking of Hostages<sup>67</sup> and the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,<sup>68</sup> in addition to a number of others designated by the Sub-Commission in 1979<sup>69</sup>—would be considered at the next group's session. It decided to allot more time to the group's sessions in view of the volume and complexity of its work, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare and make available to the group a study on extra-territorial criminal re-

sponsibility, with special reference to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.<sup>70</sup>

The Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly in August his annual report on the status of international human rights conventions for which he acted as depositary. The report listed 20 instruments and the States which had ratified or acceded to them as at 30 June 1980.

#### Allegations of infringements of trade union rights in South Africa

The Economic and Social Council adopted, without vote on 2 May, resolution 1980/33, by which it requested the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa of the Commission on Human Rights to continue to study the situation of trade union rights in South Africa, consulting with ILO and the Special Committee against Apartheid as well as with international and African trade union confederations. The Council reiterated its demand for the immediate and complete abolition of all restrictions on the trade union rights of all African workers in South Africa, including migrant workers from neighbouring countries, and the immediate and unconditional recognition of all existing African trade unions. It deplored the manœuvres of the South African Government and companies, including transnational corporations, to weaken the African trade union movement through the establishment of so-called parallel trade unions, and the harassment of officials of independent unions. The Council demanded the release of all trade unionists in prison and the lifting of all banning orders imposed on persons engaged in trade union activities.

The Second Committee approved the resolution, sponsored by Algeria, Finland, Ghana, India, Nigeria, Senegal, Sweden, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia, on 30 April, also without vote.

This resolution was adopted after the Council had examined the January 1980 report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts. This was principally a progress report on developments concerning problems and practices in violation of human rights in southern Africa, but also dealt with South Africa's suppression of the right to organize trade unions. The report recounted

<sup>65</sup> See Y.U.N., 1948-49, p. 535, resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948.

<sup>66</sup> See Y.U.N., 1966, p. 423, text of Covenant, annexed to resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966.

<sup>67</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1144, text of Convention, annexed to resolution 34/146 of 17 December 1979.

<sup>68</sup> Ibid., p. 895, text of Convention, annexed to resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979.

<sup>69</sup> Ibid., p. 854.

<sup>70</sup> See footnote 56.

reaction and resistance to the recommendations of the 1979 report of the Wiehahn Commission, set up in South Africa to examine ways industrial relations in the country could be reformed. It also gave the most recent examples of struggles by black trade unions for recognition, and noted that a number of companies had failed to abide by the code of conduct recommended by the European Economic Community (EEC) to companies operating in the country. The Group's report noted that, in connexion with 51 industrial strikes in South Africa, 250 employees had been prosecuted for strike action. (See also p. 810.)

The portion of the Group's report that concerned infringements of trade union rights was submitted to the Council separately in March.

Explaining their position after approval of the resolution, Australia, Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom said the provision deploring manœuvres of companies to weaken the African trade union movement should be understood as applying only to companies which were not implementing EEC's code of conduct in full.

#### Human rights of migrant workers

Pursuant to a 1979 Economic and Social Council resolution,<sup>71</sup> the Secretary-General submitted to the Council in February 1980 a report covering the activities of United Nations bodies and specialized agencies which were co-operating in the preparation of an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers. As of 1 January, substantive replies to the Secretary-General's invitation of 29 May 1979 to those bodies to forward their views or information on the subject had been received from nine United Nations bodies and four specialized agencies, and were summarized in his report.

The Council took note of the Secretary-General's report when it adopted, without vote on 30 April, resolution 1980/16 on measures to improve the situation of migrant workers. It expressed concern that the Commission on Human Rights was unable to consider the question at its 1980 session (on 12 March it had postponed consideration to its 1981 session) and invited international organizations to co-operate with the working group the General Assembly had decided in 1979<sup>72</sup> to create at its regular 1980 session to elaborate an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families. The Council invited the Commission to devote, at its 1981 session, all the time required to implement the Commission's 1979 resolution on the human rights of migrant workers,<sup>73</sup> invited host countries to ensure the protec-

tion of migrant workers' families, and decided to make further recommendations to the Assembly's working group in the light of conclusions on the subject which the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission for Social Development would submit in their 1981 reports.

The Second Committee approved the text by consensus on 21 April as sponsored by Algeria, Barbados, Mexico, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Turkey and Yugoslavia. The sponsors deleted from the first operative paragraph-noting that, despite some Governments' and organizations' efforts, migrant workers continued to be denied the enjoyment of their basic rights- the adjective "full" which had preceded "enjoyment." The sponsors accepted a suggestion by the Federal Republic of Germany to add "a considerable number of" before "migrant workers" in that paragraph. They also accepted an oral proposal by France to include a new paragraph inviting international organizations to participate in the working group's deliberations, and a drafting change proposed by the Committee Chairman.

In related actions, the Commission on the Status of Women adopted at its February/March session a resolution recommending that the Council consider also the plight of female migrant workers and the wives of migrant workers and make recommendations to the 1980 Assembly session (see p. 887). In addition, the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, held in July, called for an end to discrimination against migrants, recommended a number of principles that States should adopt as a basis for their action relating to migrant women, and recommended that the Assembly's working group for elaborating a draft convention should devote particular attention to the problems of migrant women (see p. 895).

The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities adopted, on 2 September, a resolution requesting the Commission on Human Rights to ask the Council to arrange for a 1976 report by Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco), the Special Rapporteur charged with studying the exploitation of labour through illicit and clandestine trafficking, to be printed as soon as possible and given the widest possible dissemination, and expressed the hope that she would be able to participate in the Assembly's working group. In a resolution on slavery and the slave trade, adopted on 10 September (see p. 868), the Sub-Commission requested the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of Governments concerned, the Or-

<sup>71</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 874, resolution 1979/13 of 9 May 1979.

<sup>72</sup> Ibid., p. 875, resolution 34/172 of 17 December 1979.

<sup>73</sup> Ibid., p. 859.

ganization of American States (OAS) and relevant specialized agencies for comment a report concerning migrant workers, submitted to the Sub-Commission's Working Group on slavery in August 1979.

The Chairman of the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families, Antonio González de León (Mexico), reported to the Assembly on 25 November on the Group's activities during its 10 meetings held between 8 October and 19 November. Convened by the Third Committee and open to all Member States, the Group held a broad preliminary exchange of views on the basic rights of migrant workers and their families, seeking to identify the essential elements which should be included in the envisaged convention. The Chairman's report noted that delegations realized that they would not, at the current session, be able to begin the work of drawing up a draft convention.

The Group, at its last meeting, decided to annex to its report the documents before it: a survey by the Secretary-General of some international instruments in the field of human rights concerning distinctions in the enjoyment of certain rights as between nationals and non-citizens; a paper by *ilco* on the possible contents of a convention; working papers by Italy and the United States reflecting their concerns and matters of special significance to their Governments; and two working papers by the Chairman, one seeking to reflect the main concerns which had emerged in the documents and debates up to the end of October, and the other containing an outline for the convention, which included a synthesis of the basic themes which, in the Chairman's opinion, had been identified in the documents and discussions.

The International Labour Organisation, which participated in the Group's deliberations, submitted to the Assembly on 2 September a note on its standards and activities relating to the protection of migrant workers.

On 15 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/198, by which it decided that the Working Group should meet for two weeks immediately after the Economic and Social Council's April/May 1981 session and during the regular 1981 Assembly session, in order to continue its work. It invited the Secretary-General to communicate to Governments the Chairman's report and its annexed documents to enable the Group's members, in the light of instructions from their Governments, to undertake preparation, at the intersessional May meeting, of a preliminary draft convention for consideration by the Assembly at its regular

1981 session. It also invited the Secretary-General to communicate the report and documents, for information purposes, to the competent United Nations organs and interested international organizations, so that they could participate in the Group's work, and to communicate to those organs and organizations, and to Governments, the draft convention to be drawn up, in order to ensure effective preparation of the Assembly's 1981 work on elaborating a draft convention.

The resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 131 to 0, with 11 abstentions, following its approval by the Third Committee on 28 November by a recorded vote, requested by the Netherlands, of 117 to 0, with 12 abstentions. It had 23 sponsors (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

Algeria, on behalf of the sponsors, revised the original text: to change references to the Working Group's report to references to the report of the Group's Chairman; to insert operative paragraph 5 inviting the Secretary-General to communicate, for information purposes, the Group's documents to competent United Nations organs and interested international organizations; and to include those organs and organizations, in paragraph 6, as well as Governments, among those which were to receive the report and the preliminary draft convention.

Separate votes were taken on several oral amendments. The Committee rejected:

- a United States proposal (replacing an earlier proposal to delete paragraph 2) to take note with appreciation, rather than with satisfaction, of the report-by 19 votes in favour to 71 against, with 23 abstentions;

- three United States amendments to paragraphs 4, 5 and 6, to have the effect of inviting comments from Governments on the report, the annexed documents and the draft convention-by 33 votes in favour to 61 against, with 21 abstentions, by 30 to 64, with 19 abstentions, and by 30 to 65, with 19 abstentions, respectively; and

- a Niger amendment to delete from paragraph 4, inviting transmittal of the Group's documents in order to enable its members, in the light of instructions from their respective Governments, to undertake in May 1981 the preparation of the preliminary draft convention, the words "their respective" in order, Niger said, that comments might be received from States which had not participated in the Group's work-by 13 votes in favour to 57 against, with 39 abstentions.

The United States withdrew proposals it had made to add a preambular reference to economic benefits derived by States of origin from migrant

workers, and to change a reference to the need for further efforts to ensure the protection of the rights and the improvement of the living conditions of migrants and families to the need "to consider" further efforts.

Speaking in explanation of vote, New Zealand and the United States said they did not see the need for a new convention; if one was needed, it should be worked out within the framework of ILO—a view shared by the Netherlands. Moreover, the United States regretted that the text did not refer to countries of origin, which had a major responsibility in this area, and it had difficulties with the Chairman's report, which it considered incomplete, inaccurate and biased. France deplored the fact that the resolution did not give the specialized agencies the position they deserved, and, since the relevant amendments had been rejected, had felt obliged to abstain. New Zealand also felt that comments should have been invited from States and specialized agencies. The United Kingdom had reservations about the financial implications as well as the absence of reference to the need for such comments. Portugal would have preferred a consensus; without the co-operation of the host country and the country of origin, it said, no solution could be reached—a view shared by the Netherlands.

#### International Covenants on Human Rights

##### Status of the International Covenants

During 1980, three additional States became parties to one or both of the International Covenants on Human Rights adopted by the General Assembly in 1966: the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, together with its Optional Protocol.<sup>74</sup>

France, Nicaragua and Sri Lanka ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. That Covenant, which entered into force on 3 January 1976, had the following 66 States parties as of 31 December 1980:

Australia, Austria, Barbados, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and

Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which entered into force on 23 March 1976, had been ratified or acceded to by all the above States except the Philippines, Australia having ratified it during 1980. The Optional Protocol to that Covenant, which entered into force on the same date, had the following States as parties: Barbados, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, Iceland, Italy, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mauritius, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Senegal, Suriname, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

In addition, Sri Lanka made declarations, pursuant to article 41 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, recognizing the competence of the Human Rights Committee, established under that Covenant, to receive and consider communications by a State party claiming that another State party was not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant. Fourteen parties had made such a declaration: Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sweden, United Kingdom. The provisions of article 41 came into force on 28 March 1979.

By a resolution of 21 February, the Commission on Human Rights reaffirmed the importance of the International Covenants as major parts of international efforts to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms and encouraged Governments to publish their texts and disseminate them widely. It urged all States which had not done so to become parties to the Covenants and to consider acceding to the Optional Protocol, and invited the States parties to the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to consider making the declaration provided for in article 41. By another resolution of that date, the Commission invited States which had not ratified the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to do so and to carry out the commitments in that Covenant.

After receiving an annual report from the Secretary-General on the status of ratifications, accessions and signatures to the Covenants and the Optional Protocol, the General Assembly, by resolution 35/132 -adopted without vote on 11 December-again invited States to become

<sup>74</sup>See Y.U.N., 1966, pp. 419 and 423, texts of Covenant and Optional Protocol, annexed to resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966.

parties to the Covenants and to consider acceding to the Protocol, and invited the States parties to the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to consider making the declaration provided for in article 41. The resolution also dealt with aspects of the implementation of each Covenant (see following subsections). It was approved without vote on 7 November by the Third Committee, where it was sponsored by 21 countries (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

The Byelorussian SSR, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, in letters dated 28 November and 12, 16 and 24 December, respectively, characterized as invalid the signing by what they termed the "so-called Government of Democratic Kampuchea" of human rights instruments on 17 October, including the two Covenants.

Ecuador, by a note verbale of 1 October, forwarded a letter of 18 September from Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Charter of Conduct signed on 11 September at Riobamba, Ecuador, by the four countries, joined by Costa Rica, Panama and Spain which acceded to its purpose and spirit. The signatories agreed to make efforts to adopt common policies in a number of areas, act jointly in the face of economic threat, encourage peaceful dispute-settlement and promote new integral development schemes, based on social justice, among other efforts to respect and enrich their common principles and values.

By a letter of 27 October, the German Democratic Republic transmitted to the Secretary-General the resolutions adopted at the Sixty-seventh Inter-Parliamentary Conference (Berlin, 14-25 September) pertaining to, among other subjects, international law and human rights, including the situation in various specific countries.

#### Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

The Sessional Working Group on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, set up by the Economic and Social Council to consider the reports of States parties to the Covenant, held its second session at United Nations Headquarters from 11 to 25 April. Fourteen of the States making up the Group, which were also States parties to the Covenant, were appointed by the Council President, and the Council took note of this action on 9 and 11 April, incorporating it into decision 1980/111, which it adopted without vote. In announcing the appointments on 11 April, the President said he had detected a lack of interest in and willingness to serve on the

Group, which caused him to doubt whether the right mechanism had been chosen for dealing with the implementation of the Covenant. On 25 April, by the same decision, the Council, after a statement by the President concerning the appointment of one member from Latin American States to fill a remaining vacancy in the Group, agreed that at the current session, without creating a precedent, there was no need to proceed with that appointment, inasmuch as the Group was concluding its work that day.

The Working Group considered 24 reports received from States parties concerning the rights covered by articles 6 to 9 (the right to work and to favourable conditions of work, rights of trade unionists and the right to social security) of the Covenant, which were selected for attention in the first biennial stage of the reporting procedure, and proposals relating to the review of the Group's composition and mandate. As at 1 February, the effective date in a report to the Council by the Secretary-General on the status of ratifications or accessions to the Covenant and on the submission of reports under the first and second stages of the reporting procedure, 27 States had submitted their reports: Australia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia (consideration deferred), Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Iran (withdrawn), Jamaica, Mongolia, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic (deferred), Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom. Madagascar reported in November. The Secretary-General presented to the Council in February an analytical summary of the reports on these articles he had received from Jamaica, Spain and the Syrian Arab Republic, updating his 1979 report to the end of that year.

The International Labour Organisation presented its third report under Covenant article 18, prepared by its Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, which met in March, relating to progress achieved in observing articles 6 to 9 in the reporting countries of Bulgaria, Jamaica, Spain and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Reports under the second stage of the programme (rights covered by articles 10 to 12 pertaining to the protection of the family, mothers and children, an adequate standard of living, and physical and mental health) were received from 21 States-Austria, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iraq, Mongolia, Norway, Panama, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Sweden,



Syrian Arab Republic, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania-as at 3 October. The Secretary-General submitted an analytical summary of the reports on these articles which he had received by 10 January. These reports were not examined in 1980.

The World Health Organization submitted a report under article 18 of the Covenant, on the implementation of article 12 at the international level and on relevant global policy decided collectively by its member States.

A draft resolution proposed by the Group's Bureau was subsequently withdrawn. By that text, the Working Group would have recommended the adoption of a resolution by which the Economic and Social Council would have welcomed the efforts to establish a constructive dialogue with the States parties whose reports were considered, recommended to the States parties to study the views of the Working Group on their reports with a view to adopting further measures, if necessary, or providing clarifications where needed, and invited those which had not submitted reports to do so as soon as possible.

The Working Group's report also contained a synopsis of five proposals considered by the Group-although not in depth owing to time constraints-which had been put forward in view of the difficulties it had faced at its first two sessions. It recommended that the Council should consider reviewing the Group's membership and composition as well as the possibility of allowing the Group to meet for three weeks annually before the Council's first regular session, and that consideration be given to appointing the Group's members for two or three years at the Council's organizational session from a list of candidates nominated by the Covenant's States parties, in order to allow it to meet before the Council's first regular session.

On 6 February, the Council-by decision 1980/102 adopted, without vote, on a proposal of its President in light of consultative meetings-decided to carry out at its organizational session for 1981 the review of the composition of the Working Group called for by the Council in 1978.<sup>75</sup>

The Council also adopted without vote, on 2 May, resolution 1980/24, by which it decided to review at its 1981 organizational session the composition, organization and administrative arrangements of the Group, requested the Secretary-General to solicit, and report to the Council at that session on, the views on this subject of Council members and all States parties to the Covenant, and decided that the Group would be constituted at that session under existing arrangements, starting its work at the beginning of the April/May 1981 session if the review

could not be concluded at the organizational session.

On the same date, by decision 1980/122-adopted, without objection, as orally proposed by the Council President- the Council took note of the Working Group's report.

Resolution 1980/24 was sponsored, in its final, sponsor-revised and orally amended form, by Australia, Canada, Cyprus, Ecuador, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Jamaica, Japan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Senegal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. In their statements on the resolution, Chile and France expressed reservations with regard to the procedure of the Working Group in its consideration of reports. The United Kingdom expressed the hope that the Council would agree to set up a pre-sessional working group composed of experts from States parties to the Covenant who were members of the Council. Brazil said it could not support the system whereby expenses for the implementation of the Covenant were covered by the United Nations regular budget. The Federal Republic of Germany agreed with the Council President's suggestion that informal consultations be held during the Council's second 1980 session with a view to facilitating the proceedings, on the basis of which it might be possible to appoint a pre-sessional working group.

The General Assembly, in its resolution 35/132 of 11 December (see preceding subsection), welcomed the Council resolution regarding the consideration of reports under the Covenant, invited States to become parties to the Covenant, and asked the Secretary-General for another status report in 1981.

By resolution 35/191 on the right to education, adopted on 15 December, the Assembly appealed to States which had not done so to accelerate the procedure of ratification of the Covenant and to put its provisions into effect systematically (see p. 863).

#### Implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

The third meeting of the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights was held at the United Nations Headquarters on 12 September. Nine members of the Human Rights Committee were elected to replace those whose terms were due to expire on 31 December.

The Human Rights Committee, established under the Covenant, held its ninth and tenth sessions at Geneva from 17 March to 3 April and from 14 July to 1 August, respectively, on which

<sup>75</sup>See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 727, decision 1978/10 of 3 May 1978.

it reported to the General Assembly in September. It held its eleventh session at Geneva from 20 to 31 October. The Committee continued to consider reports submitted by States parties to the Covenant on the measures they had taken to implement it. The Committee dealt in 1980 with reports from Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Hungary, Iraq, Italy, Mongolia, Senegal, Suriname and Venezuela.

The Committee also adopted final views on several communications, submitted to it under the Optional Protocol to the Covenant, alleging violations of the Covenant by Uruguay. This procedure permits individuals claiming that their rights have been violated, after they have exhausted all available domestic remedies, to submit written communications to the Committee for consideration. One communication, submitted by Ana María García Lanza de Netto on behalf of her aunt and uncle Beatriz Weismann Lanza and Alcides Lanza Perdomo, 'who later joined as submitting parties, alleged that the two relatives had been arbitrarily arrested, kept incommunicado, mistreated and detained without charges for many months. Another, submitted by Luciano Weinberger Weisz on behalf of his brother, Ismael Weinberger, was alleged by the author to have been arrested without warrant and convicted for his political and trade union activities. Three other communications from Uruguayan citizens-William Torres Ramírez, Miguel Ángel Millán Sequeira and Alberto Grille Motta-alleged arrest, mistreatment, detainment without access to legal assistance and denial of recourse to habeas corpus.

In each of these cases, in final views adopted on 3 April, 23 and 29 July and 28 October, the Committee was of the view that the State party was under an obligation to provide the victims with effective remedies, including compensation (and, in the Weinberger case, immediate release), and take steps to ensure that similar violations did not occur. In the last-mentioned case, a dissenting opinion was appended to the Committee's view by a Committee member.

The Committee decided on 28 March to discontinue consideration of a communication submitted by Guillermo Waksman, an Uruguayan journalist; it took note with satisfaction that the State party had taken steps to remedy the passport matter complained of.

On another aspect of its work, the Committee decided that extracts from reports by States parties concerning articles of interest to the specialized agencies should be transmitted to them on a regular basis, and agreed that information from the agencies on corresponding provisions of their instruments should similarly be made

available to Committee members, and other information on request.

In accordance with the Covenant, the Committee's report was to be submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. However, by decision 1980/187 of 25 July-adopted, without vote, as orally proposed by the Council President on a recommendation of the Secretariat-the Council authorized the Secretary-General to transmit the report directly to the 1980 Assembly session.

The Secretary-General submitted on 10 September a report regarding future meetings of the Committee and, in particular, exploring the possibility of the holding of future meetings in a developing country, as the Assembly had requested in 1979,<sup>76</sup> and suggesting the establishment of a trust fund for that purpose.

The General Assembly, by resolution 35/132 of 11 December (see subsection above): noted with appreciation the Committee's report and expressed satisfaction at the manner in which it was undertaking its functions; expressed its appreciation to the States parties to the Covenant which had co-operated with the Committee in submitting their reports; urged those which had not submitted their reports to do so as speedily as possible, and those which had been requested to provide additional information to comply; noted that the Committee was considering the question of follow-up to its consideration of reports; appreciated that the Committee was striving for uniform standards in the implementation of the Covenant and Protocol; emphasized the importance of the strictest compliance with obligations under the Covenant; welcomed the measures taken by the Secretary-General to improve publicity for the Committee's work; and requested him to make appropriate arrangements for holding Committee meetings in developing countries.

Speaking in explanation of vote and expressing reservations on this last provision, Brazil said it considered that costs connected with sessions of the Committee should be shared by signatories of the Covenant.

#### Respect for human rights in armed conflicts

#### Status of Protocols to the Geneva Conventions

In accordance with a 1979 General Assembly resolution,<sup>77</sup> the Secretary-General submitted his annual report to the Assembly in February 1981 on the status of ratifications of and accessions to-between 30 June 1979 and 19 January 1981-the two 1977 Protocols.<sup>78</sup> Additional to

<sup>76</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 871, resolution 34/45 of 23 November 1979.

<sup>77</sup> Ibid., p. 839, resolution 34/51 of 23 November 1979.

<sup>78</sup> See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 706.

the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 concerning respect for human rights in armed conflicts.

As at 31 December 1980, 17 States had ratified or acceded to Protocol I, on the protection of victims of international armed conflicts: Bahamas, Bangladesh, Botswana, Cyprus, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Niger, Sweden, Tunisia, Yugoslavia. All of these States except Cyprus had also adhered to Protocol II, on the protection of victims of non-international conflicts.

The following States had signed but not ratified or acceded to the Protocols as at 31 December: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece (Protocol I only), Guatemala, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines (Protocol I only), Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Spain, Switzerland, Togo, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Viet Nam (Protocol I only), Yemen.

#### Human rights and scientific and technological developments

The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, at its 1980 session, adopted two resolutions on human rights and scientific and technological developments. By the first, adopted on 10 September, it entrusted one of its members, Erica-Irene A. Daes (Greece), with studying the question of the protection of persons detained on grounds of mental ill-health against treatment that might adversely affect the personality, with a view to submitting in 1981 a draft body of guidelines related to the procedures for determining whether adequate grounds existed for detaining persons on such grounds, and of principles for the protection of persons suffering from mental disorder. It requested the Secretary-General to transmit a questionnaire, prepared by the Special Rapporteur, to Governments, specialized agencies and concerned inter- and non-governmental organizations, and decided to establish at its 1981 session a working group to consider her submission, with a view to adopting it at that session.

By the second resolution, adopted on 11 September, the Sub-Commission, noting the risks of interference with privacy posed by the in-

creasing world-wide use of computerized personal files, and convinced that immediate action was needed, requested its Chairman to designate a member to study relevant guidelines in this area and report with proposals to the Sub-Commission in 1981.

The Commission on Human Rights, by a decision of 12 March, had postponed to its 1981 session consideration of the question of human rights and scientific and technological developments.

By a note of 29 May, the Secretary-General outlined the consideration of this question since 1974 by various United Nations bodies.

On 11 December, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions on the subject. By the first-resolution 35/130 A-it stressed the importance of implementing its 1975 Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind<sup>79</sup> in order to promote human rights under conditions of scientific and technological progress, requested the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to take the Declaration into account in their programmes and activities, and requested the Commission on Human Rights to give special attention to and the Secretary-General to submit in 1981 a report on its implementation.

By the second resolution-35/130 B-the Assembly welcomed the action taken by the Sub-Commission to study the question of the protection of persons detained on grounds of mental ill-health, and requested the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights to consider the draft guidelines and principles to be submitted by the Sub-Commission's Special Rapporteur, with a view to submitting them to the 1982 Assembly session.

Resolutions 35/130 A and B were adopted by recorded votes of 111 to 0, with 30 abstentions, and of 78 to 0, with 62 abstentions, respectively. The Third Committee approved them on 7 November by 107 votes to 0, with 26 abstentions, and by a recorded vote, requested by the United Kingdom, of 70 to 0, with 63 abstentions, respectively.

The first resolution was sponsored by Afghanistan, Argentina, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritania, Mongolia, Poland and Viet Nam. Before joining in the sponsorship of the text, Argentina proposed a sponsor-accepted oral amendment to include a preambular reference to the Declaration on

<sup>79</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 631, text of Declaration, contained in resolution 3384(XXX) of 10 November 1975.

Social Progress and Development.<sup>80</sup> An oral amendment proposed by Australia, welcoming the Sub-Commission's 11 September resolution relating to a study on guidelines for the protection of individuals against interference, was subsequently withdrawn.

The second resolution was sponsored and orally revised by Costa Rica, Guatemala, Italy, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway and the United Kingdom. Its fourth preambular paragraph, by which the Assembly took note of the Sub-Commission resolution of 10 September entrusting the submission of guidelines to a Special Rapporteur, was approved separately by 56 votes to 8, with 61 abstentions.

Speaking in explanation of vote on the first resolution, Luxembourg, on behalf of EEC's member States, said they would abstain, recalling that they also had abstained on the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress, and expressed their reservations on the value of the request to the Commission to give it special attention. The United States also abstained because of its reservations on the Declaration.

With regard to the second resolution, the USSR said the draft had nothing to do with human rights and scientific and technological developments. Moreover, the text of the Sub-Commission's resolution was not currently before the Third Committee. The Philippines observed that it had abstained, as it had in 1978 in the vote on a similar resolution.<sup>81</sup>

#### Right to education

On 15 December, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 35/191, inviting all States to consider appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures, including material guarantees, in order to ensure the full implementation of the right to universal education, and to give all necessary attention to defining and determining the means for implementing the provisions concerning the role of education in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (the 1980s) annexed to Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December (see p. 499). It appealed to all States which had not done so to accelerate the procedure of ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights<sup>82</sup> and of the 1960 UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education, and to States parties to those and other instruments in the field to put their provisions into effect. The Assembly invited all specialized agencies to co-operate with UNESCO to ensure education a high priority in Development Decade programmes, and appealed again to all States, in particular

the developed countries, to support, through fellowships and other means, developing countries' efforts in the education and training of national personnel needed in industry, agriculture and other sectors. It invited the Director of UNESCO to submit to the 1981 Assembly session a report on the most appropriate measures, at the national and international levels, for the effective implementation of the right to education in the application of the Strategy for the Decade.

The Third Committee approved the text—which was sponsored by 44 countries (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) and introduced by Romania—on 2 December, also without vote.

In explanation of its position on the resolution, Brazil considered that the goals of universal and gradually free-of-charge secondary education should be subject to domestic legislation; in Brazil there was also private education. Also, paragraphs 3 and 4, inviting implementation of provisions on the role of education and priority in education programmes under the new International Development Strategy, would lead to its sectoralization; all the Strategy's goals, Brazil said, not only those of a social nature, required support.

Resolution 35/191 also contained an expression of thanks to the Director-General of UNESCO for a preliminary report transmitted to the Assembly by the Secretary-General in a note of 26 September. It had been prepared in accordance with a 1979 request<sup>83</sup> seeking: information on UNESCO activities in relation to education and training of national personnel of developing countries; views on the need for and possibility of reinforcing UNESCO activities for co-operating with those countries' efforts to ensure adequate education networks, fellowships and facilities for training nationals; and information on the difficulties and obstacles encountered in implementing the right to education.

The organization's regular programme, according to the report, covered all levels, types and forms of education, including the training of qualified personnel and administrative staff. Universal and compulsory primary basic schooling and the elimination of illiteracy were two of its main objectives. Resources devoted to the training of personnel in many areas, as for example education and rural development, had increased by approximately 50 per cent between the bienniums 1977-1978 and 1979-1980 and by an additional 20 per cent between 1979-1980

<sup>80</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 433, text of Declaration, contained in resolution 2542(XXIV) of 11 December 1969.

<sup>81</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 734, resolution 33/53 of December 1978.

<sup>82</sup> See Y.U.N., 1966, p. 419, text of Covenant, annexed to resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966.

<sup>83</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 876, resolution 34/170 of 17 December 1979.

and the triennium 1981-1983; the proposed appropriation for 1981-1983 was about \$87.9 million. Extrabudgetary resources had also increased steadily over the years; for 1981-1983, they were estimated at \$173 million. Extrabudgetary projects were concerned mainly with training staff in varying specializations and at a variety of levels, for example teacher-training, and with technical and vocational education.

In addition to the regular programme and extrabudgetary activities, other programme sectors, for example the area of natural sciences and technology, contributed to the training of national personnel; total resources devoted to both this field and that of education for 1981-1983 were estimated at \$450 million. The question of expanding UNESCO programmes and activities in these areas was essentially one of resources available.

The Director-General also noted that, as at 31 July 1980, 68 States had deposited instruments of acceptance or ratification of the Convention against Discrimination in Education—a frame of reference to ensure to everyone the right to education, one of the basic human rights—whose adoption in 1960 had coincided with the beginning of a series of regional conferences on educational planning at the ministerial level.

#### Relationship of human rights to development

The Commission on Human Rights, by a resolution of 21 February, reiterated that the right to development was a human right and that equality of opportunity for development was as much a prerogative of nations as of individuals. It requested the Secretary-General to arrange for a Seminar on the Effects of the Existing Unjust International Economic Order on the Economies of the Developing Countries and the Obstacle that this Represents for the Implementation of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, particularly the right to enjoy adequate standards of living.

The Seminar was held at Geneva from 30 June to 11 July, attended by participants from 26 countries as well as representatives from United Nations organs, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and national liberation movements.

The Seminar: recommended research towards establishing practical and legal aspects of the right to development—essential for strengthening nationhood, economic independence and cultural identity— and ways to bring it about; stressed the importance of an interdisciplinary approach to development issues to ensure that human and economic rights complemented rather than competed with each other; urged removal of internal and external constraints to and creation of appropriate environments for de-

velopment, encouragement of regional economic co-operation, and making public opinion aware of the importance of the establishment of a new economic order for realizing human rights; recommended holding a seminar on ties linking human rights, peace and development and a joint meeting of the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission for Social Development and the Committee for Development Planning to consider aspects of integrating the right to development in the development process; stressed the need for further research into popular participation in promoting human rights and decision-making; recommended developing countries' participation in decision-making in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund; and recommended that the Seminar's aims and conclusions be publicized and its report transmitted to the Assembly.

A number of other conclusions and recommendations, widely supported, did not achieve consensus. The Secretary-General transmitted the report by a note of 26 August to the Assembly's eleventh special (August/September) session on economic development and to its 1980 regular session.

As the Commission on Human Rights had recommended in a resolution of 29 February, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1980/126 of 2 May, authorized the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to appoint Raúl Ferrero Costa (Peru) as Special Rapporteur to prepare a study on the new international economic order and the promotion of human rights. This decision was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, which had similarly approved the Commission-proposed text on 29 April, after Yugoslavia orally corrected a reference to the new international economic order. The Special Rapporteur, who represented the Sub-Commission at the June/July Seminar, made a brief presentation at the August/September session of the Sub-Commission and indicated that his preliminary report would be submitted during 1981.

The Commission, by a resolution of 21 February, renewed its invitation to United Nations economic and social organs to take account in their activities of the Secretary-General's 1979 study on the international dimensions of the right to development as a human right.<sup>84</sup> The Commission invited the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy to pay due attention to the integration of

<sup>84</sup> Ibid., p. 858.

human rights in the development process. It requested the Secretary-General, in a follow-up study of the regional and national dimensions of the right to development as a human right,<sup>85</sup> to elaborate on the conditions required for the enjoyment of the right to development, paying special attention to: the duty to achieve and strengthen solidarity; peace and development of friendly relations; environment control and improvement; fair trading; equitable sharing of the common heritage of mankind; the right of peoples to self-determination and to their natural wealth and resources; just and sincere co-operation among all nations; free choice of development models; participation by the masses in defining and applying development policy; non-discrimination in exercise of the right to development; safeguards against arbitrary action and in favour of respect for human rights; and regional agreements for optimum exploitation of wealth.

The Commission requested the Secretary-General to take government views into account and stressed the duty of all States to create the necessary conditions for realization of the right to development.

Acting on a text recommended by the Commission, the Council, by decision 1980/130 of 2 May, requested the Secretary-General to furnish all the assistance necessary in order that the study might be completed satisfactorily. The Council adopted this decision without vote, following approval of the text in the same manner by the Second Committee on 29 April.

The General Assembly adopted on 15 December resolution 35/174, emphasizing the necessity of establishing the new international economic order to ensure the promotion and full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all. It requested the Commission to continue work on overall analyses of the United Nations approach to human rights and of alternative approaches and ways to improve the enjoyment of human rights, and to promote the right to development as a human right and take action for its realization. It reaffirmed the paramount importance of Member States' undertaking obligations through accession to or ratification of international instruments in this field; consequently, United Nations standard-setting work and universal acceptance of those instruments should be encouraged. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to give priority to the holding in 1981 of a seminar on relations between human rights, peace and development and, to this end, to report to the Commission at its 1981 session.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include in a study he was preparing on how the realization of human rights was af-

ected by current international conditions, with particular reference to apartheid and racial discrimination, colonialism and imperialism, and existing unjust international economic relations -the following topics: possible solutions which would help eliminate massive and flagrant human rights violations and violations of the rights of peoples and individuals affected by situations such as those resulting from apartheid, racial discrimination, colonialism, foreign domination and occupation, aggression, and threats against sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity; and an indication of the obstacles to the establishment of the new international economic order. The study had been requested by the Assembly in 1979.<sup>86</sup>

The resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 120 to 1, with 26 abstentions. The Third Committee approved the text, as orally revised and amended, on 26 November by a recorded vote, taken at the request of Cuba, of 110 to 1, with 25 abstentions. The draft was sponsored by 24 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

Cuba, on behalf of the sponsors, amended preambular and operative paragraphs recognizing and affirming, respectively, that United Nations efforts to promote and protect all human rights should continue-substituting civil and political as well as economic, social and cultural rights for "all human rights." Ireland orally proposed that these provisions should be replaced by preambular and operative paragraphs recognizing and emphasizing, respectively, that United Nations efforts to promote and protect civil and political rights should accompany efforts to establish the new international economic order; it later withdrew these amendments, along with one to insert a new preambular paragraph stating that the Assembly remained convinced of the importance of achieving complete respect for the civil and political rights of individuals at the national and international levels, and another to add a reference to a 1978 Assembly resolution requesting the Commission to take views made during the Assembly's 1978 debate into account in its overall analysis of the United Nations approach to human rights.<sup>87</sup>

After Cuba deleted the phrase, in a preambular paragraph and paragraph 1 referring to the Commission's analyses being undertaken "through the existing structures of the United Nations system," Ireland withdrew an oral amendment it had submitted to that effect. The sponsors accepted another Irish amendment to change a clause in paragraph 7, that the estab-

<sup>85</sup> Ibid., p. 874, decision 1979/29 of 10 May 1979.

<sup>86</sup> See footnote 58.

<sup>87</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 727, resolution 33/105 of 16 December 1978.

lishment of the new international economic order was essential for the effective promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms to one reading that it was an essential element for such promotion.

The United Kingdom orally proposed a new preambular paragraph recalling a 1979 Assembly resolution about the need for United Nations action in cases of mass and flagrant violations of human rights.<sup>88</sup> It also proposed mention of that resolution in paragraph 7, requesting the Secretary-General to include various elements in his study. In the fifth preambular paragraph, recognizing the need to establish the new economic order so that human rights and fundamental freedoms for all could be fully realized, the United Kingdom proposed to refer to "all" human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to establishing the new order "based on respect for human rights." The request in paragraph 5 to the Commission would be to define rather than promote the right to development. The United Kingdom withdrew its amendments.

Morocco proposed replacing the fifth preambular paragraph with one recognizing that the efforts of States and the United Nations for promoting political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights should go hand in hand with the establishment of the new economic order so as to ensure the full enjoyment of those rights. A sub-amendment by Argentina, a sponsor of the resolution, to replace "should go hand in hand with" by "necessitate" (later changed to "require") was adopted by 58 votes to 32, with 29 abstentions, after which Morocco's amendment was adopted by a recorded vote of 61 to 23, with 40 abstentions.

The words "with appreciation" in a preambular paragraph taking note with appreciation of the report of the June/July Seminar were retained by 74 votes to 11, with 36 abstentions, in a separate vote requested by Morocco. A Moroccan oral amendment to replace paragraph 3, emphasizing the necessity of establishing the new international economic order to ensure promotion and full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, by one stressing the fundamental importance of the establishment of that order to ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for everyone was rejected by 21 votes in favour to 46 against, with 48 abstentions.

In explanation of vote, Finland, on behalf of the five Nordic countries, explained their abstention on the basis that the resolution contained elements which did not enjoy broad international support. In addition, the participation of workers in management, the guarantee of which was referred to in a preambular paragraph,

could not be regarded as a human right but social policy. New Zealand and EEC members, which abstained, shared that view; New Zealand noted with concern what it said was a tendency to give economic, social and cultural rights priority over civil and political rights. Portugal abstained and, along with EEC members, considered that the resolution did not strike a balance between the two sets of rights. Greece abstained, as it was not able to accept concepts, such as the right to development, that were not universally recognized, a point also made by the Nordic countries and New Zealand. These countries as well as Australia felt the Assembly should not prejudge the conclusions of the Commission, which was studying the question. Austria abstained because the text did not fully reflect the principles of the Assembly's 1977 resolution setting out concepts the United Nations should take into account in its approach to future work in the human rights field.<sup>89</sup> The United States, which voted against the text, indicated that a new international economic order was not a prerequisite for the promotion and protection of human rights, a view shared by Greece, Luxembourg (speaking for EEC members), New Zealand, Turkey and the Nordic countries. In addition, the United States said the list of situations, set forth in earlier resolutions, that the Secretary-General was asked to study was incomplete and biased.

Venezuela, which supported the text, did not think it was clear enough regarding the need to find effective solutions for safeguarding human rights and fundamental freedoms at the international level. Colombia expressed reservations on what it considered the unsatisfactory wording of the fifth preambular paragraph and paragraph 3; the establishment of the new order and the enjoyment of various rights seemed to be highly interdependent.

#### Protection of human rights of non-citizens

The Economic and Social Council, by resolution 1980/29 adopted without vote on 2 May 1980, transmitted to the General Assembly for consideration the text of a draft declaration on the human rights of individuals who were not citizens of the country in which they lived. The draft had been (United Kingdom), Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and amended by the Sub-Commission. The Council recommended that the Assembly should consider

<sup>88</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 832, resolution 34/175 of 17 December 1979.

<sup>89</sup> See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 734, resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977.

adopting such a declaration, taking account of comments received from Member States in response to a 1979 Council decision.<sup>90</sup> The Second Committee approved the resolution on 29 April, also without vote. The text had been proposed by the Commission on Human Rights, which had, by a resolution of 29 February, expressed its deep appreciation to the Special Rapporteur.

The Secretary-General transmitted the revised draft declaration to the General Assembly on 28 August, as well as the comments received from 30 Member States as at 29 February: Austria, Belgium, Byelorussian SSR, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kuwait, Liberia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, USSR, United Kingdom.

During the 1980 Assembly session, consideration of the draft declaration was undertaken by a working group of the Third Committee, open to all Member States, which also was asked to consider a draft body of principles for the protection of all persons under an form of detention or imprisonment (see p. 842). The group, in its report to the Third Committee, said it had agreed provisionally on the formulation of the first two articles, which still contained some unagreed wording. Article 1 defined the term "alien" as an individual in a State of which he was neither a national nor a citizen, but there was no agreement on characterizing him as residing there or being present in that State, or whether to qualify his presence as lawful. By article 2, aliens were to observe the laws of the host State and respect its people's customs and traditions, but there was no agreement on the wording of a proscription on illegal activities or activities prejudicial to the State.

In the working group, written amendments were submitted by France and Mexico, Australia proposed a redrafting of the first four articles, the United Kingdom analysed in a working paper questions raised on some definitions and proposed a solution, the Netherlands submitted a new article, and a paper examining the terms contained in the draft declaration was submitted by the Secretariat; all were appended to the group's report.

The General Assembly, on 15 December, adopted without vote resolution 35/199, thereby noting that the working group had done useful work but had not had sufficient time to conclude its task. The Assembly decided to establish, at its 1981 regular session, an open-ended working group to conclude elaboration of the draft declaration,

and expressed the hope that it would be adopted by the Assembly at that session.

The Third Committee approved the text on 28 November, also without vote. It was sponsored by Barbados, Belgium, Costa Rica, Egypt, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Jamaica, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Sweden, the United Kingdom and Uruguay.

The USSR orally proposed deleting paragraph 2, by which the Assembly decided to establish a working group. The amendment was rejected by a recorded vote, requested by the United Kingdom, of 21 in favour to 62 against, with 35 abstentions.

Sweden withdrew an oral proposal it had made that the Assembly decide to establish at its 1981 session a working group to meet, if possible twice weekly for six weeks, for the further elaboration of the draft declaration on the human rights of non-citizens as well as of the draft body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment.

Slavery, including slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism

At its 1980 session, the Commission on Human Rights took three decisions on the question of slavery and slavery-like practices, on the basis of recommendations made by its Sub-Commission in 1978.<sup>91</sup>

By a resolution of 29 February, the Commission recommended that the Economic and Social Council authorize the Sub-Commission to entrust Benjamin Charles George Whitaker United Kingdom with extending and updating a 1966 Sub-Commission Report on Slavery for submission to the Sub-Commission at its 1981 session.

On the same date, the Commission adopted two decisions, by the first of which it requested the Secretary-General to update the list of experts in legal, economic and sociological disciplines available for advice on the liquidation of slavery,<sup>92</sup> and by the second extended the period of work of the Working Group on slavery to five working days immediately before the Sub-Commission's session.

The Commission's decisions on the Report on Slavery and the Working Group were adopted without vote by the Council on 2 May as decisions 1980/123 and 1980/127, respectively, after approval by the Second Committee on 29 April, also without vote.

At its 1980 session, the Sub-Commission con-

<sup>90</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979,p.818, decision 1979/36 of 10 May 1979.

<sup>91</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 723.

<sup>92</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, p. 602, resolution 1330(XLIV) of 31 May 1968.



sidered the reports of its Working Group on slavery on its fifth (August 1979) and sixth (August 1980) sessions and a report on apartheid as a collective form of slavery, prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to a 1978 Sub-Commission request.<sup>93</sup>

By a resolution of 10 September, the Sub-Commission urged States to ratify the 1949 Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others<sup>94</sup> and the 1956 Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery,<sup>95</sup> requested the Secretary-General to call on States parties to those Conventions to submit regular reports on the situation in their countries, and on other States to supply information to the Working Group, recommended that the Commission resolve that the United Nations should have a special responsibility in influencing Governments to end slavery and slavery-like practices and proposed that it consider establishing a human rights assistance fund, called on the mass media to help eliminate slavery, and decided to resume annual consideration of the reports of the Working Group.

The Sub-Commission decided to bring the Secretary-General's report on the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism and a report on child labour in South Africa that had been submitted to the Working Group to the attention of the Commission's Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa, the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Director-General of ILO. It strongly rejected South Africa's labour practices as a modern form of slavery, strongly expressed its conviction that collaboration with South Africa contributed to perpetuation of apartheid and expressed its support for sanctions against the apartheid regime and for the projected International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa (see p. 212).

The Sub-Commission requested the Secretary-General to bring a report on migrant workers, submitted to the Working Group on slavery, to the attention of the Governments concerned, OAS and specialized agencies for comment, and asked him to request information from Guatemala on such denunciations as were related to slaver-like practices in that country (see also p. 829). It expressed its appreciation to Mauritania on its decision to eradicate slavery and invited it to supply information to the Working Group on measures taken to that effect. It noted with appreciation information submitted to the Working Group by Australia and invited Australia to consider ratifying the Tribal and Indigenous Populations Convention.

With regard to the sale of children, the Sub-

Commission invited the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross to provide information to the Working Group concerning the sale of children for adoption, rejecting practices based on financial considerations in disregard of the welfare of the children involved and calling for an immediate end to such practices, in particular as they affected refugee children. It requested the Secretary-General to bring a report on the sale of children in Thailand, submitted to the Working Group, to the attention of that Government for comments, and recommended that the Commission invite Thailand to adopt and enforce legislation prohibiting the practice and to take steps to eliminate the causes. It again invited the competent United Nations agencies to look into the question of the sale of children with a view to elaborating technical assistance measures aimed at eliminating the causes.

The Sub-Commission requested the Secretary-General to bring the Working Group's reports and documentation on debt bondage to the attention of India for information; it invited the Secretariat to give priority to the study of debt bondage requested by the Sub-Commission in 1978,<sup>96</sup> and to examine the possibility of organizing a round-table or symposium on debt bondage as part of the advisory services programme.

The Sub-Commission also called on States to give publicity to cases of traffic in persons, to persuade people of the dangers, and invited them to take more effective measures to end the traffic in women both within and across their borders.

By another resolution of the same date, the Sub-Commission addressed the question of apartheid as a collective form of slavery, endorsing and submitting to the Commission recommendations of the Working Group. It recommended that the Commission should consider the Secretary-General's report on the question with a view to recommending appropriate action, including mandatory sanctions against South Africa. It requested the Secretary-General to bring the report to the attention of all Member States and competent United Nations bodies, including the International Court of Justice, in order that they might assess its conclusions including, in particular, those to the effect that: apartheid represented a systematization and formalization of controls over the black people of South Africa with a view to maintaining

<sup>93</sup> See footnote 91.

<sup>94</sup> See Y.U.N., 1948-49, p. 613, text of Convention, annexed to resolution 317(IV) of 2 December 1949.

<sup>95</sup> See Y.U.N., 1956, p. 228.

<sup>96</sup> See footnote 91.

the slavery-like practices imposed; South Africa continued, through repressive legislation, to enforce the system despite growing resistance; and, in agriculture, the exploitation of black workers continued.

#### Draft convention on the rights of the child

During 1980, the Commission on Human Rights continued work on a draft convention on the rights of the child through a working group, open to all its members and whose elected Chairman/Rapporteur was Adam Lopatka (Poland). The group met between 29 February and 7 March. Proceeding from four preambular paragraphs adopted in 1979, the group approved five more in 1980 as well as the first article of the draft convention, which defined the concept of child (as a person under 18 unless national law set the age of majority earlier), and a portion of the second article on the birthright to a name and to acquire a nationality.

By a resolution of 12 March, the Commission decided to continue work on the draft convention as a matter of priority, with a view to completing it at its 1981 session for transmission to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. On the Commission's request, the Council, by decision 1980/138 of 2 May, authorized a one-week session of an open-ended working group prior to that session to work on the text. This decision was approved on 29 April by the Second Committee, without vote, as it was in the Council.

The Assembly, by resolution 35/131 of 11 December, welcomed the Council's decision and requested the Commission to continue to give high priority to completing the draft convention. The resolution, sponsored by 52 countries (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), was approved by the Third Committee on 7 November. It was approved in both bodies without vote.

#### Exploitation of child labour

On the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council adopted, on 2 May, decision 1980/125, authorizing the Sub-Commission to entrust Abdelwahab Bouhdiba (Tunisia) with the preparation of a report on the exploitation of child labour. The Council adopted this decision without vote, following approval of the text, also without vote, by its Second Committee on 29 April. In a resolution of 29 February, the Commission requested the Special Rapporteur to submit his report to the Sub-Commission at its 1981 session.

In a resolution on various forms of slavery and slavery-like practices, adopted on 10 September (see section above), the Sub-Commission also

dealt with the exploitation of child labour, requesting the Secretary-General to bring reports on child labour in Italy, Spain, West Malaysia and Thailand, submitted to its Working Group on slavery, to the attention of the Governments concerned for comments. It again called on all Governments to ratify the 1973 ILO Convention on Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, to implement the relevant ILO Recommendation (No. 146) and to ensure the enactment and enforcement of adequate legislation to protect the rights of working children. It requested the Secretary-General to bring the Working Group's documentation on child labour to ILO's attention for use in its general survey concerning the Minimum Age Convention and to the attention of the United Nations Development Programme for planning programmes for specially deprived areas. It invited UNESCO to inform Member States of its readiness to provide assistance to develop and adapt educational systems to the needs of working children.

#### Periodic reports on human rights

By a decision of 12 March, the Commission postponed to its 1981 session consideration of periodic reports on human rights, submitted according to a specific schedule,<sup>97</sup> by Governments and specialized agencies on human rights developments in individual countries. The postponed agenda item concerned reports related to freedom of information, civil and political rights, and the right of everyone to leave any country and to return to one's own country.

On a Commission recommendation of the same date, the Council, by decision 1980/139 of 2 May, postponed the session of the Commission's Ad Hoc Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights, scheduled to take place prior to the Commission's 1981 session, until prior to the 1982 session. The decision was adopted without vote, following approval in like manner by the Second Committee on 29 April.

#### Conscientious objection to military service

In connexion with its consideration of the role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights, the Commission adopted on 12 March a resolution by which it requested the Secretary-General to seek again from Member States up-to-date information and comments on national legislation and other measures and practices relating to conscientious objection to military and alternative service, and to report to the Commission in 1981.

The General Assembly, in resolution 35/206 B

<sup>97</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 863

of 16 December, appealed to the youth of South Africa to refrain from enlisting in the South African armed forces and invited all Governments and organizations to assist persons compelled to leave South Africa because of their objection, on the ground of conscience, to serving in its military or police force (see p. 216).

#### Advisory services in human rights

In 1980, a symposium and a seminar were held under the United Nations programme of advisory services in human rights. The regional Symposium on the Role of the Police in the Protection of Human Rights took place at The Hague, Netherlands, from 14 to 25 April (see p. 782).

As recommended by the Commission on Human Rights in 1979,<sup>98</sup> a Seminar on the Effects of the Existing Unjust International Economic Order on the Economies of the Developing Countries and the Obstacle that this Represents for the Implementation of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms was held at Geneva from 30 June to 11 July (see p. 864).

In a resolution of 11 September, the Sub-Commission requested the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of organizing, within the framework of the advisory services programme, a seminar on the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers in different legal systems, which would assist the Sub-Commission's Special Rapporteur charged with studying this question in the preparation of his report (see p. 844). The Sub-Commission, in a resolution of 10 September on slavery and slavery-like practices, requested the Secretariat to examine the possibility of organizing a round-table or symposium on debt bondage, as part of the advisory services programme (see p. 868).

During 1980, 25 fellowships in the field of human rights were granted to nationals of the following countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Italy, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic

of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia. The programme covered studies relating to: the protection of human rights in the administration of justice, in criminal procedure and in preliminary investigations and pre-trial proceedings; the implementation of the International Covenants on Human Rights;<sup>99</sup> the protection of the rights of the child; the roles of police, ombudsmen and related institutions in the protection of human rights and the rights of the citizen; and human rights and the human environment.

In its resolution 35/174 on alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, adopted on 15 December, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to give priority, through the advisory services programme, to the holding in 1981 of a seminar on the relations between human rights, peace and development (for details, see p. 865).

#### Human Rights Day

A report on the annual observance of Human Rights Day on 10 December, the anniversary of the adoption by the General Assembly of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>100</sup> was presented by the Secretary-General to the Assembly on 13 November 1980. This report, on the thirty-first anniversary of the Declaration, summarized information received from the following 31 countries on their 1979 Human Rights Day observances: Afghanistan, Austria, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Hungary, Iraq, Japan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, USSR, United States.

By a letter of 11 December 1980, the German Democratic Republic transmitted a statement on Human Rights Day by its Committee for Human Rights.

<sup>98</sup> Ibid., p. 858.

<sup>99</sup> See footnote 74.

<sup>100</sup> See footnote 65.

#### Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

##### Further promotion and encouragement of human rights and fundamental freedoms

##### PROGRAMME AND METHODS OF WORK OF THE COMMISSION AND ITS SUB-COMMISSION

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session. 1980  
Second (Social) Committee, meetings 15, 19-22.  
Plenary meeting 22.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Geneva, 4 February-14 March, Chapters IX. XXVI A (resolution 25(XXXVI)) and B (decisions 2(XXXVI) and 3(XXXVI)) and XXVII F and Annex III.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1, Chapter I B. Draft decision 11, as recommended by Commission, approved by Second Committee on 29 April, meeting 22, by 41 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions.

E/1980/51 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft decision XI.

Decision 1980/133, by which the Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 25(XXXVI) of 11 March 1980, decided that summary records would be reintroduced for the Commission and for the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, commencing with the thirty-seventh session of the Commission and the thirty-third session of the Sub-Commission, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/51 and Corr.1, adopted by Council on 2 May 1980, meeting 22, by recorded vote of 47 to 1, with 5 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: United States

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Trinidad and Tobago.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Chapters XXVI B (decision 15(XXXVI)) and XXVII F and Annex III.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1, Chapter I B. Draft decision 18, as recommended by Commission and as orally amended by Ireland (subamended by USSR), approved without vote by Second Committee on 29 April, meeting 22.

E/1980/51 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft decision XVIII.

Decision 1980/140, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/51 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 22nd plenary meeting, on 2 May 1980, the Council, noting Commission on Human Rights decision 15(XXXVI) of 12 March 1980, decided to authorize three hours of additional meeting services a day during the Commission's thirty-seventh session, on the understanding that such additional meeting services would enable all the existing working groups on international instruments of human rights and other matters to receive sufficient time for their deliberations, taking into account the pre-session arrangements already provided for two of the working groups by the Council in its resolution 1980/32 and decision 1980/138 of 2 May 1980.

A/35/373. Alternative approaches and ways and means within United Nations system for improving effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Report of Secretary-General, para. 3.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Chapters IX, XVII and XXVI A (resolution 28(XXXVI)) and B (decision 6(XXXVI)).

E/CN.4/1413 and Corr.1. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 33rd session, Geneva, 18 August- 12 September, Chapters IX, XV and XVII A (resolution 27(XXXIII)) and B (decision 3).

#### FACT-FINDING MISSIONS

General Assembly- 35th session

Third Committee, meetings 59,66,71.

Plenary meeting 96.

A/C.3/35/L/59 and Rev.1,2. Italy: draft resolution and revisions, approved without vote by Third Committee on 26 November, meeting 71.

A/C.3/35/L.90. Algeria, Cuba, India. Yugoslavia: amendments to Italian revised draft resolution, A/C.3/35/L.59/Rev.1.

A/35/721. Report of Third Committee (on alternative approaches and ways and means within United Nations system for improving effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms). draft resolution III.

Resolution 35/176, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/721, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 96.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the responsibility entrusted by the Charter to the United Nations for ensuring universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Noting the growing awareness of the international community of the need to ensure effective promotion and protection of human rights,

Also recalling the experience acquired by the United Nations in pursuing the goal of the promotion and protection of human rights, inter alia, through the use of fact-finding missions, in cases in which mass and flagrant violations of human rights have been recognized,

1. Considers that the question of the establishment of bodies entrusted with fact-finding missions and the extent to which they may enhance the promotion and protection of human rights requires serious consideration;

2. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to discuss this question at its thirty-seventh session under the item entitled "Further promotion and encouragement of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the programme and methods of work of the Commission: alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms."

#### REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

General Assembly- 35th session

Third Committee, meetings 56-60,67,70,72,74,79.

Fifth Committee, meeting 51.

Plenary meeting 96.

A/35/348. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/769. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution XIV recommended by Third Committee in A/35/741. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.3/35/L.84. Bangladesh, Barbados, Ireland, Jamaica, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Somalia, Sri Lanka, United Kingdom: draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 28 November, meeting 72.

A/C.3/35/L.93, A/C.5/35/93. Administrative and financial implications of 11-power draft resolution, A/C.3/35/L.84. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/35/741. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution XIV.

Resolution 35/197, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/741, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 96.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/171 of 17 December 1979, in which it reiterated its appeal to States in areas where regional arrangements in the field of human rights do not yet exist to consider agreements with a view to the establishment within their respective regions of suitable regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights,

Recalling a/s/o its resolution 34/49 of 23 November 1979 on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights,

1. Notes with satisfaction the efforts currently under way within the Organization of African Unity to elaborate an African charter of human rights and to establish an African commission on human rights, and requests the Secretary-General to maintain close co-operation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity on this matter and to keep the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights informed as he deems it appropriate;

2. Welcomes with appreciation the offer made by the Government of Sri Lanka to be host to a seminar of Member States of the Asian region to consider appropriate arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the region;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements, following finalization of the consultations with Member States of the Asian region, with a view to holding the above-mentioned seminar at Colombo in 1981 and to inform the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session of the deliberations of the seminar.

#### SECRETARIAT SERVICES CONCERNED WITH HUMAN RIGHTS

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980  
Second (Social) Committee, meetings 15, 18-20, 22.  
Plenary meeting 22.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Chapters IX and XXVI A (resolution 22(XXXVI)).

E/1980/13 and Corr.1, Chapter I B. Draft decision 10, as recommended by Commission and as orally amended by Cyprus, approved without vote by Second Committee on 29 April, meeting 22.

E/1980/51 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft decision X.

Decision 1980/132, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/51 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 22nd plenary meeting, on 2 May 1980, the Council endorsed the request by the Commission on Human Rights, contained in its resolution 22(XXXVI) of 28 February 1980, that the Secretary-General should consider, if he deemed it appropriate, the redesignation of the Division of Human Rights as a Centre for Human Rights, and should ensure that adequate financial and other resources were allocated to the sector in the Secretariat concerned with human rights so as to enable it to discharge its functions.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Third Committee, meetings 56,57,59,60,69,77,81,83,84.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 51.  
Plenary meeting 96.

A/35/607. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.3/35/L.76. Italy: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsor, approved by consensus by Third Committee on 5 December, meeting 84.

A/35/741. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution XI.

Resolution 35/194, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/741, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 96.

The General Assembly,  
Recalling its resolution 34/47 of 23 November 1979,  
Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 22(XXXVI) of 28 February 1980,

Recalling a/s/o Economic and Social Council decision 1980/132 of 2 May 1980.

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,

Noting that in his annual report on the work of the Organization, submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, the Secretary-General stated that he was prepared to consider all useful suggestions for strengthening the contribution of the Secretariat in a field which is of fundamental importance to the future development of our society,

Also noting that the Secretary-General states in his report that while the Division of Human Rights meets the technical criteria for a Centre, as set forth in his report on organizational nomenclature in the Secretariat, he believes that further consideration of the matter is required,

Requests the Secretary-General to keep this question under consideration with a view to redesignating the Division of Human Rights as a Centre for Human Rights when he deems it appropriate, taking into account the views expressed by Member States at the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

#### PUBLIC INFORMATION ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980  
Second (Social) Committee, meetings 15,19,20,22.  
Plenary meeting 22.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Chapters IX and XXVI A (resolution 24(XXXVI)).

E/1980/13 and Corr.1, Chapter I A. Draft resolution III, as recommended by Commission and as orally amended by Ireland (subamended by USSR), approved without vote by Second Committee on 29 April, meeting 22.

E/1980/51 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 1980/30, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/51 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 2 May 1980, meeting 22.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Mindful of General Assembly resolution 34/182 of 18 December 1979 on questions relating to information,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 23(XXXV) of 14 March 1979 on the development of public information activities in the field of human rights,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on this subject, which was submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth session,

Conscious of the importance of teaching, education, research, training and information in the promotion and protection of human rights,

Reiterating its belief that progress in the promotion of respect for and protection of human rights is assisted by a favourable world public opinion,

1. Urges all Governments to consider action to facilitate publicity regarding United Nations activities in the field of human rights, with particular reference to the work of the Commission on Human Rights;

2. Draws the attention of Governments to the importance of encouraging the dissemination of international instruments on human rights as widely as possible, including texts in their own languages;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Labour Organisation, to draw up and implement a world-wide programme for the dissemination of international instruments on human rights in as many languages as possible and to report on the implementation of this programme to the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-seventh session;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to inform the Committee on Information of its strong hopes that the Committee will make suitable recommendations for developing public information activities in the field of human rights;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of Governments, regional governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and United Nations information centres with a view to inviting their comments its implementation;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General to ensure in the interim that adequate resources are available to permit the speedy preparation and distribution of the existing United Nations publications concerned with human rights;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-seventh session on the measures taken to enhance public information activities in the field of human rights, including any proposals made to this end by the Committee on Information, and to include in his report information on the implementation of the plans mentioned in his report to the Commission at its thirty-sixth session, as well as information received pursuant to the request contained in paragraph 5 above.

#### CREATION OF A POST OF HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Genera/ Assembly- 35th session  
Third Committee, meetings 56, 58-60, 66, 70-72.  
Plenary meeting 96.

A/C.3/35/L.58. Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Gambia, Honduras, Lesotho, Netherlands, Norway, Senegal, Spain, Suriname: draft resolution, as amended by 4 powers, A/C.3/35/L.89, and sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 26 November, meeting 71.

A/C.3/35/L.89. Algeria, Cuba, India, Yugoslavia: amendments to 12-power draft resolution, A/C.3/35/L.58.

A/35/721. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 35/175, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/721, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 96.

The Genera/ Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/48 of 23 November 1979, in which it decided to consider at its thirty-fifth session the question of the creation of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights under the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms,"

Recalling also its resolution 33/105 of 16 December 1978, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider the proposal for the establishment of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights as part of its work on the overall analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 28(XXXVI) of 11 March 1980, in which the Commission decided to continue at its thirty-seventh session its work on the overall analysis of the further promotion and encouragement of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Taking note of the proposal for the establishment of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,

Bearing in mind that the proposal for the establishment of a post of High Commissioner for Human Rights requires more careful examination,

1. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to consider this proposal at its thirty-seventh session under the item entitled "Further promotion and encouragement of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the programme and methods of work of the Commission: alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations

system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;"

2. Further requests the Commission on Human Rights to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report on its work with regard to the item mentioned in paragraph 1 above, including the views expressed in the Commission with regard to the proposal for the establishment of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;

3. Decides to consider the question of the creation of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights at its thirty-sixth session under the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms."

#### INDIVIDUALIZATION OF PROSECUTION AND PENALTIES

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Chapters IX and XXVI A (resolution 26(XXXVI)).

#### STATUS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS CONVENTIONS

A/35/389. Report of Secretary-General.

E/CN.4/1413 and Corr.1. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 33rd session, Chapters XIV and XVII B (decision 2).

#### Allegations of infringements of trade union rights in South Africa

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980

Second (Social) Committee, meetings 15, 17, 21-23.

Plenary meeting 22.

E/1980/25. Note by Secretary-General.

E/1980/C.2/L.8. Algeria, Finland, Ghana, India, Nigeria, Senegal, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 30 April, meeting 23.

E/1980/51 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution VI.

Resolution 1980/33, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/51 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 2 May 1980, meeting 22.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1979/39 of 10 May 1979 on the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts of the Commission on Human Rights on allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights in the Republic of South Africa,

Noting with grave concern that recent reforms in South African labour legislation were cosmetic in nature and not aimed at producing fundamental changes in the situation of African workers, and that the legislation continues to deny them full and equal trade union rights,

1. Takes note of the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts of the Commission on Human Rights, submitted pursuant to the above-mentioned resolution;

2. Requests the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts to continue to study the situation and to report thereon to the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council, as appropriate;

3. Also requests the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts, in the discharge of its mandate, to consult with the International Labour Organisation and the Special Committee against Apartheid, as well as with international and African trade union confederations;

4. Reiterates its demand for the immediate and complete abolition of all restrictions on the trade union rights of all African workers in South Africa, including migrant workers from neighbouring countries, and the immediate and unconditional recognition of all existing African trade unions;

5. Deplores the manoeuvres of the Government of South Africa and companies, including transnational corporations operating in South Africa, to weaken the existing African trade union movement through the establishment of so-called parallel trade unions and the harassment of officials of independent African trade unions;

6. Demands the release of all trade unionists in prison and the lifting of all banning orders imposed on persons engaged in trade union activities.

#### Human rights of migrant workers

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980  
Second (Social) Committee, meetings 4-9.  
Plenary meeting 18.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Geneva, 4 February-14 March, Chapters XXIV and XXVI B (decision 16(XXXVI) item 14).

E/1980/15. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 28th session, Vienna, 25 February-5 March, Chapters I C and IX (resolution (XXVIII))

E/1980/16. Report of Secretary-General.

E/1980/C.2/L.1. Algeria, Barbados, Mexico, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Turkey, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors and as further orally amended by France, by Germany, Federal Republic of, and by Second Committee Chairman and sponsors, approved by consensus by Second Committee on 21 April, meeting 9.

E/1980/48 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee.

Resolution 1980/16, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/48 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 30 April 1980, meeting 18.

The Economic and Social Council,

Convinced of the need for international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, intellectual or humanitarian nature and in developing or encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Mindful of the contribution made by migrant workers to the economic growth and the social and cultural development of host countries,

Mindful also of the efforts which must still be made in order to protect the rights and improve the living conditions of all migrant workers and their families,

Recalling that the family is the natural, basic element of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State and that, in that context, the families of migrant workers are entitled to the same protection as migrant workers themselves,

Recalling its resolution 1979/13 of 9 May 1979,

Considering General Assembly resolution 34/172 of 17 December 1979, which refers to the elaboration of an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families,

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General on measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers,

Having taken note a/so of the concerns expressed by the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-eighth session in its resolution 1 (XXVIII) of 5 March 1980, on the welfare of female migrant workers and the wives of migrant workers,

Concerned at the fact that the Commission on Human Rights was unable to consider at its thirty-sixth session the item relating to migrant workers,

1. Notes that, despite the efforts made by the Governments of some host countries and by some international or-

ganizations, a considerable number of migrant workers continue to be denied the enjoyment of their basic rights;

2. Duly notes the decision by the General Assembly, in paragraph 3 of its resolution 34/172, to create at its thirty-fifth session a working group open to all Member States to elaborate an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families;

3. Invites the international organizations concerned to participate in the deliberations of the working group and to co-operate with a view to elaborating such a convention;

4. Invites the Commission on Human Rights, at its thirty-seventh session, to devote all the time required to the implementation of paragraph 1 of Council resolution 1979/13;

5. Invites also the Governments of host countries to ensure the protection of the families of migrant workers;

6. Decides to consider at its first regular session of 1981 the item entitled "Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers," to follow the progress of work relating to the elaboration by the General Assembly of the above-mentioned international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families, and to make further recommendations to the working group on the convention in the light of the conclusions concerning the subject which the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission for Social Development will submit in their reports on their thirty-seventh and twenty-seventh sessions, respectively, to the Economic and Social Council.

E/CN.4/1413 and Corr.1. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 33rd session, Geneva, 18 August-12 September, Chapters II, V and XVII A (resolutions 1(XXXIII) and 8(XXXIII), section III).

General Assembly- 35th session

Third Committee, meetings 60, 64, 65, 67, 68, 72-74.

Fifth Committee, meeting 51.

Plenary meeting 96.

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1980, Chapter XXVII.

A/35/769. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution XV recommended by Third Commission in A/35/741. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.3/35/1. ILO standards and activities relating to protection of migrant workers and their families. Note by ILO.

A/C.3/35/13. Report of Working Group to elaborate international convention on protection of rights of all migrant workers and their families.

A/C.3/35/L.85. Algeria, Barbados, Benin, Cape Verde, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Suriname, Tunisia, Turkey, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved by Third Committee on 28 November, meeting 73, by recorded vote of 117 to 0, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman,

Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, United Kingdom, United States.

A/C.3/35/L.94, A/C.5/35/89. Administrative and financial implications of 23-power draft resolution, A/C.3/35/L.85. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/35/741. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution XV.

Resolution 35/198, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/741, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 96, by recorded vote of 131 to 0, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Republic of Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Affirming the need to establish international co-operation by resolving international problems of an economic, social, intellectual or humanitarian nature and by developing and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling in this connexion the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and of the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Convinced of the contribution made by migrant workers to the economic growth and social and cultural development of the host countries,

Bearing in mind the international instruments elaborated for the protection of migrant workers by the specialized agencies and especially by the International Labour Organisation,

Bearing in mind the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975, and the Recommendation concerning Migrant Workers, 1975, adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Conscious, however, of the need for further efforts to ensure the protection of the rights and the improvement of the living conditions of all migrant workers and their families,

Concerned by the fact that the problem of migrant workers is becoming more serious in certain regions, owing to current political and economic circumstances and for social and cultural reasons,

Recognizing the need for the Governments of host countries and of countries of origin to co-operate with a view to finding solutions conducive to improving the situation and ensuring the rights of all migrant workers and their families,

Reaffirming that the family is the natural and fundamental unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State and that, in that context, the families of migrant workers are entitled to the same protection as the migrant workers themselves,

Recalling its resolution 34/172 of 17 December 1979, in which it decided to create, at its thirty-fifth session, a working group open to all Member States to elaborate an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families,

Noting with satisfaction that the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families has been able to commence its work during the thirty-fifth session in accordance with its terms of reference,

Noting, in particular, that it is important that the Working Group should make substantial progress before the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in order to facilitate the accomplishment of its task,

1. Welcomes the fact that at the current session the Working Group has begun its work with a view to the elaboration of a draft convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families;

2. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Chairman of the Working Group as well as the documents annexed to it;

3. Decides that the Working Group shall hold an intersessional meeting of two weeks' duration in New York in May 1981, immediately after the first regular session of the Economic and Social Council of 1981, to enable it to continue its work in order to discharge its mandate to the best of its ability during the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly;

4. Invites the Secretary-General to communicate to Governments the report of the Chairman of the Working Group and the documents annexed to it in order to enable the members of the Working Group, in the light of instructions from their respective Governments, to undertake during the second phase of its activities, at the intersessional meeting of May 1981, the preparation of a preliminary draft convention for consideration by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

5. Also invites the Secretary-General to communicate, for information purposes, the above-mentioned documents to the competent organs of the United Nations system and to the interested international organizations, in order to enable them to participate in the work of the Working Group and to co-operate in the preparation of the draft convention;

6. Further invites the Secretary-General to communicate to Governments, to the competent organs of the United Nations system and to the interested international organizations the report and the preliminary draft convention to be drawn up by the Working Group at its intersessional meeting of May 1981, in order to ensure effective preparation of the work of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly on the elaboration of a draft convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families;

7. Decides that the Working Group shall meet during the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly in order to con-



tinue its work on the elaboration of an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families.

#### International Covenants on Human Rights

##### STATUS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Geneva, 4 February-14 March, Chapters XVI and XXVI A (resolutions 7(XXXVI), para. 6, and 8(XXXVI)).

General Assembly- 35th session  
Third Committee, meetings 37, 38, 40-46, 49, 50.  
Plenary meeting 92.

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1980, Chapter XXV.

A/35/195. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/417. Future meetings of Human Rights Committee. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/570. Letter of 27 October from German Democratic Republic (transmitting resolutions adopted by 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, Berlin, 14-25 September).

A/35/679. Letter of 28 November from Byelorussian SSR (transmitting note verbale of same date).

A/35/781. Letter of 12 December from Poland.

A/35/784. Letter of 16 December from Ukrainian SSR (transmitting note verbale of same date).

A/36/63. Letter of 24 December from Lao People's Democratic Republic (transmitting note verbale of same date).

A/C.3/35/4. Note verbale of 1 October from Ecuador (transmitting letter of 18 September from Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela).

A/C.3/35/L.29. Barbados, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Iceland, Italy, Jamaica, Morocco, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Rwanda, Sweden, Uganda, United Kingdom, Venezuela: draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 7 November, meeting 50.

A/35/637. Report of Third Committee.

Resolution 35/132, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/637, adopted without vote by Assembly on 11 December 1980, meeting 92.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 31/86 of 13 December 1976, 32/66 of 8 December 1977, 33/51 of 14 December 1978 and 34/45 of 23 November 1979,

Having noted the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Noting with appreciation that, following its appeal, more Member States have acceded to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Bearing in mind the important responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council in relation to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Noting with appreciation that during the first regular session of the Economic and Social Council in 1980 the Sessional Working Group on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights began consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 16 of the Covenant,

Recognizing the important role of the Human Rights Committee in the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto,

1. Notes with appreciation the report of the Human Rights Committee on its eighth, ninth and tenth sessions and expresses satisfaction at the serious and constructive manner in which the Committee is continuing to undertake its functions;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which have extended their co-operation to the Human Rights Committee when submitting their reports under article 40 of the Covenant and urges States parties which have not yet done so to submit their reports to the Committee as speedily as possible;

3. Urges States parties which have been requested by the Human Rights Committee to provide additional information to comply with that request;

4. Takes note of the fact that the Human Rights Committee is considering the question of the follow-up to its consideration of the reports of the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

5. Welcomes Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/24 of 2 May 1980 regarding the consideration of reports submitted under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

6. Again invites all States which have not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights as well as to consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

7. Invites the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to consider making the declaration provided for in article 41 of the Covenant;

8. Appreciates that the Human Rights Committee continues to strive for uniform standards in the implementation of the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and of the Optional Protocol thereto, and emphasizes the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Covenant;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Human Rights Committee informed of the activities of the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and also to transmit the annual reports of the Human Rights Committee to these bodies;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

11. Welcomes the measures already taken by the Secretary-General to improve the publicity for the work of the Human Rights Committee and encourages the Committee to continue its consideration of this question;

12. Urges the Secretary-General to take all possible steps to ensure that the Division of Human Rights of the Secretariat is able to assist effectively the Human Rights Committee and the Economic and Social Council in the implementation of their respective functions under the International Covenants on Human Rights, taking into account General Assembly resolutions 3534(XXX) of 17 December 1975 and 31/93 of 14 December 1976;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to make appropriate arrangements, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/140 of 17 December 1976, for the holding of meetings of the Human Rights Committee in developing countries, and to report in this regard to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980  
Sessional Working Group on Implementation of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, meetings 4-21.  
Plenary meetings 2, 4, 5, 13, 22.

E/1978/8/Add.28,29. Reports submitted in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1988(LX) of 11 May 1976 by States parties to International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights concerning rights covered by articles 6-9 of Covenant.

E/1979/14/Add.1. Analytical summary of reports submitted by States parties to Covenant in accordance with Council resolution 1988(LX) concerning rights covered by articles 6-9 (prepared by Secretary-General in pursuance of Council decision 1978/9 of 3 May 1978).

E/1980/6 and Add.1-21. Consideration of reports submitted by States parties to Covenant concerning rights covered by articles 10-12 in accordance with 2nd stage of programme established by Council resolution 1988(LX). Note by Secretary-General. (Add.1-21: Reports submitted by States parties.)

E/1980/17. Status of ratifications or accessions to Covenant and submission of reports under 1st and 2nd stages of programme established by Council resolution 1988(LX). Note by Secretary-General.

E/1980/22. Analytical summary of reports submitted by States parties to Covenant in accordance with Council resolution 1988(LX) concerning rights covered by articles 10-12 (prepared by Secretary-General in pursuance of Council decision 1978/9).

E/1980/24. Report of WHO under article 18 of Covenant submitted in accordance with Council resolution 1988(LX), concerning rights covered by article 12 of Covenant. Note by Secretary-General (covering note transmitting report).

E/1980/35. Third report of Committee of Experts on Application of Conventions and Recommendations of ILO on progress in achieving observance of articles 6-9 of Covenant. Note by Secretary-General (covering note transmitting report).

Decision 1980/111, para. 1 embodying appointments by Council President as result of consultations with Chairmen of regional groups, and para. 2 as orally proposed by Council President, taken note of and adopted without vote, respectively, by Council.

1. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 9 and 11 April 1980, the Council took note of the appointment by the President, in conformity with its decision 1978/10 of 3 May 1978, of the following members of the Council, which were also States parties to the Covenant, as members of the Sessional Working Group on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: Barbados, Ecuador, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Iraq, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Romania, Senegal, Spain, USSR and United Republic of Tanzania.

2. At its 13th plenary meeting, on 25 April 1980, the Council, after a statement by the President concerning the appointment of one member from Latin American States, agreed that at the current session of the Council, without prejudice to the provisions of Council decision 1978/10 and without creating a precedent, there was no need to proceed with that appointment in order to complete the membership of the Working Group.

E/1980/1. Draft basic programme of work of Economic and Social Council for 1980 and 1981. Note by Secretariat, Chapter I, para. 4.

E/1980/L.11. Draft decisions proposed by Council President in light of consultative meetings of Council members: draft decision III.

Decision 1980/102, by which the Council decided to carry out at its organizational session for 1981 the review called for in its decision 1978/10, of 3 May 1978, of the composition of the Sessional Working Group on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as proposed by Council President, E/1980/L.11, adopted without vote by Council on 6 February 1980, meeting 2.

E/1980/60. Report of Sessional Working Group on Implementation of International Covenant on Economic, Cultural and Social Rights.

Decision 1980/122, by which the Council took note of the report of the Sessional Working Group on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as orally proposed by Council President, adopted without objection by Council on 2 May 1980, meeting 22.

E/1980/L.34. Australia, Canada, Ecuador, Germany, Federal Republic of, Jamaica, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Senegal, United Kingdom: draft resolution.

E/1980/L.34/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 8 powers and by Cyprus, Finland, Japan, Spain and Sweden.

Resolution 1980/24, as proposed by 14 powers, E/1980/L.34/Rev.1, as further orally revised by sponsors, adopted without vote by Council on 2 May 1980, meeting 22.

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting with satisfaction the report of the Sessional Working Group on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, in particular paragraph 17 thereof,

Recognizing its important responsibilities in relation to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Taking into account its resolution 1988(LX) of 11 May 1976 and its decision 1978/10 of 3 May 1978,

Noting that the Sessional Working Group, established under its decision 1978/10, encountered certain difficulties in discharging its responsibilities under the present arrangements,

1. Decides to review at its organizational session for 1981, in accordance with its decisions 1978/10 and 1980/102 of 6 February 1980, the composition, organization and administrative arrangements of the Sessional Working Group on the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in order to assist the Economic and Social Council in reviewing its decision 1978/10, to solicit the views of members of the Council and all States parties to the Covenant on the future composition, organization and administrative arrangements of the Sessional Working Group on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and to submit a report thereon, together with any comments he may wish to make, to the Council at its organizational session for 1981;

3. Decides that the Sessional Working Group on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights for 1981 shall be constituted under the existing arrangements at the organizational session for 1981 of the Economic and Social Council and shall start its work at the beginning of the first regular session, if the review called for in paragraph 1 of the present resolution cannot be concluded at the organizational session.

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Plenary meeting 45.

A/35/40. Report of Human Rights Committee on its 8th (15-26 October 1978), 9th (17 March-3 April) and 10th (14 July-1 August 1980) sessions, Geneva.

E/1980/L.58. Organization of work of resumed 2nd regular session of 1980 of Economic and Social Council. Note by Secretariat. (Para. 3 (b): Recommendation.)

Decision 1980/187 (para. (b) (ii) by which the Council decided to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit directly to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session the report of the Human Rights Committee on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights), as orally proposed by Council President on recommendation of Secretariat, E/1980/L.58, adopted (paras. (a) and (b) (i)-(iv) as a whole) without vote by Council on 25 July 1980, meeting 45.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for full text of Council decision 1980/187.]

#### Other documents

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1980, Chapter XXIV.

A/36/40. Report of Human Rights Committee on its 11th (Geneva, 20-31 October 1980), 12th (Headquarters, New York, 23 March-10 April) and 13th (Geneva, 13-31 July 1981) sessions.

#### Respect for human rights in armed conflicts

A/INF/36/2. Report of Secretary-General. (Annex: List of States that have ratified or acceded to Protocols Additional to Geneva Conventions of 1949 between 30 June 1979 and 19 January 1981.)

#### Human rights and scientific and technological developments

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Geneva, 4 February-14 March, Chapters XXIV and XXVI B (decision 16(XXXVI), item 15).

E/CN.4/1413 and Corr.1. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 33rd session, Geneva, 18 August-12 September, Chapters X and XVII A (resolutions 11(XXXIII) and 12(XXXIII)).

#### General Assembly- 35th session

Third Committee, meetings 35, 38, 39, 42-44, 49, 50. Plenary meeting 92.

A/35-202. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/35/L.27. Afghanistan, Argentina, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, German Democratic Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritania, Mongolia, Poland, Viet Nam: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved by Third Committee on 7 November, meeting 50, by 107 votes to 0, with 26 abstentions.

A/35/635. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution A.

Resolution 35/130 A, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/635, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1980, meeting 92, by recorded vote of 111 to 0, with 30 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suri-

name, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: Angola,<sup>a</sup> Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Congo, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Iran,<sup>a</sup> Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mauritania,<sup>a</sup> Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen.

<sup>a</sup>Subsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

#### The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the great importance of the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3384(XXX) of 10 November 1975,

Considering that scientific and technological progress is a necessary prerequisite for accelerating social and economic development in all countries,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, contained in its resolution 2542(XXIV) of 11 December 1969,

Seriously concerned that the results of scientific and technological progress could be used to the detriment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the dignity of the human person, international peace and security and social progress,

Recognizing that the establishment of the new international economic order calls in particular for an important contribution to be made by science and technology to economic and social progress, and also to the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Aware that the implementation of the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind will contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security and promote co-operation among States in the field of human rights and economic and social development of peoples,

1. Stresses the importance of implementing the provisions and principles contained in the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind in order to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms under conditions of scientific and technological progress;

2. Requests the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations to take fully into account in their programmes and activities the provisions of the Declaration;

3. Requests the Commission on Human Rights, in its consideration of the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments," to give special attention to the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report prepared on the basis of the information received from Member States regarding the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments."

A/C.3/35/L.31. Costa Rica, Guatemala, Italy, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved by Third Committee on 7 November, meeting 50, by recorded vote of 70 to 0, with 63 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Canada,

Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire

Against: None

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

A/35/635. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution B.

Resolution 35/130 B, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/635, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1980, meeting 92, by recorded vote of 78 to 0, with 62 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire

Against: None

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Niger, Oman, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/53 of 14 December 1978, in which it urged the undertaking by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of a study on the question of the protection of those detained on grounds of mental ill-health, with a view to formulating guidelines as a matter of priority, and requested a progress report on this question at its thirty-fifth session,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 10 A (XXXIII) of 11 March 1977, in which the Commission requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to study the question of the protection of those detained on grounds of mental ill-health, with a view to formulating guidelines,

Taking note of resolution 6(XXXII) of 5 September 1979 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in which the Sub-Commission requested a report from the Secretary-General on medical measures that might properly be employed in the treatment of persons detained on grounds of mental ill-health and procedures for determining whether adequate grounds exist for detaining such persons and applying such medical measures,

Ta/ing note also of resolution 11(XXXIII) of 10 September 1980 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in which one of its members, Mrs. Erica-Irene A. Daes, was entrusted with the task of elaborating and submitting to the Sub-Commission at its thirty-fourth session guidelines relating to procedures for determining whether adequate grounds existed for detaining persons on the ground of mental ill-health and principles for the protection of persons suffering from mental disorder, taking into account the views of Governments and specialized agencies,

Bearing in mind its resolution 34/168 of 17 December 1979 concerning the draft Code of Medical Ethics submitted by the World Health Organization to the General Assembly,

Concerned, in particular, at reports from several parts of the world of persons being detained in mental institutions on account of their political views and on other non-medical grounds,

Recalling that 1981 has been proclaimed by the United Nations as the International Year of Disabled Persons,

1. Welcomes the action taken by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to implement General Assembly resolution 33/53;

2. Requests the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights to consider the draft guidelines related to procedures for determining whether adequate grounds exist for detaining persons on the grounds of mental ill-health and the draft principles for the protection of persons suffering from mental disorder requested in resolution 33/53, with a view to their being submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

#### Right to education

General Assembly- 35th session

Third Committee, meetings 62, 63, 67-70, 77.

Plenary meeting 96.

A/35-148. Report of Director-General of UNESCO on its activities in relation to support for education and training of national personnel of developing countries. Note by Secretary-General (covering note transmitting report).

A/C.3/35/L.68. Algeria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Cape Verde, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mauritius, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe: draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 2 December, meeting 77.

A/35/741. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council). draft resolution VII.

Resolution 35/191, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/741, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 96.

The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolution 34/170 of 17 December 1979 on the right to education,

Recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, adopted by its resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, which recognizes the right of everyone to education,

Bearing in mind the importance of the Convention against Discrimination in Education, adopted on 14 December 1960 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Reaffirming the paramount importance of the implementation of the right to education for the full development of human personality and for the enjoyment of other fundamental human rights and freedoms,

Convinced that the educational process could bring a substantial contribution to social progress, national development, mutual understanding and co-operation among peoples and to strengthening peace and international security,

Recalling that the establishment of the new international economic order requires effective support for the improvement and expansion of educational systems and for the training of specialized personnel and qualified cadres for the economic development of the developing countries,

Convinced of the topicality and urgency of provisions on education contained in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Bearing in mind the valuable work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the education and training of national personnel, as well as the importance of its contribution to the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

We/coming the recommendations adopted by the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women on the importance of the non-discriminatory implementation of the right to education for the improvement of the status of women in general and of young women in particular,

Taking note with satisfaction of the interest shown by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 34/170,

1. Invites all States to consider the adoption of appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures, including material guarantees, in order to ensure the full implementation of the right to universal education through, *inter alia*, free and compulsory primary education, universal and gradually free-of-charge secondary education, equal access to all educational facilities and the access of the young generation to science and culture;

2. Appeals to States which have not yet done so to accelerate the procedure of ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and of the Convention against Discrimination in Education, and to States parties to those instruments and to other instruments in this field to put into effect systematically their provisions;

3. Invites all States to give all necessary attention to defining and determining in a more precise manner the means for implementing the provisions concerning the role of education in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

4. Invites all specialized agencies to co-operate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to ensure education a high priority in the implementation of various programmes and projects, in the framework of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

5. Appeals again to all States, in particular the developed countries, to support actively through fellowships and other means, including the general increasing of resources for education and training, the efforts of the developing countries in the education and training of national personnel needed in industry, agriculture and other economic and social sectors;

6. Expresses its thanks to the Director-General of the

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the report on the right to education prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 34/170;

7. Invites the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to include in the consultation he will be holding with Member States and specialized agencies prior to the establishment of the draft medium-term plan for 1984-1989 such points as will enable him to meet the desires expressed by the General Assembly in paragraph 3 (b) and (c) of its resolution 34/170;

8. Invites the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in the light of resolution 34/170, and of the experience of that organization in this field, to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report on the most appropriate measures to be taken by Member States, at the national and international levels, for the effective implementation of the right to education in the application of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade.

#### Relationship of human rights to development

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Geneva, 4 February-14 March, Chapters VI and XXVI A (resolution 6(XXXVI)).

ST/HR/SER.A/8. Seminar on Effects of Existing Unjust International Economic Order on Economies of Developing Countries and Obstacle that this Represents for Implementation of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Geneva, 30 June-11 July.

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980

Second (Social) Committee, meetings 15, 19, 20, 22.

Plenary meeting 22.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Chapters XVII and XXVI A (resolution 18(XXXVI)) and Annex III.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1, Chapter I B. Draft decision 4, as recommended by Commission and orally corrected by Yugoslavia, approved without vote by Second Committee on 29 April, meeting 22.

E/1980/51 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft decision IV.

Decision 1980/126, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/51 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 22nd plenary meeting, on 2 May 1980, the Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 18(XXXVI) on 29 February 1980, decided to authorize the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to appoint Mr. Raúl Ferrero Special Rapporteur, with the mandate of preparing a study on the new international economic order and the promotion of human rights, as provided for in the above-mentioned resolution. The Council further decided to authorize the Special Rapporteur to represent the Sub-Commission at the seminar to be held in 1980 within the framework of the advisory services programme, on the basis of paragraph 8 of Commission on Human Rights resolution 5(XXXV) of 2 March 1979, and to request the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur all the assistance he might require in his work.

E/CN.4/1413 and Corr.1. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 33rd session, Geneva, 18 August-12 September, Chapter IV.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Chapters VI and XXVI A (resolution 7(XXXVI)) and Annex III.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1, Chapter I B. Draft decision 8, as recommended by Commission, approved without vote by Second Committee on 29 April, meeting 22.

E/1980/51 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft decision VIII.

Decision 1980/130, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/51 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 22nd plenary meeting, on 2 May 1980, the Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 7(XXXVI) of 21 February 1980, decided to request the Secretary-General to furnish all the assistance necessary in order that the study of the regional and national dimensions of the right to development as a human right, paying particular attention to the obstacles encountered by developing countries in their efforts to secure the enjoyment of that right, as provided for in Commission resolutions 4(XXXV) of 2 March 1979 and 7(XXXVI) of 21 February 1980, and in Economic and Social Council decision 1979/29 of 10 May 1979, might be completed in a fully satisfactory manner.

Genera/ Assembly- 35th session  
Third Committee, meetings 56-60,62,66,70-72.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 51.  
Plenary meeting 96.

A/35/373. Report of Secretary-General, para. 7.

A/C.3/35/L.53. Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Benin, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.3/35/L.53/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 17 powers and by Burundi, Congo, Guyana, Philippines, Sao Tome and Principe, Syrian Arab Republic and Zambia, as orally amended by Ireland and by Morocco (subamended by Argentina) and as further orally revised by sponsors, approved by Third Committee on 26 November, meeting 71, by recorded vote of 110 to 1, with 25 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: United States

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

A/C.3/35/L.87, A/C.5/35/95, A/35/744. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution I recommended by Third Committee in A/35/721. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/35/721. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 35/174, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/721, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 96, by recorded vote of 120 to 1, with 26 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: United States

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

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the obligation of all States to observe the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations is fundamental for the promotion and respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms and for the realization of the full dignity and worth of the human person,

Bearing in mind Article 13, paragraph 1 b, of the Charter, by which the General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the International Covenants on Human Rights in further promoting international co-operation in respecting and observing human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling also its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977, in which it decided that the approach to the future work within the United Nations system with respect to human rights questions should take into account the concepts set forth in that resolution,

Recognizing that the efforts of States and of the United Nations for the promotion of political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights require the establishment of the new international economic order to ensure the full enjoyment of those rights,

Recognizing also that the efforts of the United Nations and its Member States to promote and protect civil and political as well as economic, social and cultural rights should continue,

Reiterating its profound conviction that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent, and that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of both civil and political, and economic, social and cultural rights,

Stressing that, in order fully to guarantee human rights and complete personal dignity, it is necessary to guarantee the right to work, the participation of workers in management, and the right to education, health and proper nourishment, through the adoption of measures at the national and international levels, including the establishment of the new international economic order,

Emphasizing that the right to development is a human right and that equality of opportunity is as much a prerogative of nations as of individuals within nations,

Recalling its resolution 34/46 of 23 November 1979,

Appreciating that it is necessary that the Commission on Human Rights should continue its current work on the overall analysis with a view to further promoting and improving human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the Commission's programme and working methods, and on the overall analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in accordance with the provisions and concepts of resolution 32/130,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Seminar on the Effects of the Existing Unjust International Economic Order on the Economies of the Developing Countries and the Obstacle that this Represents for the Implementation of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, organized by the United Nations and held at Geneva from 30 June to 11 July 1980,

Taking into account the request made to the Secretary-General in paragraph 12 of resolution 34/46,

1. Reiterates its request to the Commission on Human Rights to continue its current work on the overall analysis with a view to further promoting and improving human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the Commission's programme and working methods, and on the overall analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in accordance with the provisions and concepts of General Assembly resolution 32/130;

2. Reaffirms that it is of paramount importance for the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms that Member States undertake specific obligations through accession to or ratification of international instruments in this field, and that, consequently, the standard-setting work within the United Nations system in the field of human rights and the universal acceptance and implementation of the relevant international instruments should be encouraged;

3. Emphasizes the necessity of establishing the new international economic order to ensure the promotion and the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all;

4. Affirms that the efforts of the United Nations and its Member States to promote and to protect civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights, should continue;

5. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to take the necessary measures to promote the right to development as a human right, which is as much a prerogative of nations as of individuals within nations, and to take action for its realization;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to give priority, through the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, to the holding in 1981 of a seminar on the relations that exist between human rights, peace and development and, to this end, to present a report to the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-seventh session, as was recommended by the Seminar on the Effects of the Existing Unjust International Economic Order on the Economies of the Developing Countries and the Obstacle that this Represents for the Implementation of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, when preparing the study requested in paragraph 12 of resolution 34/46, to include possible solutions which will help eliminate the massive and flagrant violations of human rights and of the rights of peoples and individuals affected by situations such as those resulting from the evils mentioned in paragraph 1 (e) of

resolution 32/130, and to indicate the obstacles to the establishment of the new international economic order, which is an essential element for the effective promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms."

#### Protection of human rights of non-citizens

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980  
Second (Social) Committee, meetings 15, 17, 19, 21, 22.  
Plenary meeting 22.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Geneva, 4 February-14 March, Chapters XIX and XXVI A (resolution 19(XXXVI)).

E/1980/13 and Corr.1, Chapter I A. Draft resolution II, as recommended by Commission, approved without vote by Second Committee on 29 April, meeting 22.

E/CN.4/1336. Revised draft declaration of human rights of individuals who are not citizens of country in which they live.

E/CN.4/1354 and Add.1-6. Comments on draft declaration from Governments pursuant to Economic and Social Council decision 1979/36 of 10 May 1979.

E/1980/51 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 1980/29, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/51 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 2 May 1980, meeting 22.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1790(LIV) of 18 May 1973 and 1871 (LVI) of 17 May 1974 and its decision 1979/36 of 10 May 1979 relating to the question of international legal protection of the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live,

Noting Commission on Human Rights resolutions 16(XXXV) of 14 March 1979 and 19(XXVI) of 29 February 1980 on the same subject,

Noting a/so resolution 9(XXXI) of 13 September 1978 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

1. Decides to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session the text of the draft declaration on the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live, prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Baroness Elles, and amended by the Sub-Commission, together with the comments on the text of the draft declaration, received from Member States in response to Council decision 1979/36;

2. Recommends that the General Assembly should consider the adoption of a declaration on the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live, taking appropriate account of the above-mentioned comments.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Third Committee, meetings 9, 60, 67, 72-74.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 48.  
Plenary meeting 96.

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1980, Chapter XXII.

A/35/363. Note by Secretary-General. (Annex: Revised draft declaration on human rights of individuals who are not Citizens of country in which they live.)

A/35/769. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution XVI recommended by Third Committee in A/35/741. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.3/35/14 and Corr.1. Questions of human rights of individuals who are not citizens of country in which they live and draft body of principles for protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment. Report of open-ended working group, section A.

A/C.3/35/L.86. Barbados, Belgium, Costa Rica, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Jamaica, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay: draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 28 November, meeting 73.

A/C.3/35/L.95, A/C.5/35/88. Administrative and financial implications of 17-power draft resolution, A/C.3/35/L.86. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/35/741. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution XVI.

Resolution 35/199, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/741, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 96.

The General Assembly,  
Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolutions 1790(LIV) of 18 May 1973 and 1871 (LVI) of 17 May 1974 concerning the question of the international legal protection of the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live,

Noting Commission on Human Rights resolutions 8(XXIX) of 21 March 1973, 11 (XXX) of 6 March 1974, 16(XXXV) of 14 March 1979 and 19(XXXVI) of 29 February 1980, on the same subject,

Noting a/so resolution 9(XXXI) of 13 September 1978 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Recalling that the Economic and Social Council, by its resolution 1980/29 of 2 May 1980, decided to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session the text of the draft declaration on the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live, prepared by Baroness Elles, Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and amended by the Sub-Commission, together with the comments on the text received from Member States in response to Council decision 1979/36 of 10 May 1979, and recommended that the Assembly should consider the adoption of a declaration on the subject,

1. Notes that the open-ended working group entrusted with the task of elaborating a final version of the draft declaration on the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live has done useful work but has not had sufficient time to conclude its task;

2. Decides to establish, at its thirty-sixth session, an open-ended working group for the purpose of concluding the elaboration of the draft declaration on the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live;

3. Expresses the hope that a draft declaration on the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live will be adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

Slavery, including slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980  
Second (Social) Committee, meetings 15, 21, 22.  
Plenary meeting 22.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Geneva, 4 February-14 March, Chapters XVII and XXVI A (resolution 15(XXXVI)) and B (decisions 4(XXXVI) and 5(XXXVI)) and Annex III.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1, Chapter I B. Draft decision 1, as recommended by Commission, approved without vote by Second Committee on 29 April, meeting 22.

E/1980/51 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft decision I.

Decision 1980/123, as recommended by Second Committee,, E/1980/51 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 22nd plenary meeting, on 2 May 1980, the Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 15(XXXVI) of 29 February 1980, decided to authorize the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to entrust Mr. Benjamin Whitaker with the responsibility of further extending and bringing up to date the Report on Slavery, in the light of the comments made in the Sub-Commission at its thirty-first session, and to request the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur all the assistance he might require in his work, including all relevant information from reliable sources.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1, Chapter I B. Draft decision 5, as recommended by Commission, approved without vote by Second Committee on 29 April, meeting 22.

E/1980/51 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft decision V.

Decision 1980/127, by which the Council approved Commission on Human Rights decision 5(XXXVI) of 29 February 1980, whereby the Working Group on slavery would meet for five working days immediately before the session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/51 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 2 May 1980, meeting 22.

E/CN.4/1413 and Corr.1. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 33rd session, Geneva, 18 August-12 September, Chapters V and XVII A (resolutions 8(XXXIII) and 9(XXXIII)).

Draft convention on the rights of the child

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980  
Second (Social) Committee, meetings 15, 19, 20, 22.  
Plenary meeting 22.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Geneva, 4 February-14 March, Chapters XI and XXVI A (resolution 36(XXXVI)) and Annex III.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1, Chapter I B. Draft decision 16, as recommended by Commission, approved without vote by Second Committee on 29 April, meeting 22.

E/1980/51 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft decision XVI.

Decision 1980/138, by which the Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 36(XXXVI) of 12 March 1980, decided to authorize a one-week session of an open-ended working group prior to the thirty-seventh session of the Commission to facilitate the completion of the work on a draft convention on the rights of the child, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/51 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 2 May 1980, meeting 22.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Third Committee, meetings 35-39, 41, 42, 44-46, 50.  
Plenary meeting 92.

A/C.3/35/L.14. Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Mexico, Mongolia,



Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela. Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 7 November, meeting 50. A/35/636. Report of Third Committee.

Resolution 35/131, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/636, adopted without vote by Assembly on 11 December 1980, meeting 92.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/166 of 20 December 1978, entitled "Question of a convention on the rights of the child," and 34/4 of 18 October 1979, entitled "International Year of the Child,"

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolutions 20(XXXIV) of 8 March 1978, 19(XXXV) of 14 March 1979 and 36(XXXVI) of 12 March 1980, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1978/18 of 5 May 1978 and 1978/40 of 1 August 1978 and Council decision 1980/138 of 2 May 1980,

Aware of the widespread interest during the International Year of the Child in working out an international convention on the rights of the child and of the important role the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund have to play in the subject-matter concerned,

Noting further progress in discussions on and in the elaboration of such a draft convention by the Commission on Human Rights,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the work so far accomplished and the spirit of co-operation in elaborating a convention on the rights of the child;

2. Welcomes Economic and Social Council decision 1980/138 by which the Council authorized an open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights to meet for a period of one week prior to the thirty-seventh session of the Commission to complete the work on the draft convention;

3. Requests the Commission on Human Rights, at its thirty-seventh session, to continue to give high priority to the question of completing the draft convention on the rights of the child;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Question of a convention on the rights of the child."

#### Exploitation of child labour

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980  
Second (Social) Committee, meetings 15, 22.  
Plenary meeting 22.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Geneva, 4 February-14 March, Chapters XVII and XXVI A (resolution 17(XXXVI)) and Annex III.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1, Chapter I B. Draft decision 3, as recommended by Commission, approved without vote by Second Committee on 29 April, meeting 22.

E/1980/51 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft decision III.

Decision 1980/125, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/51 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 22nd plenary meeting, on 2 May 1980, the Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 17(XXXVI) Of 29 February 1980, decided to authorize the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to entrust Mr. Abdelwahab Bouhdiba with the preparation of a report on the exploitation of child labour, taking into account all the economic, social, cultural and psychological dimensions of the problem, in the light of the comments made in the

Sub-Commission at its thirty-second session, reports prepared by the International Labour Organisation on that subject and other relevant reports. The Council also decided to request the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur all the assistance he might require in his work, including all relevant information from reliable sources.

E/CN.4/1413 and Corr.1. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 33rd session, Geneva, 18 August-12 September, Chapters V, VI and XVII A (resolution 8(XXXIII), section V).

#### Periodic reports on human rights

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980  
Second (Social) Committee, meeting 22.  
Plenary meeting 22.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Geneva, 4 February-14 March, Chapters XXIV and XXVI B (decisions 14(XXXVI) and 16(XXXVI), item 19).

E/1980/13 and Corr.1, Chapter I B. Draft decision 17, as recommended by Commission, approved without vote by Second Committee on 29 April, meeting 22.

E/1980/51 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft decision XVII.

Decision 1980/139, by which the Council, noting Commission on Human Rights decision 14(XXXVI) of 12 March 1980, decided that the session of the Ad Hoc Committee on Periodic Reports, scheduled to take place prior to the thirty-seventh session of the Commission on Human Rights, would be postponed and would take place prior to the thirty-eighth session of the Commission, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/51 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 2 May 1980, meeting 22.

#### Conscientious objection to military service

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Geneva, 4 February-14 March, Chapters XIII and XXVI A (resolution 38(XXXVI)).

#### Advisory services in human rights

E/1980/13 and Corr.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Geneva, 4 February-14 March, Chapters VI and XXVI A (resolution 6(XXXVI), para. 6 and Annex).

E/CN.4/1413 and Corr.1. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 33rd session, Geneva, 18 August-12 September, Chapters VII and XVII A (resolution 16(XXXIII), para. 2).

ST/HR/SER.A/6. Regional Symposium on Role of Police in Protection of Human Rights, The Hague, Netherlands, 14-25 April.

ST/HR/SER.A/8. Seminar on Effects of Existing Unjust International Economic Order on Economies of Developing Countries and Obstacle that this Represents for Implementation of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Geneva, 30, June-11 July.

#### Human Rights Day

A/35/764. Letter of 11 December from German Democratic Republic (transmitting statement issued by Committee for Human Rights on occasion of Human Rights Day).

A/INF/35/5. Human Rights Day: Observance of 31 St anniversary of adoption of Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Report of Secretary-General.

#### Reports of the Commission on Human Rights and of its Sub-Commission

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session. 1980  
Second (Social) Committee, meetings 15, 17-22.  
Plenary meeting 22.

E/1980/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 36th session, Geneva, 4 February-14 March, Chapters XVII, XXIII, XXV, XXVI B (decisions 1 (XXXVI), 7 (XXXVI), 18 (XXXVI) and 19 (XXXVI)) and XXVII E and G (para. 428). (Annex IV: List of documents issued for 36th session of Commission; Add.1: Annexes VI-X.)

E/1980/13 and Corr.1, Chapter I B. Draft decision 19, as recommended by Commission, approved without vote by Second Committee on 29 April, meeting 22.

E/1980/51 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft decision XIX.

Decision 1980/141, by which the Council took note of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its thirty-

sixth session, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/51 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 2 May 1980, meeting 22.

E/CN.4/1413 and Corr.1. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 33rd session, Geneva, 18 August-12 September, Chapter XVI. (Annex III: List of documents issued for 33rd session of Sub-Commission.)

#### Other documents

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1980, Chapter XXII.

## Chapter XVIII

### Status of women

The World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women was held at Copenhagen, Denmark, in July 1980. It evaluated progress made in implementing the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year drawn up in Mexico City at the 1975 World Conference of the International Women's Year,<sup>1</sup> refining its programmes where necessary and proposing a Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women, from 1981 to 1985.

The Conference adopted the Programme of Action and 48 resolutions aimed at achieving the goals of its theme, "Equality, Development and Peace," with special emphasis on a subtheme: "Employment, Health and Education."

Preparations for the World Conference had been made by its Preparatory Committee, which held its third, and final, session in April.

The Commission on the Status of Women held its twenty-eighth session at Vienna from 25 February to 5 March. In its report, the Commission outlined priority areas for attention during the second half of the Decade, focusing on the most vulnerable groups of women and measures for the advancement of rural women and the welfare of female migrant workers and wives of migrant workers.

The Economic and Social Council later adopted 12 of 13 resolutions that the Commission recommended for its adoption—in many cases after amendment. The resolutions contained: elements, mechanisms and strategies to be considered in establishing the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women (resolutions 1980/1, 1980/3, 1980/4 and 1980/6); suggestions to the mass media on

presenting the role of women and men in society (1980/5); invitations to adhere to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1980/34); guidelines for setting up national machinery to monitor and implement the 1975 World Plan of Action (1980/35); an invitation to the General Assembly to consider the question of elaborating a draft declaration on the participation of women in the strengthening of international peace (1980/36); an appeal for support for the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women (1980/37); a decision to continue the existing integrated system of reporting on the status of women under various directives (1980/38); a reaffirmation of principles in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights governing guarantees of fundamental freedoms (1980/40); and an appeal for attention to be given to the conditions in which women were detained (1980/41).

Procedures for dealing with non-governmental communications on the status of women remained to be agreed upon (resolution 1980/34), and the Council issued an additional appeal for support for the Voluntary Fund (1980/42).

The Assembly, in December, endorsed the Programme of Action as adopted by the World Conference (resolution 35/136). It urged appointment of a director for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and invited contributions to its Trust Fund (35/134) as well as to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women (35/137), and made recommendations for assistance to refugee and displaced women (35/135). It also urged adherence to the Convention on

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 647.

the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (35/140), which recorded 81 signatories by the end of 1980—the first year it was opened for signature.

The United Nations took steps to include women and women's concerns in its various de-

velopment activities; a reporting system was set up to permit regular monitoring of achievements and problems in this regard (resolution 35/78).

These and other decisions are described in this chapter.

## World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace

The World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace took place at Copenhagen, Denmark, from 14 to 30 July 1980, and held 21 plenary meetings. Representatives of 145 Governments, five United Nations specialized agencies, 10 intergovernmental, and a number of non-governmental, organizations and several United Nations bodies and programmes participated. The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the South West Africa People's Organization, the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, both of South Africa, sent observers. (See APPENDIX III for list of State participants and officers.)

The Conference agenda covered four substantive areas: the effects of apartheid on women in southern Africa and special measures to assist them; a mid-point review and evaluation of progress in and obstacles to attaining the objectives of the Decade at the national, regional and international levels from 1975 to 1980, in keeping with the 1975 World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year; elaboration of the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women; and the effects of Israeli occupation on Palestinian women inside and outside the occupied territories, with emphasis on a review of their social and economic needs and special measures to assist them. Consideration of different aspects of each of these agenda items were assigned to the Conference's two main committees—the First and Second Committees—while the other items on the agenda were discussed in plenary meetings. In addition, the Conference established a Committee of the Whole to consider Part One—the “Background and framework” section—of the Programme of Action.

The Conference was opened by the United Nations Secretary-General, who stated that global problems were so interlocked that efforts for their solution must proceed simultaneously along several paths. Issues apparently specific to women could not be dissociated from the broader questions of development and peace. He said

that the three goals of the Decade—equality, development and peace—were therefore also those of the United Nations itself.

Queen Margrethe II of Denmark made the inaugural address, expressing the hope that women all over the world would benefit from the Conference's work. She also stressed that efforts for the advancement of women could not be pursued in a political vacuum but must be closely related to parallel international efforts to strengthen development and peace.

The President of the Conference said it was that body's task to take action to improve the conditions of poverty under which millions of women were living. Efforts to establish a new international economic order should aim not only at redressing the balance between rich and poor countries but also at rectifying the inequalities between the sexes.

### Preparations for the Conference

#### Preparatory meetings

Following upon preparatory meetings or seminars at which the role of women was considered and recommendations were adopted, held in the various regions during 1979 under the auspices of the regional commissions, a high-level meeting on the employment of women in countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was organized by OECD in Paris on 16 and 17 April 1980. In addition, the secretariat of the World Conference co-sponsored preparatory seminars: the Hemispheric Seminar on Women under Apartheid (Montreal, Canada, 9-11 May) and the International Seminar on Women and Apartheid (Helsinki, Finland, 19-21 May) (see p. 228)—both in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid and the latter also with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); and the Seminar on Women and the Media (New York, 20-25 May), also with UNESCO.

Pre-Conference consultations open to all States invited to take part in the Conference were held at Copenhagen on 13 July, under the

presidency of the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, to consider matters of procedure and organization. The report on the consultations was accepted by the Conference as a basis for its work.

Decisions of the Commission on the Status of Women and the Economic and Social Council

The Commission on the Status of Women, meeting at Vienna in February/March, gave extensive consideration to the documents prepared for the World Conference and made a number of recommendations on issues that required Economic and Social Council attention or action.

On 5 March, the Commission adopted a resolution by which it recommended that the Council, at its April/May 1980 session, while considering measures to improve the situation of all migrant workers (see p. 856), also consider the plight of female migrant workers and wives of migrant workers, and communicate its recommendations to the General Assembly at its 1980 regular session. The Commission appealed to the World Conference to give maximum publicity to the plight of those women from developing countries, particularly those in southern Africa.

By a resolution of 4 March, the Commission asked the Conference Secretary-General to convey the Commission's concern about the situation of disabled women and its views on special measures that might be taken to prevent disability through education of parents in general and young mothers in particular. The Commission requested the United Nations Secretary-General, in implementing the Plan of Action for the International Year of Disabled Persons (1981) adopted by the Assembly in 1979,<sup>2</sup> to ensure that special attention was given to the situation of women, particularly with respect to disability prevention, and invited the Executive Secretary of the Year to harmonize the Year's Plan of Action with the programme of action for the second half of the Decade for Women.

Twelve other resolutions proposed by the Commission were later adopted by the Economic and Social Council.

At its President's suggestion, the Council on 9 April set up an informal working group open to all Council members to consider five of the resolutions submitted by the Commission specifically related to Conference preparations. It met between 10 and 15 April, although it was unable to agree on all aspects of proposed revisions of Commission resolutions pertaining to the programme of action for the second half of the Decade, and the influence of the mass communications media on attitudes towards men's and women's roles in society. The drafts were also discussed in the Council's Second (Social) Committee.

On 17 April, the Council adopted without vote resolution 1980/6, as revised and submitted by the working group, and as further orally amended in the Council. By that resolution, the Council recognized that, in a number of countries (a clause added by the working group), basic constraints that had impeded implementation of the 1975 World Plan of Action included: inadequate access of women to training; lack of financial resources and of awareness about opportunities; weak communication between the neediest women and policy-makers; injustice in national laws and inadequate legal commitment to equal opportunity; insufficient working environments and support services to facilitate women's participation in economic and political life; too narrow a distribution among women of the skills, experience and contacts useful in public life; too few women in decision-making positions; insufficient attention to women's needs in national and sectoral planning and inadequate monitoring of the effects of public policy; not enough recognition of the economic value of women's work; insufficient appreciation by policy-makers of the need for economic and social change in the situation of women, and consequent lack of political will; attitudes not conducive to a policy of equal opportunities for both sexes; and an inadequate understanding that change in the position of women was a matter for concern and endeavour by both men and women. Another constraint was the current unsatisfactory international economic situation and inequities and imbalances in international economic relations, which necessitated the establishment of the new international economic order; this was a provision added by the working group on a proposal by Yugoslavia, incorporating suggestions by Brazil, India and Italy.

The Council called on the Conference Secretary-General to take a number of recommendations into account in the Conference preparations, including: in the preparation of documentation, the Commission's views at its February/March session; relating the content of the programme of action for the second half of the Decade directly to the review of progress in achieving the objectives of the World Plan of Action and to constraints impeding their achievement; ensuring sufficient documentation to facilitate that review of progress (this provision was changed by the working group from the Commission's text, which had recommended that, as part of the documentation, a sufficient data base should be made available to facilitate the review); provision of guidelines in the programme of action for developing indicators and

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 767, resolution 34/154 of 17 December 1979.

methods for monitoring progress-and assistance for Governments in their evaluation of progress at the national level (the second part of this provision was added by the working group); and publication of the progress review and evaluation as a single document, including a statistical annex, in a form accessible to the greatest number of persons. A summarized version of the 1975 World Plan of Action should be available for use by Conference participants and, soon after the Conference, a similar document should be issued containing the main Conference decisions.

The Council requested that the views and expertise of the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies be fully taken into account in preparing the review and in formulating strategies for the programme of action, asked that Member States at meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy pay special attention to the problems of women in development, with a view to incorporating the subject of women in development strategies for the 1980s, and urged the Assembly, when formulating the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, to consider the role of women in the development process, the effects of development on the position of women, and the results of the Conference.

An annex to the resolution, which the Council decided without objection to retain, listed strategies to be considered in establishing the programme of action for the second half of the Decade for Women. These included: efforts to integrate women in all sectors of development plans and policies; establishing programmes to provide information to women about available opportunities and training, and to use education and communications media to project women's potentialities, changing roles and responsibilities; increasing women's participation in the decision-making process; promoting and assisting grass-roots-level women's organizations (the working group deleted a Commission reference to such organizations as key instruments of development); and giving attention and support to women's role and participation in traditional and cultural life. A network of child-care centres would be desirable so that women could participate more actively in every field (this provision was orally proposed in the Council by Argentina and adopted without objection; the Commission's and working group's texts, whose paragraphs were reordered, had stated that a network of child-care centres should be established as a matter of urgency and as an essential service in increasing socialization of women's household work to enable them to participate more actively in every field).

In the Commission, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, New Zealand, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom and the United States expressed reservations on the appropriateness of the annex, as did Chile in the Council.

Mexico observed at the time of the resolution's adoption that it had proposed inclusion of a reference to food in the first paragraph of the annex on efforts to integrate women in all areas of development- but would support adoption of the text as it stood. The USSR said that it had not objected to the adoption of the resolution, on the understanding that it would be implemented within the approved United Nations budget and with voluntary funds.

Also on 17 April, on the recommendation of its working group, the Council adopted without vote resolution 1980/5, thereby taking note of a report by a Commission Special Rapporteur, Esmeralda Arboleda Cuevas (Colombia), on the influence of the mass communication media on current attitudes towards the roles of women and men. The Council called on those responsible for the content and presentation of media material to make additional efforts to present in a more comprehensive and balanced way the right of women to equal opportunities with men, encouraging relevant organizations, institutions and associations to exercise their influence on those responsible. The Council suggested (changed by the working group from "recommended") that the Preparatory Committee for the Conference recommend that the Special Rapporteur's report, reflecting Commission members' comments, serve as a background document.

The report, according to its author, aimed at: producing a set of guidelines for project planning and policy action at all levels (global, regional and national) to advance studies and action programmes on women and the mass communication media; evaluating how the World Plan of Action relating to those media translated into positive action by Governments and organizations; and appraising how various programmes and projects of the specialized agencies, together with regional workshops and seminars, helped to bring the subject into clearer focus. The report contained recommended policy action to these ends.

The Council's working group was unable to reach agreement on all the wording of the Commission's draft text, particularly the second paragraph, where the original text encouraged "all relevant organizations, political parties, women's associations and other relevant groups or institutions" to exercise their influence to obtain more-balanced media coverage. Taking

account of several comments on this phrase in the Council, Hungary proposed that it be replaced by "all relevant organizations, institutions and other associations"—a formulation that the Council accepted without objection.

The working group deleted from the original text a preambular reference to the cause of a likely increase in mass communication media influence, i.e. the result of the use of new technologies for improving transnational audio-visual communication media.

On 11 April, the Council adopted without vote resolution 1980/1, by which it invited the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference to include in its draft programme of action for the Conference proposals to improve the health, working and educational conditions of rural women and a recommendation to extend labour and social security legislation to rural areas in countries where it was appropriate, and to include where feasible the general plans set forth in the Programme of Action of the 1979 World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development.<sup>3</sup>

The working group's recommended text of this resolution was essentially the same, with drafting changes, as that approved by the Commission.

On 16 April, the Council adopted without vote resolution 1980/3 concerning institutions responsible for implementing at the international and regional levels the 1975 World Plan of Action during the second half of the Decade for Women. The text approved by the Council's working group was essentially the same as that recommended by the Commission. By the text, the Council requested the specialized agencies to include in their reports to the Commission information on procedures established to promote incorporation of women's needs into their programmes and activities, on measures taken on behalf of women and on the impact of such measures. The Council recommended that the programme of action for the second half of the Decade should include: an increase in the effectiveness of special United Nations mechanisms to realize the World Plan of Action and to increase incorporation of women's needs and participation in United Nations activities; provision of adequate, regular resources to those mechanisms (the working group added a reference to include those from voluntary sources); and guidelines for studying all programmes in respect of their likely impact on women, and monitoring and evaluation measures. The Council urged the specialized agencies and United Nations bodies to increase co-ordination and co-operation by using the interagency programme for the Decade for Women and the Advancement of

Women Branch of the Secretariat's Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs.

Also on 16 April, the Council adopted, without vote, resolution 1980/4 on the recommendation of its working group. By this text, the Council asked the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the application of the 1949 Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others,<sup>4</sup> with special emphasis on the causes and socio-economic conditions which encouraged prostitution, and recommended that the Preparatory Committee for the Conference include this problem in the draft programme of action.

In addition to making drafting changes, the working group revised the Commission's proposed text in which the Secretary-General would have been asked to explain why no report on the Convention's application had ever been prepared, and expressing a desire that it be done. The group also deleted a recommendation that the Preparatory Committee take the appropriate steps to campaign against this social scourge of which women were the victims.

#### Work of the Preparatory Committee

The Preparatory Committee for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women held its third session from 7 to 18 April at United Nations Headquarters, New York, when it considered substantive reports relating to specific items on the Conference's provisional agenda, reports of regional and sectoral preparatory meetings, questions concerning the organization of the Conference and other matters.

The Committee established a drafting group which reviewed and amended the draft programme of action for the second half of the Decade submitted by the Secretary-General. Although a number of representatives reserved their Government's position on certain paragraphs and sections, the Committee adopted the draft programme and requested that it be circulated by early May; Conference participants were invited to submit amendments by 1 June for compilation and Conference consideration.

The Committee also recommended that a report on the social and economic conditions of Palestinian women inside and outside the occupied territories, transmitted by the 1979 regional preparatory meeting of the Economic Commission for Western Asia, be submitted to the Conference, as well as the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on the Status of Women on mass media impact on women (see preceding subsection, Council resolution 1980/5).

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. p. 501.

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1948-49, p. 613, text of Convention, annexed to resolution 317(IV) of 2 December 1949.

The admissibility of the former report was contended in a letter of 6 May to the Secretary-General from Israel, which charged that the report was a crude and tendentious exercise aimed at misrepresenting the problems surrounding the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Committee also made recommendations on the number and distribution of offices in the General Committee of the Conference (to be composed of 22 Vice-Presidents and the five major presiding officers), on recommendations for the allocation of agenda items and on a timetable for the work of the Conference. Pre-Conference consultations were to be held on 13 and 14 July.

The Committee decided, subject to a reservation made by the group of African States which asked for a larger number of seats, to propose to the Economic and Social Council that each regional group would fill one of the five major offices of the Conference (to be held by a President, Rapporteur-General, two main committee Chairmen and a Credentials Committee Chairman), that the 22 Vice-Presidents would also be drawn from the regional groups with a specified number allotted to each group, and that each group would be represented on the Bureaux of each of the Conference's two main committees.

A note by the Secretariat of 21 April observed that the African group had stated that, since it comprised 49 States, it was entitled to seven, rather than six, vice-presidential posts.

On 2 May, the Council, taking into account a 1979 Assembly decision requesting the Council to decide on the Conference's officers,<sup>5</sup> authorized its President and the other Council Bureau members, in consultation with the regional groups' chairmen, to resolve the outstanding questions relating to the Conference Bureau, including the number of Vice-Presidents.

This action was contained in decision 1980/147, sponsored by Australia, Brazil, Japan, Nigeria and Yugoslavia and adopted without vote. The matter had also been discussed in the Second Committee, whose Chairman proposed, and the Committee agreed without objection on 30 April, that it be referred to the plenary Council since informal consultations had not led to a consensus.

In a note of 2 July, the Council President reported that during consultations it had transpired that the African group would, if given an additional post of Vice-President, allocate it to newly independent Zimbabwe. With the concurrence of the regional groups' chairmen, the Council Bureau had resolved to allocate such an additional post, without creating a precedent and purely as a gesture to Zimbabwe. Also, a Vice-Chairman in charge of co-ordinating the

work of the main committees, rather than the Credentials Committee Chairman, would be one of the five major posts of the Conference.

On 3 July the Council, by decision 1980/150 orally proposed by its President and adopted without objection, took note of the President's note of 2 July.

#### Decisions of the World Conference

##### Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women

On 30 July, the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women adopted the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women. The Programme's aim was to promote attainment of equality, development and peace, with special emphasis on employment, health and education.

Practical measures were set out for advancing the status of women and strengthening comprehensive and effective strategies to remove obstacles and constraints on women's full and equal participation in development, including actions to solve the problems of underdevelopment and of the socio-economic structures which placed women in an inferior position.

The three-part Programme consisted of a background and framework section (Part One), a programme of action at the national level (Part Two) and a programme at the international and regional levels (Part Three).

Part One of the Programme of Action contained the Introduction, which listed the Programme's legislative mandates, set out the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women, and defined the nature and scope of the Programme for the second half of the Decade. Part One also contained a historical perspective, outlined in Chapter I, focusing on the roots of inequality of women with men and reviewing progress achieved in the first half of the Decade, thereby drawing lessons for the future. The conceptual framework of the Programme, outlined in Chapter II, discussed the need to include new data and strategies concerning women's participation in development during the Third United Nations Development Decade, as well as the interrelationship of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women and the subtheme of the World Conference: "Employment, Health and Education."

Part Two of the Programme, on targets and strategies at the national level, consisted of three sections dealing with: national targets and strategies in general; objectives and priority areas for action in the fields of employment, health, education and training; and priority areas requiring special attention.

National strategies for accelerating the full participation of women in economic and social develop-

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 888, decision 34/434 of 17 December 1979

ment stressed the importance of the role of non-governmental organizations and women's groups in ensuring the effectiveness of national machinery. The need to integrate women into all stages of national budget formation, development planning, and project development and implementation was underlined, as well as the need to improve the data base on women and ensure that such information was disseminated throughout the country. Also emphasized was the importance of ensuring the participation of women in political and decision-making processes. Women of the entire world should participate in efforts to promote international co-operation and strengthen peace.

When dealing with the subtheme of the Conference, the Programme first outlined the specific objectives relating to each area and then made recommendations for action. On employment, for example, it recognized women's right to work and to receive equal remuneration with men for work of equal value. It also stressed the need for protective associations for women workers, to prohibit dismissal on grounds of pregnancy or maternity leave, and to protect women against harassment in the work place.

Attention was paid to the need to develop health programmes, applying the traditional skills of village women and designed for women's specific health problems.

Among the measures to attain the objective of equal access to educational and training opportunities, stress was placed on literacy efforts, equal access, special programmes, research, enrolment encouragement, removing sex bias from learning materials and establishing targets.

Reviewing and evaluating progress made and obstacles encountered at the national level, the Programme identified and made recommendations on a number of areas which required special attention: food production, child care, rural and migrant women, unemployed women, women who alone were responsible for their families, and young women.

Part Three of the Programme made recommendations in three areas: international targets and strategies, international policies and programmes, and regional policies and programmes. The Chapter on international targets and strategies attempted to place the Programme in the time-frame of the past five years within the broader perspectives of global priorities and programmes and to show the linkages between those priorities and the status of women. It also took into account the recent trends in the United Nations towards decentralization of some activities and the strengthening of regional programmes, and put into perspective the action taken by the regional commissions in drawing up regional plans of action. Finally, it underlined the need for integrating programmes and co-ordinating efforts, possibly involving structural changes to implement them.

The Chapter on international policies and programmes basically followed the strategies of the 1975 World Plan of Action, elaborating and updating them in the light of recent United Nations priorities. It recommended appropriate measures to

ensure that women's role in economic development would be taken fully into account at the General Assembly's eleventh special session on economic development in August/September 1980, as well as in forthcoming conferences and programmes such as the 1981 Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and the programme of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990) (see p. 703).

Proposed international policies and programmes were grouped under five headings: technical co-operation, training and advisory services; elaboration and review of international standards; research, data collection and analysis; dissemination of information and experience; and review and appraisal.

A subsection of the first of these headings, on mobilization of human resources, discussed the participation and representation of women at all levels in all programmes affecting them. It also placed emphasis on assisting the developing countries in developing and strengthening endogenous capabilities in and women's accessibility to science and technology; other proposals sought aid to women in southern Africa, Palestinian women, and women refugees and displaced women the world over.

The Programme of Action at the international level had a threefold thrust: first, the reorientation of concepts, methods and approaches to women as a critical factor in the development of human society; second, the elaboration of policies and programmes to achieve the goals of the Decade, bearing in mind the priority areas of employment, health and education, and the target groups; and third, adequate institutional arrangements involving where necessary either structural adjustments or the strengthening of existing mechanisms for the effective discharge of dynamic programmes.

The last Chapter, on regional policies and programmes, incorporated the recommendations which emerged from the regional preparatory meetings, emphasizing regional activities and proposing recruitment of women for high-level posts in the regional commissions and reinforcement of regional centres for research and training.

#### Work of the Committees

The Committee of the Whole held four meetings between 17 and 29 July to consider Part One of the Programme of Action- the Introduction and Chapters I (Historical perspective) and II (Conceptual framework). It reached agreement on all parts of the text, with the exception of paragraphs 2 and 5.

Concerning paragraph 2, the Deputy Presiding Officer of the Committee proposed to the Conference for adoption the following text:

In 1975, International Women's Year, a World Conference was held in Mexico City which adopted the World Plan of Action for the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, 1976-1985, and the Declaration on the Equality of Women and their Contribution to Development and Peace. The principles and objectives



proclaimed at the Mexico City Conference for the Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace are still relevant today and constitute the basis of action for the Decade. They were further reaffirmed by a number of United Nations regional, sectoral and international meetings as well as by the social and economic recommendations of the Conference of Non-Aligned and Developing Countries on the Role of Women in Development held in Baghdad [Iraq] in May 1979, which were endorsed by the sixth summit of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries.

The Conference adopted this text by a roll-call vote of 89 to 7, with 23 abstentions. Explaining its vote against the paragraph, the United States said the 1975 Declaration on the Equality of Women had not been adopted by consensus, and the reference to the Baghdad Conference was not acceptable to the United States, which could not subscribe to recommendations of conferences at which it had not been represented. Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic reserved their position because the text referred only to decisions on social and economic questions by the non-aligned conference and not to those on political questions.

India proposed for adoption a text for paragraph 5 that it had submitted on behalf of the members of the "Group of 77" developing countries, which read:

Without peace and stability there can be no development. Peace is thus a prerequisite to development. Moreover, peace will not be lasting without development and the elimination of inequalities and discrimination at all levels. Equality of participation in the development of friendly relations and co-operation among States will contribute to the strengthening of peace, to the development of women themselves and to equality of rights at all levels and in all spheres of life, as well as to the struggle to eliminate imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, zionism, racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, hegemonism, and foreign occupation, domination and oppression as well as full respect for the dignity of the peoples and their right to self-determination and independence without foreign interference or intervention and to promote guarantees of fundamental freedoms and human rights.

Israel asked for a separate vote on the word "zionism;" following a procedural debate, the Conference decided, by 59 votes to 37, with 13 abstentions, that the text involved a matter of procedure rather than substance, involving a simple majority vote, and, on the motion of Senegal, further decided, by 69 votes to 24, with 25 abstentions, to vote first on the paragraph as a whole. It was adopted by a roll-call vote of 69 to 24, with 25 abstentions.

Statements explaining their votes or reserva-

tions on the paragraph were made by Argentina, Australia, Bhutan, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Gabon, Guatemala, Israel, Japan, Luxembourg (on behalf of the nine members of the European Community), Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Portugal, Senegal, Switzerland, the United States, the Upper Volta and Venezuela. New Zealand, Switzerland and the United States, explaining their vote against the paragraph, stated that the use of the word "zionism" in the document was unacceptable; Venezuela reserved its position with respect to the use of that term.

The Conference's First Committee held meetings from 15 to 29 July at which it considered: a review of the situation of the effects of apartheid on women in southern Africa; progress and obstacles encountered at the national level in reaching the objectives of the 1975 World Plan of Action; national targets and strategies (chapter III of Part Two of the Programme of Action), with emphasis on the Conference's subtheme; and a review of the social and economic needs of Palestinian women.

The First Committee recommended to the Conference for adoption the text of Chapter III of Part Two of the Programme and 11 draft resolutions. The Conference adopted the Programme text and all but one of the resolutions-on women and discrimination based on race (see subsection below) -without vote on 30 July.

The Second Committee held meetings from 15 to 29 July at which it considered: special measures to assist women under apartheid in southern Africa; progress and obstacles in reaching the objectives of the Decade for Women at the national, regional and international levels in keeping with the World Plan; regional and international targets and strategies, including the situation of women refugees; and special measures for assistance to Palestinian women.

The Second Committee recommended to the Conference for adoption the text of Part Three of the Programme (comprising Chapters IV to VI) and 34 draft resolutions.

Before adoption of the Second Committee's Programme text without vote on 30 July, a separate vote was taken on the paragraph-paragraph 244 in the final version-which concerned assistance to the Palestinian women inside and outside the occupied territories. By this paragraph the Conference called for aid to those women, in consultation with PLO, in the areas of: studies and research pertinent to their social and economic conditions and needs; exercising their human rights; educational and training programmes; preservation of the Palestinian national identity; elimination of restrictive measures hindering their access to employment and equal

pay; strengthening women's organizations for developing institutional capabilities for educational programmes and child-care services; health and nutrition programmes and training; and dissemination of information about the effects of Israeli occupation.

The Conference adopted the paragraph by 76 votes to 4, with 24 abstentions, following which statements in explanation of vote were made by Canada, Grenada, Guatemala, Israel and the United States (see also subsection immediately following).

On the same day, the Conference adopted without vote 21 of the Second Committee's 34 recommended draft resolutions; the remainder were adopted by vote (see subsection below).

The report of the Credentials Committee (Belgium, China, Congo, Ecuador, Pakistan, Panama, Senegal, USSR, United States) was approved by the Conference on 29 July, although Cuba and the USSR, on behalf of two groups of State representatives, did not accept as valid the credentials of the Democratic Kampuchean representatives, and Iraq did not recognize Israel's credentials.

#### Adoption of the Programme of Action

The Programme of Action was adopted, as a whole, on 30 July, by a roll-call vote of 94 to 4, with 22 abstentions."

While the States which spoke in explanation of vote or position generally affirmed their commitment to working for the themes of the Decade and many action-oriented parts of the Programme to achieve equality between men and women and address their special needs, a number of them observed that they could not support the Programme as a whole because of specific reservations on various provisions.

The United States said that the dynamism of the Programme had been all but lost in the din of political polemics. In its opinion, a few States, rather than concentrating on matters of real concern to all women, had chosen to use the Conference as a forum for venting international differences inappropriate to the context of the Conference.

Canada held a similar view, stating that it had been obliged to vote against the Programme as a whole since it had voted against paragraph 5 and against paragraph 244, on assistance to Palestinian women, discussed in a political framework more appropriate to other forums.

Other countries, such as Australia, Denmark and other European Community members, Finland, Guatemala, Norway and Sweden, abstained or voted against the entire Programme because of their disapproval of terms or formulations in those two paragraphs, which they felt re-

flected the Middle East conflict rather than true concern with the education, health and employment of Palestinian women. Canada and Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Community) expressed the view that the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East was the most appropriate channel for humanitarian assistance to Palestinian women.

Several speakers - among them Austria, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Gabon, Guatemala, Iceland, Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Community), New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal and Switzerland-expressed the view that the Conference had been used as a forum for a debate that had distracted it from its main issue-equality. They believed that women would be deeply disappointed that, because of the introduction of controversial political issues only marginally relevant to their central cause, it had not proved possible to adopt the Programme of Action by consensus.

The Holy See said it felt that too little attention had been given to the full range of women's roles, prerogatives and responsibilities in and other contributions to society and to their role in the family; it also had reservations with respect to references regarding family planning.

Others, Albania and Mozambique for example, said it was impossible to deal with the problems of women in isolation from the political context, or to talk of education, health and employment without referring to the fundamental causes of oppression. In Albania's view, the true cause of inequality between men and women was the division of society into oppressors and oppressed, and a contributory cause was the aggressive policies of the super-powers.

Jordan supported the Programme as a whole, including the controversial paragraphs, because it believed that the Programme envisaged mea-

<sup>6</sup> The results of the vote were as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Australia, Canada, Israel, United States

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom.

tures of great concern to the women of Jordan and of the world.

Turkey said it regretted the political polarization of the Conference, but acknowledged that the persistent requests of the developing countries that sexual inequalities should be analysed, both in the concept of sexism and with respect to its relationship to the prevailing international order, were legitimate.

New Zealand said that economic organization by itself was not responsible for the subordinate position of women in development, and it was fallacious to group them with the poor without recognizing their special vulnerability as women; it regretted that the Conference had not dedicated itself to the elimination of all exploitative relationships, particularly between men and women. Sweden said it was disappointed that Governments were unwilling to recognize that the oppression of women had more and other causes, which must be tackled in parallel with efforts to bring about a change in international economic relations.

Japan observed that its participation and votes in the Conference did not affect its basic position with regard to some concepts contained in the new international economic order.

China supported the Programme but felt that not all its provisions were applicable to the policies of every State, each of which was free to formulate practical plans to suit its own specific conditions.

Reservations with respect to numerous other paragraphs of the Programme that were not the subject of separate votes were formulated by participating States; a compilation of these was included in the Conference's report.

Resolutions adopted by the Conference

On the recommendation of its Committees, the World Conference adopted 45 resolutions on a wide range of issues. Three resolutions were adopted without reference to a committee: one (resolution 32) denouncing criminal acts of the South African regime against Angola-adopted by a roll-call vote of 100 to 0, with 17 abstentions; another (resolution 33) recommending General Assembly consideration of the convening of another world conference on women in 1985-adopted without vote; and the third (resolution 48), proposed by Mexico and adopted by acclamation, expressing gratitude to the host country.

One group of resolutions adopted without vote was addressed to the United Nations system and dealt with conditions of employment of women within that system, co-ordination of issues relating to the status of women, and enlarging the role of the Commission on the Status of Women.

By resolution 21, the Conference urged the Assembly to provide from the regular United Nations budget increased financial resources for programmes and personnel to implement the Programme of Action and the resolutions adopted by the Conference. The Secretary-General and the heads of specialized agencies and United Nations bodies were urged to appoint more women to regular posts in their organizations, particularly to decision-making posts at the regional level.

By resolution 22, the Conference called on the Secretary-General and organization heads to consider the implications for their organizations of the Programme of Action, requesting the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly's regular 1980 session on arrangements to be made for its implementation, co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation.

By resolution 24, the Conference urged the Secretary-General and organization heads to set recruitment targets to ensure that by 1982 25 per cent of all professional posts subject to geographical distribution were held by women. They were also called on to designate co-ordinators to review employment policies to ensure equal treatment of men and women and the absence of sexual harassment, and to receive grievances dealing with discriminatory practices.

By resolution 39, the Conference recommended that machinery be established and resources provided for integrating women in the development process and that co-ordination of activities be undertaken at all levels to enable that machinery to achieve the priority objectives of the World Plan of Action.

By resolution 40, the Conference asked the Commission on the Status of Women to pay particular attention to implementation of the Programme of Action and other Conference recommendations and formulation of proposals and recommendations for the Economic and Social Council based on all the relevant information, to co-ordinate the resulting material, and to contribute to the establishment of the new international economic order and the formulation of the new International Development Strategy for the 1980s. The Secretary-General was asked to consider ways to enable the Commission to fulfil these functions and strengthen the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs so that it could help the Commission in these tasks.

The Conference, by resolution 42, appealed for increased contributions to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women (see p. 907).

Other resolutions adopted without vote related to action expected of the United Nations

system. By resolution 6, the Conference recommended that the Secretary-General ensure that Conference documents on the review and evaluation of progress made in the implementation of the World Plan of Action at the national level were published as a single document as soon as feasible and in a form easily accessible to the largest number of persons.

The Conference, by resolution 35, urged United Nations Member States to support projects for national reconstruction, economic and social development and the achievement of the goals of the Decade for Women; it also urged international organizations and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to aid Nicaragua in this respect, with special emphasis on women.

By resolution 47, adopted by 92 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions, the Conference called on Member States to integrate, in all plans and programmes at the national and international level, the aims established by the World Plan of Action as further elaborated at Copenhagen, and to create conditions for economic and social progress to improve the economic, social and political status of women. It urged all, especially the developed, countries to conduct in a spirit of constructive co-operation the economic negotiations related to the new International Development Strategy and to bring the global negotiations to satisfactory agreements, and asked the Secretary-General to transmit to the Assembly's special August/September 1980 session on the establishment of the new international economic order the Conference's final documents. Reservations with respect to this resolution were formulated by Luxembourg (on behalf of European Community members) and the United States.

Several resolutions dealt with the integration of women in the development process. In this category were resolutions 8 (on data-gathering through census questionnaires), 15 (on the International Center for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries), 36 (on women and development assistance programmes) and 39 (on establishment and strengthening of machinery for integrating women in development) - (for details, see p. 913).

Another group of resolutions addressed issues concerning special categories of women and disadvantaged women.

Resolutions 41 and 44 dealt with the situation of women in rural areas. By resolution 41, the Conference invited Governments to: review the food situation from the viewpoint of consumption, quality and distribution; identify nutritional needs; establish priorities; allocate resources to increase rural women's productivity and instruction in technologies, marketing and trans-

formation techniques; increase nutritional education; promote participation in rural organizations; monitor progress; and strengthen international co-operation.

By resolution 44, it urged that Governments and United Nations and other funding organizations give special attention to the needs and priorities identified by rural women and that development activities minimize rural-to-urban migration. The Conference asked Governments to ensure that rural women had access to training for employment, to rural industrialization programmes and to credit services equally with men, and that they were encouraged to participate fully in co-operatives and marketing organizations and to attain key leadership roles. It further requested Governments to make trained professionals specially concerned with education, health and employment available in rural areas, urged them to give priority to programmes for landless rural women and their families, and asked organizations to support co-operation between women in developed and developing countries and among developing countries. The Conference urged the United Nations and its organizations, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation, to help train women at the paraprofessional level in basic agricultural techniques as field workers, review their funding policies, especially regarding action programmes for women, devote more funds to the development of rural women and seek to employ more women skilled in agriculture at the policy-making level.

By resolution 3, calling on States to end all discrimination against migrants, the Conference drew up a set of principles as a basis for State action to this end, and recommended, with a view to promoting implementation of those principles, that the working group to be established by the Assembly at its 1980 regular session to elaborate a draft convention on the protection of the rights of migrant workers and their families should devote particular attention to the problems of migrant women.

By resolution 43, the Conference invited Governments to ratify the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others,<sup>7</sup> urged Member States to recognize that every woman and child had the right to legal protection against abduction, rape and prostitution, reminded them that prostitutes had the right to legal protection against maltreatment, and called for concerted efforts in the campaign against the scourge. The Conference invited the

<sup>7</sup> See footnote 4.

Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (see p. 779) to make recommendations on the relationship between development, prostitution and exploitation, and traffic in persons, and recommended that the Secretary-General invite Members to take action against international networks of traffickers and procurers and report to the Commission on the Status of Women and the General Assembly on world prostitution, its causes and conditions encouraging it.

All the above resolutions on special categories of women were adopted without vote.

Four resolutions reflected the Conference's concern about women refugees and displaced women. By resolutions 12 and 13 on those categories the world over, and by resolution 10 on assistance to Lebanese women and resolution 34 on assistance to Sahrawi women, the Conference urged or appealed for assistance programmes or financial, material and technical assistance. Resolution 10 was adopted by 112 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions, and resolution 34 by a roll-call vote of 51 to 10, with 38 abstentions.

Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Morocco, the Niger, Senegal and the United Republic of Cameroon considered that the subject-matter of resolution 34 was not within the competence of the Conference, observing that the issue was currently under consideration by the Organization of African Unity. China maintained that disputes between third world countries should be settled through peaceful negotiations, and Pakistan said its affirmative vote was not to be taken as an implicit condemnation of Morocco, but as support for the principle of self-determination.

By resolution 12, adopted without vote, the Conference urged the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to establish programmes to deal with the special needs of refugee women and children, including special health, nutritional, resettlement and reunification programmes, and related public information activities. It urged UNHCR to work with host-country Governments to encourage participation of women in the administration and design of refugee assistance and training programmes, and recommended that UNHCR increase the number of women at all levels of its staff and establish a high-level position for a co-ordinator for women's programmes.

By resolution 13, the Conference condemned and called for cessation of foreign aggression, racism, oppression, apartheid colonialism, neo-colonialism and the use of inhumane weapons and war methods and called for creation of conditions enabling refugees to return safely to their

homes; it urged all possible humanitarian assistance for them, demanded that abusers of refugee women and children be brought to justice, urged UNHCR to undertake studies leading to special relief programmes directed to their critical needs and urged an increase in the number of women on the staffs of United Nations relief agencies. The resolution was adopted by a roll-call vote of 97 to 0, with 29 abstentions. Despite its vote in favour, Switzerland said it hoped that refugee problems would be solved in other forums, considering such issues extraneous to the subject of the Conference.

Concerning several other special categories of women, the Conference adopted resolution 2 on disabled women, by which it appealed for support and contributions to the success of the International Year of Disabled Persons (1981), requested that national programmes for the Year take into consideration the special needs of disabled women for medical, social and vocational rehabilitation, and set out the objectives Member States should seek to attain in this field.

By resolution 4, the Conference requested that special attention be paid to the problems of elderly women, called for the nomination of women as representatives to the 1982 World Assembly on Aging, and asked the Secretary-General to collect data on elderly women, prepare a comparative study on the availability of social and economic security for them and their need for a minimum standard of social security, and submit the data to Conference participants, the World Assembly and the Commission on the Status of Women with a view to recommending action.

By resolution 27, the Conference urged States to identify the needs of young women and to adopt measures for their integration in all aspects of national life and development.

By resolution 29, on women living in conditions of extreme poverty, the Conference appealed to all people and Governments to address the needs of the poorest women, recommending that Member States report quinquennially to the Commission on major socio-economic policies, with particular emphasis on progress regarding the poorest women.

The above four resolutions were adopted without vote. In four other resolutions similarly adopted, the Conference expressed its concern for women's health, welfare and family situation.

By resolution 1, on family planning, it called on Governments to take appropriate measures, including legislative ones, to provide information, education and means to enable the free exercise of the right to determine family size, and recommended that governmental resources be set aside for population programmes.

By resolution 5, on battered women, the Conference called for a study and analysis of the problem by the Secretary-General, and urged Member States to consider establishing family courts, to adopt measures to protect, treat and counsel the victims of family violence, and to implement programmes to prevent it.

By resolution 14, the Conference urged Governments to adopt integrated programmes of family health and welfare and urged co-ordinated efforts to promote such programmes.

By resolution 37, on the health and well-being of women in the Pacific, the Conference called on nuclear-weapon States to refrain from testing nuclear weapons and devices in the Pacific, expressing grave concern about the hazard such testing posed to the environment and health, and calling on all States to support a comprehensive test-ban treaty.

By resolution 17, adopted by 75 votes to 0, with 35 abstentions, Governments were urged to conclude international agreements to ensure that alimony would be paid to abandoned wives of spouses who had left the country.

By resolution 20, adopted without vote, the Conference called on Member States to intensify efforts to control illicit drug traffic by taking stringent legal measures, and invited Governments that had not done so to exercise strict control over narcotics cultivation and manufacture.

In another group of resolutions, the Conference attempted to define the role of women in world peace, international security and self-determination, and made specific recommendations concerning violations of human rights of women for political reasons.

By 97 votes to 0, with 30 abstentions, the Conference adopted resolution 7. It thereby recognized that impeding women's economic, social and political participation was contrary to the ideals of the preparation of societies for life in peace, and considered it a task of States and international organizations to involve women in disarmament efforts and in the elimination of economic inequality, discrimination and exploitation, aggressive wars, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, apartheid and human rights violations. It appealed to all women to discourage and eliminate racial hatred, prejudice, discrimination, injustice and violence, and to women artists, writers, journalists, educators and civic leaders to implement the idea of preparing societies for peace by eliminating bias and stereotypes and by revising textbooks, curricula and teaching methods. It urged greater efforts to distribute information on women's contribution to the promotion of processes for preparing societies for living in peace, and invited the Secretary-General to take due account, in his periodic report on the Declaration on

the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace,' of the contribution of women to the implementation of that Declaration.

By resolution 11, adopted 77 votes to 6, with 35 abstentions, the Conference asked the Assembly to further the elaboration of a draft declaration on the participation of women in the struggle for the strengthening of international peace and security, and against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, foreign aggression and occupation and all forms of foreign domination (see p. 911).

By resolution 26, adopted by 65 votes to 0, with 42 abstentions, the Conference reaffirmed the right of all developing countries to seek development assistance from any and all sources, and condemned acts of destabilization, blackmail, sabotage and violence against those countries. China said it opposed aid to States engaged in aggression and expansion threatening peace and regional security; in view of the ambiguity of the text, China said, it had not participated in the voting.

On human rights questions in specific countries, the Conference, by resolution 18-adopted by 69 votes to 8, with 39 abstentions-urged Chilean authorities to respect human rights, clarify the fate of disappeared persons, punish those responsible and allow women to struggle for equality, development and peace. It urged the Assembly to continue to pay careful attention to human rights in Chile, in particular the situation of women and children in that country. Chile considered the subject-matter outside the competence of the Conference and the Federal Republic of Germany said it regretted the continued selective treatment of Chile.

By resolution 19-adopted by a roll-call vote of 55 to 11, with 46 abstentions-on the situation of women in El Salvador, the Conference urged Salvadorian authorities to provide information on disappeared persons and women detained for political reasons, and asked the Assembly at its 1980 regular session to adopt measures that would lead quickly to the restoration of human rights and fundamental freedoms in that country.

Paraguay considered both the above resolutions outside the competence of the Conference. Paraguay and Honduras also considered that the latter text was not in keeping with the principle of non-intervention in other States' internal affairs, and Honduras believed the time was not opportune for taking a decision of that nature while mediation was going on for settling disputes between it and El Salvador. Venezuela said it regarded various provisions as partial, limited, incomplete and inaccurate.

<sup>8</sup>See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 165, text of Declaration, contained in resolution 33/73 of 15 December 1978.

By resolution 46, adopted by 63 votes to 2, with 30 abstentions, the Conference resolved to condemn any action designed to hamper the full exercise by Bolivian women of their political rights or delay their participation in their country's development process. Peru expressed concern that such resolutions dealt with the internal affairs of States.

By resolution 23, adopted without vote, the Conference called on Governments to provide information, on request, and assistance in cases of reliable evidence of the disappearance of a person, asked them to ensure security for all to prevent disappearances, and drew the attention of the Working Group established by the Commission on Human Rights to examine involuntary disappearances to the effects on women as victims and relatives.

By resolution 28, the Conference called on all States to sign, ratify and ensure effective implementation of the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,<sup>9</sup> and to publicize it (see p. 909).

A group of resolutions dealt with discrimination of various types.

By resolution 31, adopted by a roll-call vote of 78 to 3, with 39 abstentions, the Conference reaffirmed its condemnation of all racist regimes and countries which co-operated with them, or which practised discrimination based on race other than *apartheid*. It called on the United Nations and the specialized agencies to take steps in their programmes to overcome the dual burden of discrimination based on both race and sex, and urged countries which had not ratified the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination<sup>10</sup> to do so. Lesotho formulated a reservation on the condemnation of all co-operating countries.

Resolutions 16 and 45 related to conditions created by *apartheid* in South Africa and Namibia. By resolution 16, adopted by 75 votes to 7, with 22 abstentions, the Conference urged that the proposed International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa (see p. 212) should be held as soon as possible, considering it important that that Conference pay special attention to the situation of women and children under *apartheid*. By resolution 45, adopted by 63 votes to 4, with 4 abstentions, the Conference paid tribute to the sacrifices of women and children in South Africa and Namibia in the struggle for their inalienable rights and national liberation, calling on the women of the world to pressure their Governments to sever all links with the *apartheid* régimes and disseminate information on *apartheid's* effects. It urged the Security Council to support an oil embargo and comprehensive economic sanctions against South

Africa. It condemned aggression against the front-line States, urged the highest priority to assistance to women in South Africa and Namibia and called for immediate release of all political prisoners there, endorsed the declaration and recommendations of the Helsinki and Montreal pre-Conference Seminars in May and commended them for urgent attention to Governments and organizations, and appealed for support to the various projects of national liberation movements and front-line States, especially those designated for women and children. It urged strengthening of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women for the legal defence of political prisoners and appealed for ratifications of the 1973 International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*<sup>11</sup>. Botswana formulated reservations on this resolution.

Other resolutions covered education, research and training, and promotion of other United Nations objectives, such as adequate water supply and anti-desertification efforts, in the context of the goals of the Decade for Women. They were adopted without vote.

By resolution 30, the Conference called on Governments to adopt programmes to eliminate illiteracy, increase education budgets- to 7 or 8 per cent of gross national product where possible -promote equality in education and training, emphasizing vocational technical training and training in economic, scientific and technical fields, facilitate re-entry into professional life, eliminate financial barriers, increase the role of teachers in promoting equality, and eliminate attitudinal barriers and sex stereotypes in education and training. Governments able to do so were asked to provide special assistance to developing countries, and UNESCO was asked to ensure that education and technical training of women were given priority at its next General Conference.

By resolution 38, the World Conference appealed for financial and other support for the new International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (see p. 914).

By resolution 25, the Conference urged Member States and United Nations organizations to promote the objectives of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990) (see p. 703), commit funds and programme efforts, and promote the full participation of women in water supply projects. It

<sup>9</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 895, text of Convention, annexed to resolution 34/80 of 18 December 1979.

<sup>10</sup>See Y.U.N., 1965, p. 440, text of Convention, annexed to resolution 2106A(XX) of 21 December 1965.

<sup>11</sup>See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 103, text of Convention, annexed to resolution 3068(XXVIII) of 30 November 1973.

urged the World Health Organization to support country programmes and recommended that UNDP review progress in attaining this resolution's goals.

By resolution 9, the Conference requested the United Nations and its specialized agencies

to intensify their efforts to combat desertification and drought in the Sahelian region of Africa, and suggested that this aim be pursued not by establishing new bodies but by providing existing concerned regional bodies with additional resources.

## Documentary references and texts of resolutions

### Preparations for the Conference

DECISIONS OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN AND THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980  
Second (Social) Committee, meetings 8,10-12.  
Plenary meetings 4,5,8,9.

E/1980/15. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 28th session, Vienna, 25 February- 5 March, Chapter II (b) and paras. 68-76, Chapter IX (resolutions I(XXVIII) and 2(XXVIII)) and Annex IV.

E/1980/15, Chapter I A. Draft resolution IV and Annex (draft strategies to be considered in establishing programme of action for 2nd half of Decade) recommended by Commission.

E/1980/L.14. Extract from report of Commission on Status of Women on its 28th session (E/1980/15).

E/1980/L.14/Add.1. Programme budget implications of draft resolution IV recommended by Commission in E/1980/15. Statement by Secretary-General.

E/1980/L.17 and Add.1. Report of informal working group on agenda item 8, revised draft resolution IV and Annex, with proposed additional amendments.

Resolution 1980/6 and Annex, as submitted by informal working group on agenda item 8, E/1980/L.17 and Add.1, and as further orally amended by Argentina, adopted without vote by Council on 17 April 1980, meeting 9.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3520(XXX) of 15 December 1975, in which the Assembly decided that in 1980, at the mid-term of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, a world conference would be convened to review and evaluate the progress made in implementing the recommendations of the World Conference of the International Women's Year, and to re-adjust programmes for the second half of the Decade in the light of new data and research,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2062(LXII) of 12 May 1977, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare, for the consideration of the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-seventh session, a report outlining a programme of concrete action for the second half of the Decade,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 33/185 of 29 January 1979, in which the Assembly adopted the sub-theme "Employment, Health and Education" for the Conference and recommended that the Conference should place emphasis on elaborating action-oriented plans for integrating women in the development process, particularly by promoting economic activities and employment opportunities on an equal footing with men through, inter alia, the provision of adequate health and educational facilities,

Noting with appreciation the progress made in the preparations for the Conference by the Preparatory Committee, the Secretary-General of the Conference and the specialized agencies,

Recognizing that, in spite of increasing awareness and commitments of national Governments, the international community, voluntary organizations, the communication media

and others during the last five years, since the adoption of the Declaration of Mexico on the Equality of Women and Their Contribution to Development and Peace, 1975, many important obstacles and constraints still impede the practical application of the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year,

Taking note of the fact that the advancement of women is affected by inequalities and inequities in the world situation,

Aware that the Conference, to be held at Copenhagen in July 1980, should be an important occasion for assessing progress towards the attainment of the three objectives of the Decade and for deciding on future priorities and strategies for action,

Noting that the elaboration of the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade at the special session of the General Assembly devoted to development, to be held in August 1980, will provide opportunity at the global level for due account to be taken of women's role in development,

Bearing in mind that at the national, regional and international levels there is a lack of adequate mechanisms for continuing the monitoring and evaluation of the measures for attaining the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women,

1. Recognizes that in a number of countries the following are among the major, basic underlying constraints that have impeded the implementation of the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year at the national level and, consequently, at the regional and international levels:

(a) The present unsatisfactory international economic situation and the existence of inequities and imbalances in international economic relations, which necessitate the establishment of the new international economic order;

(b) Inadequate access of women to training, especially in skills in the non-traditional sectors, owing to socio-cultural constraints, prejudices and insufficient training facilities;

(c) Lack of sufficient awareness among women, especially those from the rural areas and urban slums, about opportunities available for their development;

(d) Weak communication between those whose needs are greatest of all, including rural women and the urban poor, and policy-makers in both governmental and non-governmental spheres;

(e) Lack of financial resources, which, especially in a time of world recession, is aggravated by the factors mentioned above which affect the allocation of scarce resources;

(f) Persistence, in many countries, of injustice to women in national laws and administrative regulations, and inadequate positive legal commitment to a policy of equal opportunities for both men and women;

(g) Insufficient provision of working environments and support services that would facilitate the participation of women in economic and political life;

(h) Too narrow a distribution among women of the skills, experience and contacts which contribute to effective participation in public life at national and international levels;

(i) Insufficient number of women in decision-making positions at all levels of governmental and non-governmental action;

(j) Insufficient systematic attention to the particular needs of women in national and sectoral planning, and inadequate monitoring of the effects of public policy on women:



(k) Inadequate recognition of the economic value of women's work in monetary and non-monetary sectors;

(l) Insufficient appreciation among policy-makers in many countries of the need for economic and social change in the situation of women, and consequent lack of political will;

(m) Attitudes concerning the role of men and women which are not conducive to a policy of equal opportunities for both sexes, often including a perception among women themselves of playing an inferior or restricted role;

(n) Inadequate understanding that change in the position of women in society is not a matter for concern and endeavour by women alone: the ultimate aim is the enrichment of the whole society, and both men and women must be fully involved in an effort to achieve this:

2. Calls upon the Secretary-General of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace to take into account in the final preparations for the Conference the following recommendations:

(a) In the preparation of documentation for the Conference, the views expressed by the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-eighth session should be taken into account;

(b) The content of the programme of action for the second half of the Decade should be directly related both to the review of progress in achieving the objectives of the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year and to the basic underlying constraints that have impeded the attainment of those objectives: some of the important strategies that need to be given consideration appear in the annex to the present resolution;

(c) Sufficient documentation should be ensured that will facilitate the review of progress towards the achievement of the objectives of the Decade;

(d) In the draft programme of action for the second half of the Decade, guidelines should be provided for the development of indicators and methods for monitoring progress at the international and regional levels and Governments should be assisted in their evaluation of progress at the national level;

(e) The document on review and evaluation of the progress achieved in the implementation of the World Plan of Action should be published, including the statistical annex, in a single document for the Conference and it should be published as soon as feasible after the Conference in a form easily accessible to the largest possible number of persons;

(f) The summarized version of the World Plan of Action adopted at Mexico City in 1975 should be available for the use of delegations to the Conference;

(g) As soon as possible after the Conference, a document should be provided in a format similar to that mentioned in subparagraph (f) above, in order that the main decisions may be effectively disseminated and implemented;

3. Requests that the views and expertise of the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies should be fully taken into account in the preparation of the review and the formulation of strategies for inclusion in the programme of action for the second half of the Decade;

4. Further requests that Member States, in their deliberations at the forthcoming and subsequent meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy, should pay particular attention to the problems of women in development with a view to incorporating the subject of women in the development strategies of the 1980s;

5. Urges the General Assembly at its special session devoted to development, in its elaboration of the strategy for the third United Nations development decade, to consider the role of women in the development process as well as the effects of development on the position of women, and to take full account of the results of the Conference.

#### ANNEX

Strategies to be considered in establishing the programme of action for the second half of the Decade

1. Efforts for the integration of women in all sectors of the development plans and policies should be incorporated in

the programme, particularly in the sectors of employment, health and education, by the allocation of adequate financial, human and technical resources, by the establishment of targets for allocation of physical and financial resources, and by the study of the likely impact on women of all programmes at the planning stage; and by the monitoring and evaluation of such programmes for the extent of women's participation in and benefit from them.

2. Concrete programmes should be established for providing information to women about the opportunities available to them, especially in the areas of employment, health and education, and for incentives and programmes for increasing their access to training, more particularly in the non-traditional fields.

3. Concrete programmes should be established by the use of education and the communication media to project women's potentialities and changing roles and responsibilities.

4. The participation of women should be increased at all decision-making levels of government, political parties, trade unions, judiciary and elected bodies.

5. Grass-roots-level organizations of women should be promoted and given assistance in mobilizing women, particularly poor women in rural and urban areas, in acquiring training in productive activities and access to needed development services and inputs and in organizing working women, particularly in the unorganized sector, for protection against exploitation and for socio-occupational mobility through education, training and the necessary supportive services.

6. Attention and support should be given to women's role and participation in traditional and cultural life.

7. It would be desirable to establish a network of child-care centres in order to enable women to participate more actively in every field.

E/1980/15. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 28th session, Chapter V.

E/1980/15. Chapter I A. Draft resolution IX recommended by Commission and revised by informal working group on agenda item 8.

E/CN.6/627. Report of Special Rapporteur of Commission on Status of Women on influence of mass communication media on attitudes towards roles of women and men in present-day society.

E/1980/L.17 and Add.1. Report of informal working group on agenda item 8, revised draft resolution IX, with proposed additional amendments.

Resolution 1980/5, as submitted by informal working group on agenda item 8, E/1980/L.17 and Add.1, and as further orally amended by Hungary, adopted without vote by Council on 17 April 1980, meeting 9.

The Economic and Social Council.

Recalling its resolution 2063(LXII) of 12 May 1977 regarding the influence of the mass communication media on attitudes towards the roles of women and men in present-day society,

Taking note of the report of the special rapporteur of the Commission on the Status of Women, Mrs. Esmeralda Arboleda Cuevas, on the influence of the mass communication media on attitudes towards the roles of women and men in present-day society, and of the importance of the problems raised in that report,

Emphasizing the enormous potential of the mass communication media for the training and education of the general public, in particular the potential of television and its applicability in schools and adult education centres.

Taking into account the increasing amount of time devoted by the general public to television and its influence on public attitudes and patterns of behaviour,

Considering that the influence of the mass communication media is likely to increase during the next few years.

Regretting a tendency in mass communication media to present women in stereotyped roles and pointing to the need to correct this tendency,

1. Calls upon those responsible for the content and presentation of material by mass communication media to make additional efforts to present in a more comprehensive and balanced way the right of women to enjoy equal rights and equal opportunities with men;

2. Encourages all relevant organizations, institutions and other associations to exercise their influence on those responsible in order to achieve the aforementioned aims;

3. Suggests that the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women should decide, at its third session, to recommend that the report of the special rapporteur should serve as a background document, under item 8 of the provisional agenda for the Conference, after appropriate revision in the light of the comments made during the twenty-eighth session of the Commission on the Status of Women.

E/1980/15. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 28th session, Chapter II (c) and (d) and paras. 58-63.

E/1980/15, Chapter I A. Draft resolution III recommended by Commission and revised by informal working group on agenda item 8.

E/1980/L.17. Report of informal working group on agenda item 8. draft resolution III.

Resolution 1980/1, as recommended by informal working group on agenda item 8, E/1980/L.17, adopted without vote by Council on 11 April 1980, meeting 5.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that, in General Assembly resolution 3520(XXX) of 15 December 1975, it was decided to convene a world conference in 1980, at the mid-term of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Bearing in mind the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, established by Economic and Social Council resolution 2062(LXII) of 12 May 1977,

Recalling that the Preparatory Committee is responsible for making recommendations regarding the substantive and organizational arrangements for the Conference,

Reviewing the World Plan of Action for the implementation of the Objectives of the international Women's Year, adopted by the World Conference of the international Women's Year,

Noting that the World Plan of Action stresses the need to promote the advancement of rural women,

Observing that, in some countries, very little progress has been achieved in this direction,

Recalling that there is a Programme of Action concerning rural questions, which contains sections devoted to the consideration of concrete measures for the advancement of rural women, and which the General Assembly endorsed in its resolution 34/14 of 9 November 1979,

1. Invites the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, in considering and elaborating, at its third session, the draft programme of action to be submitted to the Conference, to include specific short-term, medium-term and long-term proposals for action to improve the health, working and educational conditions of women in rural areas;

2. Invites the Preparatory Committee to include in the draft programme of action to be submitted to the Conference a recommendation that labour and social security legislation should be extended to rural areas in those countries for which this is appropriate;

3. Urges the Preparatory Committee to take into account the general plans set forth in the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, and endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 34/14, and to include them to the extent feasible and appropriate in the draft programme of action to be submitted to the Conference.

E/1980/15. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 28th session, Chapter IV (b) and (c) and paras. 151-158.

E/1980/15, Chapter I A. Draft resolution VI recommended by Commission and revised by informal working group on agenda item 8.

E/1980/L.17/Add.1. Report of informal working group on agenda item 8, revised draft resolution VI.

Resolution 1980/3, as recommended by informal working group on agenda item 8, E/1980/L.17/Add.1. adopted without vote by Council on 16 April 1980, meeting 8.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3520(XXX) of 15 December 1975, in which the Assembly, inter alia, invited all relevant organizations of the United Nations system to submit their proposals and suggestions for implementing the World Plan of Action for the implementation of the Objectives of the international Women's Year and related resolutions of the World Conference of the international Women's Year, to develop and implement a joint interagency medium-term programme for the integration of women in development, with special emphasis on technical co-operation in programmes relating to women and development, and to render, in accordance with requests of Governments, sustained assistance in the formulation, design, implementation and evaluation of projects and programmes which would enable women to be integrated in national and international development,

Recalling a/s General Assembly resolution 33/185 of 29 January 1979, in which the Assembly invited the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to review progress made as well as constraints and specific problems encountered in their technical and operational areas, and to suggest appropriate programmes for the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women, with special emphasis on the subtheme "Employment, Health and Education,"

Noting with appreciation the reports of United Nations bodies and specialized agencies on their activities of special interest to women,

1. Requests the specialized agencies to include in their reports to the Commission on the Status of Women information on the institutional mechanisms and procedures established to promote the incorporation of women's needs into their programmes and activities;

2. Also requests the inclusion in the reports of the specialized agencies to the Commission on the Status of Women of measures being taken on behalf of women and their impact, both quantitatively and qualitatively;

3. Recommends that the draft programme of action for the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women should include at the international and regional levels:

(a) An increase in the effectiveness of special mechanisms established within United Nations bodies, including the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, to realize the World Plan of Action for the implementation of the Objectives of the international Women's Year, to increase the incorporation of women's needs into all their programmes and activities and also to increase women's participation in and benefit from those programmes and activities;

(b) Provision of adequate financial, human and technical resources on a regular basis, including those from voluntary sources, to such special mechanisms to enable them to carry out their tasks effectively;

(c) Establishment of guidelines, wherever they do not already exist, for the study of all programmes and projects in respect of their likely impact on women, and measures for monitoring and evaluating such programmes in respect of the extent of their benefits to women;

4. Urges the specialized agencies and United Nations bodies to increase their co-ordination and co-operation, using the interagency programme for the United Nations Decade for Women and the Advancement of Women Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat as effective mechanisms.

E/1980/15. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 28th session, Chapter VII (paras. 227-232).

E/1980/15, Chapter I A. Draft resolution XIII, recommended by Commission and revised by informal working group on agenda item 8.

E/1980/L.17 and Add.1. Report of informal working group on agenda item 8, revised draft resolution XIII.

Resolution 1980/4, as recommended by informal working group on agenda item 8. E/1980/L.17 and Add.1, adopted without vote by Council on 16 April 1980. meeting 8.

The Economic and Social Council,

Referring to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 317(IV) of 2 December 1949,

Referring also to the resolution adopted on 2 July 1975 by the World Conference of the international Women's Year concerning the combating of prostitution and the illicit traffic in women, especially young girls, and to resolution 1 (XXVII) of 4 April 1978 of the Commission on the Status of Women,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the application of the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, emphasizing in particular the causes and socio-economic conditions which encourage the development of prostitution;

2. Recommends that the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, at its third session, should include this serious problem in the draft programme of action to be submitted to the Conference.

#### WORK OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980  
Second (Social) Committee, meetings 11,12,24.  
Plenary meeting 23.

A/35/220. Letter of 6 May from Israel.

A/CONF.94/23. Report of Preparatory Committee for World Conference of United Nations Decade for Women on its 3rd session, Headquarters, New York, 7-18 April. (Chapter I: Action taken by Preparatory Committee at its 3rd session; Annex III: List of documents before Preparatory Committee.)

E/1980/L.6. Note by Secretariat.

E/1980/L.39. Australia, Brazil, Japan, Nigeria, Yugoslavia: draft decision.

E/1980/50 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, para. 32 and draft decision (unnumbered).

Decision 1980/147, by which the Council, taking into account General Assembly decision 34/434 of 17 December 1979, decided to authorize the President and the other members of the Bureau of the Council, in consultation with the chairmen of the regional groups, to resolve the outstanding questions relating to the Bureau of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, including the number of Vice-Presidents, having due regard to the principle of equitable geographical representation, as proposed by 5 powers, E/1980/L.39. adopted without vote by Council on 2 May 1980. meeting 23.

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Plenary meeting 24.

E/1980/87. Note by Council President.

Decision 1980/150, by which the Council took note of the note by the President of the Economic and Social Council concerning the composition of the Bureau of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, as orally proposed by Council President, adopted without objection by Council on 3 July 1980. meeting 24.

#### Decisions of the World Conference

##### PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE SECOND HALF OF THE UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR WOMEN

Report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Copenhagen, 14 to 30 July 1980, Chapters I A and V. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.IV.3 and corrigendum.

##### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE

Report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Copenhagen, 14 to 30 July 1980, Chapter I B: Resolutions (1-48) and decision adopted by Conference; Annex: List of documents. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.IV.3 and corrigendum.

## Implementation of the World Plan of Action and the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women

Implementation by the Commission on the Status of Women and Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council on 2 May 1980 adopted without vote resolution 1980/35 on national machinery for monitoring and implementing the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year.<sup>12</sup> By that text, the Council recommended that national machinery be established, given adequate resources and, wherever possible, an appropriate central location within the governmental structure with effective links to national planning units, supported by any necessary special units within departments, especially those concerned with health, education, employment, labour, rural development, credit and marketing, and provided with adequate ar-

rangements for linkages at subnational and local levels. The Council recommended strengthening national mechanisms by a network arrangement within women's groups and organizations; such groups, especially at the local level, should be given adequate resources.

The Council's Second (Social) Committee approved the text which had been recommended by the Commission on the Status of Women at its February/March session-without vote on 23 April, after the recommendation that national machinery be given an appropriate central location in the governmental structure had been orally amended by Brazil to add the words "wherever possible." Argentina said it would not

<sup>12</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 647.

oppose adoption of the text, although it felt it seemed to anticipate recommendations which the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women should make.

#### Report of the Secretary-General and General Assembly implementation action

In pursuance of resolution 22 adopted in July 1980 by the World Conference (see p. 894), the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly on 22 October a report on what arrangements should be made by United Nations-associated organizations to implement the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the Decade decided on by the Conference. The report summarized the recommendations relating to international action contained in the Programme of Action and the monitoring and evaluation roles of various United Nations organs for review and appraisal of progress; it reviewed interagency co-ordination machinery to reorient and reinforce programme activities, and made suggestions for the initial phase of implementation, including the need for follow-up by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions, the need for improved co-ordination in the area of technical co-operation and the need to increase the use of the interagency programme for the Decade for Women and of the Advancement of Women Branch in the Secretariat's Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs.

On 11 December, the Assembly adopted - by a recorded vote of 132 to 3, with 9 abstentions - resolution 35/136, endorsing the Conference's Programme of Action for the Second Half of the Decade. The Assembly affirmed that implementation of the Programme should result in the complete integration of women into the development process and the elimination of inequality, and guarantee their broad participation in efforts to strengthen peace and security. It urged Governments and all organizations of the United Nations system to take implementation measures at all levels.

The Assembly asked that Member States, in preparing and evaluating projects and programmes, pay special attention to measures for the involvement and benefit of women. It called on all Governments and organizations to intensify, at regional levels, the dissemination of information and exchange of experiences on women's participation in programmes and information activities.

The Assembly asked the regional commissions to consider the Programme of Action with a view to formulating programmes to implement its recommendations, urging them to report to the

Economic and Social Council at its first regular 1982 session, and biennially thereafter, on the specific aspects of the situation of women in all sectors of their development programmes.

The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its April/May 1981 session proposals for implementing the Programme, taking into account the need, indispensable for the advancement of women, speedily to establish the new international economic order and implement the objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (the 1980s).

It also asked the Secretary-General to consider measures to enable the Commission on the Status of Women to discharge its functions with respect to the Programme and the World Plan of Action, and to take immediate action to strengthen the Vienna Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. The Assembly asked him and international organizations to establish focal points for co-ordinating questions relating to women and integrating them into their work programmes, and invited him to circulate and publicize the Conference report as widely as possible and to submit to the Assembly's 1981 regular session a report on measures taken to implement this resolution.

The Assembly decided to convene in 1985, at the end of the Decade, a World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women.

The text was approved by the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee on 6 November by a recorded vote, requested by Israel, of 128 to 3, with 7 abstentions. It was introduced by Venezuela on behalf of United Nations Member States belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries, which revised their text before Committee approval.

At the request of Norway, separate votes were taken in Committee and at Israel's request the votes were recorded on a preambular paragraph reaffirming the principles and objectives set forth in the 1975 Declaration of Mexico on the Equality of Women and Their Contribution to Development and Peace<sup>13</sup> and in the 1975 World Plan of Action (adopted by 110 votes to 4, with 22 abstentions), and on operative paragraph 2 endorsing the Programme of Action (adopted by 111 votes to 4, with 20 abstentions). Oral drafting changes proposed by Australia were not accepted by the sponsors.

In explanation of vote, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Israel, Japan, Luxembourg (on behalf of the

<sup>13</sup> Ibid., p. 649.

nine member States of the European Economic Community (EEC), the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, the United States and Uruguay restated or maintained reservations expressed at the Conference on the Programme of Action as adopted by the Conference and endorsed in the Assembly's resolution. Australia, Canada, Chile, Denmark (on behalf also of Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), New Zealand and the United States referred specifically to the mention in the Programme of Action, grouped with other policies to be eliminated such as colonialism and apartheid. The United States also could not agree that aid should be provided in consultation with the Palestine Liberation Organization. Luxembourg, on behalf of EEC members, said they also had reservations on certain preambular paragraphs.

Austria, Denmark (on behalf of the Nordic countries), Fiji, Ireland, Malawi, the Netherlands, Papua New Guinea and Thailand expressed reservations on the two paragraphs on which separate votes had been taken, although, with the exception of the Netherlands which abstained, they voted in favour of the resolution as a whole.

The Ukrainian SSR and the United Kingdom emphasized the need to make optimum use of existing resources.

Reporting system during the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women

In 1979,<sup>14</sup> the Assembly had decided to integrate the United Nations reporting systems on the implementation of the 1967 Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women<sup>15</sup> with procedures for biennial system-wide reviews of the realization of the World Plan of Action and of progress under the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade<sup>16</sup> (the 1970s).

#### Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

Implementation by the Commission on the Status of Women and Economic and Social Council

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session. 1980  
Second (Social) Committee, meetings 8,10-12,14.  
Plenary meeting 23.

E/1980/15. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 28th session, Vienna, 25 February- 5 March, Chapter II (a) and paras. 65-67.

E/1980/15, Chapter I A. Draft resolution II, as recommended by Commission and as orally amended by Brazil, approved without vote by Second Committee on 23 April, meeting 14.

E/CN.6/622. Review and evaluation of progress achieved in implementation of World Plan of Action: national planning, national machinery and legislation. Report of Secretary-General.

E/1980/50 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution II.

On 2 May, the Economic and Social Council adopted without vote resolution 1980/38, deciding thereby to continue the existing integrated reporting system on the status of women during the second half of the Decade for Women as a means of monitoring the realization from 1980 to 1985 of the World Plan of Action and the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the Decade.

The Council asked the Secretary-General to ensure that, within the framework of the regular budget, the Advancement of Women Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs had the resources to implement its current programme for development of the integrated reporting system and for dissemination of resulting information. It also asked the Branch to provide, for each session of the Commission on the Status of Women, a progress report on implementation of new strategies for women and on its work on follow-up and harmonization of the activities of various United Nations bodies promoting women's rights.

On 23 April, the Council's Second Committee approved the text, submitted by the Commission, without vote.

Appreciation to Denmark

On 11 December, the Assembly, by resolution 35/138 adopted without vote, expressed its deep appreciation to the Government and people of Denmark for acting as host to the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women.

The text, introduced by Venezuela on behalf of the Group of 77, was approved without vote by the Third Committee on 7 November.

<sup>14</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 763, resolution 33/186 of 29 January 1979.

<sup>15</sup> See Y.U.N., 1967, p. 521, text of Declaration, contained in resolution 2263(XXII) of 7 November 1967.

<sup>16</sup> See Y.U.N., 1970, p. 319, text of Strategy, contained in resolution 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970.

Resolution 1980/35, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/50 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 2 May 1980, meeting 23.

The Economic and Social Council.

Recalling the provisions of the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year, adopted by the World Conference of the International Women's Year, recommending the establishment within government of national commissions, women's bureaux and similar machinery, with adequate staff and budget, for the achievement of the goals of the World Plan of Action.

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, entitled "Review and evaluation of progress achieved in the implementation of the World Plan of Action: national planning, national machinery and legislation."

Affirming the crucial role of national mechanisms, in promoting the integration of women into the whole development process,

Affirming a/so the important role of women's groups and organizations in the identification of problems, in the monitoring of programmes of special interest to women and in the provision of special services to women, as well as their role as a mobilizing force at the local level and as a means of instilling in women confidence in their capacity to influence the processes of change.

Recognizing the need to strengthen women's groups and organizations to enable them to carry out their functions effectively,

1. Recommends that national machinery should be:

(a) Established wherever it has not already been established;

(b) Given adequate human, financial and technical resources;

(c) Given, wherever possible, an appropriate central location within the governmental structure, having effective links with national planning units;

(d) Supported by special units, where necessary, within the relevant departments and agencies, especially those concerned with health, education, employment, labour, rural development, credit and marketing;

(e) Provided with adequate arrangements for linkages at subnational and local levels;

2. Also recommends that national mechanisms should be strengthened by means of a network arrangement within women's groups and organizations;

3. Further recommends that women's groups and organizations, especially at the local level, should be given adequate financial and technical resources to facilitate their ability to work with the national machinery in order better to achieve their common objective of promoting the integration of women in development.

#### Report of the Secretary-General and General Assembly implementation action

General Assembly- 35th session

Third Committee, meetings 2,22-25,27-31,35,46,48.

Fifth Committee, meeting 52.

Plenary meeting 92.

A/35/542 and Corr.1. Note verbale of 14 October from Cuba (transmitting communiqué of extraordinary meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegations of non-aligned countries, New York, 2 and 3 October).

A/35/556. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.3/35/L.23 and Rev.1. Venezuela (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution and revision, approved by Third Committee on 6 November, meeting 48, by recorded vote of 128 to 3, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: <sup>a</sup> Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg,<sup>b</sup> Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab

Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Canada, Israel, United States

Abstaining: Australia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom.

<sup>a</sup> Subsequently Sri Lanka advised the Secretariat that it had voted in favour.

<sup>b</sup> Subsequently Advised the Secretariat that It had intended to abstain.

A/C.3/35/L.37 and Corr.1, A/C.5/35/73 and Corr.1, A/35/7/Add.24, A/35/747. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution III recommended by Third Committee in A/35/639. Statements by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/35/639. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 35/136, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/639, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1980, meeting 92, by recorded vote of 132 to 3, with 9 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: Canada, Israel, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Central African Republic, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3520(XXX) of 15 December 1975, in which it proclaimed the period from 1976 to 1985 United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and decided to convene a world conference at the mid-term of the Decade,

Recalling a/so its resolution 34/158 of 17 December 1979 on the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women,

Recalling further its resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979, the annex to which contains the text of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Reaffirming the principles and objectives set forth in the Declaration of Mexico on the Equality of Women and Their Contribution to Development and Peace, 1975, and in the

World Plan of Action for the implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year.

Bearing in mind its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Bearing in mind further the consensus achieved on the text of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, in particular on the implementation of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women within the framework of the Strategy,

Having considered the Report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Convinced that the Conference, by adopting the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women and other relevant decisions and resolutions, has made an important and positive contribution to the attainment of the objectives of the Decade and permitted the maintenance of a policy framework to deal with the concerns of women,

Recognizing the need for the active participation of women in the achievement of a just and lasting peace and social progress, the establishment of the new international economic order, complete respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and the integration of women into the development process so that the equality of men and women may be affirmed and their situation improved,

Reaffirming that the realization of equal rights for women at all levels and in all areas of life will contribute to the struggle for the elimination of colonialism, neo-colonialism, all forms of racism and racial discrimination and apartheid,

Considering that the recommendations made in the Programme of Action and in other relevant decisions and resolutions adopted by the Conference should immediately be translated into concrete action by States, the organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the Report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace;

2. Endorses the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women, as adopted at the Conference;

3. Recognizes that the Conference made an important and constructive contribution by appraising the progress achieved and the obstacles encountered in the implementation of the objectives of the Decade and by preparing and adopting a programme for the next five years;

4. Affirms that the implementation of the Programme of Action should result in the complete integration of women into the development process and the elimination of all forms of inequality between men and women and will guarantee broad participation by women in efforts to strengthen peace and security throughout the world;

5. Affirms, in particular, that the implementation of the Programme of Action and of the relevant recommendations, decisions and resolutions of the Conference will contribute to the effective attainment of the objectives of the Decade;

6. Urges Governments to take appropriate measures to implement the Programme of Action and other relevant resolutions and decisions at the national, regional and international levels;

7. Requests, in particular, Member States when preparing and evaluating the execution of projects, programmes and plans of action at national, regional and international meetings to pay special attention to measures for the involvement and the benefit of women;

8. Calls upon all Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify, at regional levels,

the dissemination of information and the exchange of experiences on the participation of women in all relevant programmes and information activities with a view to achieving the objectives of the Decade;

9. Requests the regional commissions to consider the Programme of Action with a view to formulating appropriate programmes for implementing the recommendations contained therein, including the organization of seminars, symposia and meetings which will contribute towards furthering the integration of women into the development process and the achievement of the objectives of the Decade;

10. Urges the regional commissions to report in full to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1982 on the specific aspects of the situation of women in all the sectors of their development programmes, in order to strengthen and reorient the reporting methods of those commissions so as to reflect more adequately the regional concerns of women, and thereafter to report on the same subject every two years;

11. Urges all the organizations of the United Nations system to take the necessary measures to ensure a concerted and sustained effort for the implementation of the Programme of Action and of other relevant resolutions and decisions of the Conference in the course of the second half of the Decade, with a view to achieving a substantial improvement in the status of women and to ensuring that all their programmes take into account the need for the complete integration of women;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1981 proposals for the implementation of the Programme of Action, taking into account the need for the speedy establishment of the new international economic order and the implementation of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, which are indispensable for the advancement of women;

13. Also requests the Secretary-General to consider appropriate measures to enable the Commission on the Status of Women to discharge the functions assigned to it for the implementation of the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year and the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women, and also requests him to take immediate action to strengthen the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat at Vienna;

14. Further requests the Secretary-General and international organizations to take all the necessary action to establish, where they do not already exist, focal points in all sectors of the organizations of the United Nations system in order to co-ordinate questions relating to women and integrate them into their work programmes;

15. Invites the Secretary-General to circulate the report of the Conference among Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in order to ensure that it is publicized and disseminated as widely as possible;

16. Also invites the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report on the measures taken to implement the present resolution;

17. Decides to convene in 1985, at the conclusion of the Decade, a World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women;

18. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled 'United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace.'

#### Reporting system during the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980  
Second (Social) Committee, meetings 8,12,14.  
Plenary meeting 23.

E/1980/15. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 28th session, Vienna, 25 February- 5 March, Chapter IV (a) and paras. 166-168.

E/1980/15. Chapter I A. Draft resolution VIII. as recommended by Commission, approved without vote by Second Committee on 23 April, meeting 14.

E/1980/50 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution V.

Resolution 1900/38. as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/50 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 2 May 1980, meeting 23.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 5(I) of 16 February 1946 and its resolution 48(IV) of 29 March 1947 on the status of women, In which it reaffirmed that it was the fundamental purpose of the Commission on the Status of Women to develop proposals for promoting equal rights for women and eliminating discrimination on grounds of sex in the legal, political, economic, social and educational fields and, accordingly, resolved that the functions of the Commission should be to prepare recommendations and reports on those matters for submission to the Council and to make recommendations on urgent problems requiring immediate attention, based on all relevant information,

Reaffirming the need for reports based on the integrated reporting system for the continued performance of those functions by the Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in Its resolution 33/186 of 29 January 1979, decided to integrate the reporting systems on the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women with those procedures established for biennial system-wide reviews and appraisals of the realization of the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year and of the progress made under the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, and to review the new reporting system in the light of further developments,

Noting the reports on the revised procedures utilized for the purposes of the first biennial round of the integrated reporting system during the biennium 1978-1979, prepared by the Advancement of Women Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat,

Noting further the suggestions of the Advancement of Women Branch for further revision of procedures in order to take into account the needs of Governments, specialized agencies, regional commissions and other bodies of the United Nations system during the second biennial round of the integrated reporting system during the biennium 1980-1981, and for the undertaking of a programme of wide-spread dissemination of information obtained as a result of the operation of the reporting system,

Convinced that the Commission on the Status of Women should continue its fundamental functions of monitoring the situation with regard to the status of women and of developing proposals and recommendations to the Economic and Social Council on the basis of all relevant information, and that it should, for that purpose, co-ordinate the results of an improved reporting system on the status of women and the continuing work of the Advancement of Women Branch in the maintenance of the existing data bank and in the development of appropriate indicators of the status of women,

1. Decides to continue the existing integrated reporting system on the status of women as the means of monitoring the realization during 1980-1985 of the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year and of the programme of action for the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that, within the framework of the regular budget, the Advancement of Women Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs has the resources needed to implement its current programme for development of the integrated reporting system and to provide for the widest dissemination of information obtained therefrom;

3. Further requests the Advancement of Women Branch to provide, for each session of the Commission on the Status of Women, a progress report on implementation of new strategies for women and on its work aimed at the follow-up and harmonization of activities of the various bodies of the United Nations system, including institutes and regional commissions, which contribute to the promotion of the rights of women.

#### Appreciation to Denmark

General Assembly- 35th session

Third Committee, meeting 49.

Plenary meeting 92.

A/C.3/35/L.25. Venezuela (on behalf of Member States of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 7 November, meeting 49.

A/35/639. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution V.

Resolution 35/138, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/639, adopted without vote by Assembly on 11 December 1980. meeting 92.

The General Assembly,

Taking into account the significance and the results of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, held at Copenhagen from 14 to 30 July 1980.

Expresses its deep appreciation to the Government and people of Denmark for acting as host to the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women.

## Other matters relating to the status of women

Voluntary Fund for the  
United Nations Decade for Women

Programmes and management

The Commission on the Status of Women at its February/March 1980 session, after considering the Secretary-General's 1979 report to the General Assembly on the management of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women,<sup>17</sup> recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a resolution on the

Fund. The Council adopted it without vote as resolution 1980/37, following approval of the text by its Second (Social) Committee without objection on 24 April.

By this resolution, adopted on 2 May, the Council requested all funding organizations and the specialized agencies to review and revise their financial and technical assistance support, to assess its impact on women and to ensure the

<sup>17</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 883.



involvement of and benefit to women, and to report to the Assembly on the results, and corrective action taken, every second year beginning in 1981.

The Council encouraged Governments to review their national development plans to assess their impact on women and to make adjustments where necessary, taking into account the possibility of assistance from multilateral and bilateral resources, and encouraged them to formulate guidelines for implementing the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women.

Recognizing the importance of continuing the Voluntary Fund's activities beyond the Decade, the Council expressed concern that pledges to the Fund were not keeping pace with demands and strongly urged Member States to support its activities as generously as possible.

Australia orally proposed in Committee an additional provision, later withdrawn, emphasizing the desirability of ensuring that the Fund's resources were directed solely towards implementing programmes and projects.

By resolution 1980/42 of the same date, also adopted without vote, the Council appealed strongly to Member States in a position to do so to support the Voluntary Fund during the second half of the Decade, and asked the Secretary-General, in preparations for the July World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, held at Copenhagen, Denmark (see subchapter above), to provide adequate documentation and public relations material on the Fund and invite Member States to announce at the Conference their intention of making pledges to the Fund at the November United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities (see p. 600).

The Second Committee approved the text, sponsored by Belgium, India, Jamaica, Nigeria, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom and the United States, on 30 April by consensus.

By resolution 42 adopted without vote, the World Conference appealed for increased contributions to the Fund, expressed its desire that the activities developed by the Fund should continue beyond the Decade and appealed to the regional commissions to make policy-level posts available to the women's programme from the United Nations regular budget rather than from the Fund.

The Secretary-General reported to the Assembly in October on the management of the Fund and on the discussion of the Fund by its Consultative Committee. The report reviewed developments from October 1979 to September 1980, including the Committee's major recommendations and observations resulting from its seventh (31 March to 4 April) and eighth (8 to 12

September) sessions and its policy advice, and also examined the financial needs of the Fund.

During the period under review, 61 new projects were recommended for implementation, in addition to continuing phases of ongoing projects-46 at the country level and 21 regional or subregional- raising the proportion of country-level projects from 66 per cent in 1979 to 69 per cent in 1980. Expenditures for 1980 country-level projects (other than \$4,000 used as support funds by the regional commissions) averaged \$70,000, while regional projects averaged \$57,000.

To assist in the rapid transfer of funds for project execution and in project supervision, a Memorandum of Understanding between the Secretary-General and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was signed; it became effective on 25 June. The United Nations would retain Fund management and overall co-ordination responsibilities. A supplementary trust fund was set up by the Secretary-General, to be managed by UNDP, to which the United Nations would transfer funds from the Voluntary Fund for approved country-level projects; UNDP would make remittances to executing agencies, supervise implementation of projects and assure submission of progress reports at least biannually. As at the end of 1980, 70 per cent of Fund-supported projects were to be administered under this agreement.

In addition to the increasing number of UNDP-assisted country-level projects, intended to ensure that special attention was given to rural women and poor women in urban areas, the major trend for Fund use appeared in increased rural-production and income-raising activities, as opposed to the more traditional women's areas of health, nutrition and home economics. The Fund experimented with providing revolving loan funds to women's groups engaged in such activities, for example for forest-related cottage industries in five Asian countries, a small industrial production unit in Lebanon and an agricultural production group in Colombia. A manual on how to organize and manage revolving loan funds, directed to village women, was prepared. Negotiations were under way with larger funding sources within and outside the United Nations system to finance continuing phases of projects for which the Fund had financed pilot activities.

The Consultative Committee requested background papers on Fund activities, indicating unique Fund functions and Fund management, recommended again that senior women's programme officer posts in regional commissions should not continue to be financed from the

Fund, and recommended that the commissions' views should be sought on ways to increase aid to the least developed countries.

On 11 December, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 35/137 on the Voluntary Fund; its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee had approved the text in like manner on 7 November. The resolution was sponsored by Barbados, Belgium, Costa Rica, Ghana, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Kuwait, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, and the United States.

By that text, the Assembly: noted with satisfaction the decisions of the Consultative Committee; welcomed the new procedures and increased use of the Fund for country-level projects; expressed its appreciation to United Nations organs for their invaluable assistance to the Fund's work; urged the regional commissions to strengthen their programmes for women from within regular budget resources; asked relevant United Nations bodies to review their support activities in relation to the involvement of and impact on women and to report to the Assembly every second year beginning in 1981; appealed for increased support to the Fund; and asked the Secretary-General to continue to report annually on the management of the Fund and on progress in implementing its activities and to include the Fund as one of the programmes of the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities.

#### Voluntary contributions

At the 1980 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, held on 6 and 7 November in New York, pledges were made to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women for 1981; these and subsequent confirmed pledges before year's end brought the total to \$1,454,475 from 38 countries. As at 31 December 1980, 25 countries had paid \$2,898,126 during the year.

#### Convention on the Elimination of All

#### Forms of Discrimination against Women

Several United Nations organs during 1980 called on States to become parties to the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.<sup>18</sup> The Economic and Social Council took this action by resolution 1980/34, adopted without vote on 2 May, and the General Assembly by resolution 35/140, adopted in like manner on 11 December.

By its resolution, the Council expressed the hope that the Convention would come into force

#### CONTRIBUTIONS AND PLEDGES TO THE VOLUNTARY FUND FOR THE UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR WOMEN FOR 1980 AND 1981

(As at 31 December 1980)

Country	Amount (in US dollar equivalent)	
	1980 contribution	1981 pledge
Australia	58,475	255,814
Austria	20,000	21,200
Belgium	179,115	-
Brazil	10,000	-
Chile	5,000	5,000
China	-	50,000
Congo	-	1,000
Democratic Yemen	-	1,323
Finland	36,823	80,429
France	-	23,256
Ghana	2,500	-
Greece	3,500	3,500
Guinea-Bissau	-	448
Guyana	-	1,000
Honduras	-	1,000
Iceland	2,000	2,000
India	25,000	15,000
Indonesia	-	1,000
Italy	-	174,419
Jamaica	5,613	-
Japan	500,000	-
Jordan	3,000	-
Kuwait	20,000	-
Lesotho	-	500
Madagascar	-	1,000
Malaysia	1,000	2,000
Mexico	9,941	5,195
Netherlands	305,094	146,341
New Zealand	9,720	9,804
Norway	202,799	303,030
Oman	10,000	10,000
Pakistan	-	10,101
Papua New Guinea	-	1,550
Philippines	5,000	5,000
Qatar	-	5,000
Senegal	-	2,000
Spain	-	60,000
Sweden	-	200,000
Switzerland	-	46,784
Syrian Arab Republic	-	513
Thailand	-	2,000
Trinidad and Tobago	-	1,000
Turkey	4,875	-
United Kingdom	474,000	-
United Republic of Cameroon	4,671	2,326
United Republic of Tanzania	-	2,442
United States	1,000,000	-
Yugoslavia	-	1,500
	2,898,126	1,454,475

at an early date, invited the Secretary-General to promote its signing and ratification, asked him to arrange a signing ceremony during the July World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, and encouraged non-governmental organizations to study and make known the Convention's provisions.

The Commission on the Status of Women had recommended the text in March, which was approved by the Second Committee without vote on 23 April. The Committee first amended the

<sup>18</sup> Ibid., p. 895, text of Convention, annexed to resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979.

text, on an oral proposal by Sweden, deleting mention of arrangements for opening the Convention, since that procedure had already taken place, and instead urging Governments to take the necessary steps to sign, ratify and/or accede to it.

By resolution 28, the World Conference called on all States to sign and ratify the Convention, to take all necessary measures for its implementation and to publicize it, and asked specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to take part in national and international publicity activities. Although the resolution was adopted without vote, Pakistan observed that it had reservations regarding some articles of the Convention, and Haiti's reservation pertained to a preambular reference to the need for co-operation among all women "irrespective of their social and economic systems."

During its discussion of the item, the Assembly's Third Committee had before it a September report by the Secretary-General on the status of adherence to the Convention. He reported that the Convention was opened for signature in New York on 1 March and would enter into force on the thirtieth day after the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession had been deposited with him.

At the signing ceremony in Copenhagen on 17 July, 52 States signed the Convention and two States deposited instruments of ratification. Twelve other countries signed the Convention during the World Conference. As at 31 December, there were 81 signatures by the States listed below, 10 of which were followed by deposit of instruments of ratification (indicated by an asterisk); there was also one accession.

Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados,\* Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde (accession only), Chile, China,\* Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba,\* Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Dominica,\* Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic,\* Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana,\* Haiti, Honduras, Hungary,\* Iceland, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Poland,\* Portugal,\* Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden,\* Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

China, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Poland entered reservations at

the time of ratification concerning article 29 of the Convention, which laid down arbitration procedures for disputes about its interpretation or application, including referral to the International Court of Justice.

By resolution 35/140, the Assembly expressed great satisfaction with the number of signatories and noted the ratifications with appreciation.

The Third Committee on 7 November had approved the text without vote, as sponsored by 43 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

Iraq said it had reservations regarding the Convention because certain provisions might be in contradiction with local legislation in Iraq. Had there been a vote on the resolution, Morocco said it would have voted against it.

The Byelorussian SSR, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Poland and the Ukrainian SSR, in communications to the Secretary-General in November and December, expressed the view that signature of the Convention by Democratic Kampuchea was unlawful inasmuch as they considered the People's Republic of Kampuchea to be that country's sole legitimate Government and that international agreements could be concluded only by representatives appointed by the People's Revolutionary Council.

Draft declaration on women's participation in the strengthening of international peace

The Commission on the Status of Women, at its 1980 session, established a 15-member working group, chaired by Commission Vice-Chairman Mamello Morrison (Lesotho), to discuss the Commission's task, given to it by the General Assembly in 1979,<sup>19</sup> of elaborating a draft declaration on the participation of women in the struggle for the strengthening of international peace and security and against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, foreign aggression and occupation and all forms of foreign domination. The group had before it a January report by the Secretary-General containing the text of a draft declaration, as well as excerpts from replies received from 19 Governments and from specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations on the nature and content of the draft declaration, and summarizing views expressed during the Assembly's 1979 regular session. The group proposed that the Commission recommend remanding the question of elaborating a draft declaration to the Assembly.

The Commission approved the group's proposal, thereby recommending a draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council referring the matter back to the Assembly and inviting it to consider the question at its 1980 regular session. The Council adopted the

<sup>19</sup> Ibid, p. 887, resolution 34/158 of 17 December 1979.

text without vote on 2 May as resolution 1980/36; it had been similarly approved by the Second Committee on 23 April.

The July World Conference at Copenhagen endorsed this course of action by its resolution 11, adopted by 77 votes to 6, with 35 abstentions, requesting the Assembly to further the elaboration of such a draft declaration on the basis of the views and proposals in the Secretary-General's report.

In November, during the Assembly's 1980 session, the German Democratic Republic introduced in the Third Committee, on behalf of 29 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), a draft resolution containing the text of a proposed three-part declaration on the subject. By this text, the Assembly would have solemnly proclaimed a Declaration on the Participation of Women in the Struggle for the Strengthening of International Peace and Security and Against Colonialism, Racial Discrimination, Foreign Aggression, Occupation and All Forms of Foreign Domination, called on States to take specific action to give effect to the Declaration's principles, and provided for biennial review of progress in promoting the equality of women.

Part I of the resolution contained the five articles of the Declaration. Article I stated that the equal participation of women in political affairs and in the endeavour to implement the right to live in peace as a fundamental right was to be promoted by all appropriate means. By article 2, States were to create the prerequisites for women to participate in the struggle against the arms race and for disarmament; in using the resources released by disarmament measures, particular attention was to be given to the advancement of women and the protection of mothers and children. To create prerequisites for world-wide enforcement of equal rights for women, colonialism, apartheid, racism, racial discrimination, neo-colonialism, foreign aggression, acquisition of foreign territory by force, and foreign occupation as well as the economic and social consequences thereof were to be eliminated, as stated in article 3. Article 4 stated that all forms of oppression and inhuman treatment of women on account of their advocacy of international peace and the right to self-determination were to be condemned as crimes against humanity and as gross violations of human rights; solidarity and assistance should be rendered to women victims of aggression, colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, apartheid oppression, exploitation and fascism, and those compelled to live under the most adverse conditions. By article 5, the implementation of the sovereign right of every State to establish an economic order of its own choice and utilize its own natural resources, the dem-

ocratic restructuring of international economic relations and the reduction of differences in the level of developed and developing countries was to be ensured.

To implement the Declaration, part II of the resolution would have had the Assembly call on all States to: ensure implementation of the Programme of Action adopted at the July World Conference; adopt programmes to ensure the active co-operation of women to attain the Declaration's goals; promote exchanges of experience to enhance the involvement of women in efforts to attain the Declaration's aims; publicize, and influence mass media concerning, women's role in the struggle for peace, understanding, racial and sexual equality, self-determination and international co-operation and against colonialism, racism and racial discrimination; pay tribute to women's contribution in these areas by proclaiming special days and by other marks of appreciation; and encourage women to participate in organizations aimed at the strengthening of international peace and security and friendly relations and co-operation among nations.

By part III, United Nations bodies were to review biennially the progress made in promoting the equality of women in respect of their participation in the above struggles as a reflection of their involvement in the political affairs of society.

The sponsors orally redrafted the title of the draft Declaration and, rather than have the Assembly proclaim the Declaration, would have it request the Secretary-General to seek the views of Governments and then consider the draft with a view to adopting it.

Amendments and subamendments to the resolution and the draft Declaration were submitted by Morocco and Saudi Arabia to redraft the title and, in preambular references: to welcome women's struggle against apartheid foreign military intervention against peoples and sovereign nations and the recruitment and sending of mercenaries; to speak of implementation of and respect for the right of all peoples to self-determination, rather than merely implementation of that right; to qualify sources of tension and crisis as those due to foreign military intervention against peoples and sovereign nations, aggression and increased use of mercenaries; and to add that respect for self-determination was one of the policies inseparably linked with efforts to maintain peace. Foreign military intervention and increased use of mercenaries would also be added to article 3 of the Declaration as prerequisites for "achievement of peace and the happiness and welfare of women," rather than for unrestricted enforcement of the equal rights of women, and a phrase to that effect added to

several provisions of the resolution which spoke of struggle against various victimizing policies (Algeria orally proposed that the phrase "foreign military or other intervention" be used). In article 4, the two-power amendments would speak of self-determination "without foreign intervention" and would expand victimizing policies to include military intervention and attacks of mercenaries. Oral subamendments by Algeria proposed to add to enumerations of proscribed activities "the policy of territorial expansionism practised by certain States to the detriment of the right of peoples under colonial and foreign domination to self-determination and independence," and Morocco subamended those to include hegemonism.

Ireland introduced a draft decision by which, as amended by Jamaica, the Assembly would ask the Secretary-General to seek Member States' views on the draft Declaration and submit a report to the Assembly in 1981, when it would consider the text in an open-ended working group within the Third Committee. Ireland withdrew this draft decision.

Following consultations, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya introduced an oral draft decision, which was adopted without vote by the Assembly on 11 December as decision 35/429. The Assembly thereby decided to ask the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on a text entitled "Draft Declaration on the Participation of Women in the Struggle for the Strengthening of International Peace and Security and against Colonialism, Apartheid All Forms of Racism and Racial Discrimination, Foreign Aggression and Occupation and All Forms of Foreign Domination," and to report to its 1981 session, when it would consider the text, and the amendments submitted, with a view to adopting the draft. The Assembly also postponed consideration of the draft resolution on the subject. Ireland orally amended the draft decision in Committee to ask for the report. The Third Committee approved the amended text without vote on 6 November.

#### Training of women for development

#### Mobilization of women in development

#### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In March 1980, the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly a comprehensive report on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development, requested by the Assembly in 1979<sup>20</sup> and prepared on the basis of observations and studies made by 28 bodies of the United Nations system.

The report evaluated the impact, on overall national development, of policies aimed at mobilizing and integrating women in the development process, focusing on employment in the production of primary commodities and in manufacturing and services, education and health. It examined, at both governmental and intergovernmental levels, ways to promote mobilization and integration measures affecting women directly and immediately and measures affecting the societal environment in which they lived and worked. Thus, it examined ways of promoting direct measures concerned with women's health, education, employment, reproductive behaviour, social and legal status, participation in political affairs and responsibilities as household managers and heads of families, but concluded that such measures, although of vital importance, could succeed only if the broader social context were made less hostile to women. The report also examined ways of promoting adjustments to policies concerned with intermediate and underlying processes: financial and monetary matters, macro-economic structures, choice of science and technology, selection of energy use, priorities in commodity production and the consumption of goods, infrastructure and services. In most instances, such policies had been formulated without regard for their consequences for women; nor had account been taken, with regard to their chances of success, of the fact that women's participation in development remained severely limited.

The report emphasized that the processes which needed to be taken into consideration in the formulation of policies designed to mobilize women effectively and integrate their efforts in development were complex, requiring multidisciplinary analysis and intersectoral planning. An annex to the report provided a tentative graphical depiction of interdependencies between development processes and the condition of women in developing countries.

The Secretary-General pointed to a need to assess development strategies in terms of their contribution to the mobilization of women. Such assessments should be undertaken in the priority areas of the new international economic order, which involved mobilization of all available human resources. Stronger emphasis should be placed on the role of women in such areas as food production, processing of primary commodities and promotion of industrialization in developing countries, transfer of technology, and energy. These processes being closely linked, the United Nations system's organizations should adopt an interdisciplinary and com-

<sup>20</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 755. resolution 33/200 of 29 January 1979.

prehensive approach to research and planning for women in development within the context of the new International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (the 1980s).

#### ACTION BY THE WORLD CONFERENCE

The July World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women (see subchapter above) adopted without vote a number of resolutions dealing with the integration of women in the development process. The Conference, by resolution 8, suggested to Governments and international organizations the revision of census questionnaires to provide data on women that could be used to estimate their progress towards integration in development. By resolution 15, the Conference, stressing the need for action-oriented research on integrating women in development, emphasized the importance of co-operation among developing countries, through the International Center for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries—a joint institution of developing countries—in advancing women's role and position as a factor of development in public enterprises, and asked United Nations organizations and developed countries interested in the management of public enterprises to co-operate in the Center's activities.

By resolution 36, the Conference appealed to both donors and recipients of development assistance to involve women in programmes from their earliest stages and ensure that women's interests were taken into account in and not adversely affected by projects, and urged them to consult on, review and evaluate their arrangements regularly; donors were asked to make more resources available for programmes to benefit women.

By resolution 39, the Conference recommended the establishment of machinery for integrating women in development, and provision of resources for it, as well as full co-ordination of activities at every level to enable the machinery to achieve the priority objectives of the 1975 World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year.<sup>21</sup>

#### ACTION BY UNIDO AND UNDP

At its Third General Conference (New Delhi, India, 21 January-9 February), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) adopted a resolution on women and industrialization, emphasizing that the integration and participation of women at all levels in the industrialization process was a vital prerequisite for balanced and equitable development, and calling on Governments to promote their in-

volvement and integration in industrial development and to eliminate discriminatory attitudes and practices hampering such participation. Stressing UNIDO's essential role in this area, the Conference requested the Executive Director of UNIDO to take various actions designed to strengthen UNIDO's capacity to support the activities of Governments in this matter, including submission of a progress report to the Industrial Development Board in 1981. (See also p. 653.)

On 26 June, the Governing Council of UNDP adopted a decision on evaluation of technical co-operation activities, in a section of which it expressed its appreciation for a summary report by the UNDP Administrator, undertaken in collaboration with other United Nations organizations, on an action-oriented assessment of rural women's participation in development; it endorsed a recommendation that, in collaboration with those organizations, an intensive action programme be undertaken, including special programming assistance, to overcome obstacles to such participation identified in the report. The Council requested the Administrator to ensure that the recommendations in his report were applied in all UNDP-supported projects and programmes in a manner designed to support both rural and urban women. The recommendations, aimed at promoting women's participation in development programmes, included special training activities and assistance, preparation of guidelines for agency field staff, studies to increase the data base on women's work, and preparation of country profiles on the situation of women.

#### DECISION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly, on 5 December 1980 without vote, adopted resolution 35/78 on the mobilization and integration of women in development.

The Assembly thereby welcomed inclusion in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade of special provisions relating to the integration of women in overall development [for text of relevant provision (paragraph 51) of the Strategy, annexed to General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December, see p. 508], endorsed the resolution on women and industrialization adopted by the UNIDO Conference and asked that the Executive Director's report requested therein be transmitted also to the Assembly's 1981 regular session. The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to ensure that the review of progress made in carrying out recommendations relating to mobilization of women contained in the 1975 World Plan

<sup>21</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 647.

of Action and the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women (see p. 890) was made part of the review of progress made in implementing the new International Development Strategy.

The Assembly called on bodies of the United Nations system to give sustained attention to the integration of women in the formulation, design and implementation of development projects and programmes in the context of the new Strategy, called on them and Governments to make every effort to implement the recommendations and resolutions related to this topic adopted by the July World Conference, and urged the 1981 United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, the 1981 Conference on the Least Developed Countries and United Nations bodies concerned with the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990) to take fully into account women's needs and concerns.

The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to continue assessing the effects of current international economic structures on the situation of women in trade, technology transfer, agriculture, food prices and industrialization, and, in co-operation with the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, and other United Nations bodies, to develop specific-action-oriented research and training programmes in this regard, in particular in the field of technical co-operation for development. It requested him to submit a report in 1981 on implementation of a provision of a 1979 resolution calling on United Nations agencies and organizations to assist Governments in integrating women in rural development,<sup>22</sup> and to prepare a comprehensive and detailed outline for an interdisciplinary and multisectoral world survey on the role of women in overall development.

The resolution was approved without vote by the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee on 20 November; the text was submitted by a Committee Vice-Chairman following informal consultations on a draft proposed by 44 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), which was then withdrawn.

Differences from the 44-power text, in addition to drafting changes, included: addition of preambular paragraphs noting the Secretary-General's March report on the subject and reiterating that accelerated development required the real and effective participation of women and men in all aspects of the development process; addition of the operative paragraph calling for sustained attention to women's integration at all stages of development projects and programmes; and expansion of the paragraph requesting

action-oriented research and training programmes by specifying in particular those in the field of technical co-operation for development. The Secretary-General was to report to the 1981 Assembly session on a detailed outline for a survey on women's role in development, rather than in 1982 as earlier proposed.

Following approval of the resolution, the United States recalled its position on the recommendations and resolutions of the World Conference, but hoped to participate in programmes on a selective basis. Jamaica said it was its understanding that the review of progress made in implementing the recommendations concerning the World Plan of Action would be taken fully into account in the new Strategy for the 1980s. Czechoslovakia said it was the understanding of the socialist States of Eastern Europe that activities arising out of the resolution would supplement those recommended by the Third Committee which were intended to ensure equal rights for women and to obtain their active participation in strengthening international peace and security and in combating colonialism, racism, aggression, and foreign occupation and domination, and whose documents and decisions at the current session should be taken into account in the Secretary-General's 1981 survey report.

#### International Research and Training institute for the Advancement of Women

The report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its first session (Geneva, 22-26 October 1979) was submitted to the Economic and Social Council in February 1980, and the Secretary-General reported on the Institute's activities in March.

The reports outlined developments concerning the Institute and measures recommended pending its installation at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. The Board had adopted its programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981, and recommended that, pending the appointment of a Director, a co-ordinator be designated and staff appointed to begin the work of the Institute.

The Institute began work on its programme in January 1980, carrying out its activities at United Nations Headquarters, New York, under a co-ordinator. Its substantive activities were grouped under research, training, and information, documentation and communication. The programme budget requested a survey on existing data on research and training activities as well as dissemination of data as part of the

<sup>22</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979. p. 903, resolution 34/204 of 19 December 1979.

clearing-house functions of the Institute. That documentation was presented to the World Conference. The Board's report also outlined some perspectives for future activities of the Institute.

On 2 May, the Council adopted, without vote, decision 1980/143, by which it authorized the Secretary-General to transmit to the Assembly without Council debate his report on the work of the Institute, and decision 1980/146, by which it took note of the report of the Institute's Board of Trustees. Both decisions were orally proposed by the Second Committee Chairman and approved by that Committee without objection on 18 and 30 April, respectively. Argentina, in a statement in Committee after approval, said the Board did not currently reflect appropriately the principle of regional distribution of seats.

In July, by resolution 38 adopted without vote, the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women noted with satisfaction the establishment of the Institute and the commencement of its operations, and recommended that it undertake research and training programmes in all regions and countries to facilitate the implementation of the Conference's Programme of Action and that United Nations-related organizations and Member States hold regional seminars on carrying out such programmes on the needs of women. It urged those organizations to co-operate with and assist the Institute in carrying out its programmes and appealed to Member States to provide voluntary contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women.

On 11 December, the Assembly adopted without vote resolution 35/134 pertaining to the Institute. Its Third Committee similarly approved the text on 6 November, as sponsored by Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Guyana, Japan, Jordan, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Somalia, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

By that text, the Assembly urged the Secretary-General to appoint the Director of the Institute, taking fully into account the consultations held with Member States to that end, expressed its desire that consultations with the Dominican Republic would be expeditiously concluded for the Institute's installation and functioning there, reiterated the 1976 guidelines set for the Institute by the Economic and Social Council,<sup>23</sup> in particular the need for close collaboration with regional institutes having similar objectives, invited Governments to contribute to the Trust Fund for the Institute, both financially

and in kind, and asked the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its April/May 1981 session on implementation of this resolution.

#### VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

At the 1980 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, held on 6 and 7 November in New York (see p. 600), pledges were made to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women for 1981. These and subsequent confirmed pledges before year's end brought the total to \$334,913 from 14 countries. As at 31 December 1980, four countries had paid \$44,875 during the year.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS AND PLEDGES TO THE UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR THE INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN FOR 1980 AND 1981

(As at 31 December 1980)

Country	Amount (in US dollar equivalent)	
	1980 contribution	1981 pledge
Austria	-	11,800
Brazil	-	3,000
Chile	-	3,000
Denmark	-	100,000
France	-	93,023
Guinea-Bissau	-	448
Hungary	-	4,325
Indonesia	-	1,000
Italy	30,000	-
Japan	-	100,000
Mexico	5,000	5,758
Pakistan	-	5,051
Trinidad and Tobago	-	1,008
Turkey	4,875	-
Venezuela	5,000	5,000
Yugoslavia	-	1,500
Total	44,875	334,913

Other action to promote  
the advancement of women

#### Communications on the status of women

On 3 March, at its 1980 session, the Commission on the Status of Women appointed a five-member Ad Hoc Working Group on Communications to review, among other documentation, a confidential list of communications concerning the status of women prepared by the Secretary-General, to recommend those which should be made available to the Commission and to make proposals on problems requiring immediate attention. Reporting orally to the Commission on 5 March, the Group stated that it had taken note of the contents of the communications and had informed the Group member's respective regional groups of the issues raised in its review.

<sup>23</sup> See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 620, resolution 1998(LX) of 12 May 1976.



The Commission then recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a resolution on communications on the status of women. By this text, the Council would have borne in mind that by a 1975 decision<sup>24</sup>—taken following a Commission decision to delete the question of dealing with communications from its work programme—it had invited the Commission to reconsider dealing with communications relating to the status of women. The Council would also have stated that it was mindful of the need for a United Nations body concerned with women's rights to provide international recourse for persons, organizations and States, recognizing the desirability of strengthening the Commission to deal with communications relating to political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights and the status of women in all aspects. By the single operative paragraph, the Secretary-General would have been asked to appoint an ad hoc group of experts, to meet at Vienna, to study procedures for dealing with such communications and report to the Commission in 1982.

The draft was discussed by the Council's Second Committee, where amendments were submitted jointly by Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela.

In addition to proposing several preambular changes, these States proposed replacing the existing operative paragraph by two others, to the effect that the communications referred to should be examined by the Commission on Human Rights rather than by an ad hoc group of experts. The amendments were approved by a recorded vote, requested by Venezuela on behalf of their sponsors, of 20 to 19, with 7 abstentions.

The text, as thus amended, was approved by the Second Committee on 30 April by 19 votes to 6, with 20 abstentions.

In the light of the adoption of the nine-power amendments, amendments by the United States were not put to a vote. The United States had proposed to replace the existing operative paragraph by provisions by which the Council would have requested the Secretary-General (changed to the Chairman of the Commission on the Status of Women on an oral suggestion by India), in consultation with the regional groups, to appoint a 10-member working group from among members of the Commission on the Status of Women, to meet at Vienna for a week prior to the Commission's 1982 session, to study and evaluate procedures for handling communications relating to the status of women, with the object of submitting recommendations on procedures for adoption by the Commission. The Council would have asked the Secretariat to assist the working group by providing back-

ground information regarding existing procedures. The United States had accepted a United Kingdom subamendment by which the Council would have decided to consider the Commission's recommendations on this question at its first regular session of 1982, taking into account other existing procedures on communications in the United Nations system.

Speaking in Committee in explanation of vote, Australia, Belgium, France, Ghana, Spain, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, and the United States said they had voted against the amended text; the amendments constituted a substantial modification of the Commission's original resolution and their effect would be to transfer an important task of the Commission on the Status of Women to the Commission on Human Rights.

The United States reintroduced its amendments in the plenary Council, as well as others which would have: added a new preambular paragraph to have the Council bear in mind that, in its 1975 decision on communications, it had invited the Commission to reconsider its existing authority to deal with communications; and replaced a preambular paragraph stating that the Council was taking into account Commission on Human Rights procedures for dealing with communications with a paragraph recognizing the desirability of strengthening the Commission on the Status of Women to deal with communications relating to women's political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights and their status in all its aspects.

Following consultations in the Council, Cyprus introduced a draft resolution which it said represented a consensus text to replace that approved by the Second Committee on 30 April; the Council adopted it without vote on 2 May as resolution 1980/39. By that resolution, the Council, recalling that the Commission on the Status of Women was entitled to receive communications relating to the status of women but had no mandate to act on them, requested that Commission to consider at its 1982 session, for submission to the Council at its first regular session that year, procedures for handling such communications; it also requested the Commission on Human Rights to submit to the Council at the same session its views on how they should be handled. At that session, the Council would consider the matter of procedures for handling such communications, taking into account both Commissions' views. The Council also asked the Secretary-General to provide background information regarding existing United Nations procedures on communications.

<sup>24</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 673, decision 86(LVIII) of 6 May 1975.

The Bahamas expressed reservations on the text; the Council had not been given the opportunity to explore all aspects of the question through a representative group of experts, it said.

The United States felt that communications on women that had been referred to the Commission on Human Rights had not been dealt with effectively and that the procedures of the Commission on the Status of Women should be strengthened to provide a working mechanism to examine such communications.

The USSR said it did not approve of the tendency towards proliferation of procedures for handling communications alleging human rights violations. It expressed reservations on the preamble and on the provision by which the Commission on the Status of Women was asked to submit its views on procedures, since the Commission itself had clearly stated that it had no mandate to deal with such communications.

(See also p. 831.)

#### Fundamental freedoms guaranteed to individuals

On 2 May, the Economic and Social Council adopted without vote resolution 1980/40, by which it reaffirmed the principles governing the fundamental guarantees of the individual as set forth in several articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. 25 The articles cited were articles 3 (on the right to life, liberty and the security of person), 6 (on the right to recognition as a person before the law), 7 (on equality before and equal protection of the law) and 10 (on entitlement to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal). The Council called on Governments to ensure their strict application and particularly that no one could be prosecuted, persecuted or harassed simply because of a family or social relationship with an accused or convicted person. Finally, the Council recommended that competent international bodies, particularly the Commission on Human Rights, find ways of putting an end to such action-ensuring fundamental rights and guarantees for all, and in particular safeguarding women and children against reprisals-and of restoring the rights of those deprived of them.

The draft, submitted by the Commission on the Status of Women, was discussed by the Council's Second Committee. Argentina orally proposed that the Committee vote on a draft decision by which the Council would decide to take no decision on the Commission's recommended text, taking into account the fact that the Commission on Human Rights on 11 March had adopted a resolution (see p. 855) which it said carried out the action being recommended in the current resolution. France observed that

the Human Rights Commission resolution dealt with reprisals against detainees, in particular political detainees, which violated basic human rights, while the current text focused on the protection of women and children, not only those whose relatives were detained but also those who were themselves suspects and subjected to reprisals or pressure. The Argentina proposal was rejected by 9 votes in favour to 24 against, with 10 abstentions. The Committee then approved the Commission-recommended text, without vote, on 23 April. Argentina observed that it had not participated in the consensus.

#### Conditions in which women are detained

Resolution 1980/41, which the Council adopted without vote on 2 May, was entitled "Conditions in which women are detained." By that text, the Council solemnly appealed to Governments and international bodies concerned with human rights to pay particular attention to the conditions in which women were detained, especially concerning respect for their dignity and corporal integrity. On an oral proposal by the Federal Republic of Germany, after a suggestion by Brazil, the Second Committee changed the title of the resolution; in the form recommended by the Commission on the Status of Women, which had submitted the text, the resolution had carried the title "Communications concerning the status of women." The Committee then approved the text without objection on 24 April.

#### Refugees and displaced women

The July 1980 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women adopted resolutions 12 and 13 urging international action to alleviate the overall situation of women refugees and displaced women and encouraging women's participation in assistance programmes for this category of women (see p. 917).

On 11 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/135 by which it urged the international community to provide assistance to displaced and refugee women, and urged the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to undertake detailed studies on the particular vulnerabilities of women in refugee status and to implement programmes and projects on the basis of such studies (see p. 939).

#### Women and children under apartheid

At its 1980 regular session, the General Assembly adopted on 16 December resolution 35/206 N urging high priority for measures of assistance to women in South Africa and Namibia during the

<sup>25</sup> See Y.U.N., 1948-49. p. 535, resolution 217 A (III) of 10 Decem. ber 1948.

second half of the United Nations Decade for Women. The Assembly endorsed the Declaration and Recommendations of the International Seminar on Women and Apartheid (Helsinki, Finland, 19-21 May) (see p. 228) and the relevant recommendations of the Copenhagen World Conference on women in July (see p. 898). The Assembly also commended the Special Committee against Apartheid for giving special attention to the plight of women and children under apartheid, asked the Commission on Human Rights to investigate crimes against them in South Africa, appealed for support for projects of national liberation movements and front-line States designed to assist refugee women and children from South Africa and Namibia, encouraged organizations concerned with women in South Africa to proclaim an International Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of Women of South Africa and Namibia, invited women's organizations to intensify action in solidarity with the liberation struggle in South Africa, and asked the Special Committee and its Task Force on Women and Children to promote and monitor implementation of World Conference recommendations, publicize the plight and liberation struggle of women and children under apartheid, and encourage and co-sponsor conferences on the subject.

(For further details of resolution 35/206 N, see p. 228.)

#### Work programme and report of the Commission on the Status of Women

On 2 May, the Economic and Social Council adopted without vote decision 1980/144, approving the provisional agenda and documentation for the Commission's 1982 session, and decision 1980/145, taking note of the Commission's

report on its 1980 session-its twenty-eighth, held at Vienna from 25 February to 5 March. The text of the first decision had been recommended by the Commission; the second was orally proposed by the Chairman of the Council's Second Committee. The Committee approved them without objection and without vote, respectively, on 30 April.

The appropriateness of the item on communications was discussed in the Second Committee on 30 April, in connexion with the resolution the Committee approved on the subject as proposed by the Commission and amended by nine powers (see p. 916). Argentina said that, since communications were to be transmitted to the Commission on Human Rights, it was questionable whether the agenda item should continue to be included. This view was supported by the USSR, while Australia, France, Ireland, the United Kingdom and the United States took the position that the item should remain. Ireland observed that the Committee had approved the resolution but the Council had not yet adopted it. Argentina then suggested that the Committee might take note of the provisional agenda instead of approving it-a solution supported by Algeria, the Bahamas and Sweden and rejected by France and Ireland.

The Committee Chairman orally proposed that the Committee approve the provisional agenda on the understanding that the Commission would, in turn, adopt its agenda in final form. The Committee then approved the agenda without objection.

The USSR, after adoption of the decision, said the Council's action should not be taken to prejudge the question of the agenda to be adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women when it met.

#### Documentary references and texts of resolutions

##### Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women

##### PROGRAMMES AND MANAGEMENT

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980  
Second (Social) Committee, meetings 8, 10-12, 14, 15, 20, 24.  
Plenary meeting 23.

A/34/612. Report of Secretary-General.  
E/1980/15. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 28th session, Vienna, 25 February-5 March, Chapter IV (a) and paras. 160-165.  
E/1980/15, Chapter I A. Draft resolution VII, as recommended by Commission, approved without objection by Second Committee on 24 April, meeting 15.  
E/1980/50 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution IV.

Resolution 1980/37, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/50 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 2 May 1980, meeting 23.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3520(XXX) of 15 December 1975, in which the Assembly invited all relevant organizations of the United Nations system concerned, inter alia, to render, in accordance with requests of Governments, sustained assistance in the formulation, design, implementation and evaluation of projects and programmes which would enable women to be integrated in national and international development,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 34/156 of 17 December 1979 on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the voluntary Fund,

1. Requests all funding organizations and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system to review their financial and technical assistance support, both to assess the impact on women and to revise or supplement the activity to ensure the involvement of and benefit to women, and to report to the General Assembly every second year, beginning in 1981, the results of those surveys and, if appropriate, corrective action taken;

2. Encourages Governments to review activities included in their national development plans, in order to assess their impact on women and to make appropriate adjustments, as necessary, taking into account the possibility of technical and financial assistance from multilateral and bilateral resources;

3. Also encourages Governments, where appropriate, to formulate, as part of their development co-operation policies, guidelines for the implementation of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women;

4. Recognizes the importance of continuing the activities of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women beyond the term of the Decade;

5. Expresses its concern that pledges to the Voluntary Fund are not at present keeping pace with multiplying demands on its resources;

6. Strongly urges Member States that are in a position to do so to support the activities of the Voluntary Fund as generously as possible, in order that the range of contributors may be widened and the level of resources greatly increased;

7. Welcomes the opportunity offered by the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in July 1980, as a forum for increasing awareness about the possibilities of the Voluntary Fund for both donors and recipients.

E/1980/C.2/L.6. Belgium, India, Jamaica, Nigeria, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Second Committee on 30 April, meeting 24.

E/1980/50 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution IX.

Resolution 1980/42, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/50 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 2 May 1980, meeting 23.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 31/133 of 16 December 1976, containing the criteria and arrangements for the management of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 34/156 of 17 December 1979, in which the Assembly noted with satisfaction the work of the Voluntary Fund in assisting projects in developing countries,

Taking into account its resolution 1980/37 of 2 May 1980 concerning the Voluntary Fund,

Concerned that the pledges to the Voluntary Fund are not keeping pace with the multiplying demands on its resources from developing countries and regions,

Recognizing that the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in July 1980, offers a special opportunity to make the work and needs of the Voluntary Fund known to those attending the Conference,

1. Appeals strongly to those Member States in a position to do so to support the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women during the second half of the Decade;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in his preparations for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, to provide adequate official documentation, as well as appropriate public relations material on the Voluntary Fund;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to invite Member States to announce at the Conference their intention of making pledges to the Voluntary Fund at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, to be held in November 1980.

General Assembly- 35th session

Third Committee, meetings 2, 22, 23, 25, 27-31, 35, 39, 42, 46, 40, 49.

Plenary meeting 92.

Report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Copenhagen, 14 to 30 July 1980, Chapter I A (para. 223) and B (resolution 42). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.IV.3 and corrigendum.

A/35/523 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General. (Chapter II: Review of developments in 1980 (including major recommendations and observations of Consultative Committee on Voluntary Fund for United Nations Decade for Women during its 7th (31 March-4 April) and 8th (8-12 September) sessions).)

A/C.3/35/L.24. Barbados, Belgium, Costa Rica, Ghana, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Kuwait, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Sweden, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States: draft resolution, as orally corrected by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 7 November, meeting 49.

A/35/639. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution IV.

Resolution 35/137, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/639, adopted without vote by Assembly on 11 December 1980, meeting 92.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 31/133 of 16 December 1976, containing the criteria and arrangements for management of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, and 34/156 of 17 December 1979 concerning the report of the Secretary-General on the Fund,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolutions 1980/37 and 1980/42 of 2 May 1980 on the Fund,

We/coming the support expressed for the work of the Fund by the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women in its Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and in its resolution 42 of 30 July 1980,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women,

1. Notes with satisfaction the decisions of the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women during its seventh and eighth sessions;

2. Welcomes the new procedures and increased use of the Fund in relation to projects at country level;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the relevant organs of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund, for their invaluable assistance to the ongoing work of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women;

4. Urges the regional commissions concerned that have not already done so to strengthen their programmes for women from within regular budget resources;

5. Requests all relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to review their financial and technical support activities to assess both the involvement of and the impact on women, and to report to the General Assembly every second year, beginning at the thirty-sixth session, on the results of the reviews and, as appropriate, corrective actions taken;

6. Expresses its appreciation for the voluntary contributions pledged by Member States and appeals to Member States that are in a position to do so to consider giving or increasing their support to the Fund in order to ensure the availability of resources sufficient to meet rapidly multiplying demands in developing countries;

7. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue to report annually on the management of the Fund as well as on the progress in the implementation of its activities;

(b) To continue to include the Fund on an annual basis as one of the programmes of the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities.

### Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980  
Second (Social) Committee, meetings 8, 10-12, 14.  
Plenary meeting 23.

E/1980/15. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 28th session, Vienna, 25 February-5 March, Chapter II (b) and paras. 54-57.

E/1980/15, Chapter I A. Draft resolution I, as recommended by Commission and as orally amended by Sweden, approved without vote by Second Committee on 23 April, meeting 14.

E/1980/50 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 1980/34, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/50 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 2 May 1980, meeting 23.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979, in which the Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Affirming that discrimination against women is incompatible with human dignity and the welfare of society and that women and men should participate on a basis of equality in the social, economic and political processes of the development of their countries,

Recognizing the adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women as an important step towards the achievement of the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 34/180, requested the Secretary-General to present the text of the Convention to the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace for its information,

1. Expresses the hope that the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women will come into force at an early date;

2. Urges Governments to take the necessary steps in order to sign, ratify and/or accede to the Convention;

3. Invites the Secretary-General to promote, by all means at his disposal, the signing and ratification of the Convention;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange a ceremony for signing the Convention, which will take place during the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace;

5. Encourages non-governmental organizations to study and make known the provisions of the Convention.

General Assembly- 35th session

Third Committee, meetings 2, 23-25, 27-31, 35, 39, 42, 46, 48, 49.

Plenary meeting 92.

Report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Copenhagen, 14 to 30 July 1980, Chapter I B (resolution 28). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.IV.3 and corrigendum.

A/35/428. Report of Secretary-General. (Annex I: List of States which have signed, ratified or acceded to Convention as at 14 August.)

A/C.3/35/L.16. Angola, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guyana, Iceland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda,

Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally corrected by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 7 November, meeting 49.

A/35/641. Report of Third Committee.

Resolution 35/140, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/641, adopted without vote by Assembly on 11 December 1980, meeting 92.

The General Assembly.

Considering that one of the purposes of the United Nations, as stated in Articles 1 and 55 of the Charter, is to promote universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms without distinction of any kind, including any distinction as to sex,

Affirming that women and men should, on a basis of equality, participate in and contribute to the social, economic and political processes of development and should share equally in improved conditions of life,

Recalling its resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979, by which it adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Recalling also resolution 28 adopted on 30 July 1980 by the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women,

Having noted the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

1. Expresses its great satisfaction that, since the adoption by the General Assembly in December 1979 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, seventy-nine Member States have signed the Convention;

2. Notes with appreciation, in particular, that nine Member States have acceded to or ratified the Convention;

3. Invites all States which have not yet done so to become parties to the Convention by signing and ratifying or acceding to it;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report on the status of the Convention.

A/35/679. Letter of 28 November from Byelorussian SSR (transmitting note verbale of same date concerning signing on 17 October by Democratic Kampuchea of, *inter alia*, Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women).

A/35/781. Letter of 12 December from Poland.

A/35/784. Letter of 16 December from Ukrainian SSR (transmitting note verbale of same date).

A/36/63. Letter of 24 December from Lao People's Democratic Republic (transmitting note verbale of same date).

### Draft declaration on women's participation in the strengthening of international peace

E/CN.6/626 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980

Second (Social) Committee, meetings 8, 11, 12, 14.

Plenary meetings 23, 24.

E/1980/15. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 28th session, Vienna, 25 February-5 March, Chapter III and Annex III.

E/1980/15, Chapter I A. Draft resolution V, as recommended by Commission, approved without vote by Second Committee on 23 April, meeting 14.

E/1980/50 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 1980/36, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/50 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 2 May 1980, meeting 23.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1978/29 of 5 May 1978, concerning the question of elaborating a draft declaration on the participation of women in the struggle for the strengthening of international peace and security and against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, foreign aggression and occupation and all forms of foreign domination,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 34/158 of 17 December 1979, by which the Commission on the Status of Women was requested to consider, at its twenty-eighth session, the question of elaborating a draft declaration on the participation of women in the struggle for the strengthening of international peace and security and against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, foreign aggression and occupation and all forms of foreign domination with a view to submitting it to the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women,

Taking note of the views and proposals of Governments, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as concerned non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, transmitted to the Secretary-General and contained in his report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-eighth session,

Taking into account the views expressed by the Commission at its twenty-eighth session,

1. Refers to the General Assembly the question of elaborating a draft declaration on the participation of women in the struggle for the strengthening of international peace and security and against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, foreign aggression and occupation and all forms of foreign domination;

2. Invites the General Assembly to consider this question at its thirty-fifth session.

General Assembly- 35th session

Third Committee, meetings 22-25, 28-31, 39, 42, 46-49.  
Plenary meeting 92.

A/C.3/35/7. Note by Secretary-General, transmitting Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/36 of 2 May.  
A/C.3/35/L.17. Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe: draft resolution.

A/C.3/35/L.36 and Rev.1. Morocco and Saudi Arabia: amendments and revised amendments to 29-power draft resolution, A/C.3/35/L.17.

A/C.3/35/L.43. Morocco: subamendments to P-power revised amendments, A/C.3/35/L.36/Rev.1.

A/35/639. Report of Third Committee, draft decision, as orally introduced by Libyan Arab Jamahiriya following consultations and as amended by Ireland, approved without vote by Committee on 6 November, meeting 48.

Decision 35/429. as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/639, adopted without vote by Assembly.

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 11 December 1980, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, decided:

(a) To request the Secretary-General to seek the views of the Governments of Member States on a draft declaration entitled "Draft Declaration on the Participation of Women in the Struggle for the Strengthening of International Peace and Security and against Colonialism, Apartheid, All Forms of Racism and Racial Discrimination, Foreign Aggression and Occupation and All Forms of Foreign Domination" and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

(b) To consider at its thirty-sixth session this draft Decla-

ration, as well as the amendments which had been submitted, with a view to adopting it;

(c) To postpone consideration of the draft resolution on the subject.

#### Training of women for development

#### MOBILIZATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

A/35/82. Report of Secretary-General.

Report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Copenhagen, 14 to 30 July 1980, Chapter I A and B (resolutions 8, 15, 36 and 39). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.IV.3 and corrigendum.

ID/CONF.4/22 and Corr.1. Report of Third General Conference of UNIDO, New Delhi, India. 21 January-9 February, Chapter IV B (resolution 1).

E/1980/42/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 27th session, Geneva, 2-30 June, Chapters II B and XI (decision 80/22, section II).

General Assembly- 35th session

Second Committee, meetings 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 32, 41, 45.  
Plenary meeting 83.

A/35/82. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/35/L.63. Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Burundi, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe: draft resolution.

A/C.2/35/L.108. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on 44-power draft resolution, A/C.2/35/L.63, approved without vote by committee on 20 November, meeting 45.

A/35/592/Add.4. Report of Second Committee (part V) (on development and international economic co-operation). draft resolution VIII.

Resolution 35/78, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/592/Add.4, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 83.

#### The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation and 2542(XXIV) of 11 December 1969 containing the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,

Recalling further its resolution 34/204 of 19 December 1979 on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development,

Bearing in mind the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Reaffirming the relevant recommendations made by the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women on the implementation of measures to ensure greater participation and full integration of women in development,

Reiterating that accelerated development requires the real and effective participation of women and men in all aspects of the development process,

Noting with satisfaction the resolution on women and industrialisation adopted by the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, held at New Delhi from 21 January to 9 February 1980.

1. Welcomes the inclusion in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade of special provisions relating to the integration of women in overall development, in particular the need for all countries to pursue the objective of securing women's equal participation both as agents and as beneficiaries in all sectors and at all levels of the development process;

2. Endorses the resolution on women and industrialization adopted by the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as an important contribution towards the advancement of women and requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session the report of the Executive Director of that organization referred to in the resolution;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the review and appraisal of progress made in implementing the recommendations related to the mobilization of women in development of the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year and the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women is made part of the review and appraisal of progress made in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

4. Calls upon all appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to give sustained attention to the integration of women in the formulation, design and implementation of development projects and programmes, in the context of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

5. Calls upon all Governments, regional commissions and other organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to make every effort to implement the recommendations and resolutions of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women related to the integration of women in the development process;

6. Urges the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, as well as the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system concerned with the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 35/18 of 10 November 1980, to take fully into account the needs and concerns of women;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations, to continue the efforts to assess the effects of the present international economic structures on the economic and social situation of women in areas such as trade, technology transfer, agriculture and food prices, and industrialization;

8. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and with the specialized agencies and other bodies concerned within the United Nations system, to develop specific action-oriented research and training programmes in this regard, in particular in the field of technical co-operation for development;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the implementation of paragraph 1 of resolution 34/204 on the role of the relevant United Nations agencies and organizations in assisting Governments in the implementation of the provisions on the integration of women in rural development;

10. Further requests the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive and detailed outline for an interdisciplinary and multisectoral world survey on the role of women in overall development, taking into account the relevant recommendations of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, as well as the results of the relevant United Nations conferences on development issues, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

#### INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980  
Second (Social) Committee, meetings 8, 11, 12, 24.  
Plenary meeting 23.

A/35/94. Report of Secretary-General.

E/1980/50 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft decision I, as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved without objection by committee on 18 April, meeting 8.

Decision 1980/143, by which the Council decided to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit, without debate, to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/50 and Corr.1. adopted without vote by Council on 2 May 1980, meeting 23.

E/1980/23. Report of Board of Trustees of International Research and Training Institute for Advancement of Women on its 1st session, Geneva, 22-26 October 1979. (Chapter III: Decisions and recommendations of Board of Trustees.)

E/1980/50 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft decision IV, as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved without objection by committee on 30 April meeting 24.

Decision 1980/146, by which the Council took note of the report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its first session, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/50 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 2 May 1980, meeting 23.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Third Committee, meetings 2, 23-25, 27-30, 35, 39, 42, 46, 48.  
Plenary meeting 92.

Report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Copenhagen, 14 to 30 July 1980, Chapter I A and B (resolution 38). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.IV.3 and corrigendum.

A/C.3/35/L.20. Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Guyana, Japan, Jordan, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Somalia, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 6 November, meeting 48.

A/35/639. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 35/134, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/639, adopted without vote by Assembly on 11 December 1980, meeting 92.

#### The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/157 of 17 December 1979, in which it expressed the desire that the consultations concerning the agreement with the Government of the host country would be expeditiously concluded and requested the Secretary-General to consult Member States with a view to nominating the Director of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women as soon as possible,

Having received the report of the Board of Trustees of the Institute on its session held at Geneva from 22 to 26 October 1979,

Having also received the report of the Secretary-General,

1. Urges the Secretary-General to appoint the Director of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, taking fully into account the consultations held with Member States to that end;

2. Expresses its desire that the necessary consultations

concerning the agreement with the Government of the Dominican Republic will be expeditiously concluded;

3. Expresses also its desire that the Institute will start to function in the Dominican Republic and that its installation in the host country will not be unduly delayed;

4. Reiterates the guidelines set out in Economic and Social Council resolution 1998(LX) of 12 May 1976 regarding the activities of the Institute, in particular the need for close collaboration with the regional institutes which have similar objectives;

5. Invites Governments to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, both financially and in kind;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1981 on the implementation of the present resolution.

#### Other action to promote the advancement of women

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980  
Second (Social) Committee, meetings 8, 10-12, 14-17, 23, 24.  
Plenary meetings 23, 24.

#### COMMUNICATIONS ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

E/1980/15. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 28th session, Vienna, 25 February-5 March, Chapter VI (paras. 188-206) and Annex IV.

E/1960/15, Chapter I A. Draft resolution X, as recommended by Commission and as amended by 9 powers, E/1980/C.2/L.3 (orally revised by sponsors), approved by Second Committee on 30 April, meeting 23, by 19 votes to 6, with 20 abstentions.

E/1980/L.14/Add.2 and Add.2/Corr.1. Programme budget implications of draft resolution X recommended by Commission in E/1980/15. Statement by Secretary-General.

E/1980/L.38. United States: amendments to draft resolution VI recommended by Second Committee in E/1980/50 and Corr.1.

E/1980/L.40. Cyprus: draft resolution.

E/1980/C.2/L.3. Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela: amendments to draft resolution X recommended by Commission in E/1980/15.

E/1980/C.2/L.4. United States: amendments to draft resolution X recommended by Commission in E/1980/15.

E/1980/50 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution VI.

Resolution 1980/39, as proposed by Cyprus, E/1980/L.40, adopted without vote by council on 2 May 1980, meeting 23.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that the Commission on the Status of Women is entitled to receive communications relating to the status of women but has no mandate to act upon them,

1. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1982, its views on how communications relating to the status of women should be handled, taking into account the procedures of the Commission;

2. Requests the Commission on the Status of Women to consider at its twenty-ninth session procedures for handling communications relating to the status of women and to submit its views to the Council at its first regular session of 1982;

3. Decides to consider, at its first regular session of 1982, the matter of procedures for handling communications concerning the status of women, taking into account the views expressed by the Commission on Human Rights and the commission on the Status of Women;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to assist the Council in its consideration of the matter of communications concerning the status of women by providing background information

regarding existing procedures on communications within the United Nations system.

#### FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS GUARANTEED TO INDIVIDUALS

E/1980/15. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 28th session, Chapter VI (paras. 207-211).

E/1980/15, Chapter I A. Draft resolution XI, as recommended by Commission, approved without vote by Second Committee on 23 April, meeting 14.

E/1980/50 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution VII.

Resolution 1980/40, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/50 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 2 May 1980, meeting 23.

The Economic and Social Council.

Keeping in mind the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Considering that everyone has the right to security of person,

Considering that all are equal before the law and are entitled, without discrimination, to equal protection of the law,

Considering that everyone is entitled, in full equality, to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal in the determination of his or her rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him or her,

Deeply concerned about the fact that close relatives, particularly the spouses, mothers and children, of persons accused of a penal offence are often, because of their relationship to those persons, the victims of persecution, harassment and other infringements of their rights,

1. Reaffirms the principles governing the fundamental guarantees of the individual, as set forth particularly in articles 3, 6, 7 and 10 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

2. Calls upon Governments to ensure the strict application of those provisions, and particularly to ensure that no one can be prosecuted, persecuted or harassed simply because of a family or social relationship with an accused or convicted person;

3. Recommends that the competent international bodies, particularly the Commission on Human Rights, should find ways to put an end to such action, ensuring that all persons may enjoy fundamental rights and guarantees, and in particular providing effective protection for women and children in order to safeguard them against any reprisals, and to restore their rights to those who have been deprived thereof.

#### CONDITIONS IN WHICH WOMEN ARE DETAINED

E/1980/15. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 28th session, Chapter VI (paras. 212-214).

E/1980/15, Chapter I A. Draft resolution XII, as recommended by Commission and as orally amended by Federal Republic of Germany, approved without objection by Second Committee on 24 April, meeting 16.

E/1980/50 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution VIII.

Resolution 1980/41, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/50 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 2 May 1980, meeting 23.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that, under article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, which was adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3452(XXX) of 9 December 1975,



Considering that, in many countries, prosecuted, indicted or imprisoned women are often subjected to intolerable treatment and specific forms of torture, especially when they are harassed in violation of fundamental rights, because of their national or racial origin, or solely on the basis of their political opinions,

Solemnly appeals to Governments and to international bodies concerned with the defence of human rights to pay particular attention to the conditions in which women are detained, especially concerning respect for their dignity and corporal integrity.

#### WOMEN AND CHILDREN UNDER APARTHEID

A/35/286. Letter of 6 June from Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid (transmitting Declaration and Recommendations of International Seminar on Women and Apartheid, Helsinki, Finland, 19-21 May).

#### WORK PROGRAMME AND REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

E/1980/15. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 28th session, Chapter VII.

E/1980/15, Chapter I B. Draft decision, as recommended by Commission, approved without objection by Second Committee on 30 April, meeting 24.

E/1980/50 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft decision II.

Decision 1980/144, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/50 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 23rd plenary meeting, on 2 May 1980, the Council decided to approve the provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women set out below:

#### Provisional annotated agenda for the twenty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women

##### 1. Election of officers

[Legislative authority: rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council (E/5975)]

##### 2. Adoption of the agenda

[Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1894(LVII); rules 5 and 7 of the rules of procedure (E/5975)]

##### 3. Review and appraisal of progress achieved in the implementation of the World Plan of 'Action adopted by the World Conference of the International Women's Year

[Legislative authority: General Assembly resolution 3490(XXX); Economic and Social Council resolution 2060(LXII)]

##### Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

##### 4. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

[Legislative authority: General Assembly resolution 34/180]

##### Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the General Assembly, submitted through the Economic and Social Council and transmitted by the Secretary-General for the information of the Commission

##### 5. Measures taken to implement the Programme for the United Nations Decade for Women by organizations within the United Nations system and by intergovernmental organizations

[Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolutions 48 B (IV), 154 F (VII), 821 IV B (XXXII) and 1978/34]

#### Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations activities during the period 1980-1981

Report of the International Labour Organisation on its activities of special interest to women

Report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on its activities of special interest to women

Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on its activities of special interest to women

Report of the World Health Organization on its activities of special interest to women

Report of the Inter-American Commission of Women

Report of the commission on the status of Arab Women

##### 6. Condition of women and children

[Legislative authority: General Assembly resolutions 3318(XXIX) and 34/24 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1687(LII)]

##### Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of women and children living under racist minority regimes, and of women and children living in the occupied Arab territories and other occupied territories

Report of the Secretary-General on the condition of women and children in emergency situations and armed conflict

##### 7. Communications concerning the status of women

[Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolutions 76(V) and 304(XI)]

##### Documentation

A non-confidential list containing a brief summary of communications which deal with the principles relating to the promotion of the rights of women in the political, economic, civil, social and educational fields

A confidential list of other communications concerning the status of women

##### 8. Effect of transnational corporations on the status of women in southern Africa

[Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council, resolution 1978/33]

##### Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

##### 9. The condition of migrant women and children

[Legislative authority: recommendation by the Commission on the Status of Women to the Economic and Social Council, adopted at the 722nd meeting on 5 March 1980]

##### Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

##### 10. Programme of future work, including a draft provisional agenda for the thirtieth session

##### 11. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twenty-ninth session.

E/1980/15. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 28th session, Vienna, 25 February-5 March, Chapter VIII. (Annex V: List of documents before Commission at its 28th session.)

E/1980/50 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft decision III, as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 30 April, meeting 24.

Decision 1980/145, by which the Council took note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its twenty-eighth session, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/50 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 2 May 1980, meeting 23.

#### Other documents

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1980, Chapter XIX.

## Chapter XIX

## United Nations Children's Fund

The Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) held its annual session from 19 to 30 May 1980 in New York, approving commitments and endorsing the medium-term work programme for UNICEF activities on behalf of the world's children, particularly those in developing countries. Prominent among these activities were UNICEF's actions in carrying out its responsibilities for co-ordinating follow-up activities to the International Year of the Child (IYC), observed in 1979.

The Economic and Social Council (resolution 1980/62) and the General Assembly (resolution 35/79) subsequently endorsed the Board's policies, actions and conclusions, details of which are given in this chapter.

## Activities in 1980

At its May session, the Executive Board of UNICEF approved commitments totalling \$244 million, of which \$213 million was for co-operation in country programme aid and programme support services. It also approved recommendations amounting to \$130 million for funding by specific-purpose contributions. Endorsing the proposals made by the Fund's Executive Director in the medium-term work plan, the Board agreed to income targets of \$290 million for 1981 and \$350 million for 1982, exclusive of Kampuchean relief operations.

## Planning and programming for children

The Executive Board endorsed the general directions given in a report by Inspector Maurice Bertrand of the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit on planning and programming for children at the country level. The report's central concern was how UNICEF could rationalize its planning and programming methods to be more effective in assisting the Governments and populations of developing countries to execute their policies and programmes in favour of children. The specific recommendations included: maintaining a system of permanently updated internal guidelines; encouraging all countries to formulate long-term strategies for children as a framework for medium-term activities; paying more attention to the definition of objectives; utilizing a more systematic approach to monitoring and evaluation; and, particularly, making a major effort to improve the availability of information

on a national basis concerning the situation of children.

The Board requested that the Executive Director proceed cautiously in pursuing the recommendation to build the information base, so as not to overburden government capacities or sacrifice any element of UNICEF's traditionally action-oriented approach.

## Education

The Board considered a report by the Executive Director assessing the application of policies for UNICEF co-operation in formal and non-formal education. It concluded that these policies remained valid and endorsed recommendations made for improving their implementation. However, it wished to see a sharper focus on education as part of basic services, greater community involvement, and a better meshing of education activities with activities in other fields of co-operation, such as women's activities, water supply and sanitation, food and nutrition, and health.

The Fund's participation in education programmes in 1980 chiefly involved improving the quality and relevance of primary education; the training of primary-school teachers was a programme component in 76 countries. The Fund also supported non-formal education, to provide basic skills for children and young people who had left or had never attended school. While expenditures for formal education remained at the 1979 level (\$26 million), those for non-formal education rose (to \$8.5 million from 1979's \$7.4 million) partly as a result of greater attention paid to programmes for women and girls. During 1980, expenditures for education amounted to 16 per cent of UNICEF's regular programme expenditure. A total of 88,000 educational institutions received supplies and equipment, and 91,300 teachers, instructors and other education personnel received training with UNICEF stipends.

## Women, children and development

The Executive Board reviewed UNICEF's policies of co-operation in programmes for women and girls on the basis of a report analysing a number of UNICEF programmes or services designed exclusively or partially for women. The analysis showed a tendency not to involve women closely enough in the formulation or

evaluation of activities for their benefit. The report concluded that UNICEF should give more attention in the future to five areas: information gathering as a basis for programme preparation, advocacy, women's income-generating activities, the participation of women in community life, and monitoring and evaluation. The Board stressed that UNICEF should advocate a broad perception of women in society and in the development process. In the design of programmes for low-income women in developing countries, priority should go to activities with the strongest impact on the well-being of children; income-generating activities for women should be developed as well as accompanying social support services, such as appropriate technology to lighten the burden of household work, suitable child-care arrangements, and the promotion of work environments encouraging women to breast-feed. The Fund was also asked to collaborate with Governments in the eradication of the practice of female circumcision, by supporting national initiatives and taking cognizance of cultural and religious sensitivities.

#### Childhood disabilities

At its 1980 session, the Board endorsed the guiding principles in a report prepared for it by Rehabilitation International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, on helping countries improve the prevention and treatment of childhood disability as part of community-based services. The report stressed prevention of impairments and limiting their effects. The involvement of families and the community was considered to be paramount. The Board accepted these principles and recommended their gradual incorporation into UNICEF's regular programming.

#### Child health services

Increasingly, UNICEF's support of mother and child health was set in the context of primary health care, an intersectoral community-based approach to the provision of health services. Child health, together with water supply and family planning, continued to account for more than half of UNICEF's regular programme expenditure. Some 43,000 health institutions received supplies and equipment; more than 38,000 of these were in rural areas, reflecting the growing emphasis on community-based services. Nearly 116,000 medical personnel, chiefly public health workers, received training with UNICEF stipends.

#### Water supply and environmental sanitation

During 1980, more than 99,000 rural water-supply installations were completed, serving

about 10.5 million people. Some 275,000 excreta-disposal installations were completed to serve approximately 1.7 million people. Accompanying activities included health education and training in the maintenance of water supply systems. During the year, UNICEF joined the co-operative action for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990), proclaimed by the General Assembly in resolution 35/18 of 10 November. (For further details, see p. 704.)

#### Child nutrition

Expenditures by UNICEF on child nutrition increased in 1980, reaching more than 7 per cent of regular programme assistance. Child nutrition also received substantial support under the aegis of health and education programmes. Work at the national level included nutritional surveillance, training, applied nutrition activities such as family food production and storage, goitre control, campaigns against vitamin-A deficiency, and selective supplementary feeding. The Fund continued to work with the World Health Organization on the promotion of breast-feeding and the drafting of an international code for the marketing of breast-milk substitutes.

#### Emergency relief and rehabilitation

On 14 February 1980, the Executive Board held a special one-day session to review the Kampuchean emergency relief operation carried out by UNICEF jointly with the International Committee of the Red Cross and in collaboration with the World Food Programme. Expenditures by UNICEF for emergency relief and rehabilitation rose to 4 per cent of total programme assistance during 1980, or to 23 per cent if the Kampuchean relief operation was included.

Emergency relief was funded primarily by specific-purpose contributions, although funds could be diverted from regular programme resources (as was done for 10 countries in 1980) or released from the Executive Director's emergency fund (13 countries).

At its May session, the Board again reviewed UNICEF's role as the lead agency of the United Nations system for carrying out the Kampuchean relief programme, and considered other serious emergencies in Africa and Asia in which UNICEF was increasingly active. The emergency fund was raised from \$1 million a year to \$3 million. The Board expressed approval of the work done by UNICEF in the Kampuchean relief operation and reaffirmed the policy on emergency relief which had led to UNICEF's involvement, while acknowledging the extra burden entailed. The Board decided to keep the situation under review.

### Income and expenditures

During 1980, UNICEF's income totalled \$316 million. Of that, \$208 million was allocated to general programmes and \$108 million to specific purposes, including \$54 million for Kampuchean relief. By source of income, 68 per cent came from Governments as regular and special contributions, 22 per cent from private sources such as fund-raising campaigns, greeting-card profits and individual donations, 2 per cent from the United Nations system, and 8 per cent from miscellaneous sources.

Not included in the recorded income were donations-in-kind delivered through UNICEF in 1980, mainly in the form of children's foods, valued at \$11 million. Also not counted as income was \$31 million handled by UNICEF as funds-in-trust not subject to Board commitment, mainly for reimbursable supply procurement on behalf of Governments, organizations in the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations.

Expenditures in 1980 amounted to \$314 million: \$203 million for programme assistance (\$145 million for supplies and \$58 million for non-supply assistance); \$38 million for programme support services; \$23 million for administrative services; \$49 million for Kampuchean relief; and \$600,000 for operational costs for IYC (see section below).

### Programme and revenue targets

On 25 July 1980, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the policies, actions and conclusions of the Executive Board of UNICEF as adopted at its May session, and appealed to all Governments to increase their voluntary contributions to the Fund so that it might reach the income target of \$350 million for 1982 appearing in the UNICEF medium-term work plan.

These actions were set forth in resolution 1980/62, adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee. The text had been similarly approved by the Committee on 17 July; the sponsors were Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sweden, Thailand, the United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Before approval of the text, Pakistan, on behalf of the sponsors, in addition to making a number of drafting changes, reworded the beginning of a preambular paragraph expressing support for Executive Board action in IYC follow-up (see following section), expanding it to express support for the Board's recommendation that IYC follow-up activities should be based on the premise that those activities would be integrated into the total UNICEF programme. At the request of

the USSR, the sponsors deleted a preambular paragraph stating that the Council was awaiting with interest any Board recommendations in 1981 with respect to a possible enlargement of its membership, on the basis of informal consultations to be undertaken by its Chairman before the Board's 1981 session. To the paragraph endorsing the policies, actions and conclusions of the Board's 1980 session, the clause "as they were adopted at its session" was added.

### Follow-up of the

#### International Year of the Child

In 1979, the General Assembly had designated UNICEF, which had been the lead agency of the United Nations system for IYC commemorated in 1979, as the lead agency also for co-ordinating the development aspects of the follow-up of IYC<sup>1</sup>. The Executive Board decided that in undertaking this responsibility UNICEF should merge the follow-up activities with its regular programme of work. Specific approaches and activities were approved which would signify UNICEF's broad concern with the world's children but would not detract from its overriding commitment to meeting the needs of children in developing countries; these were to include establishing a referral service for technical and operational information regarding the situation of children, and promoting intercountry exchange of information. In developing countries, UNICEF was asked to widen the scope of its co-operation to include giving more attention to the general conditions for children's sound personal development, and to children with special problems; at the same time, UNICEF should assume responsibility for drawing attention to the needs and problems of children that were common to both developing and industrialized countries.

On 5 December 1980, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/79, recognizing the need for a much greater effort by the international community to sustain the impetus generated by IYC and to achieve the goals and objectives of the new International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (the 1980s). The Assembly commended the policies and activities of UNICEF and endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/62 (see preceding section). The Assembly urged UNICEF, with the support of its national committees, to respond imaginatively and vigorously to its important responsibilities in IYC follow-up activities. It appealed to Governments and organizations to re-examine their activities on behalf of children in the light of the goals of the new International Development Strategy

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 913, resolution 34/4 of 18 October 1979.

and to co-operate fully with UNICEF. The Assembly also appealed to all Governments, especially those not contributing at a level commensurate with their capacity, to increase their contributions, if possible on a multiyear basis, so that the Fund might reach its 1982 income target of \$350 million.

Resolution 35/79 was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee. The text, submitted by a Committee Vice-Chairman following consultations on a draft sponsored by 32 powers (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) was approved by the Committee without vote on 31 October. The 32 States consequently withdrew their draft.

Differences, essentially preambular, between the two texts pertained to the new wording "having in mind the importance of," rather than the emphasis accorded to, social and human development objectives, and the addition, to a reference to the need for increased funds, of the clause "as established by the Executive Board" of UNICEF.

Speaking after approval, the USSR reiterated the importance it attached to the principle of voluntary contributions to UNICEF.

Among the objectives of the new International Development Strategy for the 1980s—adopted by the Assembly by resolution 35/56 of 5 December (see p. 499)—was fostering the welfare of children, in pursuit of the objectives highlighted during IYC; moreover, the essential role of the family in the balanced development of the child should be stressed. Efforts should be made to improve the living conditions of children and to eliminate child labour, with special attention to the large number of them under 15 years of age living in poor rural and urban areas. (For text of relevant provision (paragraph 50) of the Strategy, see p. 508.)

Convention on the rights of the child

On 12 March 1980, the Commission on Human Rights decided to continue in 1981, as a matter of priority, its work on a draft convention on the rights of the child, and requested the Economic and Social Council to authorize a one-week session of a working group to facilitate completion of the work. This was agreed to by the Council by decision 1980/138 of 2 May. The General Assembly, by resolution 35/131 of 11 December, noted with satisfaction the work accomplished and asked the Commission to continue to give high priority to completing the draft. (See p. 869.)

By another decision, adopted on 29 February, the Commission requested authorization for a special rapporteur to prepare a report on the exploitation of child labour, taking into account all the economic, social, cultural and psychological dimensions of the issue (see p. 869).

#### Voluntary contributions

The 1980 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities was held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 6 and 7 November (see p. 600). In all, 84 Governments announced pledges or indicated expected pledges to UNICEF's general resources for 1981 amounting to \$108 million. Further contributions totalling \$9 million were announced for specific purposes and projects. These and additional contributions received or pledged for the year ended 31 December 1980 (excluding \$31.8 million in supplementary funds, \$39.3 million from non-governmental sources, \$6.1 million from the United Nations system and \$54 million for Kampuchean relief) are indicated in the table below.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED OR PLEDGED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1980 (EXCLUDING CONTRIBUTIONS FOR KAMPUCHEAN RELIEF)

Country or territory	Amount (in US dollars)	Country or territory	Amount (in US dollars)	Country or territory	Amount (in US dollars)
Afghanistan	25,000	Colombia	370,295	Ghana	12,218
Algeria	111,493	Cook Islands	476	Greece	120,000
Argentina	115,000	Costa Rica	30,000	Guatemala	41,389
Australia	2,273,500	Cuba	202,824	Guinea	44,737
Austria	712,441	Czechoslovakia	91,408	Guyana	5,271
Bahamas	2,962	Democratic Yemen	4,600	Haiti	7,500
Bahrain	7,500	Denmark	5,885,365	Holy See	1,000
Bangladesh	5,102	Djibouti	2,000	Honduras	23,000
Barbados	5,000	Dominica	5,500	Hong Kong	31,726
Belgium	1,064,516	Dominican Republic	10,000	Hungary	24,618
Bhutan	2,000	Ecuador	37,515	Iceland	12,866
Botswana	12,816	Egypt	78,571	India	1,922,078
Brazil	100,000	Ethiopia	49,647	Indonesia	595,918
British Virgin Islands	200	Fiji	2,000	Iraq	243,200
Bulgaria	58,665	Finland	1,621,918	Ireland	418,410
Burma	267,987	France	2,554,361	Israel	45,000
Byelorussian SSR	85,486	Gabon	24,038	Italy	2,417,582
Canada	7,725,745	German Democratic Republic	159,091	Ivory coast	71,429
Chile	210,000	Germany. Federal Republic of	6,321,839	Jamaica	6,742

Country or territory	Amount (in US dollars)	Country or territory	Amount (in US dollars)	country or territory	Amount (in US dollars)
Japan	5,190,459	New Zealand	681,373	Swaziland	6,494
Jordan	33,363	Niger	2,242	Sweden	26,708,134
Kenya	34,667	Nigeria	235,507	Switzerland	4,016,488
Kuwait	200,000	Norway	13,165,946	Thailand	317,488
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5,000	Oman	50,000	Togo	13,453
Lebanon	73,084	Pakistan	219,949	Tonga	1,500
Lesotho	2,055	Panama	22,000	Trinidad and Tobago	8,292
Liberia	20,000	Paraguay	7,000	Tunisia	64,315
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	75,000	Peru	120,000	Turkey	87,831
Liechtenstein	2,000	Philippines	510,358	U g a n d a	46,531
Luxembourg	25,806	Poland	209,217	Ukrainian SSR	170,973
Madagascar	13,453	Portugal	10,000	USSR	949,219
Malawi	3,750	Qatar	200,000	United Arab Emirates	404,000
Malaysia	115,846	Republic of Korea	128,000	United Kingdom	9,909,024
Maldives	2,500	Romania	12,500	United Republic of Cameroon	86,748
Malta	5,850	Rwanda	4,000	United Republic of Tanzania	33,170
Mauritania	23,562	St. Kitts - Nevis - Anguilla	700	United States	34,600,000
Mauritius	4,605	Saint Lucia	2,587	Venezuela	200,000
Mexico	240,000	Saudi Arabia	1,000,000	Viet Nam	6,663
Monaco	4,938	Seychelles	1,000	Yemen	5,495
Mongolia	3,500	Singapore	2,768	Yugoslavia	235,000
Morocco	100,000	Spain	190,722	Zaire	12,195
Nepal	8,824	Sri Lanka	11,863	Zambia	51,724
Netherlands	8,016,194	Sudan	35,000		
		Suriname	4,000	Total	147,271,510 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Differs from the sum of the figures because of rounding.

## ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY UNICEF IN 1980 BY REGION AND TYPE OF AID

### NUMBER OF COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES ASSISTED

TYPE OF AID	Africa	Americas	Asia	Eastern Mediterranean	Total	TOTAL COMMITMENTS (in thousands of US dollars)
Child health	46	24	28	8	106	55,488
Water supply	42	19	26	6	93	56,231
Child nutrition	35	20	19	6	80	18,428
Social welfare services for children	38	26	16	8	88	28,100
Formal education	41	22	25	8	96	26,013
Non-formal education	41	16	18	8	83	6,287
Emergency relief and rehabilitation	9	3	5	2	19	72,505 <sup>a</sup>
TOTAL COUNTRIES	46	28	29	8	111	
General						14,530
Subtotal						277,582
Deficit						973
Programme support services						48,533
Total assistance						327,088
Administrative services						30,872
Total commitments made during 1980						357,960
Savings (cancellations)						(3,237)
Net commitments made during 1980						354,723

<sup>a</sup>Includes \$60,304 for Kampuchean relief.

## COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES FOR WHICH UNICEF AID WAS APPROVED IN 1980

Country or territory	Commitments (in US dollars)	Country or territory	Commitments fin US dollars)	Country or territory	Commitments fin US dollars)
Antigua	45,000	Botswana	600,000	Colombia	7,100,000
Bangladesh	34,756,000	Brazil	1,298,000	Congo	304,000
Belize	136,000	Burundi	1,824,000	Costa Rica	105,000
Benin	1,931,000	Central African Republic	135,000	Cuba	250,000
Bolivia	240,000	China	7,000,000	Democratic Kampuchea	2,000,000

country or territory	Commitments (In US dollars)	Country or territory	Commitments in US dollars)	Country or territory	Commitments (In US dollars)
Djibouti	154,000	Nepal	4,400,000	Swaziland	385,000
Ecuador	1,797,000	Niger	3,988,000	Uganda	3,029,000
Equatorial Guinea	200,000	Pacific Island territories	507,000	Upper Volta	4,420,000
Ethiopia	24,000,000	Philippines	12,029,000	Viet Nam	13,715,000
Gambia	400,000	Rwanda	2,352,000	Zambia	177,000
Ghana	2,156,000	Saint Lucia	110,000	Zimbabwe	2,350,000
Guatemala	1,136,000	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	100,000	Regional and Interregional projects	2,420,000
Guyana	130,000	Sierra Leone	543,000		
Haiti	2,016,000	Somalia	1,399,000	Total	161,101,000
India	17,000,000	Sudan	66,000		
Lebanon	1,038,000				
Mozambique	1,360,000				

### Documentary references and texts of resolutions

#### Programme and revenue targets

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings  
6, 7, 12, 14.  
Plenary meeting 45.

A/35/34. Report of JIU (covering period 1 July 1979-30 June 1980), Chapter VII I.

E/1980/41. Report of Executive Board of UNICEF on its 1980 session, Headquarters, New York, 19-30 May.

E/1980/L.45. Extract from report of Executive Board of UNICEF (E/1980/41).

E/1980/C.3/L.6 Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sweden, Thailand, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, as orally amended by USSR and revised by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 17 July, meeting 14.

E/1980/98 (Part I). Report of Third Committee (on comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development), draft resolution I.

Resolution 1980/62, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1980/98 (Part I), adopted without vote by Council on 25 July 1980, meeting 45.

#### The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 34/105 of 14 December 1979 and Council resolution 1979/53 of 2 August 1979,

Having considered the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its session held in New York from 19 to 30 May 1980,

Noting with appreciation the extensive work undertaken during the International Year of the Child by the United Nations Children's Fund as lead agency for the Year, and by other participating organizations,

Noting also the recommendations of the Executive Board regarding its programmes concerning education services, women, children and development, childhood disability, planning and programming for children at the country level, and the promotion of the component of technical co-operation among developing countries, and in particular its efforts to promote the local production of items and the indigenous application of appropriate technologies,

Expressing its support for the Executive Board's recommendation that the follow-up activities of the International Year of the Child should be based on the premise that those activities will be integrated in the total programme of the United Nations Children's Fund and will require the continuous co-operation of other organizations concerned in the United Nations system, as an augmentation of their usual co-operation with the Fund in the implementation of the basic services strategy and other programmes,

Aware that the expanded activities of the Fund will require increased financial resources,

1. Endorses the policies, actions and conclusions of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund as they were adopted at its session and recorded in its report;

2. Appeals to all Governments to increase their voluntary contributions to the Fund in relation to their capacity, so that it may reach the income target of \$350 million for 1982, as it appears in the medium-term work plan approved at the recent session of the Executive Board.

#### Follow-up of the International Year of the Child

General Assembly- 35th session

Second Committee, meetings 4, 10-17, 22, 23, 26, 33, 34.

Plenary meetings 83, 84.

A/C.2/35/L.12. Bangladesh, Benin, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Honduras, Iceland, Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution.

A/C.2/35/L.36. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on 32-power draft resolution, A/C.2/35/L.12, approved without vote by Second Committee on 31 October, meeting 34.

A/35/628. Report of Second Committee (on operational activities for development), draft resolution I.

Resolution 35/79, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/628, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 84.

#### The General Assembly,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/62 of 25 July 1980.

Having considered the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its session held at United Nations Headquarters from 19 to 30 May 1980,

Believing that the International Year of the Child has given new impetus to recognition of the importance of the well-being and upbringing of children and of services on their behalf,

Appreciating the important responsibilities placed upon the United Nations Children's Fund as lead agency of the United Nations system responsible for co-ordinating the development aspects of the follow-up activities of the International Year of the Child, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/4 of 18 October 1979, as well as the responsibilities relating to children in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recognizing the need for a much greater effort on the part of all concerned in the international community to sustain the impetus generated by the International Year of the Child and to achieve the goals and objectives of the International De-

Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Having in mind the importance of the objectives of social and human development, including the well-being of children, as an integral part of the development process set forth in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Aware that the expanded activities of the United Nations Children's Fund will require increased funds, as established by the Executive Board,

1. Commends the policies and activities of the United Nations Children's Fund;

2. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/62;

3. Fully appreciates the responsibilities of the United Nations Children's Fund and the broad range of activities on behalf of children to be undertaken by it in light of the still enormous unmet needs of children in the developing countries;

4. Urges the United Nations Children's Fund, with the support of its national committees, to respond imaginatively and vigorously to its important responsibilities in the follow-up activities of the International Year of the Child, in close co-operation with the relevant organizations of the United Nations system and with the International community generally;

5. Appeals to Governments and the relevant organizations

of the international community to re-examine their own activities on behalf of children with a view to accelerating progress towards the achievement of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and to co-operate fully with the United Nations Children's Fund;

6. Expresses its appreciation to all Governments that are contributing to the United Nations Children's Fund and appeals, with a sense of urgency, to all Governments, especially those that are not contributing at a level commensurate with their capacity, to increase their contributions, if possible on a multiyear basis, so that the Fund may reach its income target of \$350 million for 1982, as presented in the medium-term work plan approved by the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund at its session held from 19 to 30 May 1980.

#### Other documents

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1980, Chapter XXIX.

A/35/5/Add.2. UNICEF. Financial report and audited financial statements for year ended 31 December 1979 and report of Board of Auditors.

E/ICEF/INF/42. Checklist of documents issued in connexion with session of Executive Board of UNICEF, Headquarters, New York, 19-30 May.

#### Chapter XX

## Refugee questions

The world-wide population of refugees and displaced persons continued to grow during 1980 and the question of aid to refugees occupied several of the main bodies of the Organization during the year.

The number of refugees of concern to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) again rose, particularly in Africa and Western Asia, where material assistance also increased substantially—largely because of growing numbers of refugees in the Horn of Africa and in Pakistan.

To assist refugees in Africa, the General Assembly decided to convene an international conference at the ministerial level to be held at Geneva in April 1981 (resolution 35/42) and, together with the Economic and Social Council, it adopted resolutions on the needs of refugees and/or displaced persons in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia and the Sudan (resolutions 35/182, 35/183, 35/180 and 35/181).

The Assembly also took action on refugee and displaced women and children (resolutions 35/135 and 35/187) and on international co-operation to avert new flows of refugees (35/124).

Details of these matters can be found in the sections below.

In another action, the Assembly moved to aid

student refugees from Namibia and South Africa living in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia (resolution 35/184) (see p. 238).

#### Activities of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

##### International protection

During the year, the picture with regard to international protection—the primary function of UNHCR—improved somewhat. There was no large-scale refoulement, the forcible return of asylum-seekers to a territory where there was reason to fear persecution—and States were generally liberal in their admission procedures.

The number of parties to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, which established minimum rights for those who became refugees before 1 January 1951, rose from 77 to 81. The number of parties to the Convention's 1967 Protocol, which extended coverage of the Convention to new groups of refugees, increased from 72 to 79.

The High Commissioner continued to encourage further accessions to these instruments, as well as the adoption of national legislation affecting the status of refugees, and his efforts were greatly assisted by regional action. A joint work-



ing group of UNHCR and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) was established to follow up questions relating to protection of refugees in Africa, based on recommendations of the 1979 Conference on the Situation of Refugees in Africa, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania.<sup>1</sup> Close relations were also maintained with the Council of Europe, the Organization of American States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States.

The Executive Committee of the Programme of UNHCR, in conclusions adopted at its thirty-first session, held at Geneva from 6 to 16 October 1980: stressed the fundamental principles of international protection and the need for their scrupulous observance; expressed serious concern that there were still cases where the principle of non-refoulement had been disregarded, and called on States to ensure that it be taken into account in treaties and national legislation; stressed that the essentially voluntary character of repatriation should always be respected; reiterated its condemnation of military attacks on refugee camps in southern Africa and the need for protection and aid to the victims; and, after noting with grave concern continuing attacks on refugees and asylum-seekers, particularly in the South China Sea, stressed that measures be taken by Governments to prevent their recurrence. The Committee decided to request the High Commissioner to convene an expert group to examine all aspects of temporary refuge within the framework of problems of large-scale influx.

#### Material assistance to refugees

In 1980, material assistance again increased substantially, totalling \$497 million, of which \$282 million went to finance UNHCR's general programmes of assistance and \$215 million to special programmes.

#### AFRICA

In Africa the largest refugee problem continued in the Horn and the Sudan. A total of \$67 million was spent in Djibouti, Ethiopia and Somalia (\$47.6 million under the general programme) and another \$15.9 million in the Sudan (general programme: \$11 million). In Somalia, where lack of natural resources made large-scale aid indispensable, some 40 camps were opened to accommodate a Government-estimated 1.2 million Ethiopian refugees. A special programme of humanitarian assistance to displaced persons, begun in 1978 in Ethiopia and forming part of the special programme of aid to the Horn of Africa, had benefited some 300,000 people by the end of 1980.

There were also huge refugee problems in other countries of the continent, where over the

past decade the number of refugees had grown to almost 5 million by the end of 1980. Angola had 73,000 refugees—55,000 from other southern Africa countries and 18,000 from Zaire; Uganda's total of 113,000 came from Ethiopia (1,000), Rwanda (80,000) and Zaire (32,000); in the United Republic of Cameroon there were an estimated 110,000 from Chad; the United Republic of Tanzania had 156,000 of various origins; in Zaire it was estimated there were 350,000 to 400,000, mainly of Angolan and Ugandan origin; while in Zambia there were some 36,000 from southern African States.

Emergency relief provided by UNHCR included food, clothing, blankets, medicines, shelter, and local integration assistance such as community development, education, supplementary feeding programmes, and legal and social counselling.

Aid was also provided to refugees in Botswana, Egypt, Kenya, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe. In other countries of Africa there remained over 250,000 refugees of concern to UNHCR.

Expenditure for all programmes in Africa during the year totalled some \$170.9 million.

#### THE AMERICAS

During the year, the number of refugees in Latin America increased by some 65,000, to 175,000. New programmes had to be implemented for Salvadorian refugees, estimated at 80,000, and assistance to Nicaraguans continued. Elderly refugees of European origin also continued to be aided, as were Indo-Chinese refugees, who were provided with integration and family reunification programmes. Total expenditure for the Latin American countries reached \$13.1 million.

In addition to accepting refugees from other countries, Canada and the United States received further refugees and displaced persons from South-East Asia: Canada admitted 35,382 and the United States 152,481. Obligations in the two countries exceeded \$487,000.

#### ASIA AND WESTERN ASIA

Total UNHCR expenditure for Asia and Western Asia during 1980 again increased considerably, amounting to \$272.8 million, over \$100 million more than in 1979.

The number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan and other countries increased more than three-fold to 1.4 million in Pakistan alone, where UNHCR expenditures exceeded \$69.3 million.

Indo-Chinese refugees continued to arrive in neighbouring countries but the relatively high rate of resettlement following the July 1979 Geneva Meeting on Refugees and Displaced

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 916.

Persons in South-East Asia<sup>2</sup> led to a net reduction of remaining caseloads and resulted in an improvement in camp conditions. New arrivals in Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore totalled 51,744, whereas 130,390 departed for resettlement. Obligations for these countries amounted to over \$66.7 million.

Vietnamese refugees in China increased to 263,000. Most UNHCR assistance measures were directed towards achieving self-sufficiency through local integration. Expenditure for aid came to over \$11.8 million.

In Thailand, some \$97.5 million was expended on a variety of programmes, and at the end of 1980 there remained 261,334 Indo-Chinese refugees of concern to UNHCR; departures for resettlement in third countries totalled 126,225. Substantial efforts were directed at alleviating the conditions of the 141,100 Kampuchean accommodated near the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Large numbers of Kampuchean were reported to be returning to their homeland and settling in their native provinces: 115,000 from Viet Nam, 20,000 from the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and 175,000 from Thailand and its eastern frontier. This brought the number of returnees to approximately 310,000. An aid programme was launched by UNHCR to help them attain self-sufficiency as rapidly as possible.

In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the \$5.1 million expended went mainly to assist the 10,700 refugees from Democratic Kampuchea and an estimated 9,000 returnees from holding centres in Thailand.

It was estimated that 35,000 Kampuchean were left in Viet Nam at the end of 1979 and \$1,297,000 was obligated in 1980 for their resettlement. Progress was made in implementing a programme for orderly departure of Vietnamese from Viet Nam, and 4,706 departed for countries of new residence; \$927,177 was obligated for this programme.

More than \$257,000 was committed by UNHCR to Australia and New Zealand, which accepted, respectively, 15,404 and 1,816 South-East Asian refugees.

In Western Asia-Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Emirates- the refugee population was estimated at 150,000. An amount of \$108,300 was obligated for assistance to refugees in Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Emirates. Local settlement aid provided refugees with basic needs. Beneficiaries included Eastern Europeans in the Syrian Arab Republic, Ethiopians in Jordan, and Ugandans and Zanzibaris in Dubai and Abu Dhabi.

In Lebanon, the refugee population increased to 3,200, mainly because of the continuing arrival of Ethiopians. A total of \$219,000 was disbursed.

#### EUROPE

For the third successive year the number of refugees in Europe increased-reaching 580,000—with naturalizations, voluntary repatriations and resettlement being offset by new arrivals. Some 30,000 Indo-Chinese refugees arrived in Europe, and UNHCR co-operated with Government and voluntary agencies to assure appropriate programmes facilitating their adaptation and integration. Obligations for activities in Europe (excluding Cyprus) came to \$8 million.

The High Commissioner again co-ordinated United Nations humanitarian assistance for Cyprus and, with the continued co-operation of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus and the World Health Organization, provided medical supplies and equipment and permanent shelter, and tended to the needs of the young, handicapped and elderly. Total 1980 expenditures amounted to \$15,240,223. (See also p. 458.)

#### Assistance to refugees in Africa

##### International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa

On 24 July, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1980/55, by which it took note of a resolution adopted in June by the OAU Council of Ministers expressing deep concern over the ever-increasing number of refugees in Africa and inviting consultations with organizations, Governments and United Nations bodies to assess the possibility of holding of a pledging conference for African refugees under United Nations auspices. The Economic and Social Council asked the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to consult with the OAU Secretary-General on convening such a conference. The United Nations Secretary-General was further requested to arrange consultations with United Nations bodies for a publicity programme on the needs of the African refugees and report on progress to the General Assembly later in the year. The Council appealed meanwhile to Member States and United Nations bodies to provide maximum aid to refugees in Africa as well as to Governments of countries of asylum.

Resolution 1980/55, sponsored by 20 powers (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), was introduced by Nigeria and adopted without vote.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., p. 918.

Complying with the Council's request, the Secretary-General reported in November that he had met with the OAU Secretary-General on 27 August and had also discussed the matter with the High Commissioner. During the consultations it was stressed that Africa not only harboured the largest refugee population of any region, but also that many of the countries of asylum were in the least developed category. It was felt that the level of international aid provided did not adequately reflect these considerations, and that there should be an international conference to mobilize additional resources for African programmes. A task force composed of representatives of these three officials was set up to organize the conference, with UNHCR providing the conference secretariat and taking the lead in preparing and implementing the programme and in conducting a system-wide information campaign to publicize the African refugee situation.

On 25 November, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/42 by which it approved the Secretary-General's report calling for a conference. It requested that he co-operate closely with the OAU Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to convene the conference at ministerial level at Geneva on 9 and 10 April 1981 and assist concerned African countries in preparing documents and programmes for assistance. The Assembly also approved the measures proposed for a concerted information programme and publicity by United Nations bodies, appealed for the utmost support for maximum assistance to the refugees and to the countries of asylum, and urged continued support for UNHCR and other co-operating United Nations programmes on behalf of African refugees.

Resolution 35/42, adopted without vote, had been recommended by the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, which had likewise approved the text on 14 November. Senegal introduced it on behalf of its sponsors, the Member States belonging to the African group at the United Nations, after they had revised their original draft.

#### Assistance to refugees in Djibouti

On 28 April 1980, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1980/11, by which it requested all States to respond generously and expeditiously to an appeal by the High Commissioner<sup>3</sup> to enable him to mobilize the maximum international support to alleviate the sufferings of the refugees in Djibouti and other countries in the Horn of Africa. The Council invited him to continue to intensify his humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti and requested him to co-operate with United Nations bodies and non-

governmental organizations to render maximum aid to that country. The Secretary-General was asked to send an interagency mission to assess the refugees' needs and the High Commissioner was asked to report to the Council's July 1980 session on steps taken.

Resolution 1980/11, sponsored by the Central African Republic, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, France, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, the Sudan, Swaziland, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia, was adopted without vote, based on a sponsor-revised text.

On 16 July, the High Commissioner informed the Council that in 1977, at the time of the first major influx of refugees into Djibouti, UNHCR had established an office there. The interagency mission sent to Djibouti from 5 to 11 June in response to Council resolution 1980/11, he said, had noted that refugees totalled 40,000, 12 per cent of the population, half of whom had settled in the city of Djibouti while others were concentrated outside the capital in camps at Dikhil and Ali Sabieh; all were living in substandard conditions. These, together with some 20,000 Djibouti nomads who would have to be relocated in relief camps because of the loss of their livestock as a result of the drought, had created a burden the country could not carry. While UNHCR and other United Nations bodies had been helping to provide emergency aid, more durable solutions needed to be found. According to the Government, total assistance needs came to over \$19 million, and an additional amount of some \$8.6 million was requested for drought victims. The High Commissioner therefore envisaged an increase in the size of UNHCR's 1980 programme and was working out an adequate one for 1981.

Also on 16 July, the Council, on an oral proposal by the President, adopted without objection decision 1980/153 by which it took note of the High Commissioner's statement.

On 21 July, in a statement to the Council, the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes said that the growing refugee problem in Djibouti, combined with a serious drought, had created a grave situation; urgent aid was required not only for the refugees, but for those in drought-stricken rural areas.

On 23 July, the Council took note of the Under-Secretary-General's statement when it adopted resolution 1980/44, expressing appreciation for the Secretary-General's action in dispatching the interagency mission. It invited the

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., p. 916.

High Commissioner to continue his humanitarian aid, and asked him to ensure that adequate assistance programmes were organized for the refugees and to monitor the situation, maintaining close contact with Member States and organizations so as to mobilize needed assistance.

Resolution 1980/44, sponsored by Bangladesh, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Lesotho, Somalia and the Sudan, was adopted without vote.

On 15 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/182, by which it endorsed the mission's report and recommendations, presented to the Assembly in a report by the Secretary-General in September; invited the High Commissioner to continue humanitarian assistance to the refugees in Djibouti, and requested him to ensure that adequate assistance programmes were organized and the necessary aid mobilized. The Secretary-General was requested to report on implementation to both the Council and the Assembly in 1981.

Resolution 35/182 was adopted without objection. On 19 November the Third Committee had unanimously approved the sponsor-revised draft, introduced by Swaziland on behalf of 37 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

#### Assistance to refugees in Somalia

In a letter of 7 April 1980 to the President of the Economic and Social Council, Somalia stated that it was hosting more than 1.3 million refugees and that, unless urgent humanitarian assistance was forthcoming, starvation and death faced hundreds of thousands of them. Somalia expressed its appreciation for the Secretary-General's appeal contained in an 11 February note verbale but added that, despite donations from a number of Governments, further aid was required. Therefore, it requested that an item entitled "Assistance to the refugees in Somalia" be included in the Council's agenda.

At its April/May session, the Economic and Social Council had before it a report by an inter-agency mission which had visited the country from 10 to 16 December 1979. The mission reported that Somalia, a least developed country, was faced with massive problems as a result of accepting refugees estimated at 1.2 million -one-quarter of Somalia's population. The mission concluded that the Government's estimate of a refugee-camp population of 475,000 was broadly correct. New entrants were arriving at a rate of over 1,000 daily and it was unlikely they would return home for some years. Since over 90 per cent of the refugees were women and children, and most of the men elderly or handicapped, projects aimed at self-sufficiency were difficult to carry out. Also, a prevailing drought necessitated massive food aid and threatened future agricultural prospects.

Assistance required for refugees in camps totalled \$120.7 million; \$20.5 million was needed to develop the economic and social infrastructure; and \$135.8 was required for an accelerated three-year development programme.

On 28 April, the Council adopted resolution 1980/9 by which it endorsed the appeal of the Secretary-General, a 4 March appeal by the High Commissioner for Refugees (see below), and appeals of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to provide food, medicines and other aid, as recommended by the interagency mission. The Council requested the Secretary-General to mobilize urgent humanitarian assistance for the refugees in Somalia on the basis of the mission's report, and, along with the High Commissioner, to report to the Council later in 1980.

The text of this resolution was sponsored by Democratic Kampuchea, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, the Sudan, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia, revised by them and adopted without vote.

On 16 July, the High Commissioner, orally reporting in accordance with resolution 1980/9, informed the Council that, for an estimated average of 640,000 refugees in Somalia in 1980, assistance items to a value of \$40.7 million would be required in addition to 135,000 tonnes of food. In January he had appointed a co-ordinator of activities there, and on 4 March he had appealed for prompt donations. Currently, \$22 million had been received.

On 16 July, the Council, on an oral proposal by its President, adopted without objection decision 1980/153 by which it took note of the High Commissioner's statement.

The same day, Somalia informed the Council that, since the visit by the interagency mission, the situation in Somalia had assumed new magnitude and gravity. It therefore suggested that a follow-up mission review the position.

On 24 July, the Council requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to consider dispatching a review mission to Somalia to assess the current refugee situation. It further requested that they submit an updated report for the General Assembly's 1980 regular session and appealed for further aid for the refugees.

These actions, incorporated in resolution 1980/53, were adopted without vote, as proposed by Burundi, Djibouti, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad

and Tobago, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia. The text was orally amended by France and the sponsors to take note of Somalia's statement and to replace a request to dispatch as a matter of urgency the review mission with the request that such a mission be considered.

A note verbale of 13 June from Somalia, addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitted two resolutions adopted by the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Islamabad, Pakistan, 17-22 May). By the first of these resolutions, on assistance to refugees in Somalia, the Conference expressed appreciation to the Government of Somalia for its efforts to accommodate a growing number of refugees on its territory until they were able to return to their homeland. By the second, on foreign intervention in the Horn of Africa and continued aggression against Somalia, the Conference denounced the continued presence of foreign troops in that country, decided to support Somalia to enable it to withstand foreign aggression, and called on all parties concerned with the Eritrean problem to seek a just solution.

In a letter of 8 September to the Secretary-General, Ethiopia said the resolutions were totally misleading since they were conceived solely by Somalia. Ethiopia accused Somalia of subversive and terrorist acts and of fabricating the claim that there were over 1 million refugees from Ethiopia in Somalia. Ethiopia added that some 500,000 Somalis had fled their country.

On 15 December 1980, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/180, by which it took note of Somalia's measures to provide services to the refugees, commended the Secretary-General for steps taken to promote international action to provide relief and noted with appreciation efforts by the High Commissioner to provide humanitarian assistance, requesting them to continue to mobilize such aid. The Assembly endorsed the appeals of the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner and other United Nations bodies for increased aid to UNHCR-sponsored refugee programmes, and urged Member States, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, and intergovernmental and financial institutions to help Somalia strengthen its infrastructure. The Secretary-General was requested to dispatch a mission to Somalia to review comprehensively the refugee situation in the light of developments since publication of the interagency mission's report and, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to have the mission's report circulated promptly and submitted to the Council's first regular 1981 session.

Resolution 35/180 was adopted without objec-

tion. On 19 November, the Third Committee had unanimously approved the draft, introduced by Zaire and sponsored by 41 nations (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

Before approval of the twice-revised text in Committee, Senegal said that Ethiopia—which had submitted separate amendments to the 41-power text—and Somalia had accepted the following amendments by the African group of States: two paragraphs were deleted, a preambular one recognizing that appeals to the international community for refugee aid in Somalia could best be promoted through an effective and concerted information programme by the United Nations system, and an operative one requesting the Secretary-General, in co-operation with UNHCR, to ensure that the community was kept informed of the conditions and needs of refugees in Somalia on a continuing basis through such a programme, including the participation of UNICEF, FAO/World Food Programme (WFP) and other concerned agencies; a paragraph commending the Somali Government for its humanitarian decision to receive refugees and provide them with food, shelter, medicine and essential humanitarian services was replaced by one taking note of the Government's measures to provide shelter, food and other services to the refugees in Somalia; and the phrase "in the areas where the refugees have been located" was deleted from two references to strengthening the social and economic infrastructure of the country.

The Ethiopian amendments would also have: added a preambular paragraph referring to the need to ensure that humanitarian aid was not diverted for other purposes, and an operative one calling on all concerned to ensure that this was carried out; added a preambular paragraph noting the immediate and ongoing need strictly to monitor and verify all statistics relating to refugees in Somalia, and an operative one requesting the Secretary-General in co-operation with UNHCR to establish machinery to ensure the availability of correct and reliable statistics submitted relating to such refugees as a basis on which humanitarian aid could be calculated and assessed; and replaced the paragraph commending the Somali Government for its decision to receive the refugees and provide them with aid by one commending the Secretary-General for his efforts in mobilizing international aid to Somalia.

Speaking in the Committee, Ethiopia said that Somalia had indicated a high refugee population to obtain more aid, and questioned whether such aid was being used for political purposes to destroy those for whom it had been sought since food was going to the Somali armed forces. Somalia maintained that the refugee situation

had been verified by governmental and inter-governmental agencies and visiting missions; the refugees had been driven from Ethiopia by that country's repressive policies.

#### Situation of refugees in the Sudan

On 28 April, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1980/10, by which it called attention to the urgent need for increased resources to care for the growing number of refugees in the Sudan and expressed appreciation to the Government for its efforts to accommodate them on its territory. Noting the Sudan's decision to convene an international conference on the refugees at Khartoum on 20 June, the Council appealed to donor countries and international organizations and voluntary agencies to participate in the conference at high level. After expressing appreciation to the High Commissioner for his work for the refugees, with support from the international community, the Council requested him, in co-operation with United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations, to give maximum assistance to the Sudanese Government. The Council requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with UNHCR, to send an interagency mission to the Sudan to assess the amount of assistance for relief and settlement programmes for refugees and to report to the Council in 1981.

The text of resolution 1980/10, sponsored by Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia, was revised by them and adopted without vote.

On 23 July, the Council adopted resolution 1980/45, by which it noted with appreciation arrangements made by the Secretary-General to send an interagency mission to the Sudan soon and requested him to ensure that the mission's report was published without delay and submitted for the General Assembly's 1980 session. The Council again called on Member States and United Nations organizations to render maximum assistance to the Sudan in its efforts to aid the refugees, and commended it for convening the International Conference on Refugees in the Sudan (Khartoum, 20-22 June), drawing attention to the refugees' plight. The Council also decided to review the situation in 1981.

Resolution 1980/45, sponsored by Australia, Bangladesh, Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Morocco, Nepal, Somalia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and the United Republic of Tanzania, was adopted without vote.

At its 1980 regular session, the General Assembly had before it the report of the interagency mission that visited the Sudan from 12 to 22 June. The report stated that, while UNHCR and WFP had supplemented the Government's efforts to aid the half million refugees—who came from Chad, Ethiopia, Uganda and Zaire—a substantial portion of their needs remained uncovered. The report underlined the urgent need for financial and technical support for the Government's settlement plans for 98,000 refugees in 1980 and for a further 100,000 during 1981-1982. There was also a pressing need to strengthen infrastructure and services in agriculture, education, health and training. A total of \$230 million in assistance was required for programmes proposed by the Government.

On 15 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/181, by which it commended the Secretary-General for sending the interagency mission to the Sudan, endorsed its report and recommendations, and requested him to circulate the report to Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies and to appeal to them, in close co-ordination with the High Commissioner, for generous contributions to the refugees. It requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to send urgently follow-up missions to the Sudan to carry out feasibility studies on strengthening the Government's capacity to pursue cost-effective strategies and locate new settlements as part of overall development. The Assembly appealed to Member States, UNHCR, organizations and agencies to give maximum assistance towards the Sudanese Government's efforts to aid the refugees, and commended its initiative in drawing the attention of the international community to their plight by convening the International Conference. The Secretary-General was requested to report in 1981 on the resolution's implementation.

Resolution 35/181 was adopted by the Assembly without objection. On 19 November, the Third Committee had unanimously approved the draft, as revised and introduced by Indonesia on behalf of its 47 sponsors (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

#### Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia

On 16 April, the Economic and Social Council heard a statement by the Ethiopian Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation outlining difficulties faced by his Government in its development efforts—drought, illiteracy, food shortages and the need to resettle more than 1 million people in more fertile areas of Ethiopia. He added that, since more than half a million people remained to be resettled—a problem being

made more acute by additional war-displaced persons- his Government was appealing for short-term emergency aid, noting that arrangements were being made for an interagency mission to further evaluate Ethiopia's needs.

On 28 April, the Council adopted resolution 1980/8, by which it appealed to all Member States, voluntary agencies and other organizations to assist the Ethiopian Government in providing relief and rehabilitation to displaced persons in Ethiopia, and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with UNHCR, to send a multiagency mission to that country to assess the extent of the problem and the magnitude of aid required and to mobilize humanitarian assistance from the international community. The Secretary-General was requested to report to the Council and the Assembly later in the year.

Resolution 1980/8, sponsored by Cuba, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, the Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia, was adopted without vote.

At its July session, the Council had before it the report of the multiagency mission which had visited Ethiopia from 6 to 15 July. The report stated that, at Ethiopia's request, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator had also sent a mission from 27 May to 7 June to evaluate the country's immediate and long-term needs. Since the Ethiopian Government's April estimate, according to the multiagency mission, the number of displaced persons had increased to between 2.1 million and 2.4 million-compared to a total population of 6.8 million-over half of whom were in temporary shelters or regularly came to Government feeding stations. An estimated 812,000 tonnes of food-mainly cereals-would be required over the coming three and a half years, the period which, in the mission's opinion, was necessary before self-sustaining settlements could be envisaged. Assistance required for long-term rehabilitation and development programmes was also outlined.

Introducing the mission's report to the Council on 22 July, the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator said that, in view of the background of extreme underdevelopment, any programme of assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia would have to be in the nature of a comprehensive development programme. Priority needs were identified in agriculture, industry, power, food, water, training, health, housing, mining, transport and communications.

On 24 July, the Council adopted resolution 1980/54, by which it: took note of the mission's report; commended the Secretary-General's action in arranging circulation of a comprehensive report on displaced persons in Ethiopia;

requested him, in consultation with UNHCR, to appeal to the international community and to find ways to mobilize urgent humanitarian assistance for those persons and for voluntary returnees to Ethiopia; and appealed to Member States, United Nations bodies, other organizations and voluntary agencies to assist the Ethiopian Government in its relief efforts. The Council asked the Secretary-General to report at the Assembly's 1980 regular session on the resolution's implementation.

The text of the resolution, sponsored in its revised form by Algeria, Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Nepal, the Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia, was adopted without vote.

The Secretary-General's report to the Assembly transmitted the interagency mission's report describing Ethiopia's economic and financial position and providing information on the assistance required for the relief and rehabilitation of the displaced persons in Ethiopia. On 15 December the Assembly adopted resolution 35/183, by which it endorsed the Council's appeal and that of the Secretary-General-contained in a note verbale of 11 November-urging Governments and organizations to provide prompt and generous aid to displaced persons. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report on progress to the Council and the Assembly again in 1981. The High Commissioner was also requested to continue to mobilize humanitarian assistance for the relief and rehabilitation of certified voluntary returnees.

Resolution 35/183 was adopted without objection. The Third Committee had unanimously approved the 30-nation draft on 19 November, following its introduction by Zimbabwe on behalf of 30 sponsors (See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

Before approval of the sponsor-revised text in Committee, Senegal said that Somalia-which had submitted separate amendments to the 30-nation text-and Ethiopia had accepted the following amendments by the African group of States: rather than taking note of the Ethiopian Commission's statement, the Assembly expressed itself as having heard it; and the reference to voluntary returnees for which the High Commissioner was asked to continue mobilizing assistance were qualified by the addition of the word "certified."

The Somali amendments would have: added a preambular paragraph referring to the need to ensure that humanitarian aid was not diverted for other purposes, and an operative one calling on all concerned to ensure that this was carried out; added a preambular paragraph noting the

immediate and ongoing need strictly to monitor and verify all statistics submitted relating to displaced persons and returnees in Ethiopia, and an operative one requesting the Secretary-General, in co-operation with UNHCR, to establish machinery to ensure the availability of correct and reliable statistics relating to displaced persons and voluntary and genuine returnees in Ethiopia, as a basis on which such humanitarian aid as might prove necessary could be calculated and assessed. Further Somali amendments would have: deleted the reference to difficulties encountered by the Ethiopian Government in providing for relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons in Ethiopia; added "genuine" to the reference to voluntary returnees; and, added to the paragraph requesting UNHCR to continue mobilizing humanitarian aid for the relief of such returnees, "subsequent to the introduction of appropriate and comprehensive UNHCR registration procedures in the affected areas and bearing in mind the duty of UNHCR to 'protect' refugees and strictly to uphold the principle of 'non-refoulement.'" Also, Somalia's amendments would have removed from a preambular paragraph a phrase stating that the representative of the Secretary-General had asked for the assistance of the international community.

#### Assistance to other refugees

##### Refugee and displaced children

On 15 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 35/187, by which it expressed gratitude to the High Commissioner for his assistance to refugee and displaced children and requested him to intensify his efforts, endeavouring to ensure that the cultural and family identity of the minors settled was preserved, and to associate all the specialized agencies in the action undertaken. This resolution was adopted without vote. The Third Committee had likewise approved the draft on 3 December, sponsored by France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Panama, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, the United Republic of Cameroon, and Zaire.

Several oral amendments were withdrawn before approval. A Cuban proposal would have added to a preambular paragraph referring to the disturbing situation of millions of refugee and displaced children, particularly those not yet settled—a reference to those who were victims of such situations as those arising from apartheid racial discrimination (Oman suggested that racial discrimination be preceded by "all forms of"), colonialism, foreign domination and occupation, aggression and threats to national sovereignty; Morocco would have included foreign military intervention against sovereign countries and the activities of mercenaries. The United

Kingdom would have replaced the Cuban addition by referring to those who were "mainly victims of situations of violations of human rights."

##### Refugee and displaced women

The World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, held at Copenhagen from 14 to 30 July 1980, adopted two resolutions on refugee and displaced women (see p. 896). By these resolutions the Conference called for: attending to the specific needs and safeguarding the interests of refugee and displaced women in such areas as assistance, relief, health, education, employment, family planning, resettlement and family reunification, safe and honourable repatriation, and protection; bringing to justice those who abused women and children; ensuring that women and children were not the target of indiscriminate hostilities; and women's participation in administration of refugee aid programmes.

On 11 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/135 on refugee and displaced women, by which it requested all States to co-operate with UNHCR in protecting the well-being of women and children in particular, and called on all States and donors providing immediate relief to refugees and displaced persons to endeavour to lessen the special vulnerability of women in these circumstances, by ensuring access to emergency relief and to health programmes and their active participation in decision-making in refugee centres. The Assembly also called on those assisting in resettlement or repatriation to recognize the pivotal role of the mother in the family and in the provision of family welfare, to ensure women's rights to physical safety, and to facilitate their access to counselling services and material aid. It urged the international community to provide urgent, adequate assistance to refugee women and developing countries of asylum, especially the least developed among them.

The Assembly urged the High Commissioner to work with host Governments to encourage the participation of women, including refugees, in the administration of refugee programmes. He was asked, in consultation with host countries, to determine the extent to which women were especially vulnerable in refugee situations, and to formulate and implement remedial programmes, co-ordinating research and data collection and analysis with United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations. He was also asked to ensure that the number of women on his staff was increased and that a high-level staff position was designated as co-ordinator for women's programmes.

Resolution 35/135 was adopted without vote.



The Third Committee on 6 November had similarly approved the text, as sponsored by Australia, Austria, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Japan, Kenya, the Niger, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Sudan, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zimbabwe. The first draft was revised by the sponsors to incorporate amendments jointly proposed by Burundi, Egypt, Nigeria, Somalia, the Sudan, Swaziland and the United Republic of Tanzania. The amendments added the two paragraphs by which the Assembly urged assistance to refugee women and countries of asylum, and requested a report on implementation.

The sponsors further orally revised their text so as to refer in the first paragraph to the protection of fundamental, rather than legal, rights under international law and national legislation. They did not accept a Syrian suggestion to refer to displaced as well as refugee women in paragraph 5 on the participation of women in the administration of refugee aid programmes.

#### International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees

By a letter of 24 September 1980 to the Secretary-General, the Vice-Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany requested that an additional item entitled "International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees" be included in the agenda of the General Assembly's thirty-fifth (1980) session.

An annexed explanatory memorandum pointed out that the mass flight of refugees—estimated at between 10 million and 12 million people—had attained proportions unequalled in past decades and was affecting an increasing number of Member States, especially developing countries. While the international community had done much to relieve the suffering, it could not eliminate the real causes of the movement of refugees, which endangered the domestic order of the countries of asylum and jeopardized the stability of entire regions. It was therefore incumbent upon the United Nations to seek ways and means of avoiding new streams of refugees.

Following discussion in the Special Political Committee, the Assembly, on 11 December, adopted a Committee-approved resolution by the preamble of which it expressed grave concern over the increasing flows of refugees in many parts of the world, and considered that massive flows of refugees might not only affect the domestic order and stability of receiving States but also jeopardize the stability of entire regions and thus endanger international peace and security. It also stated that it was deeply dis-

turbed by the suffering of millions who fled or were forcibly expelled from their homelands and sought refuge in other countries, and reaffirmed the right of return of the refugees.

By the operative part of the resolution the Assembly strongly condemned all policies and practices of oppressive and racist regimes as well as aggression, alien domination and foreign occupation, which were primarily responsible for the massive flows of refugees and which resulted in human suffering. The Assembly invited, for a 1981 report by the Secretary-General, comments and suggestions on international co-operation to avert new flows of refugees and to facilitate the return of those who wished to do so.

Based on a draft introduced by Sierra Leone on behalf of 27 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), this text was adopted as resolution 35/124 by a recorded vote of 105 to 16, with 14 abstentions; the Committee had approved it on 5 December by a roll-call vote, requested by Singapore, of 93 to 15, with 9 abstentions.

In revising their original text, the sponsors incorporated amendments proposed by Jordan, on behalf of States members of the Arab group at the United Nations, and by Nigeria.

Several amendments were then proposed to the revised draft-two to insert new paragraphs as the first operative paragraph. The first of these—proposed by Algeria, Angola, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, and Zimbabwe, revised to incorporate oral subamendments by Angola and Democratic Yemen—would have added a paragraph to have the Assembly strongly condemn the policies and practices of the racist regimes of South Africa and Israel and their allies which bore major responsibility for the flow of refugees, displaced persons, emigrants and suffering people of Namibian, South African and Palestinian origin. The second, proposed by Pakistan, would have added a paragraph to have the Assembly strongly condemn the policies and practices of racism, zionism and all forms of repression including alien domination, military occupations and foreign armed interventions which were mostly responsible for the massive flows of refugees in various regions of the world.

These two amendments were superseded by the text of a new first operative paragraph, proposed by Senegal and incorporating a Yugoslav oral subamendment, adopted by a roll-call vote, requested by Singapore, of 90 to 16, with 10 abstentions. By a roll-call vote, requested by Ethiopia, of 76 to 19, with 20 abstentions, the Committee had previously decided that Senegal's proposal constituted a subamendment to the seven-power amendment.

Somalia withdrew an amendment it had submitted, to have the Assembly establish, after its 1980 regular session in the light of Members' comments and observations, United Nations mechanisms to study the means of international co-operation to avert new flows of refugees.

Speaking in explanation of vote in Committee, Brazil said it had voted in favour of the resolution because of the issue's importance and had borne in mind that it was primarily procedural; however, it considered that a number of problems in that area were within the exclusive competence of States, and reserved its position until the issue had been thoroughly studied. Yugoslavia stressed that governmental views should be considered before the line of action to be followed was decided upon. Israel had voted affirmatively on the understanding that, when abnormal relations existed between States, such as a state of war, the alleged right of return of expatriates must be viewed in an appropriate light.

Kuwait said it had voted in favour on the understanding that the policies and practices of racist regimes referred to also covered Zionism, and that the Secretary-General's report should include comments and suggestions concerning Palestinian refugees. India felt the report should also cover peaceful population outflows.

Botswana, though voting in favour, expressed doubt whether the massive flows of refugees referred to in the preambular part of the resolution could in themselves, endanger international peace and security; it felt the danger lay in their actual causes. Botswana added that it interpreted the text in the sense of Charter articles concerning non-interference in internal affairs—a principle to which it was strongly committed. Luxembourg stated that, together with other members of the European Economic Community, it had voted in favour; the approved text would facilitate international co-operation in preventing refugee outflows.

Mozambique said its negative vote was not because of lack of interest in the fate of refugees, since it had accepted thousands, but because it could not understand why it had been decided, by rejecting its amendment, to spare the South African régime which was responsible for the refugee flow.

The United Republic of Tanzania also pointed out that it had accepted substantial numbers of refugees but had felt obliged to abstain in view of the political turn taken by the debate; it was dangerous to try to categorize refugees.

Report of the High Commissioner

On 24 July, on an oral proposal by its President, the Economic and Social Council adopted without objection decision 1980/163, by which

it decided to transmit, without debate, the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to the General Assembly's 1980 session.

On 25 November, the Assembly, having considered the UNHCR report, adopted resolutions 35/41 A and 35/41 B.

By the first of these resolutions, the Assembly recognized the High Commissioner's leading responsibility in emergency refugee situations. It called on the international community to share the burden of assisting refugees and displaced persons, and urged Governments to contribute generously to the UNHCR programme, which would require an estimated \$500 million in 1980 and possibly the same amount in 1981. Governments were also urged to facilitate UNHCR efforts in international protection by observing the principle of asylum and non-refoulement, and to support UNHCR efforts to promote durable solutions to the problems of refugees and displaced persons whenever emergencies occurred.

The Assembly stressed the importance of maintaining relief efforts and resettlement momentum for boat and land cases in South-East Asia, urged all Governments to provide opportunities for durable solutions for those refugees, and urged UNHCR to explore further arrangements to facilitate prompt and unhindered disembarkation of refugees rescued at sea and their resettlement. It also expressed appreciation for the High Commissioner's role in repatriating and co-ordinating aid to Zimbabwean refugees.

The Assembly welcomed steps taken to implement recommendations of the 1979 Arusha Conference," urged utmost support for the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (see p. 933) and recommended that UNHCR substantially increase aid programmes for Africa.

By resolution 35/41 B, the Assembly authorized the High Commissioner to allocate from the UNHCR Emergency Fund up to \$10 million annually for refugees and displaced persons in emergency situations for which there was no provision in approved programmes, it being understood that the amount available for any one emergency should not exceed \$4 million in any one year and that the Fund was maintained at not less than \$44 million. The Assembly also noted a recommendation of the UNHCR Executive Committee that the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner formulate recommendations for allocation of financial responsibility for UNHCR's administrative costs between its voluntary funds and the United Nations regular budget.

<sup>4</sup> See footnote 1.

Resolutions 35/41 A and 35/41 B were adopted jointly, without vote. The Third Committee had likewise approved the texts on 14 November; they were introduced by Finland on behalf of 25 sponsors (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

The sponsors made some drafting changes to their original draft and reworded several paragraphs: originally paragraph 2 would have had the Assembly welcome efforts by the High Commissioner to adapt the management of his services to the vastly increased tasks and encouraged him to continue those efforts in close contact with the Executive Committee; by paragraph 6, it would have welcomed steps taken to implement the Arusha Conference recommendations, urged States to provide the utmost support for the projected international conference on aid to refugees in Africa, and recommended that the High Commissioner consider increasing substantially the assistance programmes allocated to Africa. Rather than welcoming his readiness as in the original draft, the Assembly in paragraph 10 took note of his efforts to contribute towards improving co-ordination and effectiveness of action to provide international humanitarian assistance "to refugees and displaced persons of concern to his Office," rather than humanitarian aid "in situations of man-made disasters."

Speaking in Committee after approval of the text, Morocco said it would have abstained had the resolution been put to a vote, since the amendments did not improve the text; it had difficulty in understanding what was meant by the request in paragraph 2 that the High Commissioner should continue his efforts within the framework of comprehensive action. The USSR said it considered that the financing of the international conference should not entail any additional expenses under the United Nations regular budget.

#### Communications

In a letter of 16 May 1980 to the Secretary-General, the President of the United States outlined his country's immigration policy towards Cuban citizens- tens of thousands of whom, he said, were fleeing Cuba under chaotic and perilous conditions- and others, including criminals who had not completed their sentences, who were being ejected.

On 22 July, in a letter to the President of the Economic and Social Council, the United States requested, on behalf of his country and Costa Rica, circulation of a note and communiqué issued by the Minister for Foreign Affairs a.i. of Costa Rica at the conclusion of the second meeting, held in San José on 8 May, concerning

humanitarian problems relating to persons who had left or were trying to leave Cuba. Representatives of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Peru, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela had attended. Based on the discussions, Costa Rica requested the Secretary-General, or other competent organizations, to provide their good offices in order to conclude safe and orderly departure arrangements between Cuba and other interested countries, and to take other measures to facilitate a humanitarian resolution of the problem.

In a statement issued in reply two days later, Cuba said it was following a migration policy in conformity with its legal and constitutional order, whereby anyone who so wished could leave the country; the migration had not been given impetus by Cuba's policy, but resulted from the poverty brought about by the colonialist and imperialist exploitation of the third world and the existing unjust international economic order.

On 5 November, Viet Nam forwarded a report on Indochinese refugees in which it denied that it was forcing Vietnamese to leave their homeland and announced drastic measures against those departing illegally. According to Viet Nam such departures had increased owing to strict United States immigration policies. Of 32,000 applicants authorized to leave only about 1,000 had been accepted by the United States, Viet Nam said. Vietnamese were therefore opting for illegal departure since, provided they survived several days of sea voyage, they were immediately accepted as refugees in the United States, the report added.

Other communications, submitted to the Secretary-General in 1979 and 1980 in connexion with the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees or the agenda item on international co-operation to avert new flows of refugees, concerned refugees in South-East Asia (see subchapter commencing on p. 335).

#### Contributions and pledges

The Ad Hoc Committee of the General Assembly for the Announcement of Voluntary Contributions to the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees met on 14 November 1980 at United Nations Headquarters to hear States announce pledges for 1981. Contributions paid or pledged to the UNHCR assistance programmes for 1980, and for 1981 as at 31 March 1981, are listed below.

# CONTRIBUTIONS PAID OR PLEDGED TO UNHCR ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES FOR 1980 AND 1981

(in US dollars)

Country	1980 (as at 31 December 1980)	1981 (as at 31 March 1981)	Country	1980 (as at 31 December 1980)	1981 (as at 31 March 1981)
Algeria	26,620	40,000	Morocco	20,120	10,000
Argentina	50,000	50,000	Netherlands	11,428,762	4,858,491
Australia	10,937,302	6,242,500	New Zealand	352,792	-
Austria	301,320	100,000	Nigeria	109,481	-
Bahamas	2,000	-	Norway	10,156,898	4,629,630
Bangladesh	3,168	-	Oman	16,000	6,000
Barbados	1,000	-	Pakistan	352,505	-
Belgium	2,198,593	1,120,123	Panama	500	-
Botswana	14,002	-	Peru	2,568	-
Brazil	30,000	15,000	Philippines	14,500	-
Burundi	1,675	-	Portugal	7,500	15,000
Canada	5,719,700	3,715,043 <sup>a</sup>	Qatar	10,000	10,000
Chile	30,000	20,000	Republic of Korea	505,000	10,000
China	1,000,000	967,000	Saudi Arabia	8,000	1,010,000
Colombia	23,721	-	Senegal	5,000	3,000
Cyprus	5,943	4,420	Singapore	15,000	-
Denmark	8,597,009	5,725,137	Solomon Islands	10,000	-
Djibouti	2,000	2,000	Somalia	2,000	-
Dominica	1,000	-	Spain	-	80,000
Egypt	8,571	-	Sudan	7,000	6,000
Finland	1,446,127	615,168	Swaziland	1,852	-
France	919,312	803,736	Swede <sup>n</sup>	19,171,591	11,633,675
Gabon	3,730	-	Switzerland	3,795,035	1,581,123
Germany, Federal Republic of	19,546,516	1,281,574	Syrian Arab Republic	-	1,000
Ghana	20,000	20,000	T h a i l a n d	10,000	10,000
Greece	75,000	70,000	Togo	11,488	-
Guyana	391	-	Trinidad and Tobago	2,073	2,073
Holy See	2,500	2,500	Tunisia	3,450	3,970
Honduras	1,000	1,000	Turkey	2,364	-
Iceland	52,000	22,900	Uganda	500,709	-
India	12,987	-	United Arab Emirates	1,050,000	-
Indonesia	18,000	4,000	United Kingdom	17,770,600	13,409,212
Iraq	112,018	-	United Republic of Cameroon	3,363	-
Ireland	261,171	-	United Republic of Tanzania	4,914	-
Israel	-	15,000	United States	123,453,022	75,763,000
Italy	5,909,804	3,030,303	Uruguay	2,000	-
Ivory Coast	4,258	-	Venezuela	20,000	20,093
Japan	64,533,821	-	Viet Nam	2,491	1,000
Jordan	1,000	-	Yugoslavia	55,000	-
Kuwait	206,667	40,000	Zambia	7,344	-
Lao People's Democratic Republic	4,372	6,000	Subtotal	195,259,137	137,216,280
Lebanon	20,000	10,000	Other contributors		
Lesotho	2,000	-	Association of South East Asian Nations Standing Committee	20,000	-
Liberia	5,000	-	European Economic Community	82,734,673	9,694,355
Libya <sup>n</sup> Arab Jamahiriya	50,000	50,000	UNESCO	150,407	60,660
Liechtenstein	36,746	10,417	United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	250,000	-
Luxembourg	27,867	114,179	Total	394,302,197	149,433,028 <sup>b</sup>
Madagascar	-	2,193			
Malawi	361	300			
Malaysia	6,500	1,500			
Malta	1,209	-			
Mauritius	1,485	-			
Mexico	20,000	50,000			
Monaco	729	1,020			

<sup>a</sup> includes \$12,712 pledged by the Provincial Government of Quebec.

<sup>b</sup> Includes \$2,461,733 pledged by non-governmental sources.

## Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

Activities of the Office of the  
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees  
A/35/12. Report of UNHCR (1 April 1979-31 March 1980),  
Chapters I-VII (also issued as E/1980/79 and Corr.1).

A/35/12/Add.1. Addendum to report of UNHCR (report of  
31st session of Executive Committee of High Commis-  
sioner's Programme, Geneva, 6-16 October). Chapters  
III and V.

## Assistance to refugees in Africa

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON  
ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN AFRICA

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Plenary meetings 43, 44.

A/35/463 and Corr.1. Letter of 16 September from Sierra Leone (transmitting declarations and resolutions of 35th ordinary session of Council of Ministers, 18-28 June; and resolutions and decision of 17th ordinary session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, 1-4 July, Freetown). Annex I (resolution CM/Res.814(XXXV)).

E/1980/L.54. Australia, Belgium, Burundi, Denmark, Djibouti, France, Ghana, Lesotho, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 1980/55, as proposed by 20 powers, E/1980/L.54, and as orally revised by sponsors, adopted without vote by Council on 24 July 1980, meeting 44.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered resolution CM/Res.814(XXXV) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Freetown, Sierra Leone, from 18 to 28 June 1980, by which it expressed its deep concern over the ever-increasing number of refugees in Africa and the alarming deterioration of their living conditions,

Aware that the serious situation arising from the growing number of refugees, currently estimated at five million, places a heavy social and economic burden on the host countries which provide the refugees with asylum or relief,

Conscious of the need for greater attention to be paid by the international community to the plight of refugees in Africa and, for that purpose, the need for the intensified dissemination of information on the problem,

Appreciating the assistance given so far by the international community to refugees in Africa,

Noting, however, that the amount of assistance received falls far short of the overall requirements to meet the needs of the refugees,

1. Takes note of resolution CM/Res. 814(XXXV) of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, in particular paragraph 8 thereof, relating to the need for an international pledging conference for refugees in Africa;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to consult the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity on appropriate ways and means of convening such a conference;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to arrange for consultation with the competent United Nations agencies and bodies for the purpose of preparing an adequate publicity programme giving special attention to the conditions and needs of refugees in Africa;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the progress of his consultations;

5. Appeals, meanwhile, to all Member States and appropriate United Nations organizations and programmes to provide the maximum financial and material assistance to refugees in Africa, as well as to the Governments of the countries of asylum, in order that the latter may strengthen their capacity to act as hosts to the refugees and to provide the necessary services for their care, rehabilitation and resettlement.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Third Committee, meetings 51-57.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 34.  
Plenary meeting 73.

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, Chapter II.

A/35/606. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.3/35/L.51 and Rev.1. Senegal (on behalf of Member States of African group at United Nations): draft resolution and revision, approved without vote by Third Committee on 14 November, meeting 57.

A/C.3/35/L.56. A/C.5/35/55 and Corr.1, A/35/7/Add.12, A/35/656. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution II recommended by Third Committee in A/35/650 and Corr.1. Statements by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/35/650 and Corr.1. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 35/42, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/650 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 25 November 1980, meeting 73.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/61 of 29 November 1979,

Taking note of resolution CM/Res.814(XXXV) concerning the situation of refugees in Africa, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 18 to 28 June 1980,

Having heard the statements of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the serious situation of refugees in Africa,

Grave/y concerned at the growing number of refugees on the African continent, who now constitute over half the population of refugees in the world,

Aware of the consequent social and economic burden placed on African countries of asylum as a result of the increased influx of refugees and the subsequent impact on their development,

Bearing in mind the heavy sacrifices that the countries of asylum are making, despite their limited resources, to alleviate the plight of those refugees,

Appreciating the contributions made by donor countries as well as the assistance that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme and other intergovernmental and non-governmental agencies have provided to refugees in Africa,

Noting with deep regret the inadequacy of the assistance provided to the growing number of African refugees,

Recognizing the universal collective responsibility to share the urgent and overwhelming burden of the problem of African refugees through effective mobilization of resources to meet the urgent and long-term needs of the refugees and to strengthen the capacity of countries of asylum to provide adequately for the refugees while they remain in their countries, as well as to assist the countries of origin in the rehabilitation of genuine voluntary returnees,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/55 of 24 July 1980 in which the Council requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to consult the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity on appropriate ways and means of convening an international pledging conference for refugees in Africa,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on his consultations with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees concerning the organization of an international conference on assistance to refugees in Africa.

1. Notes with profound regret that the international community has not given sufficient attention to the plight of refugees in Africa;

2. Requests, consequently, the international community to contribute substantially to programmes designed to help those refugees;

3. Approves the report of the Secretary-General calling for an international conference to mobilize assistance for refugees in Africa, as well as the measures proposed for a concerted programme of information and publicity by the relevant bodies of the United Nations system in support of the conference;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to convene at Geneva on 9 and 10 April 1981, at the ministerial level, an International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa;

5. further requests the Secretary-General in the process of preparing for the Conference, and in close co-operation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to assist the concerned African countries in identifying priorities and preparing necessary documents and programmes for assistance to African refugees;

6. Authorizes the Secretary-General to meet the expenses for organization of the Conference under the regular budget of the United Nations;

7. Appeals to the international community, all Member States, the specialized agencies, regional and intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to provide the utmost support for the Conference with a view to offering maximum financial and material assistance to refugees in Africa;

8. Further appeals to the international community to provide all necessary assistance to the countries of asylum to enable them to strengthen their capacity to provide the necessary facilities and services essential to the care and well-being of the refugees and to assist the countries of origin in the rehabilitation of genuine voluntary returnees;

9. Urges the international community to continue to support the annual programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and of other United Nations agencies co-operating with the High Commissioner on behalf of refugees in Africa;

10. Requests the High Commissioner, in close co-operation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, to keep under constant review the situation of refugees in Africa in order to ensure maximum international assistance on a global basis;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1981 and to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

#### ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN DJIBOUTI

Economic and Social Council— 1st regular session, 1980  
Plenary meetings 11, 13, 14.

E/1980/L.25. Central African Republic, Jordan, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Sudan, Swaziland, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia: draft resolution.

E/1980/L.25/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution sponsored by above 13 powers and by Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, France, Indonesia and Kenya.

E/1980/L.31. Programme budget implications of 18-power revised draft resolution, E/1980/L.25/Rev.1. Statement by Secretary-General.

Resolution 1980/11, as proposed by 18 powers, E/1980/L.25/Rev.1. adopted without vote by Council on 28 April 1980, meeting 14.

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the appeal of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with respect to humanitarian assistance to Djibouti and other countries in the Horn of Africa,

Taking note also of the request made by the Executive

Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to the High Commissioner, in the report on its thirtieth session, to continue to intensify assistance to the refugees in Djibouti and other countries in the region,

Noting with appreciation the assistance thus far provided to the refugees and the proposed programme for Djibouti,

Noting a/so that the substantially increased number of refugees in Djibouti has over-taxed the Government's effort to improve social and public services in the country and placed a heavy burden on the meagre resources available there,

Deeply concerned at the gravity of the food shortage in the region, which has been aggravated by the recent severe drought that has affected most of the region, devastating the life-supporting elements, killing great numbers of livestock and causing considerable loss of human life through starvation, thirst and disease,

Aware of the determined efforts made by the Government of Djibouti, since it attained independence, to cope with the refugee situation, as well as the recent severe drought, through a national self-reliance campaign designed to provide the refugees with protection, shelter and assistance,

Noting with appreciation the concern and continued efforts of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, the Economic Commission for Africa and such non-governmental organizations as Médecins sans frontières and Volontaires du progrès, which have worked closely with the Government of Djibouti in the relief and rehabilitation programme for the refugees and the drought-stricken population of the country,

Realizing that the assistance thus far received falls far short of the existing needs and requirements of coping with the refugee situation and that an urgent programme to include the drought-stricken population of the country is required,

Recognizing the plight of the refugees and the formidable burden imposed on the limited resources of the Government of Djibouti,

1. Requests all States to respond generously and expeditiously to the appeal of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to enable him to mobilize the maximum international support in order to alleviate the sufferings of the refugees in Djibouti and other countries in the Horn of Africa;

2. further requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to co-operate with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and other specialized agencies, as well as non-governmental organizations, to render the maximum possible assistance to the Government of Djibouti;

3. Invites the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to intensify his humanitarian assistance to the refugees in Djibouti;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to send a United Nations interagency mission to Djibouti to assess the needs of the refugees;

5. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1980 on the steps taken to alleviate the present refugee situation in Djibouti.

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Plenary meetings 38, 40, 43.

Decision 1980/153. by which the Council took note of the statement by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, made in response to Council resolutions 1980/9 and 1980/11, as orally proposed by Council President, adopted without objection by Council on 18 July 1980, meeting 38.

E/1980/79 and Corr.1. Report of UNHCR (covering period

1 April 1979-31 March 1980), Chapter II B 2 (also issued as A/35/12).

E/1980/L.52. Bangladesh, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Lesotho, Somalia, Sudan: draft resolution.

Resolution 1980/44. as proposed by 7 powers, E/1980/L.52, and as orally revised by sponsors, adopted without vote by Council on 23 July 1980, meeting 43.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having heard the statements by the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and noting with appreciation the assessment of the needs of the refugees in Djibouti contained therein,

Noting the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with respect to assistance to the refugees in Djibouti,

Recalling Council resolution 1980/11 of 28 April 1980 on assistance to the refugees in Djibouti,

Noting with appreciation the concern and the continued efforts of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, the World Food Programme and non-governmental organizations, which have worked closely with the Government of Djibouti on the relief and rehabilitation programme for the refugees in that country,

1. Appreciates the action taken by the Secretary-General in arranging and dispatching the United Nations interagency mission to Djibouti to assess the needs of the refugees;

2. Takes note with appreciation of the oral report on the assessment of the needs of the refugees in Djibouti, contained in the statement by the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes;

3. Invites the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his humanitarian assistance to the refugees in Djibouti;

4. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to ensure that adequate assistance programmes are organized for the refugees, to keep the refugee situation in Djibouti under constant review and to maintain close contact with Member States and governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, so as to mobilize the necessary assistance for the Government of Djibouti to enable it to cope effectively with the refugee situation;

5. Decides to keep the matter under constant review and to bring the present resolution to the attention of the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session for its consideration.

General Assembly- 35th session

Third Committee, meetings 51-56, 61, 62.

Plenary meeting 96.

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, Chapters II, XXI and XXXII.

A/35/409. Report of Secretary-General. (Annex: Report of interagency mission to Djibouti, 5-11 June.)

A/C.3/35/L.48. Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Italy, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution.

A/C.3/35/L.48/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 24 powers and by Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Democratic Kampuchea, Indonesia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Singapore, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, approved unanimously by Third Committee on 19 November, meeting 62.

A/35/714. Report of Third Committee (on chapters of

Economic and Social Council report pertaining to questions of assistance to refugees), draft resolution III.

Resolution 35/182. as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/714, adopted without objection by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 96.

The General Assembly,

Having heard the statement of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General, the annex to which contains the report on the assessment of the needs of the refugees in Djibouti, as prepared by the interagency mission which visited Djibouti from 5 to 11 June 1980.

Noting with satisfaction the oral report of the High Commissioner with respect to assistance to the refugees in Djibouti,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1980/11 of 28 April 1980 and 1980/44 of 23 July 1980 on assistance to the refugees in Djibouti,

Aware of the consequences of the social and economic burden placed on the Government and people of Djibouti as a result of the influx of refugees and the subsequent impact on the national development and infrastructure of that country,

Noting with appreciation the concern and continued efforts of the Office of the High Commissioner, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, the World Food Programme and the non-governmental organizations which have worked closely with the Government of Djibouti on the relief and rehabilitation programme for the refugees in that country,

1. Appreciates the action taken by the Secretary-General in arranging and dispatching the interagency mission to Djibouti to assess the needs of the refugees;

2. Takes note with appreciation of the oral report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and of the assessment of the needs of the refugees in Djibouti contained in the report prepared by the mission;

3. Endorses the report of the mission to Djibouti and the recommendations contained therein;

4. Invites the High Commissioner to continue his humanitarian assistance to the refugees in Djibouti;

5. Requests the High Commissioner to continue to ensure that adequate assistance programmes are organized for the refugees, to keep the refugee situation in Djibouti under constant review and to maintain close contact with Member States and the governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to mobilize the necessary assistance to the Government of Djibouti to cope effectively with the refugee situation;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session in 1981 and to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

#### ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN SOMALIA

Economic and Social Council— 1st regular session, 1980  
Plenary meetings 3-5, 11, 13, 14.

E/1980/43. Letter of 7 April from Somalia to President of Economic and Social Council (request for inclusion of supplementary item, on assistance to refugees in Somalia, in agenda of Council at its 1st regular session of 1980).

E/1980/44. Report of mission to Somalia, 10-16 December 1979.

E/1980/L.23. Democratic Kampuchea, Egypt, Italy, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia: draft resolution.

E/1980/L.23/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution sponsored by above 17 powers and by Indonesia.

Resolution 1980/9 as proposed by 18 powers, E/1980/L.23/Rev.1, and as further orally revised by sponsors, adopted without vote by Council on 28 April 1980, meeting 14.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having heard with deep concern the statement made by the Minister for Local Government of Somalia, who has special responsibility for refugees, on the grave refugee situation in Somalia,

Having considered the report of the United Nations inter-agency mission, which visited Somalia from 10 to 16 December 1979 to study the refugee situation in that country and to draw up a programme of assistance to deal with the urgent humanitarian needs there,

Taking note of the appeal of the Secretary-General in his note verbale of 11 February 1980, urging various Governments and international organizations to provide prompt and generous assistance to alleviate the sufferings of the refugees in Somalia,

Further taking note of the statement made on 13 March 1980 by the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees that the refugee problem in Somalia was the most serious in the world as far as numbers were concerned, and the appeal by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, dated 4 March 1980, to all Governments to help the refugees,

Recognizing the heavy burden placed on the Government of Somalia in caring for the refugees and the need for international assistance to share that burden,

Deeply concerned because the response of the international community falls far short of the needs of the refugees, as assessed in the report of the United Nations mission,

1. Endorses the appeal of the Secretary-General of 11 February 1980 as well as the appeal launched by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on 4 March 1980 for urgent international assistance to help the Government of Somalia to provide the necessary care and attention to the refugees;

2. Commends the action taken by the Secretary-General in arranging for a comprehensive report on the needs of refugees in Somalia to be prepared and circulated to the international community;

3. Takes note of the report of the United Nations inter-agency mission to Somalia and the recommendations contained therein;

4. Further endorses the appeals launched by the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and by the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund to provide food, medicines and other assistance for the refugees, as recommended by the United Nations mission;

5. Requests the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1980 on the situation of the refugees in Somalia and the steps taken to implement the provisions of the present resolution;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to find ways and means to mobilize urgently humanitarian assistance for the refugees on the basis of the report of the United Nations inter-agency mission;

7. Decides to bring the contents of the present resolution to the attention of the General Assembly for its consideration.

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Plenary meetings 38, 42-44.

Decision 1980/153, by which the Council took note of the statement by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, made in response to Council resolutions 1980/9 and 1980/11, as orally proposed by Council President, adopted without objection by Council on 16 July 1980, meeting 38.

E/1980/L.48 and Rev.1. Burundi, Djibouti, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia: draft resolution and revision.

Resolution 1980/53, as proposed by 18 powers, E/1980/L.48/Rev.1, and as further orally amended by France and revised by sponsors, adopted without vote by Council on 24 July 1980, meeting 44.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having heard the statement of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to the Council at its second regular session of 1980.

Taking note of the statement by the observer for Somalia on the situation of refugees in Somalia,

Recalling Council resolution 1980/9 of 28 April 1980,

Expressing its appreciation to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and his staff for the dedicated and efficient manner in which they continue to work in support of refugees in Somalia,

Taking into account the fact that more than six months have elapsed since the visit of the United Nations interagency mission on the refugee situation in Somalia,

Noting with concern the dramatic increase in the refugee population in Somalia,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to consider the necessity of dispatching a review mission to Somalia to assess current developments in the refugee situation, as a follow-up to the earlier report of the United Nations interagency mission;

2. further requests the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to submit an updated report on the current refugee situation in Somalia to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

3. Appeals once again to all Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and all voluntary agencies to increase further their assistance to the Government of Somalia in its effort to provide relief and assistance to refugees in Somalia.

General Assembly— 35th session

Third Committee, meetings 51-57.61,62.

Plenary meeting 96.

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, Chapters II and XXI.

A/35/292. Note verbale of 13 June from Somalia (transmitting resolutions 20/11-P and 32/11-P adopted by 11th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Islamabad. Pakistan, 17-22 May).

A/35/441. Letter of 8 September from Ethiopia.

A/C.3/35/L.45. Central African Republic, Comoros, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Swaziland, Tunisia: draft resolution.

A/C.3/35/L.45/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 10 powers and by Bahrain, Colombia, Democratic Kampuchea, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Oman, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Suriname and Zaire.

A/C.3/35/L.45/Rev.2. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 31 powers and by Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mauritania, Panama, Sudan, United Arab Emirates and Zambia, as further orally amended by Senegal (on behalf of African group at United Nations) and revised by sponsors, approved unanimously by Third Committee on 19 November, meeting 62.

A/C.3/35/L.55. Ethiopia: amendments to 31-power revised draft resolution, A/C.3/35/L.45/Rev.1.

A/C.3/35/L.62. Administrative and financial implications of



41-power revised draft resolution, A/C.3/35/L.45/Rev.2. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/35/714. Report of Third Committee (on chapters of Economic and Social Council report pertaining to questions of assistance to refugees). draft resolution I.

Resolution 35/180, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/714, adopted without objection by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 96.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/61 of 29 November 1979 on the situation of African refugees, by which it requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to make every effort to mobilize additional resources to meet the needs of refugees in Africa,

Having heard the statement of the High Commissioner on the situation of refugees in Somalia,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/9 of 28 April 1980, by which the Council, inter alia:

(a) Took note of the report of the interagency mission which visited Somalia from 10 to 16 December 1979 to study the refugee situation in that country and to draw up a programme of assistance to deal with the urgent humanitarian needs there,

(b) Endorsed the appeal of the Secretary-General of 11 February 1980, as well as the appeals launched by the High Commissioner, the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund, for urgent international assistance to help the Government of Somalia to provide the necessary care and attention to the refugees,

(c) Recognized the heavy burden placed on the Government of Somalia in caring for the refugees and the need for international assistance to share that burden,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/53 of 24 July 1980, by which the Council, inter alia:

(a) Noted with concern the dramatic increase in the refugee population in Somalia,

(b) Requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to consider the necessity of dispatching a review mission to Somalia to assess current developments in the refugee situation, as a follow-up to the earlier report of the interagency mission,

Recognizing the heavy burden placed on the Government of Somalia in caring for the refugees and the need for international assistance to share that burden,

Mindful that Somalia is classified as a least developed country and that its meagre resources and inadequate infrastructure are not capable of coping with the refugee situation alone, without jeopardy to its social and economic development and without endangering the general well-being of the population,

Expressing deep appreciation for the assistance which has been rendered by several Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to Somalia in support of the refugee programmes,

Deeply concerned, however, that the response of the international community to date has not been commensurate with the needs of the refugees, as described in the report of the interagency mission,

1. Commends the Secretary-General for taking steps to promote continued and concerted international action to assist the Government of Somalia to provide relief aid for the refugees;

2. Takes note with appreciation of the efforts undertaken by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to provide humanitarian assistance to the refugees in Somalia;

3. Takes note of the measures which the Government of Somalia is taking in order to provide shelter, food and other services to the refugees in Somalia;

4. Endorses the appeal of the Secretary-General of 11 February 1980 and the appeals launched by the High Com-

missioner, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme for urgent international assistance to help the Government of Somalia to provide the necessary care and attention to the refugees;

5. Endorses a/so the appeal of the Economic and Social Council to all Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and all voluntary agencies to increase further their assistance to the Government of Somalia and to the various refugee programmes sponsored by the Office of the High Commissioner so as to ensure the adequate and continuous provision of emergency relief and humanitarian assistance to refugees in Somalia;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to dispatch a mission to Somalia to make a comprehensive review of the refugee situation in that country in the light of developments since the publication of the report of the interagency mission which visited Somalia in December 1979;

7. Further requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to arrange for the report of the review mission to be circulated as soon as it is published, so that the international community may have an updated report on the condition of the refugees in Somalia and an assessment of their over-all needs, including measures for strengthening the social and economic infrastructure of the country;

8. Requests the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to continue their efforts to mobilize humanitarian assistance for the relief and rehabilitation of the refugees in Somalia;

9. Urges Member States, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and intergovernmental and financial institutions to assist Somalia in strengthening its social and economic infrastructure so that essential services and facilities can be strengthened and expanded;

10. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to submit the report of the proposed review mission on the current refugee situation in Somalia to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1981;

11. Further requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

#### SITUATION OF REFUGEES IN THE SUDAN

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980  
Plenary meetings 3, 11, 13, 14.

E/1980/L.24. Djibouti, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution.

E/1980/L.24/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 10 powers and by Democratic Kampuchea, Egypt, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Italy, Lesotho and Zambia.

E/1980/L.30. Programme budget implications of 17 T-power revised draft resolution, E/1980/L.24/Rev.1. Statement by Secretary-General.

Resolution 1980/10, as proposed by 17 powers, E/1980/L.24/Rev.1, adopted without vote by Council on 28 April 1980, meeting 14.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 34/61 of 29 November 1979 on the situation of African refugees, by which the Assembly requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to make every effort to mobilize additional resources for African refugees,

Taking note of the ever-increasing number of refugees arriving in the Sudan, which to date is about half a million.

Appreciating the measures which the Government of the Sudan, a least developed country, is taking in order to provide

shelter, food and other services to the growing number of refugees in the Sudan,

Deeply concerned that the assistance given to refugees in the Sudan by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the international community is inadequate and that, as a result, the living conditions of the refugees will deteriorate,

Emphasizing, therefore, the need to increase financial support to provide adequate care for the maintenance of those refugees and for humanitarian measures leading to durable solutions of their problems,

Recalling the announcement made at the thirtieth session of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees that 1980 would be a year devoted to refugee problems in the Sudan,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Government of the Sudan for its efforts to accommodate a growing number of refugees on its territory;

2. Expresses a/s/o its appreciation to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and his staff for the dedicated and efficient manner in which they continue to work, with the support of the international community, to accomplish their humanitarian task for refugees in the Sudan;

3. Calls attention to the urgent need for increased resources to care for the growing number of refugees in the Sudan;

4. Takes note of the decision of the Government of the Sudan to convene an international conference on refugees in the Sudan at Khartoum, on 20 June 1980, to coincide with the Day of Refugees in Africa;

5. Appeals to all Governments to render the maximum possible financial and material assistance to the refugees in the Sudan;

6. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in co-operation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other relevant specialized agencies, as well as non-governmental organizations, to render the maximum possible assistance to the Government of the Sudan;

7. Appeals to the donor countries and international organizations and voluntary agencies to participate in the International Conference on Refugees in the Sudan at a high level, to ensure the success of the Conference in mobilizing international support and additional resources to alleviate the plight of the refugees in the Sudan;

8. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to send an interagency mission to the Sudan to assess the needs and the magnitude of assistance required for the financing of the programmes for the relief and settlement of refugees, and to report to the Economic and Social Council on this matter at its first regular session in 1981.

Economic and Social Council— 2nd regular session. 1980  
Plenary meetings 40, 41, 43.

E/1980/L.53. Australia, Bangladesh, Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Morocco, Nepal, Somalia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution.

Resolution 1980/45, as proposed by 16 powers, E/1980/L.53, adopted without vote by Council on 23 July 1980, meeting 43.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1980/10 of 28 April 1980, in which it requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to send an interagency mission to the Sudan to assess the needs and

the magnitude of assistance required for the financing of the programmes for the relief and settlement of refugees,

Having heard the statement by the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes on the interagency mission to the Sudan,

Having received the request of the Government of the Sudan to make the report of the interagency mission available to the international community as soon as possible,

1. Notes with appreciation the arrangements made by the Secretary-General to send the interagency mission to the Sudan in a very short time;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the report of the mission is published without delay and submitted to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-fifth session;

3. Calls upon Member States and the United Nations organizations concerned to render the maximum financial and material assistance to the Government of the Sudan in its efforts to provide shelter, food and other services to the growing number of refugees;

4. Commends the initiative and endeavours of the Government of the Sudan in convening the International Conference on Refugees in the Sudan at Khartoum from 20 to 22 June 1980, in order to draw the attention of the international community to the plight of the 441,000 refugees in the Sudan and to the seriousness and complexity of their situation;

5. Decides to review the situation of refugees in the Sudan at its first regular session of 1981.

General Assembly— 35th session  
Third Committee, meetings 51-56, 61, 62.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 48.  
Plenary meeting 96.

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, Chapters XXI and XXXII.

A/35/410. Report of Secretary-General. (Annex: Report of interagency mission to Sudan, 12-22 June.)

A/35/769. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution II recommended by Third Committee in A/35/714. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.3/35/L.46. Algeria, Bahrain, Barbados, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution.

A/C.3/35/L.46/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 26 powers and by Bangladesh, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Democratic Kampuchea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Panama, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Suriname, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe, as further orally revised by sponsors, approved unanimously by Third Committee on 19 November, meeting 62.

A/C.3/35/L.63, A/C.5/35/84. Administrative and financial implications of 47-power revised draft resolution, A/C.3/35/L.46/Rev.1. Statements by Secretary-General. A/35/714. Report of Third Committee (on chapters of Economic and Social Council report pertaining to questions of assistance to refugees). draft resolution II.

Resolution 35/181, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/714, adopted without objection by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 96.

The General Assembly.

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1980/10 of 28 April 1980 and 1980/45 of 23 July 1980, by which the Council requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to send an interagency mission to the Sudan to assess the needs and the magnitude of assistance required

for the financing of the programmes for the relief and settlement of refugees and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session,

Having heard the statement of the High Commissioner concerning the report of the Secretary-General on the visit of the interagency mission to the Sudan from 12 to 22 June 1980,

Noting with appreciation that the Government of the Sudan, with the help of the High Commissioner and the international community, held an important and well-attended Conference at Khartoum from 20 to 22 June 1980, entitled "International Conference on Refugees in the Sudan,"

Deeply concerned that the assistance rendered to the Sudan falls far short of today's needs required to set in motion the process of rehabilitation, settlement and community development, together with the strengthening of national services to cope with the significant addition to the population caused by the continuing massive influx of refugees,

Recognizing the need for continued financial and material support from the international community to the refugees in the Sudan,

Recognizing further that the presence of large numbers of refugees in the Sudan and the continued influx of more refugees put grave pressures and strains on that country's limited resources,

1. Commends the Secretary-General for sending an interagency mission to the Sudan and for the comprehensive report prepared by the mission on the needs and the magnitude of assistance required for refugees in the Sudan;

2. Takes note with appreciation of the assistance that has been rendered for refugees in the Sudan by several Member States, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

3. Endorses the report of the interagency mission to the Sudan and the recommendations contained therein;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to circulate the report to Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies and to appeal to them, in close co-ordination with the High Commissioner, to provide generous contributions to the refugees in the Sudan on the basis of the report of the mission;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to send, as a matter of urgency, follow-up missions to carry out feasibility studies with a view to strengthening the capacity of the Government of the Sudan to pursue cost-effective strategies and to plan and locate new settlements as an integral part of over-all rural and urban development, on the basis of the recommendations of the mission;

6. Appeals to Member States, the High Commissioner, the United Nations organizations concerned and voluntary agencies to render maximum financial and material assistance to the Government of the Sudan in its efforts to provide shelter, food and other services to the growing number of refugees in that country;

7. Commends the initiative and endeavours of the Sudan in convening at Khartoum the International Conference on Refugees in the Sudan to draw the attention of the international community to the plight of 473,000 refugees and to the magnitude and complexity of their situation;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1981 and to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

#### ASSISTANCE TO DISPLACED PERSONS IN ETHIOPIA

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980  
Plenary meetings 7, 11, 13, 14.

E/1980/L.22. Cuba, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia: draft resolution.

E/1980/L.27. Programme budget implications of 12 P-power draft resolution, E/1980/L.22. Statement by Secretary-General.

Resolution 1980/8, as proposed by 12 powers, E/1980/L.22, adopted without vote by Council on 28 April 1980, meeting 14.

The Economic and Social Council.

Having heard the statement made by the Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation of Ethiopia on 16 April 1980, outlining the difficulties encountered by his Government in providing relief and rehabilitation to the large number of displaced persons in Ethiopia,

Recalling its resolution 1978/39 of 1 August 1978, by which it requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in co-operation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and other specialized agencies, as well as non-governmental organizations, to render the greatest possible assistance to the Governments of the countries in the Horn of Africa,

Noting with concern the problem of displaced persons in Ethiopia,

Noting further that the humanitarian assistance rendered to the displaced persons in Ethiopia by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has fallen far short of the urgent requirements,

Recognizing the need for continued financial and material support from the international community in order to provide the necessary care for the large number of displaced persons in Ethiopia,

1. Appeals to all Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and all voluntary agencies to assist the Government of Ethiopia in its effort to provide relief and rehabilitation to the displaced persons in Ethiopia;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees:

(a) To send a multi-agency mission to Ethiopia to assess the extent of the problem as well as the magnitude of assistance required;

(b) To mobilize humanitarian assistance from the international community for the displaced persons in Ethiopia;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1980 and to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Plenary meetings 42-44.

E/1980/104. Report of interagency mission to Ethiopia, 6-15 July 1980 (also issued as A/35/360 and Corr.1-3, Annex.)

E/1980/L.50. Algeria, Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Nepal, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia: draft resolution.

E/1980/L.50/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 13 powers and by Liberia.

Resolution 1980/54, as proposed by 14 powers, E/1980/L.50/Rev.1, and as further orally amended by France and by Iraq and sponsors, adopted without vote by Council on 24 July 1980, meeting 44.

The Economic and Social Council.

Recalling its resolution 1978/39 of 1 August 1978, by which it requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in co-operation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and other specialized agencies, as well as non-governmental and voluntary organizations, to render

the greatest possible assistance to the Governments of the countries in the Horn of Africa,

Having considered the report of the interagency mission which visited Ethiopia from 6 to 15 July 1980, prepared pursuant to Council resolution 1980/8 of 28 April 1980, by which the Secretary-General was requested, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, *inter alia*, to mobilize humanitarian assistance from the international community to displaced persons in Ethiopia and to report to the Council at its second regular session of 1980 on the progress achieved in the implementation of that resolution,

Taking note of the statement of the Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation of Ethiopia,

Deeply concerned about the grave situation facing the large number of displaced and uprooted persons in Ethiopia and the difficulties encountered by the Government of Ethiopia in providing relief and rehabilitation to those persons,

Noting that the humanitarian assistance rendered to the displaced persons in Ethiopia through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees should be substantially increased to meet urgent requirements,

Noting with deep concern the extreme difficulties that the Government of Ethiopia is faced with in looking after the basic needs and rehabilitation of a large number of displaced persons and voluntary returnees,

Recognizing the need for continued humanitarian assistance to alleviate the plight of the large number of displaced persons in Ethiopia and to rehabilitate them,

1. Takes note of the report of the interagency mission which visited Ethiopia to assess the extent of the problem and the magnitude of the assistance required to help the displaced persons in that country;

2. Commends the action taken by the Secretary-General in arranging for a comprehensive report on the needs of displaced persons in Ethiopia to be circulated to the international community;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to appeal to the international community and to find ways and means of mobilizing urgently humanitarian assistance for displaced persons and voluntary returnees in Ethiopia;

4. Appeals to all Member States and the appropriate United Nations organizations and programmes, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme and other specialized agencies, intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations, and voluntary agencies, to assist the Government of Ethiopia in its efforts to provide relief and rehabilitation to the displaced persons in Ethiopia;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. Decides to bring the present resolution to the attention of the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session and to keep the matter under review.

General Assembly— 35th session

Third Committee, meetings 51-53, 55, 56, 61, 62.

Plenary meeting 96.

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, Chapter XXI.

A/35/360 and Corr.1-3. Report of Secretary-General. (Annex: Report of interagency mission to Ethiopia, 6-15 July 1980 (also issued as E/1980/104).)

A/C.3/35/L.49. Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, India, Kenya, Liberia, Nepal, Niger, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam: draft resolution.

A/C.3/35/L.49/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 15 powers and by Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Egypt, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Zambia and Zimbabwe, as further orally amended by Senegal (on behalf of African group at United Nations) and revised by sponsors, approved unanimously by Third Committee on 19 November 1980, meeting 62.

A/C.3/35/L.57. Somalia: amendments to 30-power revised draft resolution, A/C.3/35/L.49/Rev.1.

A/35/714. Report of Third Committee (on chapters of Economic and Social Council report pertaining to questions of assistance to refugees), draft resolution IV.

Resolution 35/183, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/714, adopted without objection by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 96.

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/39 of 1 August 1978, by which the Council requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in co-operation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and other specialized agencies, as well as non-governmental and voluntary organizations, to render maximum possible assistance to the Governments of the countries in the Horn of Africa.

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/54 of 24 July 1980, by which the Council requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the High Commissioner, to appeal to the international community to find ways and means of mobilizing urgently humanitarian assistance for displaced persons and voluntary returnees in Ethiopia,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia, prepared pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/8 of 28 April 1980,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the Secretary-General, in which he requested the assistance of the international community in carrying out the recommendations and proposals contained in the report,

Having heard the statement of the Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation of Ethiopia, in which he outlined the grave situation facing the large number of displaced persons in Ethiopia and the difficulties encountered by his Government in providing for their relief and rehabilitation,

Taking note of the appeal of the Secretary-General in his note verbale of 11 November 1980,

1. Endorses the appeal of the Secretary-General in which he urged Governments and international organizations to provide prompt and generous assistance to displaced persons;

2. Endorses also the appeal of the Economic and Social Council to Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and all voluntary agencies to assist the Government of Ethiopia in its efforts to provide relief and rehabilitation to displaced persons;

3. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia and the recommendations contained therein;

4. Commends the Secretary-General for the preparation of the comprehensive report on the needs of displaced persons in Ethiopia;

5. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his efforts to mobilize humanitarian assistance for the relief and rehabilitation of certified voluntary returnees;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of

1981 and to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

### Assistance to other refugees

#### REFUGEE AND DISPLACED CHILDREN

General Assembly— 35th session  
Third Committee, meetings 77, 79, 81.  
Plenary meeting 96.

A/C.3/35/L.60. France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Panama, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon, Zaïre: draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 3 December 1980, meeting 79.

A/35/741. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution III.

Resolution 35/187, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/741, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 96.

The General Assembly,

Noting with deep concern the increasing gravity of the problems of refugees in various parts of the world,

Stressing that, among the problems posed by the plight of these populations, the problem of children is especially anguishing,

Considering the disturbing situation of millions of refugee and displaced children, particularly children who have not yet been settled,

Considering that many of them have lost all the members of their immediate family,

Reaffirming the pre-eminently humanitarian character of the activities of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the benefit of refugees,

1. Expresses its gratitude to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the action which he has already taken to assist refugee and displaced children, and requests him to intensify his efforts in that respect, endeavouring to ensure as far as possible that the cultural and family identity of the minors settled is preserved;

2. Requests the High Commissioner to associate all the specialized agencies in the action undertaken.

#### REFUGEE AND DISPLACED WOMEN

General Assembly— 35th session  
Third Committee, meetings 23, 27, 30, 35, 42, 46, 48.  
Plenary meeting 92.

Report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace. Copenhagen, 14 to 30 July 1980, Chapter I B (resolutions 12 and 13). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.IV.3 and corrigendum.

A/C.3/35/L.21. Australia, Austria, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Japan, Kenya, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, United Republic of Cameroon: draft resolution.

A/C.3/35/L.21/Rev.1 Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 12 powers and by Niger, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe, as further orally revised by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 6 November, meeting 48,

A/C.3/35/L.35. Burundi, Egypt, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania: amendment to 12-power draft resolution, A/C.3/35/L.21.

A/35/639. Report of Third Committee (on United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace), draft resolution II.

Resolution 35/135, as recommended by Third Committee,

A/35/639, adopted without vote by Assembly on 11 December 1980, meeting 92.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the resolutions adopted by the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women and the recommendations contained in the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace relating to refugee and displaced women, which are of concern to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Recognizing that the problems of refugees and displaced persons affect every continent and place special burdens on developing countries,

Aware that the increasingly serious situations of refugees and displaced persons place heavy social and economic burdens on those countries which provide asylum, relief or rehabilitation,

Noting with great concern that women and children constitute the majority of refugees and displaced persons in most areas,

Recognizing that the needs of refugee and displaced women as mothers and as women who have sole responsibility for the support of their families require constructive recognition by all parties to their relief and rehabilitation,

Recognizing also the particular vulnerability of refugee and displaced women to intimidation, exploitation and physical and sexual abuse,

Aware that the special problems of refugee and displaced women have to date not been fully studied,

Strongly emphasizing the need for increased support from the international community for the large number of refugees and displaced persons,

1. Requests all States to co-operate with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in order to assure full protection of the well-being of women and children in particular, in accordance with their fundamental rights under international law and national legislation;

2. Calls upon all States and donors providing immediate relief to refugees and displaced persons to endeavour to lessen the special vulnerability of women in these circumstances, by ensuring their access to emergency relief and to health programmes, and their active participation in decision-making in centres or camps for refugees or displaced persons;

3. Urges the international community to provide urgent and adequate assistance to all refugee and displaced women and to developing countries providing asylum or rehabilitation, especially the least developed and most seriously affected countries;

4. Further calls upon all States and donors assisting in the rehabilitation, resettlement or repatriation of refugees and displaced persons to recognize the pivotal role of the mother in the family, and thus in the provision of family welfare, to ensure women's rights to physical safety and to facilitate their access to counselling services and material assistance;

5. Urges the High Commissioner to work with the host country Governments to encourage the participation of women, including refugee women, in the administration of refugee assistance programmes, notably the provision of essential food, shelter and medical services in countries of asylum, and to promote their participation in training and orientation programmes in countries of asylum and resettlement;

6. Urges the High Commissioner to draw upon the expertise of all United Nations bodies concerned and, in consultation with the countries concerned, to carry out detailed studies and research to determine the extent to which refugee and displaced women are especially vulnerable and to formulate and implement programmes and projects based upon the results of these studies;

7. Recommends that the Office of the High Commissioner should co-ordinate with the interested United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned the collection and analysis of data and the conduct of research and

case studies on the critical needs of refugee and displaced women;

8. Further recommends that the High Commissioner should ensure that the number of women at all levels on his staff, particularly in the field, is increased and that a high-level staff position is designated as a co-ordinator for women's programmes.

International co-operation  
to avert new flows of refugees

General Assembly- 35th session  
General Committee, meeting 3.  
Special Political Committee, meetings 43-49.  
Plenary meetings 20, 92.

A/35/242. Letter of 24 September from Vice-Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Federal Republic of Germany (request for inclusion of additional item in agenda entitled "International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees").

A/35/250/Add.1. Second report of General Committee, para. 2.

A/SPC/35/L.21. Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire: draft resolution.

A/SPC/35/L.21/Rev.1. Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Indonesia, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Malaysia, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire: revised draft resolution, as amended by Senegal, A/SPC/35/L.28, approved by Special Political Committee on 5 December, meeting 49, by roll-call vote of 93 to 15, with 9 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Sao Tome and Principe, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam

Abstaining: Benin, Chile, Ethiopia, Guinea, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania,

A/SPC/35/L.22. Jordan (on behalf of Arab group at United Nations): amendments to 26-power draft resolution, A/SPC/35/L.21.

A/SPC/35/L.23. Nigeria: amendment to 26-power draft resolution, A/SPC/35/L.21,

A/SPC/35/L.24. Algeria, Cuba, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Zimbabwe: amendments to 26-power draft resolution, A/SPC/35/L.21,

A/SPC/35/L.24/Rev.1. Algeria, Angola, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Zimbabwe: revised amendments to 27-power revised draft resolution, A/SPC/35/L.21/Rev.1

A/SPC/35/L.25. Algeria, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Mozambique: amendment to 26-power draft resolution, A/SPC/35/L.21.

A/SPC/35/L.27. Pakistan: amendments to 27-power revised draft resolution, A/SPC/35/L.21/Rev.1.

A/SPC/35/L.28. Senegal: subamendment to 7-power revised amendments, A/SPC/35/L.24/Rev.1.

A/SPC/35/L.29. Somalia: amendments to 27-power revised draft resolution, A/SPC/35/L.21/Rev.1.

A/35/739. Report of Special Political Committee.

Resolution 35/124, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/35/739, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1980, meeting 92, by recorded vote of 105 to 16, with 14 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam

Abstaining: Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Sao Tome and Principe, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe.

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned over the increasing flows of refugees in many parts of the world,

Deeply disturbed by the human suffering affecting millions of men, women and children who flee or are forcibly expelled from their homelands and seek refuge in other countries,

Reaffirming the right of refugees to return to their homes in their homelands,

Commending the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for his untiring humanitarian and social efforts,

Commending also all Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations which have provided aid for their contributions, and stressing the importance of their efforts in this field,

Noting that, in addition to creating individual human misery, flows of refugees can impose great political, economic and social burdens upon the international community as a whole, with particularly dire effects on developing countries with limited resources of their own,

Considering that massive flows of refugees may not only affect the domestic order and stability of receiving States but also jeopardize the stability of entire regions and thus endanger international peace and security,

Conscious of its duty to examine in depth all aspects of the refugee problem and to study the means and resources provided by the relevant provisions of the Charter of the

United Nations in order to maintain international peace and security.

Reaffirming the inviolability of existing international norms and principles governing responsibilities of States, especially regarding the protection of refugees, and reaffirming the framework of competences of international organizations and institutions,

Reaffirming its resolution 2625(XXV) of 24 October 1970, by which it approved the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced, therefore, that the United Nations is called upon to consider, in addition to humanitarian and social relief, suitable means to avert new flows of refugees,

1. Strongly condemns all policies and practices of oppressive and racist regimes as well as aggression, alien domination and foreign occupation, which are primarily responsible for the massive flows of refugees throughout the world and which result in inhuman suffering;

2. Invites all Member States to convey to the Secretary-General their comments and suggestions on international co-operation to avert new flows of refugees and to facilitate the return of those refugees who wish to return;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, for its further examination and thorough study, the views, comments and suggestions expressed by Member States, together with those expressed on the item at its thirty-fifth session, including all additional contributions pertaining to the matter which he may receive from other United Nations organs;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees."

A/SPC/35/7. Letter of 25 November from Philippines.

#### Report of the High Commissioner

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Plenary meeting 44.

E/1980/79 and Corr.1. Report of UNHCR (covering period 1 April 1979-31 March 1980) (also issued as A/35/12).

Decision 1980/163, by which the Council decided to transmit, without debate, the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, as orally proposed by Council President, adopted without objection by Council on 24 July 1980, meeting 44.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Third Committee, meetings 51-57.  
Plenary meeting 73.

A/35/12. Report of UNHCR (covering period 1 April 1979-31 March 1980) (also issued as E/1980/79 and Corr.1).

A/35/12/Add.1. Addendum to report of UNHCR (report of 31st session of Executive Committee of High Commissioner's Programme, Geneva, 6-16 October).

A/35/463 and Corr.1. Letter of 16 September from Sierra Leone (transmitting declarations and resolutions of 35th ordinary session of Council of Ministers, 18-28 June; and resolutions and decision of 17th ordinary session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, 1-4 July, Freetown), Annex I (resolution CM/Res.814(XXXV)).

A/35/570. Letter of 27 October from German Democratic Republic (transmitting resolutions adopted by 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, Berlin, 14-25 September).

A/C.3/35/L.47. Australia, Botswana, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Kenya, Lesotho, New Zealand, Norway, Paki-

stan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Zaire: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved, parts A and B together, without vote by Third Committee on 14 November, meeting 57.

A/35/650 and Corr.1. Report of Third Committee, draft resolutions I A and B.

Resolution 35/41 A and B, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/650 and Corr.1, adopted, parts A and B together, without vote by Assembly on 25 November 1980, meeting 73.

#### A

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the activities of his Office, as well as the report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner on its thirty-first session, and having heard the High Commissioner's statement,

Recalling its resolutions 34/60, 34/61 and 34/62 of 29 November 1979,

Expressing concern at the persistence and gravity of the problems of refugees and displaced persons in all parts of the world, particularly in different parts of Africa and Asia,

Noting with deep appreciation the positive responses of Governments to the problems of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner through offers of asylum, resettlement, rehabilitation and financial contributions, as well as the generous support given to the Office of the High Commissioner in its humanitarian task,

Reaffirming the humanitarian character of the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner,

Considering further the continuing and urgent need for a substantial international humanitarian effort to promote durable solutions to the problems of refugees and displaced persons, drawing particular attention to women and children the world over, and welcoming the recommendations on this subject in the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace adopted at the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women,

Noting with concern that refugees encounter serious difficulties in many parts of the world in obtaining asylum and that they are exposed to the threat of refoulement, arbitrary detention and physical violence,

Deploping, in particular, the instances of physical attacks on asylum seekers at sea and of military attacks on refugee camps in southern Africa,

Drawing attention to the problem of refugees rescued at sea and the difficulties encountered for their disembarkation,

Taking note of resolution CM/Res.814(XXXV) concerning the situation of refugees in Africa, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 18 to 28 June 1980, and of Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/55 of 24 July 1980 concerning the organization of an international conference on assistance to refugees in Africa,

1. Commends the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and his staff for the dedication they have continued to demonstrate in discharging their responsibilities for protecting and assisting refugees and displaced persons throughout the world;

2. Takes note of the efforts already made by the High Commissioner to adapt the management of his services to their vastly increased tasks and encourages him to continue these efforts within the framework of comprehensive action and in close contact with the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner and on the basis of the principles and guidelines of the General Assembly;

3. Calls upon the international community to share the burden of assisting refugees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner the world over, in particular in the developing countries;

4. Reaffirms the essential importance of the High Commissioner's action to provide international protection to refugees and to promote durable and speedy solutions through voluntary repatriation or return, and subsequent assistance in rehabilitation, in consultation with the countries concerned, integration in countries of asylum or resettlement in other countries of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner;

5. Urges Governments to intensify their support for activities which the High Commissioner is carrying out in accordance with relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, especially by:

(a) Facilitating his efforts in the field of international protection by observing the principle of asylum and non-refoulement relating to refugees;

(b) Supporting his efforts to promote, in co-operation with Governments, United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations, durable solutions to the problems of refugees and displaced persons, including those in urgent need, whenever emergencies occur;

6. Welcomes the steps already taken in implementing the recommendations of the Conference on the Situation of Refugees in Africa, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 7 to 17 May 1979, urges all States to provide the utmost support for the envisaged International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa and recommends that the High Commissioner should substantially increase, subject to the availability of funds, the assistance programmes allocated to Africa in order to respond effectively to the manifested needs;

7. Expresses its appreciation for the role of the High Commissioner in the repatriation of Zimbabwean refugees and in the co-ordination of the United Nations humanitarian assistance programme for the initial settlement and rehabilitation of returnees and displaced persons in Zimbabwe;

8. Stresses the importance of maintaining the relief efforts and the resettlement momentum for boat and land cases in South-East Asia and urges all Governments to provide opportunities for durable solutions to these refugees;

9. Urges the High Commissioner to explore the further elaboration of arrangements in order to facilitate the prompt and unhindered disembarkation of refugees rescued at sea and their resettlement;

10. Recognizes the High Commissioner's leading responsibility in emergency situations regarding refugees and takes note of his efforts to contribute to the improvement of the co-ordination and effectiveness of the action of United Nations bodies and other relevant organizations in providing international humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons of concern to his Office;

11. Urges all Governments in a position to do so to contribute generously in order to provide the High Commissioner with the necessary means to attain the objectives of his humanitarian programme, taking into account that the over-all financial requirements of the High Commissioner are on the order of \$500 million in 1980 and that the same amount might well be required in 1981.

## B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1166(XII) of 26 November 1957, 2956 B (XXVII) of 12 December 1972 and 3271 B (XXIX) of 10 December 1974 in connexion with the Emergency Fund of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Noting recommendation F of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner,

Authorizes the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to allocate from the Emergency Fund up to \$10 million annually for refugees and displaced persons in emergency situations for which there is no provision in the programmes approved by the Executive Committee, it being understood that the amount made available for one single emergency shall not exceed \$4 million in any one year and that the Fund is maintained at not less than \$4 million.

## Communications

E/1980/107. Letter of 22 July from United States (transmitting note and communique issued by Costa Rica at conclusion of 2nd San Jose meeting concerning humanitarian problems relating to persons who have left or are trying to leave Cuba).

E/1980/108. Letter of 24 July from Cuba (transmitting statement of same date submitted to United Nations Office at Geneva).

A/35/255. Letter of 16 May from United States (transmitting statement of 15 May by President on Cuban refugee policy).

A/35/328 (S/14060). Letter of 9 July from Philippines (transmitting joint communique of 13th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 25 and 26 June 1980).

A/35/374 (S/14085). Letter of 2 August from Philippines (transmitting letter of 1 August 1980 to Secretary-General and statement of same date by Chairman of ASEAN Standing Committee).

A/35/469 (S/14182). Letter of 19 September from Minister for Foreign Affairs of Philippines (transmitting statement by Chairman of ASEAN Standing Committee issued in New York on same date).

A/35/594. Letter of 3 November from Viet Nam.

A/35/604. Letter of 5 November from Viet Nam (transmitting document on latest reports about Indochinese refugees).

A/35/622. Letter of 10 November from Viet Nam.

## Contributions and pledges

General Assembly- 35th session

Ad Hoc Committee of General Assembly for Announcement of Voluntary Contributions to 1981 Programme of UNHCR, meeting of 14 November 1980 (A/AC.204/SR.1).

## Other documents

UNHCR (information tabloid): Nos. 1-5 (April/May, June/July, September/October, October/November, December).

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, Chapters II, XXI and XXXII.

A/35/5/Add.5. Voluntary funds administered by UNHCR. Audited financial statements for year ended 31 December 1979 and report of Board of Auditors.

## Chapter XXI

# International drug control

In 1980, drug abuse and its associated problems continued to increase throughout the world. Substantial quantities of natural drugs continued to be produced illicitly. Also, large amounts of

synthetic drugs continued to be diverted from licit sources onto the black market or manufactured in clandestine laboratories.

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its



sixth special session at Vienna from 11 to 20 February to consider further its drug abuse control strategy and policies. It continued work on and drafted during the year a preliminary document on a comprehensive, co-ordinated global strategy to interdict narcotics trafficking, eradicate illicit production and demand, educate citizens on the danger of drug abuse and rehabilitate addicts.

The Commission recommended six resolutions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, which the Council adopted on 30 April. By these texts, the Council: invited governmental action on the 1979 work of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and asked the Board to recommend a programme of action to achieve a lasting balance between the demand for and the supply of opiates for legitimate purposes (resolutions 1980/17 and 1980/20); invited greater participation by the United Nations system in drug abuse control, particularly in Africa (1980/18 and 1980/19); and endorsed international co-operation in enacting legislation and enforcement action to attack the financial assets and transactions of illegal traffickers (1980/21).

The Commission and INCB also sought greater adherence to international drug control treaties; the Council asked the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) to assist the newly created Conference of the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances in identifying resources and programmes for implementation (resolution 1980/22).

The General Assembly, in adopting resolution 35/195 on 15 December, also appealed for universal application of the international treaties, and sought greater financial support for UNFDAC, a balance between opiate supply and demand, discouragement of economic interests aimed at increasing drug abusers and legalizing abuse, and more assistance for drug control programmes in producing countries.

Details of these activities are given in this chapter.

#### Implementation of drug treaties

##### Ratifications and accessions

During 1980, Ireland and Papua New Guinea acceded to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, bringing the total number of parties to the Convention to 112.

Bangladesh, Ireland and Papua New Guinea acceded to the 1972 Protocol amending the 1961 Convention. The number of parties to the Convention as amended thus stood at 71.

Ethiopia, Grenada, Malawi, Morocco and Papua New Guinea acceded to, and the United

States ratified, the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, bringing the total number of parties to that Convention to 68.

On 15 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/195 by which it repeated its appeal to all States not parties to the 1961 and 1971 Conventions and the 1972 Protocol to take the necessary steps to accede to them (for details, see section below on INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL).

The Economic and Social Council, by resolution 1980/18 of 30 April, invited African countries to accede to the international drug conventions, in particular the 1971 Convention (see subsection below on ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN DRUGS), and by resolution 1980/17 of the same date (see subsection below on the INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD), it appealed to Governments, particularly those of countries which manufactured and exported psychotropic substances, to collaborate fully in control efforts by becoming parties to the 1971 Convention and by providing, whether parties or not, the information required by the Convention.

#### Reports of Governments

During 1980, annual reports for 1979 were submitted by Governments to the Secretary-General with respect to the working of the international treaties on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in 116 countries and territories. At the same time, 34 Governments communicated 76 legislative texts concerning the implementation of these treaties at the national level.

At its special session in February, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs requested the Secretary-General to contact parties to the Conventions which had not fulfilled in a regular manner their treaty obligations and to request an explanation; he was to report on the outcome.

#### Commission on Narcotic Drugs

During its sixth special session, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs reviewed the world situation and trends with regard to the abuse of drugs, measures to reduce illicit demand, the continuing increase in the illicit traffic in drugs of abuse and the action undertaken at both the national and international level to contain and reduce that traffic. When it considered the report of INCB for 1979, the Commission turned its attention to the world requirements of opiates for medical and scientific purposes and the situation with respect to supply. Emphasis was placed on the achievement of a long-term balance between supply of and demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for legitimate purposes.

The Commission reviewed the current control status of certain substances under the international treaties. In the course of that review, it decided that sufentanil and tilidine should be included in Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended, (thus subject to all measures of control applicable under the Convention), and dextropropoxyphene in Schedule II (thus requiring medical prescriptions and stricter controls over import and export). It also decided that TCP (1-[1-(2-thienyl)cyclohexyl] piperidine), PHP (or PCPY) (1-(1-phenylcyclohexyl) pyrrolidine) and PCE (N-ethyl-1-phenylcyclohexylamine) should be included in Schedule I and mecloqualone in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

The Commission again strongly urged all States to adhere to the 1971 Convention, recommended that States parties make full use of the measures of protection provided therein against the import of unwanted psychotropic substances, and invited Governments to import such substances from States parties to the Convention or from States which applied its provisions relating to international trade.

Recognizing the need for guidelines for granting exemptions of preparations from certain control measures under the 1971 Convention, the Commission recommended that Governments take into account the World Health Organization (WHO) proposals in this regard and that they consider exempting *in vitro* diagnostic reagents, buffers and analytic standards containing substances in Schedules II to IV of the Convention, and asked the Secretary-General and WHO to continue collecting information in order to elaborate guidelines on exemptions.

Noting that in 1979 the statute had been adopted establishing the Conference of the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances as a permanent institution, the Economic and Social Council welcomed the establishment of the Conference and its Permanent Secretariat at Buenos Aires, Argentina, stressed the need for the 1973 Agreement which had entered into force in 1977 to be ratified by the regional States which had not done so, and urged UNFEDAC to assist the Permanent Secretariat in studying the current situation in the region, identifying resources available and programmes to be implemented in pursuance of the Agreement. It recalled that Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela were parties to the Agreement.

Resolution 1980/22, containing these provisions, was adopted without vote on 30 April, having been similarly approved by the Second

(Social) Committee on 10 April. The text had been recommended by the Commission.

By decision 1980/117 of the same date, also adopted without vote, the Council asked the United Nations Secretariat to ensure that the Conference's Permanent Secretariat would be granted observer status at future sessions of the Commission. This decision was also based on a Commission recommendation, approved without vote on 10 April by the Second Committee.

#### International Narcotics Control Board

In 1980, INCB held two sessions at Vienna: its twenty-seventh, from 27 May to 6 June, and its twenty-eighth, from 15 October to 7 November. During the year, it continued to survey the world situation and maintained a dialogue with Governments to further the aims of international drug control treaties. In particular, it conducted a training seminar in Mauritius in December for drug control administrators from 20 African countries.

In its annual report to the Economic and Social Council for 1979, INCB noted that the treaty controls applicable to the licit movement of narcotic drugs were generally satisfactory and that progress was being made towards improving the control of psychotropic substances. On the other hand, the different aspects of the drug abuse problem-illicit production, traffic and demand-had reached pandemic proportions. Heroin retained its primacy as a source of death in drug abuse, although exceeded in extent of abuse by other drugs, such as cannabis, illicit traffic in which was immense and escalating; also substantial and escalating was illicit traffic in cocaine. The Board urged Governments and international organizations to establish the necessary priorities and to allocate adequate resources to permit an expanded and revitalized counter-attack against drug abuse to be undertaken nationally, bilaterally, regionally and internationally.

In analysing the situation with regard to the over-production of raw materials for the licit manufacture of opiates, INCB pointed out that such over-supply presented a risk of leakage to illicit channels in addition to adverse economic and commercial consequences. The main countries which produced, manufactured and consumed opiates had co-operated with INCB to try to rectify the situation and INCB would continue its collaboration with the Governments concerned.

On 30 April 1980, the Council adopted resolution 1980/17, commending INCB for its work in 1979 and appealing to the international community to launch an intensified attack against drug abuse in all its aspects. Further, it urged INCB to intensify its diplomatic dialogues with

Governments and called for a strengthening of national controls over psychotropic substances. Finally, it recommended that a favourable response by the international community be given to requests from developing countries for assistance in drug control.

Resolution 1980/17 was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, which similarly approved on 10 April a text recommended by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

Also on 30 April, in adopting resolution 1980/20 on the question of maintaining a world-wide balance between the supply of and legitimate demand for narcotic drugs for medical and scientific purposes, the Council urged importing countries to support and aid traditional supplier countries in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of narcotic raw materials for export. It urged major producing and manufacturing countries to restrict their production levels substantially and asked INCB to study and recommend a concrete programme of action to achieve a lasting balance between supply and demand for legitimate purposes.

Resolution 1980/20 was adopted without vote, the same manner in which it had been approved by the Second Committee on 10 April. The text had been recommended by the Commission.

#### Operational activities

##### Drug abuse and measures to reduce illicit demand

At its February 1980 session, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs noted the continued spread of heroin abuse, particularly in Western Europe, South-East Asia, the Middle East and Oceania. The number of heroin-related deaths had significantly increased. Traditional opium consumption prevailed in a number of countries, especially in Asia and the Far East and the Middle East. Abuse of barbiturates, non-barbiturate sedative-hypnotics and amphetamines continued to rise in most parts of the world. Cocaine was increasingly abused in the Americas and Western Europe. Coca-paste smoking, a new and dangerous pattern, had extended from Peru and Bolivia, where it had originated, to several other countries of the Americas. The abuse of LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide) had either levelled off or declined in many countries, while in North America PCP (phencyclidine) abuse continued to spread. Cannabis remained the most widely abused illicit drug world-wide; stronger forms such as cannabis resin and liquid cannabis were increasingly gaining ground on the illicit market. There was a continued tendency towards multiple-drug abuse which frequently included alcohol. Involvement with drugs was most com-

monly encountered among young people in urban areas.

On the recommendation of the Commission, in furtherance of efforts to reduce demand, the Economic and Social Council, by resolution 1980/19 of 30 April, requested United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to make drug abuse control an item on the regular agenda of their governing bodies. It also invited concerned organizations- the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, WHO and the United Nations Development Programme- to explore means for further developing drug abuse prevention and control, rehabilitation and social reintegration activities, as part of their regular programmes, and to separate in their reports their extrabudgetary drug programmes from their regular budget activities, to give a clearer view of the types and amounts of resources devoted to drug abuse control and prevention. The Council commended WHO for integrating elements of drug abuse prevention and intervention in its primary health care programmes and its strategy for health for all by the year 2000, for its expanded efforts in reviewing compounds for consideration and scheduling by the Commission and for developing guidelines for implementing international treaties. It asked WHO to expand its role in drug abuse prevention and intervention within the context of country health programmes in which it was participating.

Resolution 1980/19, dealing with greater participation by the United Nations system in drug abuse control, was adopted without vote, having been approved in like manner by the Second Committee on 10 April.

The Commission also recommended that Governments monitor closely the prescribing of psychotropic substances and narcotic drugs in general and adopt appropriate measures to prevent indiscriminate prescribing of methadone for the treatment of opiate addiction.

##### Illicit traffic in drugs

Reviewing the illicit drug traffic situation in 1978 and 1979, the Commission, at its February 1980 session, noted a consistently deteriorating situation. Ways had to be found to reduce demand. Meanwhile, better equipped and trained, national drug-law enforcement agencies were strengthening bilateral, regional and international co-operation, which accounted in part for more and larger seizures of many drugs. However, new sources of illicit supply were emerging; drug trafficking groups were more widespread; other professional criminal gangs were increasingly attracted to trafficking in illegal drugs;

greater numbers of clandestine laboratories were discovered, producing heroin, cocaine and psychotropic substances; heroin from parts of the Middle East posed a growing threat to parts of Western Europe; cocaine availability was increasing in many regions; and cannabis remained abundantly available, with new supplies entering the illicit traffic from Africa south of the Sahara.

The Commission concentrated on developing countermeasures to these trends. At its initiative, expert meetings were held during 1980 to strengthen international co-operation in a number of areas that had proved effective in countering aspects of the illicit drug traffic. Results of these meetings included: preparation of guidelines to improve co-operative drug-law enforcement training and exchange of experience, and to promote co-operative investigation of financial activities involving illicit drug trafficking; publication of a comprehensive catalogue of technological aids for improved drug-law enforcement; and publication of methods to achieve a more co-ordinated approach to counter criminals involved not only in drug trafficking but also in other organized crime.

A meeting of experts was requested to examine means of preventing the availability of acetic anhydride and acetyl-chloride for use in the illicit manufacture of heroin, and the Commission asked Governments to make available to the experts information on the manufacture, marketing, distribution and use of those substances.

The five-member Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East (Vienna, 8 and 9 February) and the 25-member Meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 1-5 December) continued developing practical countermeasures to the illicit drug traffic and related phenomena.

According to a February decision of the Commission, invitations to attend the Meetings of Operational Heads to observers from countries outside the region which were affected by the illicit drug traffic from the Far East and which had an operational involvement in combating it were in future to be sent to countries which requested observer status, at the discretion of the United Nations Secretariat's Division of Narcotic Drugs on the understanding that expenses thus incurred were to continue to be borne by the countries invited.

Since clear links had been established between drug trafficking and organized crime, the Commission decided on 19 February that the relationship should be examined during the year at a meeting of interested government authorities

and the Division of Narcotic Drugs, in consultation with competent bodies and with UNFDAC assistance, to determine a more co-ordinated approach to counter the activity of those engaging in related crimes nationally and internationally.

By another decision of 19 February, the Commission asked all Governments to implement a number of countermeasures against illicit drug traffic, with Secretariat help within available resources: carrying out 1979 Commission decisions on making greater use of technological aids for improved enforcement action against drug traffickers, on giving closer attention to financial assets and transactions related to such traffic, and on taking measures to control the chemical precursors of drugs of abuse;<sup>1</sup> co-operating more closely in the exchange of information; increased training for enforcement officers in couriers' methods of operation and drug identification; more rapid and effective communication; and more equipment and technical assistance.

Acting on the Commission's recommendation and considering that African countries lacked the human and financial resources effectively to control drug abuse and illicit traffic, the Economic and Social Council, by resolution 1980/18, requested the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations to increase assistance in this respect to African countries, particularly in research, training, prevention and treatment of addiction. It also invited African countries to accede to the drug conventions and strongly recommended that they strengthen their regional co-operation through existing institutions by establishing a special commission.

Resolution 1980/18 was adopted without vote on 30 April, after approval by the Second Committee in like manner on 10 April. The USSR said it had not objected to the resolution's adoption on the understanding that it would not entail any extra expenditures from the regular budget.

By resolution 1980/21, approved and adopted in the same manner on the same dates, the Council endorsed a 1979 Commission resolution<sup>2</sup> requesting the Division of Narcotic Drugs, in consultation with the International Criminal Police Organization, the Customs Co-operation Council and other organizations and States, to synthesize pertinent legislation, administrative measures and law enforcement action by Governments to attack the financial resources and assets acquired by persons who might be members or financial backers of drug trafficking organizations, with a view to identifying and

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 927.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

prosecuting illegal drug traffickers. It invited the Secretary-General to convene a meeting, financed by UNFDAC, of international financial, legal and police experts to prepare guidelines for the negotiation of treaties that would facilitate and promote the co-operative investigation of financial activities involving illicit drug trafficking and the prosecution of major traffickers.

#### Scientific research

During 1980, the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory made substantial progress in the preparation of a multilingual dictionary of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, which would facilitate the practical implementation of the 1961 and 1971 Conventions.

The Laboratory continued to assist in strengthening national narcotics laboratories in developing countries in areas directly affected by illicit traffic. These were situated in Burma, Iraq, the Philippines, Portugal, the Sudan, Tunisia and Turkey. The Laboratory also continued to provide training for scientists from developing countries in methods for identifying and analysing drugs of abuse. Fellowship holders from Bahrain, the Philippines and Turkey received this training during 1980.

In addition, the technical and scientific literature collection was further expanded and the Laboratory provided national narcotics laboratories with scientific reference books and other literature on drugs of abuse.

As in the past, the Laboratory maintained close contact with collaborating scientists and distributed for research reference samples of drugs of abuse to collaborating scientists and institutions.

#### United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control

During 1980, voluntary contributions to UNFDAC totalled \$5.9 million, bringing the total since UNFDAC was established in 1971 to some \$50 million, contributed by Governments, private organizations and individuals. Estimated expenditure in 1980 was \$5.7 million, supporting some 50 projects in the field of drug abuse control.

During its consideration of the report of UNFDAC, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs noted the increasing share of its resources devoted to country programmes, reaching 68 per cent devoted to 12 such programmes in 1980. These programmes, generally development oriented, aimed at direct action on illicit supply of, traffic in and demand for narcotic drugs, and were concentrated in a small number of countries where the greatest possible impact could be anticipated.

Considerable progress was reported in obtaining financial support from development aid

funds in donor countries. Such contributions were earmarked for specific development-oriented projects included in the UNFDAC country programmes. Particular attention was drawn to the link that existed between illicit cultivation of the opium poppy and levels of socio-economic development. Integrated rural-development pilot projects financed by UNFDAC in Burma, Pakistan and Thailand had defined this link and established that such development could be an effective tool against illicit opium-poppy cultivation.

Other UNFDAC-financed projects included successful work in Turkey to control licit cultivation of the opium poppy and avoid leakage into illicit channels, thus ensuring that Turkey was no longer a source of illicit opium.

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs in February decided that UNFDAC should be assisted to associate itself with the annual United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities. In a note of 13 November, the Secretariat indicated its intention to include UNFDAC among the programmes and funds to which pledges would be made at the Conference (see p. 601).

By resolution 35/195 of 15 December (see following section), the General Assembly underlined its appeal to all Governments to increase their financial support for UNFDAC, so that it could continue its efforts to reduce the illicit supply, traffic and demand for narcotic drugs, and called particularly on States which needed assistance in crop-substitution or law enforcement programmes to present projects to the Fund and other funding bodies for bilateral aid.

#### International co-operation in drug abuse control

At its February 1980 session, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, recognizing the deteriorating situation in many parts of, the world concerning the availability, abuse and misuse of both narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, adopted a resolution requesting the Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs to continue the preparation of a document on international drug control. The document was to comprise a long-term strategy as well as a five-year programme of action with cost estimates, defining activities that the Secretary-General would pursue within the United Nations regular budget. It also requested the Director to take into account the views expressed by Governments and to consult closely with UNFDAC, the specialized agencies and other international organizations in the preparation of the document.

On 30 April, at the Commission's request, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1980/118, decided to bring the Commission's resolution, together with the comments of the

Council members, to the attention of the General Assembly. The decision, annexing the resolution, was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second Committee which had similarly approved the text on 10 April. The USSR recalled that it had not opposed the Commission resolution on the understanding that the implementation of measures contained in it would not imply any increase in expenditures under the United Nations regular budget.

On 12 November, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Assembly a report on an ad hoc meeting on co-ordination in matters of international drug control, held at Vienna on 25 and 26 September to examine the best way to control and enhance co-ordination in the United Nations in designing and implementing programmes to reduce the illicit supply of and demand for drugs. It also studied steps taken to make drug abuse control activities a regular item on the agenda of governing bodies. Participants considered a preliminary document, drafted in response to the Assembly's 1979 request for a drug abuse control programme,<sup>3</sup> presenting a possible long-term strategy and a five-year United Nations programme of action for 1982-1986, with cost estimates. They agreed that, in future, agencies reporting on their activities in this field might usefully do so through the Secretary-General's annual report on international co-operation in drug abuse control.

The Assembly on 15 December 1980 adopted resolution 35/195 on international co-operation in drug abuse control. Concerned with the growing threat caused by the abuse of and illicit traffic in drugs and their adverse effects on socioeconomic development and national security, it appealed for universal application of the international drug control treaties and for the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions aimed at achieving a lasting balance between demand and supply of opiates and avoiding diversion of licit production to illicit channels. The Assembly called on concerned States to discourage the powerful economic interests which were propagating a false image of drug use aimed at increasing the number of abusers and legalizing the abuse. It also called for increased co-operation among all States to prevent uncontrolled or illicit cultivation, production, export, import, transit and consumption of drugs and for greater assistance for drug control programmes in producing countries, including crop-substitution and law enforcement programmes. The Assembly called on the Commission to complete the international programme for drug abuse control so that a co-ordinated

global strategy could be translated into action at the earliest possible date.

Resolution 35/195 was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, which on 4 December similarly approved a text sponsored by 27 nations (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

In the Committee, Morocco withdrew oral amendments it had put forward to add two new paragraphs: one would have requested all States, in particular consumer States, to use every means to combat and condemn the powerful economic interests which encouraged increased use of drugs and sought their improper legalization; the other would have underlined the need of producing countries to receive greater aid from interested countries to facilitate implementation of crop-substitution policies.

The sponsors orally revised their original draft. In addition to some drafting changes, a preambular paragraph was deleted which had expressed awareness of the need to oppose and condemn the powerful economic interests which were propagating a false and deceitful image of drug use with the aim of increasing the number of drug abusers and legalizing the abuse, and a new operative paragraph was added inviting States concerned to take appropriate measures to discourage those interests. Also added was the paragraph underscoring the need of producing countries to receive greater assistance from interested Governments and international organizations to facilitate drug abuse control.

#### Other decisions

At its February 1980 session, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided that the Division of Narcotic Drugs, with UNFPA aid, should publish a compilation of resolutions, decisions and recommendations of the United Nations drug control organs in French and Spanish as soon as possible.

On 30 April, by decision 1980/119 adopted without vote, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional agenda and list of documents for the twenty-ninth (1981) session of the Commission. Again it acted on the recommendation of the Second Committee, which approved the text on 10 April, without vote, as proposed by the Commission.

On an oral proposal by its President, the Council on 30 April adopted decision 1980/120, taking note of the report of the Commission on its sixth special session, held from 11 to 20 February.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., p. 933, resolution 34/177 of 17 December 1979.

## Documentary references and texts of resolutions

## Implementation of drug treaties

## RATIFICATIONS AND ACCESSIONS

E/1980/14. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 6th special session, Vienna, 11-20 February, Chapter V A (para. 112) and Annex II.

## REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS

Comparative Statement of Estimates and Statistics on Narcotic Drugs for 1979 Furnished by Governments in accordance with the International Treaties (E/INCB/55). U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F/S.80.XI.8; 1980 (E/INCB/60). U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F/S.82.XI.3.

Statistics on Psychotropic Substances for 1980 Furnished by Governments in accordance with the Convention of 1971 on Psychotropic Substances, Resolution I of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Protocol on Psychotropic Substances and Resolution 1576(L) of the Economic and Social Council (E/INCB/59). U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F/S.81.XI.4.

E/1980/14. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 6th special session, Chapter V and XII B (decision 8(S-VI)) and Annex III.

E/NA.1979 (E/NR.1979/Summary/Annex I), E/NA.1980 (E/NR.1980/Summary/Annex I). National authorities empowered to issue certificates and authorizations for import and export of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, 1979 and 1980.

E/NF.1979 and Add.1 (E/NR.1979/Summary/Annex II), E/NF.1980 (E/NR.1980/Summary/Annex II). Manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances during 1979 and 1980. Notes by Secretary-General.

E/NR.1979/Summary and Add.1, E/NR.1980/Summary. Summary of annual reports of Governments relating to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, 1979 and 1980.

E/NS.1980/Summary 1-4. Quarterly summary of reports on illicit transactions and seizures of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, 1980. Note by Secretary-General.

Economic and Social Council—1st regular session, 1980  
Second (Social) Committee, meetings 1-3  
Plenary meeting 18.

## COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

E/1980/14. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 6th special session, Chapters V, XI and XII A (resolutions I(S-VI) and 2(S-VI)) and B (decisions 1(S-VI)-5(S-VI) and 10(S-VI)).

E/1980/14, Chapter I A. Draft resolution VI, as recommended by Commission, approved without vote by Second Committee on 10 April, meeting 3.

E/1980/47 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution VI.

Resolution 1980/22, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/47 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 30 April 1980, meeting 18.

## The Economic and Social Council.

Noting that the Conference of States Parties to the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances met at Buenos Aires, from 26 to 28 June 1979, under the terms of article 11 of the Agreement,

Noting also that the Conference of States Parties adopted a statute establishing the Conference of the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances as a permanent institution, with the status of an international body possessing legal personality, and the Permanent Secre-

tariat, with headquarters at Buenos Aires, as an executive organ with the task of facilitating the co-ordination of activities directed towards the effective achievement of the objectives of the Agreement in the fight against drug abuse and illicit traffic in drugs in this region,

Emphasizing the importance of those decisions as a demonstration of the determination of the countries involved to ensure the discharge of their international obligations in this field by the most effective methods, in order that South America should not become a propitious area for illicit activities in the production and abuse of and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Bearing in mind that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs invited the Conference of the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances to be represented by an observer at its sixth special session,

Recalling that Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela are parties to the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances,

Bearing in mind its resolution 1979/7 of 9 May 1979,

1. Welcomes the establishment of the Conference of the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and the Permanent Secretariat of the Conference;

2. Reaffirms the provisions of its resolution 1979/7;

3. Stresses the need for the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances to be ratified by those States in the region which have not yet done so;

4. Urges the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to assist the Permanent Secretariat of the Conference of the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances in carrying out a study of the present situation in the region, identifying the resources available and the Programmes to be implemented in pursuance of the Agreement.

E/1980/14, Chapter I B, para. 2. Recommendation by Commission, approved without vote by Second Committee on 10 April, meeting 3.

E/1980/47 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft decision II.

Decision 1980/117, by which the Council decided to request the Secretariat to take the necessary measures to ensure that the Permanent Secretariat of the Conference of the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances would be granted observer status at future sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/47 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 30 April 1980, meeting 18.

## INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1979 (E/INCB/47). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.XI.2; 1980 (E/INCB/52). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.XI.2.

E/1980/14. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 6th special session, Chapters VI and VII.

E/1980/14, Chapter I A. Draft resolution I, as recommended by Commission, approved without vote by Second Committee on 10 April, meeting 3.

E/1980/32. Report of International Narcotics Control Board for 1979 (Summary).

E/1980/47 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 1980/17, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/47 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 30 April 1980, meeting 18.

The Economic and Social Council.

Having considered the report of the International Narcotics Control Board on the work it undertook in 1979 to carry out its treaty responsibilities,

Noting with deep concern the conclusion of the Board, that, despite the efforts made by the international community to date, the increased awareness on the part of the international community of the drug problem in all its aspects and the improvements that have been made in some countries, drug abuse in many countries, both developing and developed, has reached pandemic proportions and the situation has continued to deteriorate and to endanger even children,

Noting also the comments and suggestions made by the Board concerning specific problems which, in its opinion, merit urgent attention and appropriate action by the international community, particularly by certain countries and regions,

Bearing in mind the observation of the Board that the non-medical use of psychotropic substances manufactured clandestinely and diverted from licit manufacture or not yet under effective control poses an increasingly serious problem and that developing countries are at high risk, especially because their administrative resources do not always permit adequate control of the importation and medical use of those substances,

Noting with concern that, despite the co-operation of the Governments directly concerned, and particularly those of countries which produce raw materials for opiates, the Board estimated that there remains a substantial excess of production over requirements of such drugs for medical and scientific purposes,

1. Commends the International Narcotics Control Board for its work in 1979 and expresses appreciation to its members, especially those whose terms of office expire during 1980, for their valuable service in international drug control;

2. Appeals to the international community to renew its dedication to drug abuse control and to launch an intensified and co-ordinated attack against illicit drug production, trafficking and abuse;

3. Invites Governments, in particular those mentioned in the report of the International Narcotics Control Board, to consider urgently the comments and conclusions contained therein, with a view to taking appropriate action;

4. Urges the International Narcotics Control Board to intensify its diplomatic dialogues with Governments, especially with those of countries identified in its report as current sources of uncontrolled and illicit drug production, transit countries and countries in which drug abuse is prevalent, with a view to supporting the efforts made by Governments to attain the aims of the international drug control conventions;

5. Appeals to Governments, particularly those of countries which manufacture and export psychotropic substances, to strengthen their national controls over those substances and to collaborate fully in efforts at international control by becoming parties to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, and by providing, whether parties or not, the information required by the Convention;

6. Recommends that requests from developing countries for assistance to enable them to establish or improve their drug control administration should be given a prompt and favourable response by the international community and reminds developing countries that, once they become parties to the 1971 Convention, they can utilize the safeguards in article 13 thereof to prevent the import from other parties of unwanted psychotropic substances;

7. Urges the International Narcotics Control Board to continue to collaborate with the Governments concerned with a view to reducing to the greatest possible extent the over-supply of opiates for medical purposes and to endeavouring to bring about a balance between supply and demand;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments for their consideration and appropriate action.

E/1980/14, Chapter I A. Draft resolution IV, as recommended by Commission, approved without vote by Second Committee on 10 April, meeting 3.

E/1980/47 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution IV.

Resolution 1980/20, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/47 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 30 April 1980, meeting 18.

The Economic and Social Council.

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, to limit the cultivation, production, manufacture and use of narcotic drugs to an amount required for medical and scientific purposes,

Mindful of its resolution 1979/8 of 9 May 1979,

Bearing in mind that the maintenance of a world-wide balance between the supply of narcotic drugs and the legitimate demand for those drugs for medical and scientific purposes constitutes an important aspect of the international strategy and policy on drug abuse control,

Having considered the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1979 on the world requirements and supply of licit narcotic drugs,

Noting with concern the Board's assessment that a situation of substantial over-production of opiates will prevail between 1980 and 1983.

Further noting that special consideration should be given to those countries that have made heavy investments and set up costly systems of control to meet the medical and scientific requirements of the international community,

1. Urges the Governments of the importing countries that have not already done so to take effective steps to support the traditional supplier countries and to give those countries all the practical assistance they can in order to prevent the proliferation of sources of production of narcotic raw materials for export;

2. Urges the Governments of the major producing and manufacturing countries that in recent years have added to their capacity for export to take effective measures to restrict substantially their production levels, so as to restore a lasting balance between supply and demand and to prevent diversion of drugs to illicit channels;

3. Requests the International Narcotics Control Board to undertake a detailed study of the situation and to recommend a concrete programme of action with a view to achieving a lasting balance between the demand for and the supply of narcotic drugs for legitimate purposes;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments for their consideration and appropriate action.

## Operational activities

### DRUG ABUSE AND MEASURES TO REDUCE ILLICIT DEMAND

Economic and Social Council—1st regular session, 1980  
Second (Social) Committee, meetings 1-3.  
Plenary meeting 18.

E/1980/14. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 6th special session, Vienna, 11-20 February, Chapters II C, III and XII A (resolution 3(S-VI)).

E/1980/14, Chapter I A. Draft resolution III, as recommended by Commission, approved without vote by Second Committee on 10 April, meeting 3.

E/1980/47 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 1980/19, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/47 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 30 April 1980, meeting 18.



The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the close involvement of the specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system in the prevention and control of drug abuse,

Taking note of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution I(XXVII) of 24 February 1977, in which the Commission called for greater participation of the specialized agencies in the prevention and control of drug abuse and particularly in the reduction of demand for illicit drugs,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 34/177 of 17 December 1979, especially paragraph 6 thereof, in which the Assembly requested the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Development Programme to make development and implementation of programmes aimed at the reduction of illicit production of and demand for drugs a regular item on the agenda of their governing bodies,

Viewing with appreciation the adoption by the Executive Board of the World Health Organization at its sixty-fifth session of resolution EB 65.R7 of 23 January 1980, in which the Board called for the inclusion of drug abuse control in the agenda of the thirty-third World Health Assembly and the integration, in collaboration with member States, of elements for drug abuse prevention and intervention in its primary health care programmes and its strategy for health for all by the year 2000,

1. Commends the World Health Organization for the above-mentioned steps taken by the Executive Board at its sixty-fifth session, for its expanded efforts in reviewing compounds for consideration and scheduling by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and for the development of guidelines for the implementation of international treaties;

2. Requests the specialized agencies and United Nations programmes—the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Development Programme—to make drug abuse control an item in the regular agenda of their governing bodies as a means of furthering their efforts in the reduction of demand for illicit drugs;

3. Invites the World Health Organization, through its primary health care programmes, its strategy for health for all by the year 2000 and other activities, to expand its role in drug abuse prevention and intervention within the context of the country health programmes in which it is participating;

4. Further invites the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Development Programme, in addition to the World Health Organization, to explore means for further developing the activities incorporated in their existing regular programmes on the prevention and control of drug abuse and on rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug users;

5. Requests the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Development Programme, in describing the activities of their drug abuse programmes, to separate their regular budget activities from their extrabudgetary drug programmes, in order to provide the Commission on Narcotic Drugs with a clearer view of the types and amounts of resources devoted to the prevention and control of drug abuse;

6. Further requests the above-mentioned United Nations bodies to keep the Commission on Narcotic Drugs informed and to report to the Economic and Social Council on the implementation of the present resolution.

#### ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN DRUGS

E/1980/14. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 6th special session, Chapters III B (paras. 58-60). IV and

XII A (resolution 4(S-VI)) and B (decisions 6(S-VI), 7(S-VI) and 11 (S-VI)).

E/1980/14, Chapter I A. Draft resolution II, as recommended by Commission, approved without vote by Second Committee on 10 April, meeting 3.

E/1980/47 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 1980/18 as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/47 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 30 April 1980, meeting 18.

The Economic and Social Council.

Recalling its resolution 2065(LXII) of 13 May 1977, in which it urged that special attention should be devoted to African countries with a view to preventing and combating abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Concerned at the increase in the abuse of cannabis and psychotropic substances in African countries,

Conscious that problems connected with drug addiction affect African individuals, families and societies,

Considering that African countries do not at present have the human, material and financial resources for effective control of drug abuse and illicit traffic,

Welcoming the conclusions of the seminars organized at Lagos, in November 1979, and at Dakar, in January 1980,

1. Stresses the need for African countries to hold regular meetings on the drug problem at the regional level;

2. Invites the African countries that have not yet done so to accede to the international drug conventions, and in particular to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971;

3. Strongly recommends that African countries should strengthen their regional co-operation through existing institutions, particularly the Organization of African Unity, inter alia, by establishing a special commission;

4. Requests the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, the specialized agencies and governmental and non-governmental organizations to increase their assistance to African countries, particularly in the research, prevention and treatment of drug addiction and in the training of law-enforcement and control officers;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, among other measures, to provide financial support for the implementation of the present resolution and to transmit it to the General Assembly.

E/1980/14, Chapter I A. Draft resolution V, as recommended by Commission, approved without vote by Second Committee on 10 April, meeting 3.

E/1980/47 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution V.

Resolution 1980/21, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/47 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 30 April 1980, meeting 18.

The Economic and Social Council.

Recalling its resolution 2002(LX) of 12 May 1976, and articles 4, 35 and 36, particularly paragraph 2 (a) (ii) of article 36, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as well as those articles as amended by articles 13 and 14 of the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and articles 21 and 22 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971,

Mindful that illicit trafficking in drugs requires large sums of money, usually in the form of currency, and involves financial transactions of significant size,

Noting that the members and financial backers of trafficking organizations are involved in the acquisition of assets by means of profits generated from such illicit activities, although they may not be directly involved in the actual movement of illicit drugs,

Convinced that close attention to financial transactions and the acquisition of assets involving persons who may be

members or financial backers of trafficking organizations is valuable in identifying and prosecuting international drug traffickers and in dismantling major trafficking organizations,

Aware that some Governments have already enacted legislation and have undertaken enforcement activities to attack the financial resources and assets acquired by means of the illegal profits of major drug traffickers,

Believing that co-operation between Governments focusing on such financial activities can lead to the destruction of international criminal enterprises engaged in illicit drug trafficking,

Endorsing Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 3(XXVIII) of 21 February 1979, in which the Commission requested the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, in consultation with the International Criminal Police Organization, the Customs Co-operation Council and other international organizations and bodies and interested Member States, to examine and synthesize the pertinent legislation, administrative measures and law-enforcement action already undertaken by some Governments as a means of providing practical guidelines and furthering co-operation among Governments facing these problems,

1. Requests the Division of Narcotic Drugs to endeavour urgently to complete the action requested by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in its resolution 3(XXVIII);

2. Invites the Secretary-General to convene, as soon as feasible thereafter, a meeting of international financial and legal experts, police experts in illegal financial activities and criminal conspiracies, and officials familiar with the prosecution of those involved in international criminal conspiracies for the purpose of preparing guidelines for the negotiation of treaties that would facilitate and promote the co-operative investigation of financial activities involving illicit drug trafficking and that would lead to the prosecution of major traffickers;

3. Recommends that, if necessary, the expenses incurred in holding the meeting envisaged in paragraph 2 above should be borne by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control;

4. Invites the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its twenty-ninth session on the action taken pursuant to the present resolution, including in his report any draft model agreement that is elaborated for the consideration of the Commission, and to consider possible transmission of any such draft agreement to Governments.

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR DRUG ABUSE CONTROL

E/1980/14. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 6th special session, Chapters VIII and XII B (decision 12(S-VI)).

### International co-operation in drug abuse control

Economic and Social Council— 1st regular session, 1980  
Second (Social) Committee, meetings 1-3.  
Plenary meeting 18.

E/1980/14. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 6th special session, Vienna, 11-20 February, Chapters IX and XII A (resolution 5(S-VI)).

E/1980/14, Chapter I B, para. 3. Recommendation by Commission, approved without vote by Second Committee on 10 April, meetings.

E/1980/47 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft decision III.

Decision 1980/118 and Annex, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/47 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 18th plenary meeting, on 30 April 1980, the Council decided to bring Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 5(S-VI) of 20 February 1980, entitled "International drug control strategy and policies," the text of which is annexed to the present decision, together with the comments made thereon

by the Council at its first regular session of 1980, to the attention of the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session for appropriate action.

### ANNEX

#### Resolution adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its 893rd meeting on 20 February 1980

##### 5(S-VI). International drug control strategy and policies

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Pursuant to the request by the General Assembly in paragraph 2 of its resolution 34/177 of 17 December 1979 to finalize at the sixth special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs a meaningful drug control strategy and policies,

Recalling paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 32/124 of 16 December 1977 and Assembly resolution 33/168 of 20 December 1978,

Further recalling Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 8(XXVIII) of 23 February 1979 and draft resolution III, entitled "Greater United Nations participation in drug abuse control," recommended by the Commission at its sixth special session to the Economic and Social Council for adoption,

Recognizing the progress already achieved through international efforts in this field,

Mindful of the deteriorating situation in many parts of the world with respect to the availability, abuse and misuse of both narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Noting with satisfaction the preparatory work done by the Division of Narcotic Drugs,

Considering that, in the limited time available, the Commission has been unable to complete the complex task assigned to it by the General Assembly,

1. Requests the Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs to continue the preparation of a document on international drug control for submission to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its twenty-ninth session, comprising:

(a) A long-term strategy;

(b) A five-year programme of action with cost estimates, defining activities that the Secretary-General would pursue through the Division or other branches of the United Nations, within the framework of the United Nations regular budget, and having as a basis the principles annexed to Commission resolution 8(XXVIII);

2. Further requests the Director, in the preparation of the document, to take into account opinions expressed by Governments and to consult closely with the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, the specialized agencies and other international organizations, with a view to identifying:

(a) Activities that the Fund might support;

(b) The participation of other specialized agencies and international organizations, including the international financial institutions;

(c) Supplementary activities that could be available for national, bilateral or regional execution;

3. Invites the Director to carry out this task by appropriate means;

4. Recommends that the Fund should allocate funds to the Division of Narcotic Drugs to the extent that these are not available from the regular budget for this purpose;

5. Requests the Director to ensure that the preliminary draft document is sent to States members of the Commission, as well as to observers, not later than 15 November 1980;

6. Invites the Economic and Social Council to bring the present resolution to the attention of the General Assembly, together with any comments the Council may wish to make, for appropriate action by the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

General Assembly— 35th session

Third Committee, meetings 61, 62, 64, 65, 67-70, 77, 81.  
Plenary meeting 96.

A/35/614. Report of Secretary-General. (Annex: Report on ad hoc meeting on co-ordination in matters of international drug control, Vienna, 25 and 26 September.)

A/C.3/35/L.77. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Jamaica, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sweden, Tunisia, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 4 December, meeting 81.

A/35/741. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution XII.

Resolution 35/195, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/741, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 96.

The General Assembly,

Recalling once more the resolutions on the problem of drug abuse control adopted in recent years by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the World Health Organization and other relevant organizations,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 34/177 of 17 December 1979, in which it pointed out the importance of international co-operation in drug abuse control,

Recognizing the growing threat caused by the spread of drug abuse, its serious impact on human health, its adverse effects on social development (social disintegration, increasing criminality), economic advancement and national security in a number of countries,

Aware that illicit traffic in drugs and the profits accruing therefrom to traffickers and criminal organizations pose a threat to the socio-economic well-being of many countries,

Referring to the relevant provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, of that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, and of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, which form the basis of all international drug abuse control efforts,

Noting with satisfaction the positive results that have been attained in a number of countries in the fight against drug abuse and in the control of drug trafficking,

Concerned that none the less many of the objectives of drug abuse control set out in international conventions on narcotic drugs and in the resolutions and documents of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and other international bodies concerned with this question have not yet been achieved,

Realizing the necessity of further concerted efforts by the international community, particularly by the United Nations, in addition to national measures, to resolve the problem of drug abuse, in particular by the reduction of the illicit supply, demand and traffic,

Conscious of the need for a five-year, continuously updated international programme of action in drug abuse control, as called for in General Assembly resolution 32/124 of 16 December 1977 and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 8(XXVIII) of 23 February 1979 and 5(S-VI) of 20 February 1980, which should be supplemented by a long-term strategy or programme,

Noting the report of the Economic and Social Council on narcotic drugs,

1. Takes note of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1980 on the subject of narcotic drugs, elaborated on the basis of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixth special session, and urges all agencies and organizations concerned with the implementation of the resolutions referred to in the preamble, as well as all States and organizations whose assistance has been requested, to take the necessary measures so that the contemplated programme for practical and dynamic drug abuse control can be completed and implemented at the earliest possible date;

2. Repeats its appeal to all States which have not yet become parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 to take the necessary steps to accede to these conventions and thus ensure their universal application;

3. Invites all Governments to collaborate closely with the International Narcotics Control Board, the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the other relevant bodies in the United Nations system, particularly by supplying them with the necessary information so that they may fulfil their tasks both pursuant to the provisions of the narcotics conventions and in accordance with their purposes;

4. Urges all States to take suitable steps to implement Economic and Social Council resolutions 1979/8 of 9 May 1979 and 1980/20 of 30 April 1980 with a view to achieving and maintaining a lasting balance between demand and supply of opiates and avoiding the possibility of diversion of licit production to illicit channels;

5. Invites States concerned to take appropriate measures to discourage the powerful economic interests which are propagating a false and deceitful image of drug use with the aim of increasing the number of drug abusers and legalizing the abuse;

6. Underlines its appeal to all Governments to increase their financial support for the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, so that it may forward the enhancement of measures for the reduction of the illicit supply, traffic and demand for narcotic drugs, and calls particularly upon States which require assistance in crop-substitution or law enforcement programmes to present suitable projects to the Fund and other international funding bodies or projects for bilateral development assistance;

7. Underscores the need of producing countries to receive greater assistance from interested Governments and relevant international organizations to facilitate drug abuse control, including crop-substitution policies or law enforcement programmes;

8. Calls upon all States to co-operate in a suitable fashion to prevent the uncontrolled or illicit cultivation, production, export, import, transit and consumption of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, and to take suitable measures to prevent the misuse of chemical substances for the production of drugs;

9. Calls upon the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to present, at its thirtieth regular session, the completed international programme for drug abuse control so that such a comprehensive, co-ordinated global strategy may be translated at the earliest possible date into actions seeking to interdict narcotics trafficking, eradicate the illicit production and demand, educate citizens throughout the world regarding the dangers of drugs and treat and rehabilitate those individuals who have become dependent upon or addicted to drugs;

10. Invites the Economic and Social Council to give once more particular attention to these questions at its first regular session of 1981;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments.

#### Other decisions

E/1980/14. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 6th special session, Vienna, 11-20 February, Chapters II and XII B (decision 9(S-VI)).

Economic and Social Council— 1st regular session, 1980  
Second (Social) Committee, meetings 1-3.  
Plenary meeting 18.

E/1980/14. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 6th special session, Chapter X.

E/1980/14. Chapter I B, para. 4. Recommendation by Commission, approved without vote by Second Committee on 10 April, meeting 3.

E/1980/47 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft decision IV.

Decision 1980/119, as recommended by Second Committee. E/1980/47 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council.

At its 18th plenary meeting, on 30 April 1980, the Council approved the following provisional annotated agenda for the twenty-ninth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs:

Provisional annotated agenda for the twenty-ninth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
  - Documentation
  - Provisional agenda
  - Annotated agenda
  - List of documents
  - Provisional timetable
3. Report on action taken by international drug control bodies and related organs and bodies of the United Nations
  - Documentation
  - Report of the Division of Narcotic Drugs
4. Strategy and policies for drug control
  - Documentation
  - Report of the Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs on strategy and policies
5. Implementation of the international treaties on the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
  - Documentation
  - Report on the implementation of the international drug control treaties
  - Report on the status of multilateral treaties
6. World requirements of opiates and the situation with respect to supply
  - Documentation
  - Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1980
7. Situation and trends in drug abuse and the illicit traffic in drugs
  - Documentation
  - Review of drug abuse and measures to reduce illicit demand for drugs
  - Review of the illicit traffic in drugs
  - Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1980

8. Reports of subsidiary bodies concerned with the illicit traffic in drugs

Documentation

Fourth report of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East

Report of the Seventh Meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region

9. Report on scientific research, in particular on the work of the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory

Documentation

Report on scientific research

10. Reports of specialized agencies and international bodies and organizations

Documentation

Reports of specialized agencies and international bodies and organizations

11. Report of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and reports related to operations financed by it

Documentation

Report of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control for 1980

Financial data on operations financed by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control

12. Programme of work and priorities

13. Report of the Commission on its twenty-ninth session

E/1980/14. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 6th special session, Chapter XI I. (Chapter XII A (resolutions 1 (S-VI)-5(S-VI) and B (decisions 1(S-VI)-12(S-VI)); Annex IV: List of documents.)

Decision 1980/120, by which the Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixth special session, as orally proposed by Council President, adopted without vote by Council on 30 April 1980, meeting 18.

#### Other documents

Bulletin on Narcotics, Vol. XXXII, Nos. 1-4, 1980.

Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs in 1980 (E/INCB/46). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.XI.1; and Supplements 1-12. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F/S.80.XI.1/Supp.1-12.

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1980, Chapter XXIII.

## Chapter XXII

## United Nations disaster relief

While a number of United Nations programmes and organizations were involved in providing disaster relief assistance during 1980, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) remained the focal point for co-ordination of such efforts and a clearing-house for aid extended by external sources.

The Economic and Social Council (resolution 1980/51) and the General Assembly (35/86) urged special efforts to increase the resources of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office

(UNSO), which operated within the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to co-ordinate United Nations aid to, and assisted on behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (see p. 727) the efforts of, 18 African countries in drought-recovery and anti-desertification programmes. A number of these countries, as well as others in Africa, were also provided special economic assistance and reconstruction, rehabilitation and development aid (see p. 268).

Aid was mobilized by both the Council and the Assembly for UNDR0 relief, rehabilitation and recovery programmes for Djibouti, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda (resolutions 1980/70 and 35/90) and Ethiopia (1980/2 and 35/91); aid to Dominica, afflicted by hurricane damage, was also continued (35/102).

The Secretary-General's annual report on the activities of UNDR0 outlined technical assistance given for disaster preparedness and prevention activities as well as disaster relief aid extended to various countries throughout the world during the reporting period. These activities were commended by the Assembly, which retained for another two years from 1 January 1982 the UNDR0 trust fund resolution 35/107).

Most of the above activities are described in this chapter. Additional emergency, humanitarian and special assistance given through other United Nations efforts, such as special economic assistance programmes or those for reconstruction, rehabilitation and development following civil strife, are described elsewhere (see p. 539).

#### Assistance activities in 1980

##### Aid to Sudano-Sahelian populations

The United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office was in 1980 the principal institution of the United Nations system, operating within UNDP, to co-ordinate the efforts of United Nations agencies to help the eight drought-stricken countries of the Sahel (Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Upper Volta) which were members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) to implement their medium- and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme. It was also the arm of the United Nations responsible for assisting, on behalf of UNEP and under a joint UNDP/UNEP venture, a group of designated countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region and adjacent areas in the implementation of the 1977 Plan of Action to Combat Desertification.<sup>1</sup> The original 15 States involved in this second programme were the above eight countries and Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Somalia, the Sudan, Uganda and the United Republic of Cameroon. During 1980, Djibouti, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau were added to the group. On 5 December, the General Assembly by resolution 35/72 (see below) invited the Governing Council of UNEP to examine the possibility of including Benin in that list.

As a result of expanding operational capability, the number of UNSO-assisted projects for drought-related recovery and rehabilitation increased since 1975 from 52 (21 regional and 31 national, costed at approximately \$153 million)

to 113 (25 regional and 88 national, requiring \$646 million). By the end of 1980, approximately \$368 million of this amount had become available from various quarters. This included bilateral and multilateral sources, as well as over \$51 million contributed by and through the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities (see also p. 585).

As at the end of 1980, the main contributors to the Trust Fund were Australia, Canada, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iran, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, the United States and Yugoslavia.

Sudano-Sahelian recovery and rehabilitation activities were concentrated mainly in the agricultural sector and included the development and improvement of water, forestry and range resources, assistance for the development of irrigation systems, the local manufacture of agricultural tools and equipment, the establishment and operation of seed multiplication programmes, the strengthening of crop protection capabilities and the development of livestock resources. Special emphasis was given to the development and strengthening of national and regional infrastructures in the fields of feeder-road transport systems, storage facilities, telecommunications, and agro-meteorological and hydrological services.

Desertification control projects included such aspects of forestry as conservation, afforestation, reforestation and fuelwood plantations, rangeland and livestock management, agricultural production, water resources development and conservation, sand dune fixation, alternative sources of energy, meteorology, institutional support, policy planning and co-ordination.

Of special prominence among UNSO-assisted regional activities was a programme for the construction, improvement and maintenance of a region-wide system in the Sahel of all-weather feeder roads to isolated, drought-prone areas. The estimated 1980 cost of the programme, comprising almost 3,400 kilometres of roads, was close to \$141 million. Of this amount, approximately \$92 million had been secured by the end of 1980 for the construction of some 1,900 kilometres, either on a bilateral or multilateral basis, or through contributions to the Trust Fund. Approximately 955 kilometres of feeder roads were constructed and in use; of these, 700 kilometres were constructed with direct UNSO participation.

The Secretary-General reported on the Sudano-Sahelian drought-related programme to the General Assembly in May, through UNDP and the Economic and Social Council. Desertification

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 509.

control activities were also reported by the Executive Director of UNEP and the Administrator of UNDP to their respective Programme's Governing Councils; the former Council at its April session and the latter at its June session noted these reports. The UNEP Executive Director was authorized on 29 April to submit an updated report to the Assembly's regular 1980 session, which opened in September (see p. 727).

The UNDP Governing Council on 27 June authorized the Administrator to continue granting to the drought-affected Sahelian countries, from unallocated funds, the benefits given to the least developed countries, until the consequences of the drought were eliminated; it urged special governmental efforts to enable UNSO to respond more fully to the priority requirements of the States members of CILSS and asked the Administrator to continue to enhance UNSO's capacity to respond effectively to those requirements.

By another decision of the same date, the Governing Council asked the Administrator to set up a special programme for providing more aid to drought-stricken African countries to reconstruct their economies and shield them from the consequences of drought, and appealed for general international emergency assistance to those countries. (See also p. 267.)

The Economic and Social Council, for its part, on 23 July adopted resolution 1980/51 on implementation of the recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region. By this action, it noted with satisfaction the report of the Secretary-General, expressed its profound gratitude to all contributors to the implementation of the recovery, rehabilitation and development programmes in the Sahel, and strongly urged that all Governments make special efforts to increase the resources of UNSO to enable it to respond more fully to the priority requirements of the Sahelian Governments. Further, it urged all United Nations organs, agencies and programmes to increase assistance, through UNSO, and to consult together on ways to achieve the goals of the programmes.

Resolution 1980/51, was adopted, without vote, as recommended by the Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, which approved a lo-power text-orally amended by the USSR and revised by the sponsors-without opposition on 14 July. The sponsors were Algeria, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Lesotho, Nigeria, Senegal, Uganda, the United States, Zaire and Zambia. Their revision, suggested by the United States, was to add the clause inviting organizations to engage in consultations to determine how they might best help to achieve the goal of increased aid for recovery, rehabilitation

and development programmes; thereby the ability (a USSR oral proposal changed that word from "capacity") of UNSO to respond to priority requirements might be enhanced.

The General Assembly, on 5 December, adopted without vote resolution 35/86 on the same topic. By this resolution, the Assembly, noting with satisfaction the decisive role played by UNSO in helping to combat the effects of the drought and to implement the medium- and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme adopted by CILSS, and in mobilizing the necessary resources to finance priority projects, called on the international community to provide adequate and urgent food aid to the countries of the Sahel, expressed gratitude to the Governments, intergovernmental and private organizations and individuals that had contributed to this programme and strongly urged all Governments to make special efforts to increase the resources of UNSO. It invited UNSO to continue strengthening its co-operation with CILSS.

The Assembly acted on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which approved without vote on 19 November a text sponsored and subsequently revised by Bangladesh, Benin, Cape Verde, Chad, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Uganda and the Upper Volta.

The Economic and Social Council on 23 July also adopted resolution 1980/52 on implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, by which it reiterated its concern over the seriousness of desertification in the region and the persistent critical situations resulting from it which hampered the economic and social development of the regions's countries; it noted with satisfaction UNSO's progress and recommended annual UNEP reports on the subject (for details, see p. 729).

On 5 December, the Assembly by resolution 35/72 took similar decisions. It reiterated its concern over the particular seriousness of desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region and the severe effects on the region's economic and social development and on the way of life of its population, as well as the need for the implementation in the region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification on an intensified and sustained basis. It noted with satisfaction UNSO's progress in assisting the region's Governments, invited the UNEP Governing Council to examine the possibility of including Benin in the list of countries which received assistance of this kind, invited UNEP and UNDP to continue to support UNSO in its expanded responsibilities at a level commensurate with the region's pressing needs, and urged all concerned to respond favourably

to regional Governments' requests for assistance in combating desertification. (For details, see p. 729).

Aid to drought-stricken areas in Djibouti, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda

At its July 1980 session, the Economic and Social Council heard statements by the representatives of Djibouti, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda, who called attention to their countries' suffering from the prevailing drought situation in the region.

On 25 July, the Council adopted without vote resolution 1980/70 whereby, deeply concerned at the gravity of the food situation resulting from drought and other natural disasters facing the four countries and noting with appreciation the work of UNDR0 and other United Nations relief agencies, appealed to Member States and appropriate organizations and agencies to provide relief, rehabilitation and recovery assistance to the four countries, and requested the Secretary-General to send, as a matter of urgency, a multi-agency mission to those countries to assess the extent of the problem and the magnitude of the assistance required, to mobilize humanitarian assistance from the international community and to report to the General Assembly at its regular 1980 session on the progress achieved.

The Council acted on the recommendation of the Third Committee which, on 21 July, approved without vote a text sponsored by Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Morocco, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and the United Arab Emirates. Oral sponsor-revisions included deletion of the word "floods" from a preambular paragraph expressing deep concern at the gravity of the food situation resulting from natural disasters in the affected countries, and Uganda was listed as one of the four affected countries, replacing a general reference to "other affected countries in the region." In addition, a paragraph was deleted which would have asked UNDR0 immediately to assess the gravity of floods in the Sudan and the volume of assistance needed, with a view to mobilizing urgent relief.

An interagency mission visited the four countries in August, September and October and reports on its findings were annexed to four reports submitted to the General Assembly by the Secretary-General. On 3 November, the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator reported orally to the Assembly's Second Committee on the recommendations of the mission. He noted that the mission found, in each of the four countries visited, serious economic problems, namely accelerated inflation and balance-of-payments difficulties, further burdened by a

considerable refugee population and by the severe drought that had prevailed since 1979. In each of them, government officials at the highest level continually emphasized the regional nature of the problem. They expressed concern that responses taken in one country without making similar responses in the border regions of adjacent countries would not solve the overall problem. The mission also noted that it was quite apparent that the four countries had considerable medium- and long-term development needs requiring urgent attention, and each Government expressed the need for a follow-up multiagency mission to assess those needs.

The Djibouti mission (31 August-8 September), which included representatives of six United Nations relief agencies or bodies, found that the most pressing need was water for human and animal consumption. Families which had lost their livestock herds because of the lack of water were settled in camps where food was scarce and water meagre; the Government's distribution capability was inadequate and should be enhanced. The few water trucks available were in constant use over extremely rough roads, and some of the newer camps lacked shelter. The mission therefore recommended the provision of food, shelter, transportation, medical equipment and supplies and an accelerated well-drilling programme. An expert should be employed to analyse the feasibility of creating a "breeding-feeding" nucleus of livestock.

The Somalia mission (9-22 September), which included representatives of seven United Nations relief agencies and programmes, noted that the drought, which affected 16 regions of the country, involved over 80 per cent of the economically active population engaged in agriculture. Large numbers of draught animals, which formed an important agricultural subsector to the growing of certain crops, had died as a result of the drought. This loss adversely affected production and the subsistence of herders, and had a devastating effect on the national economy, which found itself compelled to import foodstuffs necessary to balance the deficit crop production. The mission also pointed out that Somalia had an inadequate transport and distribution system and, as the majority of the population were nomadic or semi-nomadic, their frequent movement made it difficult to meet their health and educational needs. The mission's recommendations for assistance were largely in the areas of food, water, transport, medical and veterinary support, range development and reforestation.

Seven United Nations relief agencies and programmes participated in the mission which visited the Sudan (23 September-1 October). Much

of the country was in a precarious ecological situation, the desert since 1973 having steadily spread southward; land devoted to cash crops and pasture had suffered from insect infestation and recurrent drought and fires in 1979 and 1980. The most seriously affected provinces were Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei and Upper Nile, in the southern region, where the failure of rain during the planting season had resulted in a very poor harvest of basic foodstuffs. The acute water shortage, particularly in Eastern Equatoria, had caused a substantial loss of cattle. Many existing wells had dried up, water-supply installations were not functioning because of maintenance problems, and water trucks and pumps were badly needed. The country lacked adequate primary health care; mass disease control, environmental sanitation, waste disposal facilities and access to potable water required urgent attention in the Sudan, as well as in the other three countries visited.

Representatives of seven United Nations agencies and programmes visited Uganda (6-14 October). Agriculture provided subsistence for 90 per cent of the population, which had been almost self-sufficient in food production until the early 1970s but which had suffered seriously from a deterioration in the economic infrastructure over the past several years. The situation had been worsened by lawlessness and disorder in the past two years: looting of food and a sharp increase in cattle raids in the Karamoja area, in the north-east, had resulted in the displacement of thousands of people. Because of a poor harvest in that region, only an estimated two-month supply of food was available and no surplus food was available to be transferred from other, more productive areas of the country. Also lacking were farm implements, fertilizers, seeds and pesticides and other agricultural necessities. The water situation was also critical; while Uganda was well endowed with water resources, they were not evenly distributed. Most of the population depended on open pools and unprotected wells, many of which were far removed from the population they served. Uganda's once-adequate transport system was in a serious state. Without a considerable increase in spare parts and tires, adequate workshop and repair facilities, as well as additional rolling stock, the delivery of the necessary food requirements to remote areas would be difficult.

On 19 November, the Second Committee approved without vote a draft resolution on aid to these four States; the Assembly similarly adopted the text on 5 December as resolution 35/90. It was sponsored in Committee, in revised form, by 32 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

The Assembly thereby endorsed the recom-

mendations of the multiagency mission and commended the Secretary-General for his speedy and positive response to the urgent situation in the four countries; it noted with appreciation the measures taken by him, in co-operation with UNDRP and other organizations of the United Nations system, to ensure the speediest and most effective relief aid for the victims of drought and other natural disasters. It also appealed to Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations to make generous contributions in the form of financial, material and technical assistance. The Assembly recommended that Governments of the drought-stricken countries of the region should consider the establishment of an intergovernmental body which would co-ordinate and support their efforts to combat the effects of drought and other natural disasters and to deal with medium- and long-term recovery and rehabilitation. It asked the Secretary-General, in consultation with the UNDP Administrator and concerned organizations, to assign responsibility for assisting those countries to the appropriate body within the United Nations system to be funded by voluntary contributions, and further requested him to mobilize international assistance for the affected populations of the four countries and to send, as a matter of urgency, a multiagency mission to those countries to assess their medium- and long-term needs.

#### Aid to drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia

Relief and rehabilitation efforts to improve the situation in the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia were undertaken in 1980 by UNDRP, UNDP and other organizations.

In an oral report to the Economic and Social Council on 14 April, the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator advised that the situation in the country had not improved substantially; many of the normally perennial rivers had dried up and losses of human life and cattle had been reported. He also said that an interministerial mission was currently touring the area to assess the situation; its findings would form the basis for an appeal to the international community for emergency assistance. A representative of the UNDP Administrator reported on the assistance rendered by the international community through UNDP. The Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation of Ethiopia informed the Council of measures taken by his Government to increase agricultural productivity, resettle people to more fertile areas, and promote literacy. Despite these efforts and the generous response of the international community, he said, Ethiopia was still forced to appeal for more international assistance and was faced with yet another problem: the resettlement of war-displaced persons.



On 16 April, the Council adopted without vote resolution 1980/2, sponsored by Algeria, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

By this resolution, the Council, noting the efforts made to cope with the situation, requested the Co-ordinator and United Nations organizations and specialized agencies, in their respective areas of competence, and appealed to Member States and to inter-governmental, non-governmental and voluntary organizations, to continue and intensify their assistance to Ethiopia in its relief and rehabilitation efforts, particularly the Government's resettlement programme, and to implement fully the relevant provisions of various General Assembly and Council resolutions.

Malawi, on behalf of the sponsors, orally amended the text, which they had previously revised, by deleting, at the request of Morocco and Somalia from a preambular paragraph expressing deep concern at the gravity of the food situation due to the drought and other natural and man-made disasters the word "man-made," and omitting a preambular paragraph recalling a 1978 Council resolution\* inviting the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to intensify humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in the Horn of Africa. Also at Somalia's request, an operative paragraph inviting the High Commissioner to continue to intensify humanitarian aid to the displaced persons in Ethiopia was omitted.

Expressing support for the resolution after its approval in Committee, on the understanding that the assistance requested would be used solely for humanitarian purposes, the United States added that it should not be used for political or other ends and that no favouritism should be shown to any social group.

Between 27 May and 7 June, a multi-donor/interagency mission visited Ethiopia. Its report was issued on 13 June, after an appeal summarizing its findings had been sent to the donor community and a meeting had been held at Geneva to brief donors.

The Secretary-General reported in October to the General Assembly on the situation. On 3 November the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, orally reporting to the Assembly's Second Committee, stated that the mission's concerns were to ensure that the aid given could be handled at the ports and transported to distribution centres, and ultimately to the people in need. This proved to be particularly difficult because of the obstacles to distribution in northern, north-central and southern areas where the majority of

the Government-estimated 5 million affected people were said to be. Further, the mission found itself compelled to consider questions of development and disaster prevention as well as of immediate relief. It also recommended that some new organizational machinery be established to deal with a situation in which it was necessary to give relief and development aid in the same area, at the same time, to the same people who had been touched by the coincidence of a natural and a man-made disaster. The mission was of the opinion that the real solution to Ethiopia's problems lay in the promotion of development programmes in areas of agricultural potential rather than in the provision of perennial relief to people in areas where the possibilities for even subsistence agriculture had long since been exhausted.

The response of the international community to the mission's report was valued at just over \$8 million, but some important contributions of foodstuffs had not been ascribed a cash value. The United Nations Children's Fund implemented a special \$2.5 million project for immediate relief and rehabilitation funded by the European Economic Community and a contribution from the Swiss Government. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations launched six new projects for increasing agricultural productivity, at a cost of \$4.6 million. World Food Programme (WFP) involvement in the resettlement of drought victims amounted to \$1.5 million; the rehabilitation of forest, grazing and agricultural land, at a cost of \$37 million, had been approved in 1979 and implementation was started following a WFP mission to Ethiopia in April/May 1980.

On 19 November, the Second Committee approved without vote a draft resolution sponsored in a revised form by 44 nations (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below); it was adopted by the Assembly without vote on 5 December as resolution 35/91.

The Assembly thereby requested the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and appealed to other donors to continue and intensify their assistance to Ethiopia for the relief, rehabilitation and recovery of the drought-stricken areas, and called on all concerned to ensure that the international assistance provided would be used for that sole purpose. It also called for reports to be submitted on the matter in 1981.

Aid to Dominica

As requested by the General Assembly in 1979,<sup>3</sup> the Secretary-General reported in Septem-

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 636, resolution 1978/39 of 1 August 1978.

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 941, resolution 34/19 of 9 November 1979.

ber 1980 on assistance to Dominica. The report stressed the magnitude of the damage inflicted upon the population and the economy of the country by hurricanes and other natural disasters in 1978 and 1979. It mentioned the prompt and generous response of the international community and annexed excerpts of replies to the Assembly's appeal for assistance and described the needs of the country.

In an oral report to the Economic and Social Council on 21 July 1980, the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes, on behalf of the Secretary-General, gave an account of the situation in Dominica. The impact of the hurricanes had been so great, he said, that the country's gross national product for 1979 was estimated to have fallen 17 per cent from the already depressed level of the year before. Thus, there had been a sharp fall in the Government's revenues at the very time when considerable expenditures were necessary for relief and rehabilitation. Most of the nearly \$8 million deficit for the 1979/1980 fiscal year, three times that of the previous year, had been covered by bilateral and multilateral emergency aid. The Government was again seeking assistance to cover a substantial deficit for 1980/1981.

On 23 July, the Council took note of this report. The action was embodied in decision 1980/158, adopted without objection on an oral proposal by the Council President, following a suggestion by Nigeria.

On 5 December, the General Assembly, by resolution 35/102 adopted without vote after considering the Secretary-General's September report, and in the light of another hurricane, "Allen," which had struck the island in August 1980, urged the international community to continue to assist Dominica, with the utmost urgency, and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Council and the Assembly informed of the results achieved.

The Assembly acted on the recommendation of its Second Committee which on 19 November approved without vote the text as sponsored by 27 Members (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

#### Aid to the Dominican Republic

In an oral report to the Economic and Social Council on 21 July 1980, the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes described post-hurricane reconstruction efforts in the Dominican Republic and aid for the country's rehabilitation and development. He said the economic and social situation remained serious: per capita gross domestic prod-

uct in real terms had changed little since 1976, unemployment and underemployment were high and the country faced a serious balance-of-payments deficit.

By decision 1980/158 of 23 July (see preceding subsection), the Council took note of this report.

In September, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the General Assembly on assistance to the Dominican Republic. The report stressed the seriousness of the economic and social situation due to hurricanes in 1979 which had caused heavy damage, estimated at \$800 million, to the agricultural, industrial and housing sectors. Economic recovery had begun, the report added, but further assistance was needed. The 1980 budget deficit was expected to exceed \$180 million. The deficit in the current account in 1980 was projected to be \$425 million, resulting in a further loss of over \$100 million in foreign exchange reserves.

On 5 December, the Assembly, with the adoption of decision 35/423, took note of the Secretary-General's report. The decision was taken without vote; the Second Committee had similarly approved the text on 20 November on an oral proposal by its Chairman.

#### Other assistance activities in 1980

The table on the next page provides statistical information on international aid provided, in United States dollars, for relief and other operations in which UNDRO was involved during 1980. Other contributions were also reported without any monetary value ascribed to them.

#### Disaster preparedness and prevention

The Secretary-General, in his May 1980 report on the activities of UNDRO in the field of disaster preparedness and prevention, noted that the Governing Council of UNDP in 1979 had called on the Administrator to continue his efforts to help Governments requesting technical assistance in disaster preparedness and prevention at the national and regional levels.<sup>4</sup> He also noted that, apart from such projects developed specifically by UNDRO, an increasing number of development programmes had recently, directly or indirectly, incorporated disaster-prevention elements.

In 1980, UNDRO provided technical and expert advice in pre-disaster planning, disaster preparedness and prevention to some 20 countries, three regional programmes and one regional project.

The Government of Solomon Islands adopted a pre-disaster contingency plan developed by an UNDRO consultant. Jamaica, following the

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., p. 941.

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED FOR RELIEF AND OTHER OPERATIONS  
IN WHICH UNDRO WAS INVOLVED DURING 1980

(in US dollars)

Country	Event	UNDRO allotment	Donations through UNDRO	DONATIONS REPORTED TO UNDRO			
				United Nations system	Govern- ments	Inter- governmental organizations	Other
Afghanistan	Floods	10,000	10,000	20,000			
Algeria	Earthquake		25,303	4,449,000	27,323,652	1,400,000	23,917,321
Bangladesh	Floods	5,600	23,699	90,000	110,314		291,264
Cuba	Hurricane		9,572				
Djibouti	Drought			2,337,800	104,005		340,294
Dominica	Hurricane		4,900	50,000	24,390		
Dominican Republic	Hurricane		3,970				
Ethiopia	Drought		16,104	9,076,513	15,453,586	5,660,000	6,789,516
Fiji	Cyclone	10,000	11,976	45,000	898,010	11,700	20,700
Haiti	Hurricane	20,000	108,127	90,000	9,332,794	634,000	1,631,826
Iran	Floods	30,000	231,793		351,250		
Italy	Earthquake	30,000		115,000	11,640,109	1,987,500	8,839,782
Jamaica	Hurricane		52,808		591,770		50,000
Mauritius	Cyclone	20,000					
Nepal	Earthquake	20,000	147,701	545,200	130,000	216,000	9,250
Nicaragua	Floods		21,082				
Niue	Hurricane	10,000					
Portugal (Azores)	Earthquake		144,121		441,140		10,000
Saint Lucia	Hurricane	20,000	78,232	989,300	705,084	1,400,000	102,034
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Hurricane		11,470		37,150		
Somalia	Drought		18,104	14,827,000	13,500,000	4,000,000	8,592,000
Turkey	Malaria			343,649			
Viet Nam <sup>a</sup>	Typhoon	50,000	150,582	9,058,600	21,979,506		1,310,044

<sup>a</sup> Contributions aggregated for two disasters.

passage of hurricane "Allen" in August 1980, asked UNDRO to assist in the strengthening and planning of activities for its national Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Relief Co-ordination, set up with UNDRO assistance following disastrous floods in 1979. Chile, Indonesia, Mozambique, Niue, Peru, Senegal, Somalia and the United Republic of Tanzania also received assistance in various aspects of disaster preparedness and prevention.

Planning and disaster prevention advisory services were given for the reconstruction of 31 villages and towns of upper Egypt damaged by floods late in 1979; this project was undertaken jointly with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (UNHCS).

An UNDRO-sponsored Disaster Preparedness Project Conference was held in the Dominican Republic in May. Plans for a pan-Caribbean preparedness and prevention project were evolved, stemming mainly from an earlier project envisaged by UNDRO for the eastern Caribbean countries. The long-range objective of the two-year project was to develop the individual as well as the collective capacity of the participating coun-

tries to prevent or mitigate the effects of potentially disastrous situations and to cope with disasters.

The Office continued to co-operate with UNHCS in providing physical planning assistance for reconstruction in Montenegro (Yugoslavia), and served as liaison between this project and a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) project for seismic risk reduction in the Balkan region.

Bangladesh and Burma with UNDRO aid held training seminars in disaster preparedness for officials at the subdivisional level. The Office funded three disaster preparedness fellowships requested by Bangladesh, India and Pakistan; training was carried out in Japan.

Measures to expedite international relief assistance

Reporting to the General Assembly on UNDRO activities during 1980, the Secretary-General noted that, in accordance with current practice, United Nations organizations could intervene only after an official request for assistance had been received from the Government of a country

affected by a disaster. Only then could the mobilization and co-ordination of United Nations relief activities be undertaken. In general, the presence of an UNDRO representative in the affected country, in advance of an official request for assistance, to help in assessing the needs, to disseminate information, and to act as a clearing-house for assistance from external sources, was welcomed. Another means to enhance operational efficiency in disaster-prone countries was the establishment of disaster teams. These teams, consisting of representatives of United Nations agencies already in the country, could monitor the situation, act rapidly and be strengthened by representatives from Headquarters whenever necessary.

The Secretary-General also reported that UNDRO had reviewed the efforts of both national and international lawyers to deal with the legal issues affecting the delivery of disaster relief, including the implications resulting from the application of modern technology, particularly remote sensing, to disaster work. It intended to draw up the text of an international agreement on the provision of disaster relief; initial work was under way with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and with the League of Red Cross Societies, the Henry Durant Institute and the International Law Association.

By a decision of 27 June, the UNDP Governing Council, noting a report of the Administrator on criteria for UNDP response to natural disasters, agreed that long-term disaster-related assistance over and above country indicative planning figures would be limited to technical assistance activities of direct benefit to the population of the stricken area, limited to \$1 million from the Programme Reserve per natural disaster (with a \$2 million maximum per year and per country). The Council approved an increase from \$20,000 to a \$30,000 maximum to be allocated from the Reserve for immediate relief assistance in any one situation following a natural disaster.

#### Report of UNDRO

The United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator presented the May report of the Secretary-General on the work of his Office to the Third Committee of the Economic and Social Council on 17 July 1980. He noted, among other things, the need for a clear definition of the Office's duties, including its responsibilities in disasters resulting from non-natural events, and the extent of UNDRO's responsibility as the United Nations system's focal point for disaster relief, i.e. whether that responsibility should be discharged in the kinds of disaster which did not call for exercising a co-ordination function.

During the year under review (up to March 1980), the Co-ordinator had signed a multi-agency agreement between UNEP, WFP, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the International Labour Organisation, UNESCO, the World Health Organization, the World Meteorological Organization and UNDRO. Executive heads of other participating agencies also signed the agreement, which defined functional responsibilities in many kinds of activities related to disaster prevention, preparedness and relief.

The main concern of many Council members was the role, mandate and effectiveness of UNDRO, but it was felt that it was premature to consider any change in its mandate before completion of an ongoing evaluation of its role and activities by the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit (JIU).

On 25 July, the Council, by decision 1980/184 adopted without objection, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of UNDRO. The Council acted on an oral proposal of its President.

On 3 November, the Co-ordinator presented the Secretary-General's report on UNDRO's activities to the Second Committee of the General Assembly. He observed that UNDRO had decided to share its total resources in the ratio of 60:30:10 for relief, preparedness and prevention, respectively.

He noted recommendations for action arising from the report, which included: extension of the life of the UNDRO trust fund; agreement by the Assembly to the submission, in the 1982-1983 programme budget, of proposals for a further transfer of costs from voluntary funding to the regular budget; and the desirability of Member States advising their missions in disaster-prone countries to take part in disaster preparedness arrangements made by UNDP resident representatives and to help finance seminars on their role following disasters.

The Co-ordinator reported briefly on the finds and recommendations made by interagency missions to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda and enumerated the emergencies in which the Office had been engaged during the period reviewed.

On the recommendation of the Second Committee, the Assembly, with the adoption of resolution 35/107 on 5 December, commended the activities of UNDRO which had contributed to the easing of the consequences of natural disasters. It called on Governments and international organizations to co-operate with the Co-ordinator by providing timely information on the nature and extent of their current and intended assistance to disaster-afflicted countries. It decided

to maintain for a further two-year period, as from 1 January 1982, the trust fund for strengthening UNDR0, in order to ensure that the financial resources available to the Office remained adequate, and it urged all Governments to contribute to it. It also decided to review UNDR0's mandate in 1981.

The resolution, revised and sponsored by 28 Members (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), was adopted without vote; the Second Committee had similarly approved the text on 20 November.

After the text was approved, the USSR reiterated its position that UNDR0 should be financed from voluntary contributions only. Canada con-

sidered that there was a need to clarify UNDR0's mandate following the review by JIU as well as one currently being carried out by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

Also on 5 December, the General Assembly adopted, by resolution 35/56 (see p. 499), an International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (the 1980s), whereby the international community was to take measures to improve and strengthen arrangements to provide developing countries with adequate assistance in disaster relief, preparedness and prevention. (For text of relevant provision (section III N) of the Strategy, seep. 517.)

### Documentary references and texts of resolutions

#### Assistance activities in 1980

##### AID TO SUDANO-SAHELIAN POPULATIONS

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 4, 6-8.  
Plenary meeting 43.

A/35/176. Implementation of medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in Sudano-Sahelian region. Report of Secretary-General.

E/1980/42/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 27th session, Geneva, 2-30 June, Chapters V F and XI (decisions 80/35 and 80/36).

E/1980/C.3/L.4. Algeria, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Lesotho, Nigeria, Senegal, Uganda, United States, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, as orally amended by USSR and revised by sponsors, approved without opposition by Third Committee on 14 July, meeting 8.

E/1980/103. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 1980/51, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1980/103, adopted without vote by Council on 23 July 1980, meeting 43.

#### The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, particularly Assembly resolution 34/16 of 9 November 1979 and Council resolution 1979/51 of 2 August 1979,

Recalling further decision 80/35 of 27 June 1980 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on the subject,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region;

2. Expresses its profound gratitude to the Governments, agencies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations, private organizations and individuals that have contributed to the implementation of the recovery, rehabilitation and development programmes in the Sahel;

3. Strongly urges that all Governments make special efforts to increase the resources of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, so as to enable it to respond more fully to the priority requirements of the Governments of the States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel:

4. Further urges all United Nations organs, agencies and programmes, especially the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Food Programme, to increase their assistance through joint undertakings with the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, in response to requests from the Governments of the Sudano-Sahelian countries, for the implementation of their recovery, rehabilitation and development programmes;

5. Invites the Secretary-General, together with the executive heads of the United Nations organs, agencies and programmes concerned, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, as well as the International Labour Organisation, to engage in consultations to determine how they might best help to achieve the goal set forth in paragraph 4 above and thereby enhance the ability of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office to respond more adequately to the priority requirements of the States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1981.

#### General Assembly- 35th session

Second Committee, meetings 38-40, 42-44.

Plenary meetings 83, 84.

A/C.2/35/L.58 and Rev.1. Bangladesh, Benin, Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Upper Volta: draft resolution and revision, approved without vote by Second Committee on 19 November, meeting 44.

A/35/663. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 35/86, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/663, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 84.

#### The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2816(XXVI) of 14 December 1971, 2959(XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 3054(XXVIII) of 17 October 1973, 3253(XXIX) of 4 December 1974, 3512(XXX) of 15 December 1975, 31/180 of 21 December 1976, 32/159 of 19 December 1977, 33/133 of 19 December 1978 and 34/16 of 9 November 1979,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 19s18(LVIII) of 5 May 1975, 2103(LXIII) of 3 August 1977.

1978/37 of 21 July 1978, 1979/51 of 2 August 1979 and 1980/51 of 23 July 1980.

Taking note of decision 80/35 of 27 June 1980 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme concerning the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region,

Bearing in mind the results of the thirteenth session of the Council of Ministers of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel, held at Niamey from 18 to 22 June 1980, in particular its final communiqué

Taking duly into account the declaration made by the President of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel on 15 October 1980, at the tenth session of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, relating to the food situation in the Sahel,

Noting with satisfaction the decisive role played by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office in helping to combat the effects of the drought and to implement the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme adopted by the States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel, and in mobilizing the necessary resources to finance priority projects,

Considering that the nature and magnitude of the needs of the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region, which are among the least developed countries, make it necessary for the international community to continue to strengthen its action of solidarity in support of the recovery efforts and the economic development of those countries,

Considering also the critical food situation in the countries of the Sahel,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region;

2. Calls upon the international community to provide adequate and urgent food aid to the countries of the Sahel;

3. Expresses its gratitude to the Governments, agencies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations, private organizations and individuals that have contributed to the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region;

4. Strongly urges all Governments to make special efforts to increase the resources of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, including voluntary contributions through the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, so as to enable it to respond more fully to the priority requirements of the Governments of the States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel;

5. Endorses the urgent request addressed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1980/51 of 23 July 1960 to all United Nations organs, agencies and programmes to increase their assistance through joint undertakings with the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, in response to requests from the Governments of the Sudano-Sahelian countries, for the implementation of their recovery, rehabilitation and development programmes;

6. Calls upon all Governments, agencies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations, private organizations and individuals to continue to respond favourably, either bilaterally or through the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office or any other intermediary, to requests for assistance from the Governments of the States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and from the Committee itself;

7. Invites the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office to continue to strengthen its close co-operation with the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel

with a view to the implementation of the recovery and rehabilitation programme and of priority projects;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to report to the General Assembly, through the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region.

#### AID TO DROUGHT-STRICKEN AREAS IN DJIBOUTI, SOMALIA, THE SUDAN AND UGANDA

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 13-16.

Plenary meeting 45.

E/1980/C.3/L.14. Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Morocco, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Arab Emirates: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 21 July, meeting 16.

E/1980/C.3/L.16. Programme budget implications of 1 P-power draft resolution, E/1980/C.3/L.14. Statement by Secretary-General.

E/1980/99 (Part III). Report of Third Committee (on international co-operation and co-ordination within United Nations system), draft resolution.

Resolution 1980/70, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1980/99 (Part III), and as further orally amended by Belgium, adopted without vote by Council on 25 July 1980, meeting 45.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having heard the statement of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator,

Deeply concerned at the gravity of the food situation resulting from drought and other natural disasters confronting Djibouti, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda,

Noting with appreciation the commendable role and the continued efforts of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and other related United Nations agencies in providing relief and assistance to disaster-affected areas in different parts of the world,

1. Appeals to all Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies to provide assistance to the Governments of Djibouti, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda for the relief, rehabilitation and recovery of the areas stricken by drought and other natural disasters;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, taking into account Council resolutions 1980/44 and 1980/45 of 23 July 1980 and 1980/53 of 24 July 1980:

(a) To send, as a matter of urgency, a multiagency mission to the countries in question, to assess the extent of the problem and the magnitude of the assistance required;

(b) To mobilize humanitarian assistance from the international community for the people displaced as a result of the drought and other natural disasters;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly- 35th session

Second Committee, meetings 36, 38-40, 42, 44.

Plenary meetings 83, 84.

A/35/559. Report of Secretary-General (transmitting report of interagency mission to Djibouti, 31 August-8 September).

A/35/560. Report of Secretary-General (transmitting report of interagency mission to Somalia, 9-22 September).

A/35/561. Report of Secretary-General (transmitting report of interagency mission to Sudan, 23 September-1 October).

A/35/562. Report of Secretary-General (transmitting report of interagency mission to Uganda, 6-14 October).

A/C.2/35/L.73. Algeria, Bangladesh, Botswana, Djibouti, Egypt, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lebanon, Mozambique, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Turkey, Uganda: draft resolution.

A/C.3/35/L.73/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 18 powers and by Bahrain, Benin, Burundi, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Nigeria, and Sao Tome and Principe, approved without vote by Second Committee on 19 November, meeting 44.

A/35/663. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution VII.

Resolution 35/90, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/663, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 84.

The General Assembly,

Having heard the statement made by the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator before the Second Committee on 3 November 1980,

Noting with satisfaction the reports of the Secretary-General on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Djibouti, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda, to which were annexed the relevant reports of the multiagency mission sent to study the humanitarian needs of the drought-affected victims in those countries,

Noting with concern the grave effects in Djibouti, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda of successive years of drought and the resulting shortage of foodstuffs, livestock, fodder and water,

Bearing in mind that it is in conformity with the principle of international solidarity enunciated in the Charter of the United Nations to render assistance to Member States which are the victims of major natural disasters,

Aware of the adverse effects of the drought on the economic and social development of Djibouti, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda,

Aware also of the regional nature of the existing drought situation in the countries of the Horn of Africa,

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council concerning assistance in cases of natural disaster, in particular Assembly resolutions 2816(XXVI) of 14 December 1971 and 2959(XXVII) of 12 December 1972,

Recognizing the very high costs involved and the great problems of distribution to the remote areas of Djibouti, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda,

1. Expresses its deep sympathy to the people and Governments of Djibouti, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda for the loss of human and animal lives caused by the drought;

2. Endorses the recommendations made by the multiagency mission in the reports annexed to the relevant reports of the Secretary-General;

3. Commends the Secretary-General for his speedy and positive response to the urgent situation of the drought-stricken countries of Djibouti, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda, and for his action in dispatching a multiagency mission to those countries to ascertain their immediate needs for assistance to the affected populations;

4. Notes with appreciation the measures already taken by the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and other agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, to ensure the speediest and most effective relief aid for the victims of drought and other natural disasters in Djibouti, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda;

5. Appeals to Member States and to international governmental and non-governmental organizations to make generous contributions towards helping the affected populations in the form of financial, material and technical assistance, as described in the reports of the multiagency mission;

6. Recommends that Governments of the drought-

stricken countries of the region should consider the establishment of an intergovernmental body with the responsibility for co-ordinating and supporting the countries' efforts to combat the effects of drought and other natural disasters and to deal with the problem of medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and other organizations concerned within the United Nations system, to assign, as early as possible, the responsibility for assisting those countries in the region to the appropriate body, within the system, which will be funded from voluntary contributions, will be responsible for the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system in support of the recovery and rehabilitation efforts of the countries concerned and will also provide direct assistance to the Governments of those countries in co-ordinating inputs from donor sources and in strengthening their national and regional capabilities to mitigate the effects of future droughts and promote sustained economic and social development;

8. Also requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To mobilize international assistance for the populations affected as a result of drought and other natural disasters in the four countries concerned;

(b) To send, as a matter of urgency, a multiagency mission to Djibouti, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda to assess the medium-term and long-term needs of the Governments of those countries for their drought-afflicted populations;

9. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1981 on the results of the multiagency mission concerning the medium-term and long-term needs of the Governments concerned and also to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

#### AID TO DROUGHT-STRICKEN AREAS OF ETHIOPIA

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980  
Plenary meetings 6. 7.

E/1980/L.18. Algeria, Cuba, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution.

E/1980/L.18/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 15 powers and by Egypt and India.

Resolution 1980/2, as proposed by 17 powers, E/1980/L.18/Rev.1<sub>1</sub> and as further orally amended by Morocco and Somalia and sponsors, adopted without vote by Council on 16 April 1980, meeting 7.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having heard the oral report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia as Presented by the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 34/54 Of 29 November 1979, with regard to the progress made in the implementation of all the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, and having heard the Co-ordinator outline the substantial grain-import requirements for the year 1980 as well as the urgent need for transport vehicles and associated equipment for the distribution of relief grain,

Noting the statement of the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Africa of the United Nations Development Programme on assistance being provided by the Programme to the Government of Ethiopia in relation to its relief and rehabilitation Programmes in the drought-stricken areas of the country,

Noting also the statement of the Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation of Ethiopia outlining the measures taken by the Government of Ethiopia to deal with emergency relief and rehabilitation in the drought-stricken areas Of the country,

Noting with appreciation the determined efforts being made by the Government of Ethiopia through its National Development Campaign to mitigate the effects of drought and to make the country self-sufficient in food,

Noting further the call made in the multi-donor mission's report for urgent assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia,

Deeply concerned at the gravity of the food situation due to the drought and other natural disasters,

Noting with appreciation in this regard the continued efforts of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, as well as those of the World Food Programme, in particular the assistance given by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations through its Office for Special Relief Operations and the emergency food aid provided by the World Food Programme as approved by the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Recalling also that, despite the generous assistance offered to the Government of Ethiopia by the Governments of Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and voluntary agencies, enormous difficulties of rehabilitation and recovery still persist,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the oral report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia as presented by the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator;

2. Requests the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and other United Nations organizations and specialized agencies to continue and intensify their assistance to Ethiopia in its relief and rehabilitation efforts, particularly the Government's resettlement programme, in their respective areas of competence and to implement promptly and fully the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, 3441 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 and 31/172 of 21 December 1976, and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1833(LVI) of 8 May 1974, 1876(LVII) of 16 July 1974, 1971 (LIX) of 30 July 1975, 1986(LX) of 6 May 1976 and 1978/2 of 2 May 1978;

3. Appeals to Governments of Member States and to inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and all voluntary agencies to continue and increase their assistance to the Government of Ethiopia for relief, rehabilitation and recovery of the drought-stricken areas;

4. Decides to keep the matter under review.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 36, 37, 40, 42, 44.  
Plenary meetings 83, 84.

A/35/584. Report of Secretary-General,  
A/C.2/35/L.74. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe: draft resolution.

A/C.2/35/L.74/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 43 powers and by Nigeria, approved without vote by Second Committee on 19 November, meeting 44.

A/35/663. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution VIII.

Resolution 35/91, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/663, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980. meeting 84.

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia, prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 34/54 of 29 November 1979, with regard to the progress made in the implementation of all the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council,

Having heard the statement made by the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator before the Second Committee, on 3 November 1980.

Noting the statement by the Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation of Ethiopia outlining the measures taken by the Government of Ethiopia to deal with relief and rehabilitation in the drought-stricken areas of that country as well as the critical food situation for the year 1980/81,

Noting further the call made in the report of the recent multi-donor mission for urgent assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia,

Noting with appreciation in this regard the continued efforts of the office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Food Programme,

Noting also with appreciation the determined efforts being made by the Government of Ethiopia, through its National Development Campaign, to mitigate the effects of the drought and to make the country self-sufficient in food,

Deeply concerned at the gravity of the food situation due to the devastating drought that has affected two thirds of the country,

Recalling that, despite the generous assistance offered to Ethiopia by the Governments of Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and voluntary agencies, the persistent and recurring drought and other natural calamities have rendered the task of recovery and rehabilitation of the drought-stricken areas extremely difficult,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia;

2. Requests the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue and intensify their assistance to Ethiopia in its relief and rehabilitation efforts, particularly the Government's resettlement programme, in their respective areas of competence and to implement promptly and fully the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, 3441 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 and 31/172 of 21 December 1976, and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1878(LVII) of 18 July 1974, 1971 (LIX) of 30 July 1975, 1986(LX) of 6 May 1976, 1978/2 of 2 May 1978, 1979/2 of 4 May 1979 and 1980/2 of 16 April 1980;

3. Appeals to the Governments of Member States and to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and all voluntary agencies to continue and increase their assistance to the Government of Ethiopia for the relief, rehabilitation and recovery of the drought-stricken areas;

4. Calls upon all concerned to ensure that the international assistance provided shall be used for the sole purpose of relief and rehabilitation;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1981 and to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the implementation of paragraphs 2 and 3 above and of the other relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Council.



## AID TO DOMINICA

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Plenary meetings 40, 43.

Decision 1980/158 (para. (b), by which the Council took note of the oral report made on behalf of the Secretary-General by the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes, on assistance for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of, inter alia, Dominica), as orally proposed by Council President following suggestion by Nigeria, adopted (paras. (a)-(c) as a whole) without objection by Council on 23 July 1980, meeting 43.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page reference to full text of Council decision 1980/158.]

General Assembly-35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 36, 39, 40, 42, 44.  
Plenary meetings 83, 84.

A/35/445 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General.  
A/C.2/35/L.87. Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, France, Guinea, Haiti, Jamaica, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 19 November, meeting 44.  
A/35/663. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution XIX.

Resolution 35/102. as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/663. adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980. meeting 84.

The General Assembly,  
Recalling its resolution 34/19 of 9 November 1979, in which it expressed deep concern at the magnitude of the damage caused in Dominica by hurricanes "David" and "Frederic" and urged Governments of Member States and international organizations to provide with the utmost urgency assistance for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of Dominica,

Recalling also resolution 418(PLEN.13) adopted on 19 October 1979 by the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America in respect of assistance to Dominica,

Concerned that in 1980 Dominica has been struck by hurricane "Allen," which has aggravated an already serious situation in the country,

Bearing in mind the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Dominica,

1. Expresses its appreciation for the assistance provided so far to Dominica by various States and regional and international organizations;

2. Urges Governments of Member States and international organizations to continue to provide, with the utmost urgency, the assistance called for in resolution 418(PLEN.13) of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of Dominica;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly informed of the results achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

## AID TO THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Plenary meetings 40, 43.

Decision 1980/158 (para. (b), by which the Council took note of the oral report made on behalf of the Secretary-General

by the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes, on assistance for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of, inter alia, the Dominican Republic), as orally proposed by Council President following suggestion by Nigeria, adopted (paras. (a)-(c) as a whole) without objection by Council on 23 July 1980, meeting 43.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page reference to full text of Council decision 1980/158.]

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 36, 38, 39, 45.  
Plenary meetings 83, 84.

A/35/476 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General.  
A/35/663. Report of Second Committee, draft decision (para. (b)), as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved (paras. (a)-(d) as a whole) without vote by Committee on 20 November, meeting 45.

Decision 35/423 (para. (b), by which the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Dominican Republic), as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/663, adopted (paras. (a)-(d) as a whole) without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 84.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page reference to full text of Assembly decision 35/423.]

Disaster preparedness and prevention  
A/35/25. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on work of its 8th session, Nairobi, Kenya, 16-29 April, Chapter IV C 7.  
A/35/228. UNDRO. Report of Secretary-General, Chapter VII and Annex IV.

Measures to expedite international relief assistance  
A/35/228. UNDRO. Report of Secretary-General, Chapter VI.  
A/36/259. UNDRO. Report of Secretary-General, Chapter II D.  
E/1980/42/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 27th session, Geneva, 2-30 June, Chapters III B and XI (decision 80/31).

## Report of UNDRO

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 13, 14.  
Plenary meeting 45.

A/35/228. Report of Secretary-General.

Decision 1980/184 (para. (a), by which the Council took note of, inter alia, the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, as orally proposed by Council President), adopted (para. (a) without objection and para. (b) without vote) on 25 July 1980. meeting 45.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page reference to full text of Council decision 1980/184.]

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 36-40, 42, 45.  
Plenary meetings 83, 84.

A/C.2/35/L.89. Bangladesh, Barbados, Comoros Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Mozambique, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan, Turkey, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.  
A/C.2/35/L.89/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 13 powers and by Botswana, Chad, Costa Rica,

Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Jamaica, Lebanon, Madagascar, Morocco, Peru, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Uganda and Zambia, as further orally corrected by Second Committee Vice-Chairman, approved without vote by Second Committee on 20 November, meeting 45.  
A/35/663. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution XXIV.

Resolution 35/107, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/663, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 84.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2816(XXVI) of 14 December 1971, by which it established the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, and its resolution 3243(XXIX) of 29 November 1974 on the strengthening of that Office,

Recalling also section II, paragraph 14, of its resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975, and its resolution 33/22 of 29 November 1978.

Reaffirming that it is necessary to ensure a continued sound financial basis for the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, as recognized by the General Assembly in its resolution 31/173 of 21 December 1976,

Bearing in mind that the timely receipt and distribution of information about the responses of donors is essential for the execution of the mandate of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and of the statement made by the Co-ordinator before the Second Committee on 3 November 1980;

2. Commends the activities of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator which have contributed to the easing of the consequences of natural disasters;

3. Calls upon Governments and international organizations to co-operate with the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator by providing timely information on the nature and extent of their current and intended contributions to disaster-afflicted countries;

4. Decides to maintain for a further two-year period, as from 1 January 1982, the trust fund established pursuant to its resolution 3243(XXIX) of 29 November 1974, modified under its resolutions 3440(XXX) of 9 December 1975 and 3532(XXX) of 17 December 1975 and decision 33/429 of 19 December 1978, in order to ensure that the financial resources available to the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator remain adequate to meet the tasks entrusted to that Office;

5. Urges all Governments to contribute to the trust fund of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator;

6. Decides to review at its thirty-sixth session the mandate of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator.

#### Other documents

Disaster Prevention and Mitigation; A Compendium of Current Knowledge, Vol. 8: Sanitation Aspects. (UNDRO/22/76, Vol. VIII.)

UNDRO News. March, May, July, September, November 1980 (replaced UNDRO Monthly and UNDRO Newsletter).

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1980. Chapters XXVIII (paras. 14, 15 and 28-30). XXXI and XXXII (paras. 4-9, 14 and 15).

## Chapter XXIII

# Consultative arrangements with non-governmental organizations

At the end of 1980, there were 608 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with which the Economic and Social Council had consultative arrangements. These were divided into three groups. In category I were 30 organizations broadly representative of major population segments in a large number of countries, closely involved with the economic and social life of the areas they represented, and which had marked and sustained contributions to make to the achievements of the United Nations in social, cultural, educational, health, scientific, technological and human rights fields.

In Category II were 205 internationally known organizations having special competence in, and specifically concerned with, only a few of the fields of activity covered by the Council.

Of the 373 names on the Roster, 161 were organizations that the Council, or the Secretary-General in consultation with the Council or its Committee on Non-Governmental Organiza-

tions, considered able to make occasional and useful contributions to the Council's work. The Roster also included an additional 212 organizations having consultative relations with the specialized agencies.

During 1980, the Committee held two meetings, on 10 April in New York and on 4 July in Geneva, to consider requests for hearings from NGOs and recommend those to be heard by the Council. It also met once informally to discuss the preparation and limitation of documents.

#### Operating consultative arrangements

##### Written statements

Seven written statements by five individual NGOs were submitted to the Council during 1980 under the arrangements for consultation. These statements addressed questions of capital punishment, and racial discrimination and support for Zimbabwe and the independence of Namibia,

and recounted individual NGO activities during the year concerning environment protection, augmenting domestic savings and women's contribution to the solution of food problems. In addition, by a joint statement pertaining to social development questions, three NGOs transmitted a resolution on social defence, and a joint statement submitted by 17 NGOs, submitted for the Council's general discussion of international economic and social policy, suggested elements they hoped to see included in the new International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (the 1980s). Written statements were also submitted to the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Statistical Commission, the July World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women and the August/September Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

#### Oral statements

During the first regular 1980 session of the Council, in April/May, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) made statements in the Second (Social) Committee on agenda items dealing with measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers and with human rights questions. The International Federation of Business and Professional Women made a statement in that Committee on the agenda items

covering activities for the advancement of women and the United Nations Decade for Women.

During the Council's second regular session, in July, three organizations made statements during the Council's general discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments: Inter-Parliamentary Union, International Chamber of Commerce, World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU).

In the Council's First (Economic) Committee, WFTU also made statements on two additional agenda items: science and technology for development, and transnational corporations; ICFTU also addressed the latter item. Both the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the World Confederation of Labour were heard on the agenda item which dealt with international co-operation on the environment.

The International Catholic Child Bureau, speaking also on behalf of the Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations for the International Year of the Child (IYC), was heard on the item pertaining to IYC during the Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee's consideration of a comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development. The League of Red Cross Societies also made statements on special economic and disaster relief assistance in the Council and on that topic when the Third Committee was discussing international co-operation and co-ordination within the United Nations system.

#### Non-governmental organizations in consultative status

(As at 31 December 1980)

##### Category I

International Alliance of Women-Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities  
International Association of French-Speaking Parliamentarians  
International Chamber of Commerce  
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions  
International Co-operative Alliance  
International Council of Voluntary Agencies  
International Council of Women  
International Council on Social Welfare  
International Federation of Agricultural Producers  
International Federation of Business and Professional Women  
International Organization for Standardization (no)  
International Organization of Consumers Unions  
International Organization of Employers  
International Planned Parenthood Federation  
International Social Security Association  
International Union of Local Authorities  
International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations  
Inter-Parliamentary Union  
League of Red Cross Societies

Muslim World League  
Organisation of African Trade Union Unity  
United Towns Organization  
Women's International Democratic Federation  
World Assembly of Youth  
World Confederation of Labour  
World Federation of Democratic Youth  
World Federation of Trade Unions  
World Federation of United Nations Associations  
World Muslim Congress  
World Veterans Federation

##### Category II

Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization  
AFs International/Intercultural Programs, Inc. (formerly American Field Service)  
Agudas Israel World Organization  
Airport Associations Co-ordinating Council  
All-India Women's Conference  
All-Pakistan Women's Association  
Amnesty International  
Anti-apartheid Movement  
Anti-Slavery Society for Protection of Human Rights  
Arab Lawyers Union

- Associated Country Women of the World  
 Association for Childhood Education International  
 Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem  
 Bahá'í International Community  
 Baptist World Alliance  
 CARE (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc.)  
 Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities)  
 Carnegie Endowment for International Peace  
 Catholic Relief Services-United States Catholic Conference, Inc.  
 Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America  
 Christian Democratic World Union  
 Christian Peace Conference  
 Church World Service, Inc.  
 Commission of the Churches on International Affairs (World Council of Churches)  
 Commonwealth Human Ecology Council  
 Conference of European Churches  
 Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations  
 Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations  
 Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service  
 Council of European and Japanese National Ship-owners Associations (CENSA)  
 Democratic Youth Community of Europe  
 Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration  
 European Association of National Productivity Centres  
 European Insurance Committee  
 European League for Economic Co-operation  
 Experiment in International Living  
 Federation for the Respect of Man and Humanity  
 Federation of Arab Economists  
 Federation of Arab Scientific Research Councils  
 Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific, Inc.  
 Friends World Committee for Consultation  
 Howard League for Penal Reform  
 Ibero-American Institute of Aeronautic and Space Law and Commercial Aviation  
 Institute for Policy Studies-Transnational  
 Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, Inc.  
 Inter-American Federation of Public Relations Associations  
 Inter-American Federation of Touring and Automobile Clubs (FITAC)  
 Inter-American Planning Society  
 Inter-American Press Association  
 Inter-American Statistical Institute  
 International Air Transport Association  
 International Association against Painful Experiments on Animals  
 International Association for Religious Freedom  
 International Association for Social Progress  
 International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property  
 International Association for Water Law  
 International Association of Democratic Lawyers  
 International Association of Educators for World Peace  
 International Association of Penal Law  
 International Association of Ports and Harbours  
 International Association of Schools of Social Work  
 International Association of Youth Magistrates  
 International Astronautical Federation  
 International Automobile Federation (FIA)  
 International Bar Association  
 International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association  
 International Catholic Child Bureau  
 International Catholic Migration Commission  
 International Catholic Union of the Press  
 International Centre for Industry and the Environment  
 International Centre for Local Credit  
 International Chamber of Shipping  
 International Christian Union of Business Executives (UNIAPAC)  
 International Civil Airports Association  
 International College of Surgeons  
 International Commission of Jurists  
 International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage  
 International Committee for European Security and Co-operation  
 International Committee of the Red Cross  
 International Co-operation for Socio-Economic Development (CIDSE)  
 International Co-ordinating Committee of Financial Analysts' Associations  
 International Council for Adult Education  
 International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation  
 International Council of Environmental Law  
 International Council of Jewish Women  
 International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)  
 International Council of Scientific Unions  
 International Council of Societies of Industrial Design  
 International Council on Alcohol and Addictions  
 International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services  
 International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa  
 International Education and Refugee Service  
 International Electrotechnical Commission  
 International Federation for Housing and Planning  
 International Federation of Beekeepers' Associations  
 International Federation of Human Rights  
 International Federation of Journalists  
 International Federation of Landscape Architects  
 International Federation of Resistance Movements  
 International Federation of Senior Police Officers  
 International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres  
 International Federation of Social Workers  
 International Federation of University Women  
 International Federation of Women in Legal Careers  
 International Federation of Women Lawyers  
 International Federation on Ageing  
 International Fellowship of Reconciliation  
 International Hotel Association  
 International Indian Treaty Council  
 International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics  
 International Institute of Administrative Sciences  
 International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations  
 International Law Association

- International League for Human Rights  
 International League of Societies for the Mentally Handicapped  
 International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples (UFER)  
 International Organization- Justice and Development  
 International Organization of Journalists  
 International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI)  
 International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association  
 International Prisoners Aid Association  
 International Road Federation  
 International Road Transport Union  
 International Rural Housing Association  
 International Savings Banks Institute  
 International Senior Citizens Associations, Inc.  
 International Social Service  
 International Society for Criminology  
 International Statistical Institute  
 International Touring Alliance  
 International Union for Child Welfare  
 International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources  
 International Union for Inland Navigation  
 International Union for the Scientific Study of Population  
 International Union of Architects  
 International Union of Building Societies and Savings Associations  
 International Union of Family Organizations  
 International Union of Latin Notariat  
 International Union of Lawyers  
 International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy  
 International Union of Public Transport  
 International Union of Young Christian Democrats  
 International Young Christian Workers  
 Jaycees International  
 Latin American Association of Finance Development Institutions (ALIDE)  
 Latin American Iron and Steel Institute  
 Lions International-International Association of Lions Clubs  
 Lutheran World Federation  
 Mutual Assistance of the Latin American Government Oil Companies (ARPEL)  
 Organization for International Economic Relations (IER)  
 OXFAM (Oxford Committee for Famine Relief)  
 Pan-African Institute for Development  
 Pan African Women's Organisation  
 Pan American Federation of Engineering Societies (UPADI)  
 Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association  
 Pax Christi International (Catholic Peace Movement)  
 Pax Romana  
     International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs  
     International Movement of Catholic Students  
 Permanent International Association of Road Congresses  
 Rehabilitation International  
 St. Joan's International Alliance  
 Salvation Army  
 Save the Children Federation  
 Socialist International  
 Socialist International Women  
 Societe internationale de prophylaxie criminelle  
 Society for Comparative Legislation  
 Society for International Development  
 Soroptimist International  
 Studies and Expansion Society-International Scientific Association (SEC)  
 Union of Arab Jurists  
 Union of International Associations  
 Union of International Fairs  
 United Kingdom Standing Conference on the Second United Nations Development Decade  
 Universal Federation of Travel Agents Associations  
 Vienna Institute for Development  
 War Resisters International  
 Women's International League for Peace and Freedom  
 Women's International Zionist Organization  
 World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations  
 World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts  
 World Association of World Federalists  
 World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession  
 World Conference on Religion and Peace  
 World Council for the Welfare of the Blind  
 World Council of Credit Unions, Inc. (woccu)  
 World Council of Management  
 World Energy Conference  
 World Federation for Mental Health  
 World Federation for the Protection of Animals  
 World Federation of Catholic Youth  
 World Federation of the Deaf  
 World Jewish Congress  
 World Leisure and Recreation Association  
 World Movement of Mothers  
 World Organization of the Scout Movement (World Scout Bureau)  
 World Peace through Law Centre  
 World Population Society  
 World Student Christian Federation  
 World Trade Centers Association  
 World Union for the Safeguard of Youth  
 World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations  
 World University Service  
 World Women's Christian Temperance Union  
 World Young Women's Christian Association  
 Zonta International
- Roster
- Organizations included by action  
 of the Economic and Social Council  
 African Medical and Research Foundation  
 Altrusa International, Inc.  
 American Foreign Insurance Association  
 American Foreign Law Association, Inc.  
 American Society for Engineering Education  
 Asian Development Center  
 Asian Youth Council  
 Association for World Education  
 Battelle Memorial Institute  
 Bureau international de la récupération  
 Caribbean Conservation Association  
 Catholic International Union for Social Service  
 Center for Inter-American Relations

- Commission to Study the Organization of Peace  
 Committee for Economic Development  
 Committee for European Construction Equipment  
 Confederation of Asian Chambers of Commerce  
 Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)  
 Council of European National Youth Committees  
 Council on Religion and International Affairs  
 Data for Development (DFD)  
 Economic Research Committee of the Gas Industry  
 Engineers Joint Council  
 Environmental Coalition for North America (ENCONA)  
 European Alliance of Press Agencies  
 European Association of Refrigeration Enterprises (AEEF)  
 European Confederation of Woodworking Industries  
 European Container Manufacturers' Committee  
 European Federation for the Welfare of the Elderly (EURAC)  
 European Mediterranean Commission on Water Planning  
 European Union of Women  
 Ex-Volunteers International  
 Federation of European Manufacturers of Friction Materials  
 Federation of International Furniture Removers  
 Federation of National Committees in the International Christian Youth Exchange  
 Foundation for the Establishment of an International Criminal Court  
 Friedrich Ebert Foundation  
 Institute of International Container Lessors  
 International Abolitionist Federation  
 International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering  
 International Association for Housing Science  
 International Association for Hydrogen Energy  
 International Association for Research into Income and Wealth  
 International Association for the Defense of Religious Liberty  
 International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience (IASTE)  
 International Association for the Promotion of Democracy under God (Pro Deo)  
 International Association of Airport and Seaport Police  
 International Association of Chiefs of Police  
 International Association of Gerontology  
 International Board of Co-operation for the Developing Countries (EMCO)  
 International Bureau of Motor-Cycle Manufacturers  
 International Center for Dynamics of Development  
 International Committee of Outer Space Onomastics  
 International Confederation of Associations of Experts and Consultants  
 International Container Bureau  
 International Council for Commercial Arbitration  
 International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation  
 International Federation for Documentation  
 International Federation for Home Economics  
 International Federation of Chemical Energy and General Workers' Unions  
 International Federation of Free Journalists  
 International Federation of Freight Forwarders Associations  
 International Federation of Operational Research Societies  
 International Federation of Pedestrians  
 International Federation of Surveyors  
 International Federation of the Blind  
 International Fiscal Association  
 International Inner Wheel  
 International Institute of Public Finance  
 International Institute of Rural Reconstruction  
 International Iron and Steel Institute  
 International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples  
 International League of Surveillance Societies  
 International Movement ATD-Fourth World  
 International Olive Growers Federation  
 International Organization of Experts (ORDINEX)  
 International Peace Academy  
 International Peace Bureau  
 International Permanent Bureau of Automobile Manufacturers  
 International Playground Association  
 International Police Association  
 International Press Institute  
 International Prevention of Road Accidents  
 International Progress Organization  
 International Public Relations Association  
 International Real Estate Federation  
 International Research Institute for Immigration and Emigration Policies  
 International Schools Association  
 International Shipping Federation  
 International Society for Prosthetics and Orthotics  
 International Society for the Protection of Animals  
 International Society of Social Defence  
 International Solar Energy Society  
 International Textile Manufacturers Federation  
 International Union of Judges  
 International Union of Marine Insurance  
 International Union of Police Federations  
 International Union of Social Democratic Teachers  
 International Union of Tenants  
 International Working Group for the Construction of Sports and Leisure Facilities  
 La Leche League International, Inc.  
 Latin American Confederation of Tourist Organizations (COTAL)  
 Latin American Official Workers' Confederation (CLATE)  
 Liberation  
 Minority Rights Group  
 Movement against Racism and for Friendship between Peoples  
 Movement for a Better World  
 National Organization of Women  
 National Parks and Conservation Association  
 OISCA International (Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement International)  
 Open Door International (for the Economic Emancipation of the Woman Worker)  
 Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters  
 Pan American Development Foundation  
 Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses  
 Pio Mansú International Research Centre for Environmental Structures

	Organization	In Consultative status with
Planetary Citizens Population Council Quota International, Inc. Romani Union Rotary International SERVAS International Society for Social Responsibility in Science United Nations of Yoga United Way International World Alliance of Reformed Churches World Association for Christian Communication World Confederation for Physical Therapy World Council of Indigenous Peoples World Development Movement World Environment and Resources Council World Federation of Christian Life Communities World Union for Progressive Judaism Young Lawyers International Association (AIJA)	Arab Federation of Chemical Fertilizer Producers Arab Iron and Steel Union Association of African Universities Association of Arab Universities Association of European Jute Industries Association of Partially and Wholly French-Language Universities Association of West European Builders Baltic and International Maritime Conference B'nai B'rith International Council Catholic International Education Office Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) Confederation of International Trading Houses Associations Co-ordination Committee for the Textile Industries in the European Common Market Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences Engineering Committee on Oceanic Resources European Association for Animal Production European Broadcasting Union European Centre for International Co-operation (CECI) European Computer Manufacturers Association European Confederation of Agriculture European Council of Chemical Manufacturers' Federations European Federation of National Associations of Engineers European Oceanic Association European Tea Committee European Tugowners Association European Union of Public Relations Federation of Afro-Asian Insurers and Reinsurers (FAIR) Institute of Air Transport Institute of International Law Institute on Man and Science Inter-American Association of Broadcasters International Academy of Pathology International Aeronautical Federation International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness (Vision International)	UNIDO  UNIDO UNESCO  UNESCO UNCTAD  UNESCO  IMCO  IMCO, UNCTAD  UNESCO  UNESCO, UNICEF  UNCTAD  ITU  UNCTAD  UNCTAD  UNESCO, WHO  IMCO  FAO  ITU, UNESCO UNIDO  ITU  FAO, IAEA, UNESCO  FAO, ICAO, ILO IMCO, UNCTAD UNESCO  UNIDO FAO IMCO UNIDO  UNCTAD  ICAO ICAO UNESCO ITU, UNESCO  WHO  ICAO  UNICEF, WHO
Organizations included by action of the Secretary-General American Association for the Advancement of Science Asian Environmental Society Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa Center of Concern Centre for Research on the New International Economic Order Committee for International Cooperation in National Research in Demography (CICRED) Council for Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (CODESRIA) Fauna Preservation Society Foresta Institute for Ocean and Mountain Studies Friends of the Earth (FOE) Institut de la vie International Advisory Committee on Population and Law International Association against Noise International Association on Water Pollution Research International Educational Development, Inc. International Institute for Environment and Development International Ocean Institute International Society for Community Development International Studies Association International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences National Audubon Society Natural Resources Defence Council, Inc. Population Crisis Committee Population Institute Sierra Club Trilateral Commission World Education World Society for Ekistics	In consultative status with	UNCTAD
Organizations included because of consultative status with specialized agencies or other United Nations bodies		

organization	In consultative status with	Organization	In Consultative status with
International Amateur Radio Union	ITU	International Cocoa Trades Federation	UNCTAD
International Association for Cereal Chemistry (ICC)	FAO, UNIDO	International Commission on Illumination	ICAO, ILO, IMCO
International Association for Community Development	ILO	International Commission on Radiological Protection	IAEA, WHO
International Association for Mass Communication Research	UNESCO	International Committee for Plastics in Agriculture	UNIDO
International Association for Suicide Prevention	WHO	International Confederation of European Beet Growers	UNCTAD
International Association for the Study of the Liver	WHO	International Confederation of Midwives	ILO, UNICEF, WHO
International Association of Agricultural Economists	FAO, UNCTAD	International Copyright Society	UNESCO
International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists	FAO	International Council for Correspondence Education	UNESCO
International Association of Art	UNESCO	International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies	UNESCO
International Association of Cancer Registries	WHO	International Council of Aircraft Owner and Pilot Associations	ICAO
International Association of Classification Societies	IMCO	International Council of Marine Industry Associations (ICOMIA)	IMCO
International Association of Conference Interpreters	ILO, UNESCO	International Council of Nurses	ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO
International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises	UNIDO	International Council of Sport and Physical Education	UNESCO
International Association of Drilling Contractors	IMCO	International Council on Archives	UNESCO
International Association of Fish Meal Manufacturers	FAO	International Council on Education for Teaching	UNESCO
International Association of Horticultural Producers	FAO	International Cystic Fibrosis (Mucoviscidosis) Association	WHO
International Association of Lighthouse Authorities	IMCO, ITU	International Dairy Federation	FAO, UNICEF
International Association of Literary Critics	UNESCO	International Dental Federation	WHO
International Association of Logopedics and Phoniatrics	UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO	International Diabetes Federation	WHO
International Association of Medical Laboratory Technologists	WHO	International Epidemiological Association	WHO
International Association of Microbiological Societies	WHO	International Ergonomics Association	ILO, WHO
International Association of Mutual Insurance Companies	UNCTAD	International Federation for Automatic Control	UNIDO
International Association of Students in Economics and Management	UNESCO	International Federation for Information Processing	ITU, UNESCO, WHO
International Association of Universities	UNESCO	International Federation for Medical and Biological Engineering	WHO
International Association of University Professors and Lecturers	UNESCO	International Federation for Parent Education	UNESCO, UNICEF
International Baccalaureate Office	UNESCO	International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations	ICAO, WMO
International Board on Book for Young People	UNESCO, UNICEF	International Federation of Catholic Universities	UNESCO
International Bureau of Social Tourism	ILO, UNESCO	International Federation of Children's Communities	UNESCO
International Centre of Films for Children and Young People	UNESCO, UNICEF	International Federation of Clinical Chemistry	WHO
		International Federation of Film Archives	UNESCO
		International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics	WHO
		International Federation of Health Records Organizations	WHO



Organization	In consultative status with	Organization	In consultative Status with
International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)	UNESCO	International Peace Research Association	UNESCO
International Federation of Margarine Associations	FAO	International PEN	UNESCO
International Federation of Medical Student Associations	WHO	International Pharmaceutical Federation	WHO
International Federation of Multiple Sclerosis Societies	WHO	International Phosphate Industry Organization	FAO, IMCO, UNCTAD, UNIDO
International Federation of Musicians	UNESCO	International Political Science Association	UNESCO
International Federation of Newspaper Publishers	UNESCO	International Press Telecommunications Council	ITU
International Federation of Organizations of School Correspondence and Exchanges	UNESCO	International Publishers Association	UNESCO
International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations	UNCTAD, UNIDO, WHO	International Round Table for the Advancement of Counselling	ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF
International Federation of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	WHO	International Scientific Film Association	UNESCO
International Federation of Plantation, Agricultural and Allied Workers	FAO	International Secretariat of Catholic Technologists, Agriculturists and Economists	IL0
International Federation of Popular Travel Organizations	UNESCO	International Shipowners' Association	IMCO, UNCTAD
International Federation of Purchasing and Materials Management	UNCTAD	International Social Science Council	ILO, UNESCO
International Federation of Surgical Colleges	WHO	International Society and Federation of Cardiology	WHO
International Federation of the Periodical Press	UNESCO	International Society for Burn Injuries	WHO
International Federation of Translators	UNESCO	International Society for Human and Animal Mycology	WHO
International Federation of Travel Journalists and Writers	UNESCO	International Society for Photogrammetry	UNESCO
International Food Policy Research Institute	FAO, UNCTAD	International Society of Citriculture	FAO
International Gas Union	ITU	International Society of Endocrinology	WHO
International Hospital Federation	WHO	International Society of Haematology	WHO
International Humanist and Ethical Union	UNESCO	International Society of Radiographers and Radiological Technicians	WHO
International Hydatidological Association	WHO	International Society of Soil Science	FAO, UNESCO, WMO
International Institute for Audio-Visual Communication and Cultural Development (MEDIACULT)	UNESCO	International Sociological Association	UNESCO, WHO
International Institute for Peace	UNICEF, WHO	International Time Bureau	IT"
International League against Rheumatism	WHO	International Transport Workers' Federation	ICAO
International Leprosy Association	IMCO	International Union against Tuberculosis	ILO, UNICEF, WHO
International Maritime Pilots' Association	WHO	International Union for Health Education	UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO
International Organization against Trachoma	WHO	International Union of Biological Sciences	WHO
International Organization for Co-operation in Health Care	WHO	International Union of Forestry Research Organizations	FAO
International Paediatric Association	UNICEF, WHO	International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics	ICAO
		International Union of Independent Laboratories	UNIDO
		International Union of Nutritional Sciences	FAO, UNICEF, WHO
		International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry	FAO, WHO

Organization	In consultative status with	Organization	In consultative status with
International Union of School and University Health and Medicine	UNESCO, WHO	World Association for the School as an Instrument of Peace	UNESCO
International Union of Socialist Youth	ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF	World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organizations	UNIDO
International Union of Students	UNESCO	World Association of Societies of Pathology	WHO
International Water Supply Association	WHO	World Confederation of Teachers	UNESCO
International Young Catholic Students	UNESCO	World Crafts Council	UNESCO, UNICEF
International Youth Hostel Federation	UNESCO	World Education Fellowship	UNESCO
Inter-Union Commission on Frequency Allocations for Radio Astronomy and Space Science	ITU	World Federation for Medical Education	WHO
Latin American Social Science Council	UNESCO	World Federation of Agricultural Workers	FAO
Liaison Office of the Rubber Industries of the European Economic Community	UNCTAD	World Federation of Associations of Clinical Toxicology Centres and Poison Control Centres	WHO
Licensing Executives Society International	UNCTAD, UNIDO	World Federation of Engineering Organizations	UNESCO, UNIDO
Medical Women's International Association	UNICEF, WHO	World Federation of Foreign-Language Teachers Associations	UNESCO
Miners' International Federation	UNCTAD	World Federation of Neurosurgical Societies	WHO
Oil Companies' International Marine Forum	IMCO	World Federation of Nuclear Medicine and Biology	WHO
Organization for Flora Neotropica	UNESCO	World Federation of Occupational Therapists	WHO
Pacific Science Association	UNESCO, WMO	World Federation of Public Health Associations	WHO
Permanent Commission and International Association on Occupational Health	ILO, WHO	World Federation of Scientific Workers	UNESCO
Société internationale de Telecommunications aéronautiques	ITU	World Federation of Societies of Anaesthesiologists	WHO
Sri Aurobindo Society	UNESCO	World Federation of Teachers' Unions	UNESCO
Standing Conference of Rectors and Vice-Chancellors of the European Universities	UNESCO	World Federation of Workers of Food, Tobacco and Hotel Industries	FAO
Trade Unions International of Agricultural, Forestry and Plantation Workers	FAO	World Future Studies Federation	UNESCO
UNDA-Catholic International Association for Radio and Television	UNESCO	World Movement of Christian Workers	ILO, UNESCO
Union of Industries of the European Community (UNICE)	UNCTAD, UNIDO	World Organization for Early Childhood Education	UNESCO, UNICEF
United Schools International	UNESCO	World Organization of Former Students of Catholic Teaching	UNESCO
United Seamen's Service	ILO	World ORT Union	ILO
United States Trademark Association	UNCTAD	World Packaging Organization	UNIDO
Universal Esperanto Association	UNESCO	World Peace Council	UNCTAD, UNESCO
		World Poultry Science Association	FAO
		World Psychiatric Association	WHO

### Documentary references

#### Operating consultative arrangements

##### WRITTEN STATEMENTS

E/1980/NGO/1 and Add.1 and E/1980/NGO/2-8. Statements submitted by NGOs in consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

[For written statements submitted by NGOs to subsidiary bodies of Council, see reports of those bodies to Council.]

##### ORAL STATEMENTS

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E/1980/37. Application for hearings by NGOs. Report of Committee on NGOs.

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
First (Economic) Committee, meetings 9, 17, 20.  
Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 6, 13.  
Plenary meetings 29, 33, 36, 41.

E/1980/88. Application for hearings by NGOs. Report of Committee on NGOs.

Non-governmental organizations  
in consultative status in 1980  
E/1981/INF/2 and Corr.1. List of NGOs in consultative status with Economic and Social Council in 1980.

## Chapter XXIV

# Co-ordination and organizational questions

During 1980, the activities of the United Nations organizations represented in the interagency Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) continued to give effect to General Assembly proposals on restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system. Particular attention was paid to the system's operational activities for development, a topic which was discussed by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) in May/June and was the main topic at the Joint Meetings of ACC and CPC in July.

At its April session, ACC—a committee composed of the executive heads of organizations of the United Nations system and chaired by the Secretary-General—discussed aspects of a policy review, a report on which was then being pre-

pared by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation. Later in the year, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly acted on that report. The Council also took action on CPC's and ACC's reports. By resolution 35/81, the Assembly decided to undertake a comprehensive policy review of operational activities in 1983 and every three years thereafter.

At its May/June session, CPC—the main subsidiary organ of the Council and the Assembly for planning, programming and co-ordination—concluded its review of the process of programme planning in the United Nations.

Details of these and other actions are described in this chapter.

## Functioning of co-ordination machinery

Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system

Operational activities for development

The Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities) of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) discussed, at its session from 26 February to 6 March 1980, several of the provisions relating to operational activities of the United Nations system contained in the General Assembly's 1977 resolution on restructuring the system's economic and social sectors.<sup>1</sup> The Committee planned to continue to review progress in implementing the resolution at its 1981 session, with emphasis on: the use of the United Nations Development Programme country-programming process as a frame of reference for operational activities carried out and financed by United Nations organizations from their own resources; the introduction of improved linkages between technical co-operation, pre-investment and in-

vestment; and progress in implementing recommendations to United Nations organizations, particularly in intercountry programming and means of co-operating with regional commissions in operational activities.

In its annual report to the Economic and Social Council on its activities from mid-1979 to April 1980, ACC noted its consideration during that period of various aspects of a policy review of operational activities for development, a report on which was being prepared by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, in consultation with ACC, in accordance with a 1979 Assembly request.<sup>2</sup>

A draft of the report was considered by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) at its May/June session and was the main topic at the annual Joint Meetings of ACC

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1977. p. 441, section V of annex to resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977.

<sup>2</sup>See Y.U.N., 1978. p. 473, resolution 33/201 of 29 January 1979.

and CPC in July. The Council, by resolution 1980/66 of 25 July, recommended that the Assembly select issues for action in the light of the report's recommendations. The Assembly, by resolution 35/81 of 5 December, urged increased contributions and multiyear pledges for operational activities, and invited recommendations on ways to reduce support costs, maximize uniformity, and harmonize and improve procedures; it established a scheme for annual reporting of statistical information on all operational activities for development conducted by the United Nations system, and decided to undertake a triennial policy review of operational activities, beginning in 1983.

(For further details, see p. 607.)

#### Interagency co-ordination

At CPC's suggestion, informal consultations took place in July between Economic and Social Council members and representatives of United Nations organizations on ways to improve communication between ACC and intergovernmental bodies. The Council on 25 July, by decision 1980/185 informing the Assembly of the consultations, stated that improvements should first be sought in the operation of existing mechanisms, and especially the CPC/ACC Joint Meetings; informal consultations between Joint Meeting representatives would take place early in 1981 to discuss subjects for consideration by and organization of future Joint Meetings (see also p. 571).

By resolution 35/9 of 3 November, the Assembly invited ACC to report to it in 1981 on the measures it had taken to implement provisions in the annex to its 1977 restructuring resolution recommending that arrangements should be made to improve communication between ACC and the intergovernmental bodies concerned, including wider access to the results of and participation in relevant ACC discussions<sup>3</sup> (for further details of the resolution, see p. 1202).

#### Work of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

In its annual report of 15 April 1980 to the Economic and Social Council concerning its work from mid-1979 to date, ACC addressed principally the issues of development and international economic co-operation and management issues, as well as operational activities for development (see section above) and programme questions related to cross-organizational analysis (see following subchapter). It noted the deteriorating global economic situation and the dangers of a stalemate in what was known as the North-South dialogue on economic issues. It observed that it was actively assisting United Nations efforts to formulate a new international development

strategy for the 1980s, particularly through its Task Force on Long-term Development Objectives, and in preparations that were under way for launching global economic negotiations.

During the reporting period, ACC was particularly concerned with management issues, especially those related to the work of the International Civil Service Commission, and a review and assessment of the budgetary and financial practices of the organizations by the central United Nations bodies responsible for system-wide co-ordination. It undertook, through its Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions, an examination of ways of harmonizing staff regulations and rules of the organizations of the common system.

Work also continued on harmonizing financial and budgetary practices in the organizations of the system and to promote common approaches to problems arising in the field (see also p. 1230). Under ACC auspices, the organizations reached agreement in principle on the establishment and joint financing of a fund to meet the cost of security measures that might be required to protect international staff in emergency situations. In this connexion, ACC approved on 2 April a statement on the security and independence of the international civil service, the text of which was annexed to its report (see p. 996).

In an addendum dated 2 July, ACC published two statements, one on a reservation registered by China to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies,<sup>4</sup> and one on denial by States of privileges and immunities to United Nations high officials under both that Convention and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations<sup>5</sup> (see p. 996).

In conclusion, ACC emphasized the importance it attached to reorienting intersecretariat work to give the highest priority to substantive questions of central importance to the development of countries and to international economic co-operation. A major concern of ACC had been to ensure that its subsidiary machinery concentrated on such issues.

The Economic and Social Council, by decision 1980/184 on international co-operation and co-ordination within the United Nations system, took note of the annual overview report of ACC for 1979/1980.

This decision, orally proposed by the Council President, was adopted without objection on

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 443, para. 56 of annex to resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977.

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1947-48, p. 190, text of Convention, annexed to resolution 179(II) of 21 November 1947.

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1946-47, p. 100, text of Convention, annexed to resolution 22 A (I) of 13 February 1946.

25 July. Other aspects of the decision concerned ACC's report on United Nations expenditures in relation to programmes (see p. 996) and a report on the work of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (see p. 967).

Other reports by ACC during 1980 dealt with interagency action in rural development (see p. 564) and the effect of continuing currency instability on the budgets of organizations in the United Nations system (see p. 1233).

#### Work of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

On 6 February, the Economic and Social Council, after hearing an oral report on documentation for CPC's mid-1980 session, decided to request the Secretary-General to ensure that all documents required would be available in all languages. The Council took this action in adopting, without objection, decision 1980/107, on an oral proposal by the USSR.

At its May/June session, CPC concluded its review of the process of programme planning in the United Nations (see p. 995) and, in that connexion, considered model medium-term plan programmes on commodities and transnational corporations, on the basis of principles and recommendations formulated at its 1979 session.<sup>6</sup>

In addition, CPC considered revisions to the United Nations medium-term plan for 1980-1983 (see pp. 570 and 1201) and the programme performance of the United Nations for the 1978-1979 biennium (see p. 1199). It also carried out an evaluation of the programme of manufactures of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and related activities in the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. It made recommendations on cross-organizational programme analyses of the United Nations system (see p. 995), in particular those of the energy (see p. 704) and rural development (see p. 563) programmes, and reviewed operational activities (see p. 608), regional co-operation and development activities (see p. 569) and the CORE project (see p. 995).

Referring to restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, CPC felt that the Assembly should consider examining the implementation of its 1977 resolution on restructuring<sup>7</sup> to evaluate to what extent the restructuring process had begun to meet better the requirements of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,<sup>8</sup> should formulate guidelines for a questionnaire to collect information for that appraisal and should invite the Joint Inspection Unit to co-operate in the appraisal.

As a general recommendation, CPC believed that ACC should devote more attention to substantive questions, rather than administrative and personnel matters being considered by expert bodies.

On 25 July, the Economic and Social Council adopted without vote decision 1980/179 by which it: took note of CPC's report on the work of its 1980 session; decided that human settlements should be excluded from programme areas selected for analysis; recommended that CPC's proposal that guidelines should be formulated for a questionnaire to elicit information from United Nations organizations for an appraisal of the implementation of the 1977 restructuring resolution be ignored; endorsed CPC's other conclusions and recommendations, taking into account its members' reservations and comments, and transmitted CPC's report for consideration by the Assembly at its 1980 session.

The text, sponsored by Ethiopia and Kenya, was revised by the sponsors to take account of oral proposals by the United Kingdom-relating to the wording of the subparagraph indicating provisions in CPC's report which were not to receive Council approval-and an oral amendment by the USSR to add the phrase by which the Council took account of reservations and comments by CPC members. The Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee approved the amended text without vote on 21 July.

After the decision was adopted, the United Kingdom said that the recent establishment of the human settlements programme did not, in its view, justify the programme's exclusion from the proposed study.

Ireland said it did not approve of all CPC's recommendations; it considered that the priority accorded to human rights was too low-a view that had also been expressed by Belgium on behalf of European Economic Community members.

By resolution 35/9 of 3 November, on the medium-term plan for 1980-1983, the Assembly decided to endorse most of CPC's conclusions and recommendations, taking account of reservations and comments, excluding from its endorsement the same elements that the Council had excluded by decision 1980/179 (for further details of the resolution, see p. 1202).

#### Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC

In accordance with decision 1980/148, adopted without objection on 2 May by the Economic and Social Council on the recommendation of its

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 964

<sup>7</sup> See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 438, resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977.

<sup>8</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 324 and 326, texts of Declaration and Programme of Action, contained in resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974.

Bureau, the fifteenth in the series of Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC was held at Geneva on 1 and 2 July (rather than on 30 June and 1 July as had been previously arranged); they reported their views and conclusions to the Council. Their report, dated 8 July, noted that, as CPC had recommended, the discussions had centred on operational activities for development in connexion with a comprehensive review of those activities being carried out pursuant to the Assembly's 1977 resolution on restructuring<sup>9</sup> (see p. 608).

In addition, the Joint Meetings discussed a report on the implementation of the interagency project register, CORE 1 (see p. 995).

In adopting resolution 35/9 on 3 November, relating to the medium-term plan for 1980-1983, the Assembly reaffirmed its belief that the Joint Meetings, after the necessary preparations envisaged in Council decision 1980/185 (see p. 571), should afford the specialized agencies the opportunity to discuss problems of mutual interest with the appropriate Assembly- and Council-designated intergovernmental body, and asked the Secretary-General and agency heads to ensure their personal participation in those Meetings (for further details of the resolution, see p. 1202).

<sup>9</sup> See footnote 7.

#### Documentary references

##### Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system

###### OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

- A/35/38. Report of CPC on work of its 20th session, Headquarters, New York, 5 May-14 June, Chapters V and X D.  
E/1980/34. Annual overview report of ACC for 1979/80, Chapter III.  
E/1980/75 and Corr.1. Report of Chairmen of CPC and ACC on Joint Meetings of two Committees, Geneva, 1 and 2 July, Chapter I.  
E/1980/L.44. Extract from report of CPC on work of its 20th session, Chapter V.

###### INTERAGENCY CO-ORDINATION

- A/35/38. Report of CPC on work of its 20th session, Chapter VII C 1 (g).

##### Work of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

- Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980 Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 5, 11, 14.  
Plenary meeting 45.

- A/35/38. Report of CPC on work of its 20th session, Headquarters, New York, 5 May-14 June, Chapters VII and X F.  
E/1980/34 and Add.1. Annual overview report of ACC for 1979/80. (Annex II: List of reports submitted by ACC to Economic and Social Council, 1979/80; ADD.1: Statements of ACC on Conventions on privileges and immunities of United Nations and specialized agencies.)

Decision 1980/184 (para. (a). by which the Council took note of, inter alia, the annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for 1979/80, as orally proposed by Council President), adopted (para. (a) without objection and para. (b) without vote) by Council.

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 25 July 1980, the Council:

(a) Took note of the annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for 1979/80 and of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator;

(b) Decided to consider the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes at its resumed second regular session of 1980.

##### Work of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

Economic and Social Council- organizational session, 1980 Plenary meeting 2.

Decision 1980/107, based on oral proposal by USSR, adopted without objection by Council.

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 6 February 1980, the Council, having received an oral report on the documentation for the twentieth session of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, as called for in paragraph 2 of the Committee's resolution concerning the documentation for its future sessions, decided to request the Secretary-General to ensure that all the documents required for that session will be available to the Committee in all languages, in conformity with paragraph 4 of rule 13 of the rules of procedure of the Council, and with General Assembly resolutions 33/56 of 14 December 1978 and 34/50 of 23 November 1979, and Council resolutions 1979/1 of 9 February 1979 and 1979/69 of 2 August 1979.

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980 Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 11, 14, 16.  
Plenary meeting 45.

- A/35/38. Report of CPC on work of its 20th session, Headquarters, New York, 5 May-14 June. (Chapter X: Conclusions and recommendations; Annex II: List of documents before Committee at its 20th session.)

E/1980/C.3/L.15. Ethiopia and Kenya: draft decision, as orally amended by United Kingdom and by USSR and revised by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 21 July, meeting 16.

E/1980/99 (Part III). Report of Third Committee, draft decision 1.

Decision 1980/179, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1980/99 (Part III), adopted without vote by Council.

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 25 July 1980, the Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twentieth session;

(b) Decided that the human settlements programme should be excluded from paragraph 364 (b) of the report and recommended that the recommendation in subparagraph (ii) of paragraph 365 should be ignored;

(c) Decided to endorse the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee, taking into account the reservations and comments made thereon by members of the Committee, and to transmit the report and the views expressed thereon in the Council to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-fifth session.

#### Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980  
Plenary meeting 23.

A/35/38. Report of CPC on work of its 20th session, Headquarters, New York, 5 May-14 June, Chapter X G.

E/1980/L.36. Consideration of provisional agenda for Economic and Social Council 2nd regular session, 1980.

Note by Secretariat, Chapter II (Note by Bureau), para. 3: Recommendations.

E/1980/73. Provisional agenda for Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC.

E/1980/75 and Corr.1. Report of Chairmen of CPC and ACC on Joint Meetings of two Committees, Geneva, 1 and 2 July.

Decision 1980/148 (para. (b), by which the Council decided to hold the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on 1 and 2 July 1980 (instead of 30 June and 1 July)), as recommended by Council Bureau, E/1980/L.36, adopted (paras. (a) and (b) together) without objection by Council on 2 May 1980, meeting 23.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page reference to full text of Council decision 1980/148.]

## Co-ordination of programme activities

Planning process, joint planning and cross-organizational programme analysis

Addressing the concept of cross-organizational programme analysis-an approach endorsed by the General Assembly in 1977<sup>10</sup> and intended to facilitate the co-ordination functions of intergovernmental organs by focusing on programme areas where several, organizations of the United Nations system were active, and dispensing with review of individual agencies' programmes- the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), in its annual overview report for 1979/1980 to the Economic and Social Council, suggested that the experience in preparing such analyses indicated that they fell into two broad types: an overview of a field of activity, such as science and technology or rural development, and a review based on follow-up action to or the need to update earlier analyses. Both types followed a three-phased process of design, data collection and processing, and analysis. Because of the complexity of this process, ACC recommended that a two-year period be allowed to produce an acceptable programme analysis.

In choosing future cross-organizational programme analyses, ACC proposed the following criteria: relevance to as many Governments and to the programmes of as wide a cross-section of organizations as possible; suitability for follow-up activities to major conferences or special years; and their potential for follow-up action from a programme analysis. It analysed programmes in two areas-energy and rural development (see pp. 704 and 563) -and recommended that future analyses should attempt to assess the system's activities more thoroughly, including the identification and distribution of tasks among organizations and a general evaluation of co-ordination of activities at the country level, taking into account recipient countries' views. (For details, see also p. 570.)

In terms of follow-up, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) felt the area of physical infrastructure, natural resources and environment offered the best potential for joint planning within the system.

Another concern of ACC during the reporting period was interagency follow-up to the Programme of Action adopted by the 1979 United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development.<sup>11</sup> Full co-operation and support would be extended by ACC to the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, including the creation of a Task Force on Science and Technology for Development responsible for preparation and follow-up of Intergovernmental Committee recommendations calling for intersecretariat collaboration; substantive support to ACC consultative committees on science and technology issues; and advice and assistance to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation.

A major activity was the preparation of a System-Wide Medium-Term Environment Programme, the first step in the preparation of which was to be an agreement on objectives for the period 1984-1989, to be submitted to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in 1981. The medium-term Programme-a basic document for United Nations bodies for planning and programming in environment-related matters, encompassing UNEP-supported activities as well as those of an environmental nature included in programmes of organizations of the United Nations system-was to be submitted to that Council in 1982.

<sup>10</sup>See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 438, resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977.

<sup>11</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 635.

The Committee also formulated its views on a Perspective Document requested by the UNEP Governing Council, recommending that the Document should: attempt to define shared perceptions of long-term environmental issues and of efforts needed to deal with the problems of protecting and enhancing the environment, help define a long-term agenda for action during coming decades, and set aspirational goals for the international community.

Reviewing ACC's report at its May/June session, CPC felt that it was not able, on the basis of the cross-organizational programme analyses undertaken thus far, to analyse the effectiveness of programmes in responding to the mandates of intergovernmental bodies and could not, therefore, draw conclusions on the need for co-ordination. The Committee agreed with ACC that a cross-organizational programme analysis should be carried out in public administration and finance for 1982 and expressed general support for marine activities as the subject for such an analysis in 1983.

At its 1980 session, CPC also examined the planning process in the United Nations. Discussion centred on the need to involve regional, sectoral and other organs in the preparation of medium-term plans, the question of priority-setting within the medium-term plans, and the inadequate relationship between priorities and budgetary allocations. The Committee concluded that priority-

setting was too complex a matter to be resolved at its current session and accordingly the existing procedure would have to be continued in the programme budget for 1982-1983, based on existing priorities recommended at CPC's 1978 session (see also pp. 570 and 1201).

The Committee also discussed the timetable for preparing the programme budget for 1982-1983—proposing that it be finalized and distributed by the end of April 1981—and the relationship between the work of CPC and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

At its second regular 1980 session, the Economic and Social Council considered CPC's report and, by decision 1980/179 of 25 July, endorsed its recommendations (see p. 992).

On 3 November, the Assembly adopted resolution 35/9 on the medium-term plan for 1980-1983, thereby endorsing most of CPC's conclusions and recommendations as they related to programme planning, programming, budgeting and evaluation. It asked CPC to determine new criteria and methods for setting programme priorities, considered that it should not continue to set relative real growth rates, and invited it, in setting programme priorities, to take into account the views on subprogramme priorities of the competent intergovernmental and expert bodies. (For further details of resolution 35/9, see p. 1202.)

#### Documentary references

A/35/38. Report of CPC on work of its 20th session, Headquarters, New York, 5 May-14 June, Chapters II, IV and X Chapter II. A and C.  
E/1980/34. Annual overview report of ACC for 1979/80.

## Co-ordination of administrative activities

### Information systems

At its May/June 1980 session, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) noted with satisfaction that the interorganizational project register known as CORE 1—the first phase of a Common Register of projects designed to produce a financial analysis of the development expenditures of United Nations organizations by sector and country—had been implemented. However, it felt that, before further development, a thorough examination of CORE 1 was indicated. For the time being, therefore, work should not be started on CORE 2, a more elaborate indexing of activities in development projects.

The Committee noted that the Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems (IOB) was preparing a report for the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) on an alternative approach to CORE 2, involving an assessment of

the feasibility of producing a guide to technical co-operation activities in low-income (or least developed) countries, including both multilateral and bilateral activities.

At the July Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC, CPC's recommendations on the project were discussed, and the Joint Meetings noted with appreciation the progress in implementing CORE 1, urging that the project be completed as expeditiously as possible and calling for the participation of all organizations which had not submitted the required data.

For the Joint Meetings, IOB had prepared a report giving a brief explanation of the CORE project and its two component parts (CORE 1 and 2), outlining the approach to 16 organizations requesting input to implement CORE 1, and the responses received, and presenting the results obtained for the United Nations system based on



the material they contributed. It also drew some conclusions and raised questions for consideration at the Joint Meetings.

The 16 organizations approached were: United Nations, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Development Programme, World Food Programme, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization, International Civil Aviation Organization, Universal Postal Union, International Telecommunication Union, World Meteorological Organization, Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, World Intellectual Property Organization, International Atomic Energy Agency. The file of data for 14 of them included about 12,000 items collected between the second half of 1979 and May 1980. Responding organizations reported incurring input-preparation costs of about \$40,000, mostly staff costs, about the same as the cost of the study; thus total cost of the CORE 1 implementation on 1978 expenditures requested by ACC was about \$80,000. About 90 per cent of the total 1978 expenditure reported by ACC to the Economic and Social Council was covered by CORE 1 implementation, although it noted that important gaps remained in information collected.

Security and independence of  
the international civil service

In a statement of 2 April, annexed to its annual report for 1979/1980, ACC noted with concern that certain member States of organizations of the United Nations system had in the past taken measures against international civil servants which threatened their security and obstructed the discharge of their duties.

The Committee said it considered that any infringement of the security and independence of United Nations staff by any member State of an organization of the system was a serious threat to international co-operation. The executive heads of the system's organizations appealed for full government assistance in ensuring respect for the principles to which member States had subscribed.

(See also p. 1140.)

In its report to the General Assembly, CPC took note of ACC's statement, expressing the view that, in order to be completely objective, ACC should have covered all aspects of the independence of the international civil service, including the question of supplementary payments to international officials by their Governments. It noted that the whole question could

perhaps be referred to the International Civil Service Commission. It also noted that ACC had agreed, in principle, at the intersecretariat level on the establishment and financing, on a joint basis, of a fund to meet the cost of security measures to protect international staff in emergencies. Proposals in that regard would be submitted to the various intergovernmental bodies for approval.

In an addendum to the annual report, ACC's Organizational Committee noted its review of the position on reservations registered by States with regard to the Conventions on the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies.<sup>12</sup> It approved on behalf of ACC a statement on a reservation by China to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, relating to section 32 of article IX under which differences arising out of interpretation or application of the Convention were to be referred to the International Court of Justice unless the parties agreed to another mode of settlement. A second statement concerned the application of section 21 of article V of the United Nations Convention and section 19 of the article VI of the specialized agencies Convention, under which the executive heads and specified high officials of the United Nations and specialized agencies were to be accorded, in addition to the immunities and privileges enjoyed by all international officials, the privileges and immunities, exemptions and facilities accorded to diplomatic envoys, in accordance with international law. Certain States, ACC noted with concern, were denying those additional privileges and immunities to officials concerned who were nationals of, or permanently resident in, those States. It was ACC's opinion that this practice introduced an element of discrimination on grounds of nationality, contrary to the concept of an independent international civil service.

Expenditures in relation to programmes

On 6 February 1980, by decision 1980/103, the Economic and Social Council, having considered ACC's 1979 report on expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes,<sup>13</sup> decided that, starting in 1980, such reports should be submitted to it every two years, and no longer contain explanatory notes. This decision, proposed by the Council President in light of consultative meetings of Council members, was adopted without vote.

On 25 July, by decision 1980/184, the Council decided to consider ACC's 1980 report at its

<sup>12</sup> See Y.U.N., 1946-47, p. 100, text of Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, annexed to resolution 22 A (I) of 13 February 1946; and Y.U.N., 1947-48, p. 190, text of Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, annexed to resolution 179(II) of 21 November 1947.

<sup>13</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 968.

resumed second regular session of 1980, in November. The Council took this decision, without vote, as recommended by its Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, which had similarly approved the text on 22 July, on an oral proposal by its Chairman.

The August 1980 (first biennial) report prepared by ACC showed expenditures of regular budget and extrabudgetary funds of the programmes and specialized agencies of the United

Nations system for the period 1978-1979 (\$5,952.1 million) and estimated expenditures for 1980-1981 (\$7,173.8 million). It consisted mainly of tables and related footnotes using the revised interorganizational classification of programmes developed by ACC and first used in the 1979 report.

On 7 November, by decision 1980/193, the Council took note of the report. The text, orally proposed by the Council President, was adopted without objection.

### Documentary references

#### Information systems

A/35/38. Report of CPC on work of its 20th session, Headquarters. New York, 5 May-14 June, Chapter VII C 2 and X F (para. 365 (c)).

E/1980/34. Annual overview report of ACC for 1979/80, Chapter IV.

E/1980/75 and Corr.1. Report of Chairmen of CPC and ACC on Joint Meetings of two Committees. Geneva, 1 and 2 July, Chapter II.

E/1980/76 and Add.1. Common register of development activities: United Nations family, 1978. Note by Secretariat. (Add.1 : Data tables 1-13.)

E/1980/L.44. Extract from report of CPC on work of its 20th session, Chapter VII.

#### Security and independence of the international civil service

A/35/38. Report of CPC on work of its 20th session, Headquarters. New York, 5 May-14 June, Chapter VII C 1 (f).

E/1980/34 and Add.1. Annual overview report of ACC for 1979/80. (Annex I: Statement by ACC; Add.1 : Statements of ACC on Conventions on privileges and immunities of United Nations and specialized agencies.)

#### Expenditures in relation to programmes

Economic and Social Council- organizational session, 1980 Plenary meeting 2.

E/1980/81. Report of ACC.

E/1980/L.11. Draft decisions proposed by Council President in light of consultative meetings of Council members, draft decision IV.

Decision 1980/103, by which the Council, having considered the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes and the recommendations contained therein, decided that, starting in 1980, such reports should be

submitted to it on a biennial basis, and also agreed that the reports should no longer contain explanatory notes, as recommended by Council President, E/1980/L.11, adopted without vote by Council on 6 February 1980, meeting 2.

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980 Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meeting 18. Plenary meeting 45.

E/1980/99 (Part III). Report of Third Committee, draft decision VI. as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 22 July, meeting 18.

Decision 1980/184, (para. (b), by which the Council decided to consider the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes at its resumed second regular session of 1980), as recommended by Third Committee. E/1980/99 (Part III), adopted (para. (a) without objection and para. (b) without vote) by Council on 25 July 1980, meeting 45.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page reference to full text of Council decision 1980/184.]

Economic and Social Council- resumed 2nd regular session, 1980 Plenary meeting 46.

Decision 1980/193, by which the Council took note of the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes, as orally proposed by Council President. adopted without objection by Council on 7 November 1980, meeting 46.

#### Other documents

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1980, Chapter XXVIII.

## Chapter XXV

# Training and research

## United Nations Institute for Training and Research

### Activities in 1980

During 1980, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (IMOTAR), an autonomous organization within the framework of the

United Nations, continued to carry out research, training and related activities in pursuance of its mandate to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations system, particularly in the main-

tenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development. The Institute provided practical assistance to the United Nations, its agencies and Member States, with particular emphasis on the problems facing developing countries and on the creation of a new international economic order.

Training activities organized by UNITAR were as follows: programmes on the work and organization of the United Nations, including a seminar for new representatives to the General Assembly; programmes on certain issues before the United Nations, e.g. a seminar on multilateral diplomacy and the new international economic order (Vienna 3-17 May), and a UNITAR/Economic Development Institute of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development seminar on economic development and its international setting (Washington, D. C., 12-27 March); training programmes other than for diplomats, e.g. the UNITAR/Association of International Libraries Second World Symposium on International Documentation (Brussels, 20-22 June); and training services requested by Member States, including assistance in establishing or developing institutes of diplomatic studies in Saudi Arabia and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. As in previous years, UNITAR continued to administer the United Nations/UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law, under which 23 fellowships were awarded in 1980.

The Department of Research was reorganized around two topic clusters: medium-range studies in United Nations policy and efficacy, and studies in regional co-operation. The policy and efficacy studies were done by a core staff with the help of graduate research assistants; the studies in regional co-operation were done by project officers funded by special-purpose grants. Work under way during the year included studies on: the institutional aspects of the new international economic order; the elimination of racism and apartheid; uniform rules applicable to disaster relief operations; the rights of the child; critical assessment of the role and prospects of the International Law Commission; methodological and regional issues in development-related decision-making and forecasting; intraregional migration in the Commonwealth Caribbean and its implications for population policies and development planning; and an evaluation of the liability of States for damage caused through scientific and technological innovations.

The Project on the Future, one of UNITAR's main programme areas, concentrating on long-term problems of socio-economic and technological transformation, continued to focus on policy choices and the supply of energy and natural resources. The programme on policy choices

included a project on technology, domestic distribution and North-South relations that developed a global model of the dynamics of the world economy. In the context of this programme a four-man research team was established at Dakar, Senegal, to examine strategies for the future of Africa, and a major conference on alternative development strategies for the future of Asia was held at New Delhi, India, in March. Work on physical limits and supply possibilities of energy and natural resources continued: preparations were begun for the establishment of a UNITAR/United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) information centre on heavy crude oil and tar sands, and preparatory work for conferences included that for a conference on small energy resources, to be held in 1981, and the Second International Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands, scheduled for 1982.

A project on obstacles and opportunities in the establishment of the new international economic order, resulting in 17 volumes, was completed in 1980. The series dealt with functional issues of the new order (finance, industrialization, trade) as well as institutional and cultural aspects and with their application to specific geographic areas. As part of the project, implemented in close collaboration with the Centre for Economic and Social Studies of the Third World in Mexico, a conference on regionalism and the new international economic order was held in New York on 8 and 9 May by UNITAR in co-operation with the Club of Rome. It emphasized the need for: creating regional financial centres to accelerate development and regional bodies to enhance technology transfer; co-ordinating agricultural and fiscal policies to decrease food dependencies and better allocate costs of national subsidies; strengthening educational, scientific and technological facilities; sharing market intelligence and expanding regional markets; and identifying natural resources needed to sustain regional development. Work began during the year on exploring means of translating the conference's conclusions into effective policies.

Following consideration at a mid-term session in New York on 19 and 20 February of a 1979 recommendation of the General Assembly,<sup>1</sup> the UNITAR Board of Trustees approved at its nineteenth session, held in New York from 9 to 12 September, a decision that a United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research should be established within the framework of UNITAR. The Institute was established at Geneva on 1 October

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 101, resolution 34/83 M of 11 December 1979.

as an interim arrangement until the Assembly's 1982 special session devoted to disarmament. (See also p. 113.)

#### Report of the Joint Inspection Unit

In April 1980, the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) presented a report to the General Assembly, prepared in December 1979, on the organization and staff of UNITAR, its scope and functions, funding, relationships and co-operation, and effectiveness and acceptance. The Inspectors believed that UNITAR was at a crossroads in its development; it should continue, but its role should be better defined and strengthened. The most suitable solution to its funding problems would be to have a core budget financed by the United Nations regular budget, supplemented by voluntary contributions.

The Inspectors recommended that UNITAR should consist of two departments, one for training and one for research.

Co-operation with regional and national training centres should be strengthened, although UNITAR's statutory training function should not be expanded to include United Nations staff training activities.

While the current selection of research projects seemed reasonable, their quantity, breadth, duration and variety could be detrimental to their quality. A better focus of efforts and concentration of resources were needed, and UNITAR should review its capacity to serve as a "think tank" to suggest solutions to world problems.

A recommendation was made to phase out UNITAR's Geneva office. The Inspectors also pointed to the dangers of duplication between UNITAR and the United Nations University (UNU), stressing the need for close co-operation, with the possibility of a meeting between the two organizations to discuss co-ordination and overlap. Relationships with universities and study centres outside the United Nations system should be encouraged.

Finally, the Inspectors recommended that a network strategy, under which UNITAR would serve as a focal and co-ordinating point for the United Nations and United Nations-assisted regional or global institutes working in the fields of peace and development, should be introduced gradually. It was further suggested that UNITAR might be an executing agency for UNDP.

Commenting on the JIU report in an October report, the Secretary-General noted that JIU's recommendations had formed the basis for a fundamental re-examination of UNITAR's performance and future course of action. He stated

that the recommendation on financing would do much to place the financing of UNITAR on a firmer basis, allow for long-term planning of quality projects and relieve the Executive Director and his colleagues of the burden of continuous fund-raising.

The Secretary-General pointed out that the Project on the Future and the Research Department were intended to have different orientations, and felt that the suggestion to combine them should be viewed with caution. Similarly, he felt that it would not be advisable to reduce or close down UNITAR's Geneva Office, in view of the substantial training activities carried out there and of the establishment at Geneva of the Institute for Disarmament Research.

The Secretary-General agreed that UNITAR should strengthen co-operative links with similar bodies inside and outside the United Nations system. He believed that co-operation with UNU was an area that would benefit from clearer guidelines drawn jointly by UNU and UNITAR in consultation with him and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

#### Decisions of the General Assembly

On 5 December 1980, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions on UNITAR, focusing on the report of the Executive Director to the Assembly and financial support for the Institute. In addition, on 10 December, by decision 35/427 (see p. 1236), the Assembly took note with appreciation of JIU's report on UNITAR.

By resolution 35/53 A, the Assembly took note with appreciation of the Executive Director's report on UNITAR activities from 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980 and of a statement he had made to the Second (Economic and Social) Committee in introducing his report on 2 October outlining the activities of UNITAR for the reporting period. The Assembly welcomed the emphasis, on and urged continuation of the concentration of the work of UNITAR in the sphere of, economic and social training and research, as well as specific projects on problems previously identified by the Assembly.

The Executive Director had pointed out in his statement that UNITAR's budgetary deficit for 1980-1981 was an estimated \$1.11 million. The Board of Trustees had recommended the urgent adoption of a new approach to financing: that a grant-in-aid be given to meet the current deficit and that the core staff and service costs as set out in the 1981 and future budgets of UNITAR be subsumed in the regular budget of the United Nations.

By resolution 35/53 B, the Assembly decided

that a grant-in-aid should be provided, on an exceptional basis, from the United Nations budget to meet current deficits, requested the Executive Director in the light of JIU's recommendations further to reduce costs and increase the Institute's resources, urged all States that had not contributed to UNITAR to do so, called on all donor States, especially those not contributing at a level commensurate with their capacity, to increase substantially their voluntary contributions, and requested the Executive Director to report to the Assembly in 1981 on steps taken to resolve the problem and on the financial prospects of UNITAR.

These resolutions were introduced by Kuwait and sponsored in a revised version by 27 powers (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below). While the Second Committee had approved the texts jointly on 31 October by 115 votes to 9, with 9 abstentions, the Assembly adopted each separately: resolution 35/53 A was adopted by 126 votes to 9, with 4 abstentions; resolution 35/53 B was adopted by 125 votes to 9, with 6 abstentions. In both bodies, operative paragraph 1 of resolution 35/53 B, containing the decision that a grant-in-aid should be provided from the United Nations budget, was approved by separate votes. In Committee, the vote was taken at the request of the USSR and several other Members; the paragraph was approved by 102 votes to 11, with 18 abstentions. In the Assembly, the paragraph was adopted by 113 votes to 11, with 15 abstentions.

Kuwait, presenting the revised text in Committee, further orally amended the first preambular paragraph of the second resolution to have the Assembly recognize the importance of UNITAR's role in providing training and research for enhancing-rather than ensuring- the effectiveness of the United Nations.

Nigeria, expressing a reservation on the wording of paragraph 2, said it did not seem logical to request the Executive Director to enhance the ef-

fectiveness of UNITAR while at the same time asking him to reduce its costs and increase its resources.

Also speaking in Committee in explanation of vote, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and the USSR, which opposed the second resolution, said the decision to absorb UNITAR's deficit through a grant-in-aid provided from the regular budget would set a dangerous precedent for other bodies with the same status. Brazil, which abstained in the vote on the resolution, invoked the principle that no changes should be made in the statute of institutions with regard to which it had been stipulated, at the time of their establishment, that their activities would be financed from voluntary contributions. A number of other Members, including Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom, said they had voted against or abstained on the first operative paragraph because they could not support the budgetary practices involved.

Canada, Liberia and the Netherlands said they believed that UNITAR deserved firmer financial support, and the possibility of providing it with a core budget from the regular budget should be considered.

In accordance with Assembly resolution 35/53 B, a grant-in-aid of \$305,700 was provided to UNITAR from the United Nations budget. The deficit of \$346,242 as at 31 December 1980 was thus reduced to \$40,542.

#### Voluntary contributions

During 1980, the contributions listed in the tables below were received by UNITAR. In addition, at the 1980 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 6 and 7 November, pledges to UNITAR for 1981 were made in the amount of \$420,816.

### CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITAR RECEIVED DURING 1980

Country	Amount fin US dollars)	Country	Amount (in US dollars)	country	Amount fin US dollars)
Algeria	10,000	India	12,500	Pakistan	4,000
Argentina	15,000	Indonesia	3,000	Philippines	10,000
Australia	38,476	Ireland	10,425	Saudi Arabia	20,000
Austria	46,658	Israel	3,000	Sweden	305,188
Belgium	255,511	Italy	37,724	Switzerland	104,257
Chile	3,000	Ivory coast	23,810	Trinidad and Tobago	3,000
Denmark	51,378	Japan	60,000	USSR	40,000
Finland	43,812	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	40,000	United Republic of Tanzania	12,048
France	100,000	Malta	600	United States	400,000
Germany, Federal Republic of	307,693	Netherlands	51,566	Venezuela	30,000
Ghana	1,818	New Zealand	6,804		
Greece	3,500	Nigeria	14,000		
Guyana	784	Norway	81,120	Total	2,150,672

## SPECIAL PURPOSE GRANTS TO UNITAR RECEIVED DURING 1980

Contributor	Amount (in US dollars)	Contributor	Amount (in US dollars)	Contributor	Amount (in US dollars)
Algeria	15,000	Netherlands	50,000	Fund for Development Planning	
Canada	4,038	Norway	27,546	and Projection	180,300
France	100,000	Saudi Arabia	441,600	Anonymous	28,893
Germany, Federal Republic of	58,623	Sweden	282,618	UNDP	25,219
Japan	50,000	Switzerland	486	UNITAR General Fund	138,609
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	336,900	United States	208,399		
Mexico	113,873	Venezuela	100,000	Total	2,311,295 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Total includes contributions received in non-convertible currencies from Hungary (forints) and the USSR (roubles), equivalent to \$3,102 and \$146,089, respectively.

## Documentary references and texts of resolutions

General/Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 6, 10, 13, 18-21, 23, 25, 34.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 39.  
Plenary meeting 83.

A/35/14. Report of Executive Director of UNITAR (covering period 1 July 1979-30 June 1980).

A/35/34. Report of JIU on its activities during period 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980, Chapter VII F.

A/35/181 and Add.1. Report of JIU on UNITAR. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report); comments of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/35/L.6. Bangladesh, Barbados, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mozambique, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Zambia: draft resolution, parts A and B.

A/C.2/35/L.6/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 23 powers and by Dominican Republic, Liberia, Somalia and Syrian Arab Republic, approved (parts A and B together) by Second Committee on 31 October, meeting 34, by 115 votes to 9, with 9 abstentions.

A/35/616. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution I A.

Resolution 35/53 A, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/616, adopted by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 83, by 126 votes to 9, with 4 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Recalling its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Recalling a/s/o its resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975, by which it set in motion measures that form the basis and framework for the work of the competent bodies and organizations of the United Nations system,

Recalling further its resolution 34/17 of 9 November 1979 on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

Acknowledging the value of the research and "futures studies" undertaken by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

Recognizing the role of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research in assisting, through training and other services within its mandate, members of permanent missions to the United Nations and other national officials concerned with the work of the United Nations,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and of his introductory statement on 2 October 1980;

2. Welcomes the emphasis on, and urges the continuation of the concentration of the work of the United Nations Institute

for Training and Research in the sphere of, economic and social training and research and the inclusion of specific projects on the problems in the areas identified by the General Assembly at its sixth and seventh special sessions and in the relevant decisions adopted by the Assembly at its twenty-ninth and subsequent sessions.

A/C.2/35/L.31 and Rev.1, A/C.5/35/43, A/35/7/Add.13, A/35/673. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution I B recommended by Second Committee in A/35/616. Statements by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/35/616. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution I B.

Resolution 35/53 B, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/616, adopted by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 83, by 125 votes to 9, with 6 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the importance of the role of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research in providing training and research for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in achieving the major objectives of the Organization, in particular the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of social and economic development,

Noting with regret that, despite persistent efforts to secure greater and wider financial support for the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the income from voluntary contributions has not been sufficient to meet the minimum requirements of the Institute to carry out its mandate effectively,

Noting a/s/o the recommendations contained in the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

1. Decides that a grant-in-aid should be provided, on an exceptional basis, from the budget of the United Nations to meet the current deficits as reflected in the budget estimates approved by the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

2. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, in the light of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit, to take further steps with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the Institute, reducing its costs and increasing its resources;

3. Urges all States which have not yet contributed to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to do so, and calls upon all donor countries, especially those that are not contributing at a level commensurate with their capacity, to increase substantially their voluntary contributions in order to meet the needs of the Institute;

4. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the implementation of the provisions contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 above and on the financial prospects of the Institute for the near future.

## Other documents

A/35/5/Add.4. UNITAR. Financial report and audited financial statements for year ended 31 December 1979 and report of Board of Auditors.

A/35/14, A/36/14. Reports of Executive Director of UNITAR

(covering periods 1 July 1979-30 June 1980 and 1 July 1980-30 June 1981, respectively). Annex II: Publications: Annex VI: Selected list of research papers prepared by UNITAR staff and consultants other than studies published by UNITAR.

## United Nations University

### Activities in 1980

The year 1980 marked the fifth year of operations for the United Nations University (UNU) following the opening of its headquarters at Tokyo, Japan, in 1975. As UNU began to focus on its next stage, there was also continuity in its original work in research, advanced training and dissemination of knowledge conducted through three programmes-on world hunger, human and social development, and the use and management of natural resources.

In addition to individual programme activities, UNU had two active joint programme projects: the role of women in post-harvest food conservation (world hunger and human and social development programmes) and bioconversion of organic residues for rural communities (world hunger and natural resources programmes).

The University had 28 associated institutions and 112 research and training units carrying out UNU work in more than 60 countries. A total of 85 UNU fellows were in training, and more than 70 workshops, seminars, symposia and meetings were organized by UNU during the year.

On 1 September, Mr. Soedjatmoko, an Indonesian scholar of international development and politics, became Rector of UNU, appointed by the United Nations Secretary-General after consultation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). He succeeded James M. Hester the first Rector.

During 1980, the Council of UNU met at Tokyo from 23 to 27 June and from 1 to 5 December, for its fifteenth and sixteenth sessions. At its June session, the Council noted the satisfactory progress achieved during the term of the first Rector and unanimously adopted a resolution of appreciation for his leadership.

Upon assuming office, the new Rector began a broad review of UNU aims and activities; at the December Council meeting, he presented his ideas for UNU's next stage, indicating that any new activities should build on what UNU had achieved to date. He cited three particular clusters of problems as the basis for new UNU consideration and effort: the world economy and the global economic crisis, the management of social transformation, and mankind's preparation for the twenty-first century.

In December, the Council appointed an Ad Hoc

Committee on Planning to advise it on the long-term orientation of UNU, on the medium-term plan framework, institutional arrangements, programme evolution and new-activity development, and on criteria for establishing associated institutions, and to review new activities for the medium-term plan, including their order of priority.

In 1980, UNU published more than 100 titles, including five issues of the Food and Nutrition Bulletin and the monthly ASSET (Abstracts of Selected Solar Energy Technology). A new periodical, Mountain Research and Development, was launched. The University also became co-publisher, with the United Nations Department of Public Information, of Development Forum, a publication of the United Nations system in the field of economic and social development (see also p. 479.)

At its 1980 sessions, the Council of UNU considered the matter of the finances and fund-raising, including the recommendations in a 1979 report on fund-raising efforts.<sup>2</sup> The Council noted that it had adopted, as policy, suggestions on several alternative fund-raising possibilities: using funds earmarked by Governments for overseas development, seeking aid from intergovernmental agencies, particularly for fellowships, and from foundations, universities, research institutions and individuals, and participation in the use of the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development. Proposals that Governments commit themselves to annual "interest equivalents" (10 per cent) of their share of the Endowment Fund, that they issue special-purpose "perpetual" bonds for their share and pay interest only, and that they contribute United Nations bonds arising from financing costs of the Congo operations (on which the United Nations annually paid \$8.5 million towards redemption in 1990) appeared to the Council to be innovative ways to raise funds for UNU.

As at 31 December 1980, pledges and contributions from 33 States to the Endowment Fund and the General Operating Fund of UNU totalled \$143,495,759, of which \$109,768,932 had been paid. Contributions received during the year are shown in the table below.

Total expenditures incurred for UNU operations in 1980 were \$12,354,317.

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, P. 975.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNU RECEIVED DURING 1980

Country	Amount (in US dollars)	Country	Amount fin US dollars)	Country	Amount (in US dollars)
Endowment Fund		Endowment Fund (cont.)		General Operating Fund	
Argentina	5,000	Netherlands	200,000	Greece	35,000
Austria	118,110	Nigeria	10,000	Indonesia	10,000
Germany, Federal		Philippines	10,000	Mexico	11,948
Republic of	518,300	Saudi Arabia	1,000,000	Norway	202,799
Ghana	250,000	Thailand	200,000	Switzerland	78,153
India	337,500	United Arab		United Republic of Tanzania	20,000
Japan	10,000,000	Emirates	300,000		
Jordan	30,000	United Kingdom	2,272,727	Subtotal	357,900
Libyan Arab					
Jamahiriyah	50,000	Subtotal	15,301,637	Total	15,659,537

## Legislative decisions

On 25 July 1980, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1980/187 adopted without vote, authorized the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the UNU Council directly to the General Assembly for consideration. The text was orally proposed by the Council President on the recommendation of the Secretariat.

On 5 December, the Assembly adopted without vote resolution 35/54 by which it noted with satisfaction the substantial expansion of UNU programmes, that tangible results of its research and advanced training activities were being produced, and that UNU had intensified collaboration with United Nations agencies and programmes, in particular UNESCO, and other institutions and urged continuation of those efforts.

The Assembly recommended continued broadening of UNU's concern with pressing global problems, for which it should further strengthen the intellectual capability of its Centre in Tokyo. It stressed the need to create a greater awareness of UNU's objectives through ef-

fective use of its programmes and networks, thereby stimulating greater financial support.

The Assembly appealed to Member States to take cognizance of UNU's achievements and to contribute generously to its Endowment Fund and, additionally or alternatively, make operating contributions.

This resolution was adopted on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which approved the text without vote on 31 October.

In the Second Committee, a draft sponsored by Austria, Bangladesh, Ghana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Thailand and Venezuela was withdrawn in favour of a text submitted by a Committee Vice-Chairman following informal consultations on the 16-nation draft.

The revised text added a fourth preambular paragraph, proposed by Mongolia, noting UNU's activities in studying the role of new theoretical concepts in human and social development.

## Documentary references and text of resolution

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session. 1980 Plenary meeting 45.

A/35/31 and Corr.1. Report of Council of United Nations University (covering period July 1979-June 1980). (Paras. 44-52: Finance and fund-raising.)

E/1980/L.58. Organization of work of resumed 2nd regular session, 1980, of Economic and Social Council. Note by Secretariat, para. 3 (c): Recommendation.

Decision 1980/187 (para. (b) (iii)), by which the Council decided to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit directly to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session the report of the Council of the United Nations University), as orally proposed by Council President on recommendation of Secretariat, E/1980/L.58, adopted (paras. (a) and (b) (i)-(iv) as a whole) without vote by Council on 25 July 1980, meeting 45.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page reference to full text of Council decision 1980/187.]

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 4, 18-21, 28, 34.  
Plenary meeting 83.

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1980, Chapter XXXIV.

A/C.2/35/L.18. Austria, Bangladesh, Ghana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Venezuela: draft resolution.

A/C.2/35/L.22. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on 16-power draft resolution, A/C.2/35/L.18, approved without vote by Second Committee on 31 October, meeting 34.

A/35/616. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 35/54, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/161, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 83.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2951 (XXVII) of 11 December 1972, 3081 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3313 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, 3439 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, 31/117 and 31/118 of 16 December 1976, 32/54 of 8 December 1977, 33/108 of 18 December 1978 and 34/112 of 14 December 1979.

Having considered the report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University,



Noting decision 5.2.2. of 12 September 1980 adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its one hundred and tenth session, in which the Board, *inter alia*, noted with satisfaction the progress achieved by the United Nations University in the development of extensive international networks of research and advanced training, and the greater collaboration established between the University and the specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as other national and international institutions concerned,

Noting the activities of the United Nations University in studying the role of new theoretical concepts in human and social development,

Welcoming the new Rector of the United Nations University, a leading scholar of international affairs and development, and expressing its appreciation to the first Rector for the great competence and dedication with which he discharged his responsibilities in carrying out the activities of the University in accordance with its Charter, thereby building a firm foundation for the future development of the University,

1. Notes with satisfaction that the programmes of the United Nations University have achieved substantial expansion in each area of concern and that tangible results of the University's research and advanced training activities are being produced;

2. Also notes with satisfaction that the United Nations University has intensified its collaborative relationship with appropriate agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as with other international and national institutions concerned, and urges that these efforts should be continued vigorously;

3. Recommends that the United Nations University, in accordance with its Charter, should continue to broaden its con-

cern with pressing global problems and, to this end, should further strengthen the intellectual capability of the University Centre in Tokyo;

4. Takes note with interest of the opinions expressed by the Council of the United Nations University in its report regarding the report on fund-raising efforts for the University, in particular the specific recommendations and suggestions contained therein;

5. Stresses the need to create a greater awareness of the objectives of the United Nations University by Governments, the international academic community and other international and national institutions concerned through the programmatic means and the effective use of its growing international networks, thereby stimulating greater financial support for the University;

6. Urges the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as the Rector of the United Nations University, to intensify their efforts to increase financial support for the University;

7. Appeals to all Member States to take cognizance of the achievements of the United Nations University in the important areas of its three programmes and to contribute generously to the Endowment Fund of the University and, additionally or alternatively, make operating contributions to the University so that its important work can continue to make substantive progress.

#### Other documents

UNU Newsletter, Vol. 4, Nos. 1-3 (April, July, October). UNU Publication.

UNU Publications (catalogue), October 1980 and October 1981.

A/35/5, Vol. IV. United Nations. Financial report and audited financial statements for biennium ended 31 December 1979 and report of Board of Auditors: United Nations University.

## Establishment of the University for Peace

The Commission on the University for Peace, established in 1979,<sup>3</sup> met twice in 1980 to prepare, in co-ordination with the Government of Costa Rica, the structure, organization and setting in motion of the University for Peace—a specialized international institution, within the system of the United Nations University (UNU), for post-graduate studies, research and dissemination of knowledge specifically aimed at training for peace. The Commission's first two sessions were held from 16 to 20 June at United Nations Headquarters, New York, and from 4 to 8 September at San José, Costa Rica. It also visited the site proposed for the University in Costa Rica.

The Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly in October on the Commission's work, forwarding its report of 8 September together with his comments on its findings.

The Commission in its report envisaged the University's role to be not only in the field of human rights but also in education through innovation in the analysis and teaching of the causes of conflicts and how to overcome them in the interests of peace. Its special role lay in research, teaching and dissemination of information in education for peace, with special regard to its

teaching function. The Commission set no guidelines for running the University, but believed that those aims should be translated into its structure, organization and curricula. The Secretary-General concurred with the Commission's findings in these matters and considered that university bodies should feel free to elaborate further on them; roles of different components of the University could thus be more clearly defined, including that of a proposed International Centre for Documentation and Information for Peace.

The Commission stressed that the University should not disregard ground already consolidated by others, but should approach the broad collection of peace problems more innovatively than other organizations concerned with such problems.

The Commission considered that both the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) should have close ties with the University and that a relationship agreement should

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, P. 977, resolution 34/111 of 14 December 1979.

be set up with UNU. The Secretary-General welcomed such links.

The Commission recommended that the University be established in accordance with the terms of an international agreement to be endorsed by the Assembly at the same time as a charter governing its operations. The Commission asked the Secretary-General to prepare for Assembly consideration a draft agreement and charter.

An estimated \$14 million would be required for the capital and recurrent costs of the University in its initial three-year period. A formula was discussed whereby \$5.5 million would be made available annually, by means of a contribution of 10 cents on each barrel of oil purchased by the beneficiaries of a Joint Declaration of the Presidents of Mexico and Venezuela made on 3 August at San Jose, guaranteeing a supply of oil to the beneficiaries and a 30 per cent credit on the oil bill (total oil consumption of countries affected by the Declaration was currently 160,000 barrels daily). The Secretary-General considered that an arrangement of that kind, described to the Commission, would comply with the financial conditions established by the Assembly in 1979 that the constitution and operation of the University should not have financial implications for the United Nations budget or UNU.<sup>4</sup> It was his view, however, that long-term voluntary financing should also be sought from outside the region as a reflection of the international character of the institution.

Although the Commission did not specifically recommend creation of a preparatory commission to undertake interim work, the Secretary-General felt that such a body was necessary pending the establishment of the Council of the University. He recommended that the existing Commission continue as Preparatory Commission of the University.

By a note verbale of 13 October to the Secretary-General, Costa Rica transmitted a resolution supporting the creation of a University for Peace, adopted on 24 September by the sixty-seventh Inter-Parliamentary Conference (Berlin, 14-25 September).

When the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee considered the Secretary-General's report, Costa Rica introduced a draft resolution on behalf of 44 sponsors (see

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below). This draft was later withdrawn by the sponsors and replaced by one submitted by a Committee Vice-Chairman on the basis of informal consultations. The Committee approved the revised text without vote on 31 October. By the 44-power text, the Assembly would have approved the establishment of the University and, in a paragraph immediately following, adopted the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace and its Charter. In the revised text, which the Assembly adopted without vote on 5 December, the Assembly approved by a single paragraph the establishment of the University in conformity with the International Agreement and the Charter. The Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Costa Rican President and Government for the efforts undertaken to organize and finance the University without burdening the budget of the United Nations or UNU (the revised text had added "in accordance with paragraph 2 (d) of General Assembly resolution 34/111"<sup>5</sup>-which indicated that it should be guaranteed that the University was financed by voluntary contributions and should have no financial implications for the United Nations budget or UNU).

These provisions were contained in resolution 35/55, to which was annexed the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace; annexed to the Agreement was the Charter of the University. Approving the establishment of the University in conformity with those instruments, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to open the Agreement for signature within 10 days, expressing hope for the widest possible adherence. The Assembly decided to extend the mandate of the Commission, which would act as the University's preparatory body pending establishment of a University Council.

The International Agreement, whose depositary was the Secretary-General, was opened for signature on 5 December, until 31 December 1981, and was signed on that day by Costa Rica and Venezuela. It was to enter into force when signed or acceded to by 10 States from more than one continent.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., p. 978, para. 2 (d)

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

#### Documentary references and text of resolution

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 7, 18-21, 25, 27, 34.  
Plenary meeting 83.

A/35/468 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General. (Annex I: Report of Commission on University for Peace on its 1st

(Headquarters, New York, 16-20 June) and 2nd (San Jose, Costa Rica, 4-8 September) sessions.)  
A/35/570. Letter of 27 October from German Democratic Republic (transmitting resolutions adopted by 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, Berlin, 14-25 September), Annex (resolution VIII).

A/C.2/35/4. Note verbale of 13 October from Costa Rica.

A/C.2/35/L.13. Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, India, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Lesotho, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution and Annex (draft international agreement for establishment of University for Peace and charter of University).

A/C.2/35/L.21. Draft resolution and Annex submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations on 44-power draft resolution, A/C.2/35/L.13, approved without vote by Second Committee on 31 October, meeting 34.

A/35/616. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution III and Annex.

Resolution 5/55 and Annex, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/616, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 83.

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in its resolution 34/111 of 14 December 1979, it approved the idea of establishing a University for Peace—a specialized international institution for post-graduate studies, research and dissemination of knowledge specifically aimed at training for peace within the system of the United Nations University—proposed by the President of the Republic of Costa Rica in his address to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session and offered by him to the international community through the United Nations,

Having considered the report of the Commission on the University for Peace, established by the General Assembly in the same resolution and entrusted with preparing the organization, structure and setting in motion of the University,

Reiterating its appreciation to the President and the Government of Costa Rica for this generous contribution to international understanding,

Expressing its appreciation to the Commission on the University for Peace for its work and detailed report on the establishment of the University for Peace,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General containing his personal comments,

1. Approves the establishment of the University for Peace in conformity with the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace and with the Charter of the University for Peace, both of which are set forth in the annex to the present resolution;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to open for signature the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace within ten days of its approval by the General Assembly;

3. Decides to extend the mandate of the Commission on the University for Peace, established by the General Assembly in resolution 34/111, which shall act as the preparatory body of the University for Peace pending the establishment of the Council of the University;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the President and to the Government of Costa Rica for the efforts undertaken to organize and finance the University for Peace without burdening the budget of the United Nations or the United Nations University, in accordance with paragraph 2 (d) of General Assembly resolution 34/111;

5. Expresses the hope that the widest possible adherence will be given to the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace.

## ANNEX

International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace and Charter of the University for Peace

International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace

The States parties to the present Agreement,

Recalling that, by its resolution 34/111 of 14 December 1979, the General Assembly of the United Nations established an international commission which, in collaboration with the Government of Costa Rica, was requested to prepare the organization, structure and setting in motion of the University for Peace,

Desirous of giving effect to the recommendations of the Commission on the University for Peace endorsed by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session,

Have agreed, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 35/55 of 5 December 1980, as follows:

### Article 1

#### Establishment of the University for Peace

The University for Peace thereafter referred to as the University) is hereby established, to function in accordance with the Charter of the University for Peace, the text of which is reproduced in the annex to the present Agreement.

### Article 2

#### Headquarters of the University

1. The headquarters of the University shall be established in Costa Rica on land donated for this purpose by the Government of Costa Rica.

2. The University shall conclude a headquarters agreement with the Government of the host country.

### Article 3

#### Legal capacity, privileges and immunities

The University shall have in the host country such legal capacity and facilities and shall enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfilment of its purposes.

### Article 4

#### Financing of the University

1. The expenses of the University shall be met from voluntary contributions made by Governments, by intergovernmental organizations and by foundations and other non-governmental sources, and from revenue derived from tuition and related charges.

2. The financing of the University shall not have any financial implications for the budget of the United Nations or that of the United Nations University. The budget of the University shall not impose any obligatory assessments on the States parties to the present Agreement unless they agree otherwise.

### Article 5

#### Amendments

1. Parties to the present Agreement may propose amendments. Such proposals shall be transmitted to the Depositary for communication to the other parties. The Depositary shall consult with the parties as to the procedure for consideration of any amendments proposed.

2. The Charter of the University for Peace, the text of which is reproduced in the annex to the present Agreement, may be amended by the Council of the University in accordance with the procedure laid down in article 19 of that Charter.

#### Article 6 Definitive signature or accession

The present Agreement shall be open to all States for definitive signature until 31 December 1981 or for accession. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Depositary.

#### Article 7 Entry into force

The present Agreement shall enter into force on the date on which it shall have been signed or acceded to by ten States from more than one continent. For States signing or acceding after the entry into force, the Agreement shall enter into force upon the date of signature or accession.

#### Article 8 Depositary

The present Agreement, the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts of which are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations who shall perform the functions of Depositary.

#### Annex to the Agreement

#### Charter of the University for Peace

#### Article 1 Establishment

The University for Peace (hereinafter referred to as the University) shall be an international institution of higher education for peace established pursuant to the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace, of which the present Charter is an integral part, in the light of the general principles contained in the appendix hereto.

#### Article 2 Aims and purposes

The University is established with a clear determination to provide humanity with an international institution of higher education for peace and with the aim of promoting among all human beings the spirit of understanding, tolerance and peaceful coexistence, to stimulate co-operation among peoples and help lessen obstacles and threats to world peace and progress, in keeping with the noble aspirations proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations. To this end, the University shall contribute to the great universal task of educating for peace by engaging in teaching, research, post-graduate training and dissemination of knowledge fundamental to the full development of the human person and societies through the interdisciplinary study of all matters relating to peace.

#### Article 3 Legal status

The University shall have the legal status necessary to enable it to fulfil its purposes and objectives. It shall enjoy autonomy and academic freedom in its operations, in keeping with its profoundly humanistic purpose, within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

#### Article 4 Relationship with Governments, organizations and institutions

1. The University may enter into association or conclude agreements with Governments and intergovernmental and other organizations and institutions in the field of education.
2. The University shall, in particular, seek to establish a

close relationship with the United Nations University. The association which may link the University with the United Nations University should be determined by common agreement between the two institutions.

3. The University shall maintain close links with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in view of its special responsibilities in the field of education.

#### Article 5 Organization

The University shall have an organizational framework consisting of the following:

- (a) The Council of the University for Peace, which shall be the governing body of the University;
- (b) The Rector of the University for Peace, who shall be the chief administrative officer of the University;
- (c) The International Foundation, as a financial supporting body operating independently;
- (d) The International Centre for Documentation and Information for Peace;
- (e) The International Advisory Board of the University for Peace.

#### Article 6 Composition of the Council

1. The Council of the University for Peace shall be the supreme authority of the University. It shall be composed of:

- (a) The following ex officio members:
    - (i) The Rector;
    - (ii) Area directors;
    - (iii) Four representatives designated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, by the Rector of the United Nations University and by the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, respectively;
    - (iv) Two representatives designated by the Government of the host country;
  - (b) The following additional members:
    - (i) Ten representatives of the academic community, appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in consultation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;
    - (ii) Three students representing the student body.
2. In the appointment of the representatives of the academic community, who shall be persons of distinction in the academic field, regard shall be had to a broad academic, geographical and cultural distribution.
  3. The term of office of the representatives of the international academic community serving as members of the Council shall be four years. They may be reappointed.
  4. The term of office of the persons representing the student body on the Council shall be one year. They may be reappointed.

#### Article 7 Functions and powers of the Council

The Council shall have the following powers:

- (a) To establish the general policies which shall govern the activities and operations of the University;
- (b) To adopt, revise or abrogate such regulations and rules as are required for the application of the present Charter and the proper operation of the University;
- (c) To adopt its own rules of procedure;
- (d) To elect a President and a Vice-President of the Council for two-year terms which may be renewed;
- (e) To elect the Rector for a five-year term which may be renewed;
- (f) To adopt, on the proposal of the Rector, the annual programme and budget of the University and to assist in their execution;

(g) To consider the annual and other reports of the Rector on the activities of the University;

(h) To establish such organs and offices as are required for the fulfilment of the purposes of the University, within the framework of the present Charter;

(i) To amend the present Charter in accordance with the procedure set out in article 19 below and subject to the provisions of the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace;

(i) Such other powers as belong to it in accordance with the present Charter.

#### Article 8 Sessions of the Council

The Council shall meet in regular session twice a year. Special sessions shall be held in the cases specified in the relevant rules of procedure of the Council. Sessions of the Council shall be convened by the Rector.

#### Article 9 Majority required for decisions

Except as otherwise specified in the case of amendments to the present Charter, the Council shall adopt its decisions by a majority of its members present and voting.

#### Article 10 Rector

The Rector of the University for Peace shall be the chief academic and administrative officer of the University. In this capacity he shall assume the overall responsibility for the organization, direction and administration of the University in accordance with the general policies formulated by the Council.

#### Article 11 Functions and powers of the Rector

The Rector shall, inter alia:

- (a) Implement the policies established by the Council;
  - (b) Administer the University;
  - (c) Prepare the programme, work plans and annual budget estimates of the University for submission to the Council for its approval;
  - (d) Execute the work programmes and make the expenditures envisaged in the budget approved by the Council;
  - (e) Propose to the Council names of persons qualified for membership in the International Advisory Board;
  - (f) Act as the legal representative of the University;
  - (g) Appoint such staff and designate such officials as are required for the proper functioning of the University.
- He shall have such other functions and powers as may be prescribed by the provisions of the present Charter or otherwise entrusted to him pursuant to decisions, rules and regulations adopted by the Council.

#### Article 12 International Centre for Documentation and Information for Peace

The International Centre for Documentation and Information for Peace shall form an integral part of the organizational structure of the University. Its purpose shall be to ensure the proper functioning of the University by identifying, collecting and disseminating data and information relating to peace.

#### Article 13 International Advisory Board

The International Advisory Board of the University for Peace shall be composed of distinguished specialists in the various disciplines pursued at the University. The Board shall advise the University on its academic programmes. The Board shall function on the basis of regulations formulated by the Council of the University.

#### Article 14 International Foundation

There shall be attached to the University an International Foundation set up in accordance with arrangements to be made by the Council in consultation with the host Government. It shall be composed of persons of recognized standing. It shall have its own assets and operate independently as a financial supporting body for the University.

#### Article 15 Faculty and staff

1. All members of the faculty shall be appointed on the basis of their high academic qualifications and of their commitment to the purposes and objectives of the University, with due regard to the need for appropriate representation in terms of geography, social systems, cultural traditions, age and sex. In the performance of their duties, they shall be expected to comply with the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity.

2. The faculty of the University shall consist of the Rector, the academic staff, visiting professors, fellows, academic consultants and the research staff at the University campus and at such other centres or in such programmes other than at the University headquarters as may be determined by the Council.

3. The Rector shall appoint administrative and other personnel on terms and conditions determined by the Council for such appointments and in accordance with the present Charter. Due regard shall be paid in their appointment to the purposes and objectives of the University.

4. The Rector may at his discretion appoint temporary faculty members and staff on an ad hoc basis in accordance with the present Charter.

#### Article 16 Students

Students shall be admitted to the University in accordance with requirements established by the Council. In this regard, the Council shall bear in mind the need to ensure a worldwide representation with special attention being given to the participation of minorities. Parity should be sought between men and women students at the University.

#### Article 17 University programmes and degrees

3. Irenology, which shall comprise the study of peace, education for peace and human rights, shall be the main concern of the University. The studies carried out at the University shall focus on the topic of international peace. Completion of a programme of studies, including irenology as a compulsory subject, shall be required for obtaining any degree granted by the University.

2. The University shall, inter alia, grant master's degrees and doctorates under terms and conditions established by the Council.

#### Article 18 Assets, financing and use of financial resources

1. The assets of the University shall comprise the land donated by the Government of Costa Rica as the headquarters site of the University, the facilities thereon and such endowment funds as may be allocated to it.

2. The University shall derive its revenues from voluntary contributions made by Governments, by intergovernmental organizations and by foundations and other non-governmental sources, and from tuition and related charges.

3. The University may decide freely on the use of the financial resources available to it for the execution of its Functions, in accordance with financial regulations formulated and approved by the Council.

Article 19  
Amendments

1. Amendments to the present Charter which are compatible with the basic aims and purposes of the University and with the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace may be proposed to the Council by:

- (a) A State party to the Agreement;
- (b) The Rector;
- (c) Any other member of the Council.

2. Amendments shall require a two-thirds majority of the members of the Council for adoption.

3. The States parties to the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace shall be notified without delay if any amendment to the Charter is adopted by the Council.

APPENDIX TO THE CHARTER

General principles formulated by the Commission on  
the University for Peace established by  
the General Assembly pursuant to its resolution  
34/111 of 14 December 1979

1. The persistence of war in the history of mankind and the growing threats against peace in recent decades jeopardize

the very existence of the human race and make it imperative that peace should no longer be viewed as a negative concept, as the end of conflict or as a simple diplomatic compromise, but rather that it should be achieved and ensured through the most valuable and most effective resource that man possesses: education.

2. Peace is the primary and irrevocable obligation of a nation and the fundamental objective of the United Nations; it is the reason for its existence. However, the best tool for achieving this supreme good for humankind, namely education, has not been used.

3. Many nations and international organizations have attempted to attain peace through disarmament. This effort must be continued; yet facts show that man should not be too optimistic as long as the human mind has not been imbued with the notion of peace from an early age. It is necessary to break the vicious circle of struggling for peace without an educational foundation.

4. This is the challenge that now faces all nations and all men as the twenty-first century approaches. The decision must be made to save the human race, which is threatened by war, through education for peace. If education has been the instrument of science and technology, there is all the more reason to use it to achieve this primary right of the human being.

Chapter XXVI

## Other economic and social questions

### Preservation and development of cultural values, including restitution of cultural and artistic property

The Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly in September 1980 a report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on that organization's efforts to preserve and develop cultural values, including the protection, restitution and return of cultural and artistic property. Covering the period from May 1978 to May 1980, the report described a number of UNESCO projects. In January research was begun for a publication for the Second World Conference on Cultural Policies, scheduled to be held in 1982, analysing the role of cultural values in contemporary societies. Preparation for two volumes of a history of civilizations in Central Asia began in 1980, and studies were completed or continued on various African, Arab, European and Latin American and Caribbean cultures. The organization continued to help member States to preserve and develop their cultural heritage, and preparatory work for eight new international campaigns to preserve the treasures of mankind had begun, involving monuments and sites in Haiti, Malta, Mauritania, Peru, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam, and

the heritage of Jesuit missions to the South America Guarani people.

In March a special committee of governmental experts was convened in Paris to prepare a draft recommendation concerning the safeguarding and preservation of moving images.

The first session of the 20-member Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to Its Countries of Origin or Its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation was held in 1980 (5-9 May, Paris). As an advisory body it was to facilitate negotiations, promote international co-operation, foster a public information campaign, guide UNESCO planning and programme implementation in this field, and encourage research and studies. A report was prepared for the Committee's consideration on the feasibility of procuring by way of compensation cultural property of a different origin should it be impossible to restore or return the cultural objects sought.

The Director-General also reported on other UNESCO activities related to the return or restitution of cultural property, among which were continued efforts to extend the application of the

1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (ratified or accepted by 46 member States as of 31 March 1980), and the 1972 Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (with 51 adherents at 31 March). In connexion with strengthening international co-operation in the campaign against illicit traffic in cultural property, the Director-General stated that a report was being prepared.

On 11 December 1980, the General Assembly adopted, without vote, two resolutions concerned with the preservation of cultural values and the return of cultural property to countries of origin.

By the first, resolution 35/127, the Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Director-General of UNESCO, commended that organization for continuing to include in its medium- and long-term plans the problem of the preservation and further development of cultural values and for the results already accomplished and called on it to pursue these efforts, including inscription of the subject on the agenda of the 1982 World Conference on Cultural Policies.

Resolution 35/127 was introduced in the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee by Poland on behalf of 41 sponsors (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below); the Committee approved it without vote on 7 November.

By resolution 35/128, the Assembly commended UNESCO for its work in connexion with the restitution of cultural property, asking the organization to intensify its efforts to help countries find solutions to such problems and urging Member States to co-operate by: drawing up inventories of cultural property existing in their territories and abroad; preventing illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of such property; and drawing up bilateral agreements. The Assembly again invited all Governments to accede

to UNESCO'S 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, appealed to Member States to encourage mass information media and educational and cultural institutions to arouse greater awareness of the return or restitution of cultural property, and asked the Secretary-General, in co-operation with UNESCO, to mobilize the United Nations information media to alert international public opinion to the question. The Assembly expressed the desire that the 1982 World Conference on Cultural Policies would devote considerable attention to the subject, to improve international cultural co-operation.

Resolution 35/128 was introduced in the Third Committee by Egypt on behalf of 46 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below). After approval of the text, Luxembourg said that the member States of the European Economic Community reaffirmed previously expressed reservations; UNESCO, in their view, was the proper forum for consideration of this question. Japan stated that had there been a vote on paragraph 6, inviting accession to the 1970 Convention, it would have abstained.

The United States said it did not agree with the appeal for encouragement of the mass media to arouse greater awareness of the issue, which the United States felt could be interpreted as a call for governmental involvement in mass information media affairs. The United States supported the principle of returning cultural property under the terms of the 1970 Convention but was opposed to efforts to require Governments to return such property that went beyond the Convention's terms, which did not require restitution of works of art that had entered a country before the date of the Convention's entry into force in that country.

Sweden recorded that, had there been a vote, it would have abstained on both resolutions.

#### Documentary references and texts of resolutions

General Assembly- 35th session  
Third Committee, meetings 36, 38-46, 49, 50.  
Plenary meeting 92.

A/35/349. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report of Director-General of UNESCO).

A/35/419 (S/14129). Letter of 20 August from Pakistan (transmitting resolutions and final communiqué of 11th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Islamabad, 17-22 May).

A/C.3/35/L.22. Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon,

United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 7 November, meeting 50.

A/35/633. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 35/127, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/633, adopted without vote by Assembly on 11 December 1980, meeting 92.

The General Assembly,  
Recalling its resolutions 3026 A (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 3148 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/39 of 30 November 1976 and 33/49 of 14 December 1978.

Profoundly convinced of the continuing need to develop and strengthen international cultural relations, based on mutual respect for cultural integrity and on the principles of equality and sovereignty of States,

Recognizing that the future of international cultural rela-

lions is closely interrelated with the preservation, development and promotion of cultural values as important factors of identity and diversity of all nations.

Considering that the preservation and development of cultural values, which form part of mankind's cultural heritage, have a great role to play in the process of preparation of societies for life in peace and in the furtherance of the ideals of peace, humanism and freedom,

Aware of the importance of cultural values as a catalyst of world progress and national development, particularly in the social and economic fields,

Conscious of the role of the cultural dimension in plans and actions aiming at the establishment of the new international economic order,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the preservation and further development of cultural values, including the protection, restitution and return of cultural and artistic property;

2. Commends the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for including on a continuing basis the problem of the preservation and further development of cultural values in its medium-term and long-term plans and for the significant results already accomplished in that field;

3. Calls upon the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue pursuing active efforts with a view to promoting the preservation and further development of cultural values, including the inscription of the subject on the agenda of the World Conference on Cultural Policies, to be held in 1982.

A/C.3/35/L.33. Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Burundi, Central African Republic, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 7 November, meeting 50.

A/35/633. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 35/128, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/633, adopted without vote by Assembly on 11 December 1980, meeting 92.

The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolutions 3026 A (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 3148 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3187 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3391 (XXX) of 19 November 1975, 31/40 of 30 November 1976, 32/18 of 11 November 1977, 33/50 of 14 December 1978 and 34/64 of 29 November 1979.

Recalling also the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership Of Cultural Property, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 14 November 1970.

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Aware of the importance attached by the countries of origin to the return of cultural property which is of fundamental spiritual and cultural value to them, so that they may constitute

comprehensive or single collections representative of their cultural heritage,

Reaffirming that the return or restitution to a country of its objets d'art, monuments, museum pieces, manuscripts, documents and any other cultural or artistic treasures constitutes a step forward in the strengthening of international co-operation and the preservation and further development of cultural values,

Deeply concerned at the persistence of the illicit traffic in cultural property, which continues to impoverish the cultural heritage of all peoples,

Supporting the solemn appeal launched on 7 June 1978 by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the return to those who created it of an irreplaceable cultural heritage,

1. Commends the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the work it has done in connexion with the return or restitution of cultural property to its countries of origin;

2. Requests the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to intensify its efforts to help the countries concerned to find suitable solutions to the problems relating to the return or restitution of cultural property and urges Member States to co-operate with that organization in this area;

3. Invites Member States to draw up, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, systematic inventories of cultural property existing in their territories and of cultural property abroad;

4. Appeals to all States to take adequate measures to prohibit and prevent the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property;

5. Further appeals to Member States to co-operate closely with the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation, particularly through bilateral agreements, in order to encourage the return or restitution of their cultural property;

6. Invites once again Governments to accede without delay to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, of 14 November 1970;

7. Appeals to Member States to encourage the mass information media and educational and cultural institutions to strive to arouse a greater and more general awareness with regard to the return or restitution of cultural property to its countries of origin;

8. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to take the necessary measures to alert and mobilize international public opinion in favour of the return or restitution of cultural property to its countries of origin, in particular by mobilizing the United Nations information media for this purpose;

9. Expresses the desire that the second World Conference on Cultural Policies, to be held in 1982, will devote considerable attention to the question of the return or restitution of cultural property with a view to improving international cultural co-operation;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to take the above considerations into account when preparing, in collaboration with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the report which is to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session in accordance with resolution 34/64.

## Questions relating to youth

### Technical co-operation

During 1980, technical assistance to developing countries for youth-related activities continued

through the interregional advisory services programme. The United Nations interregional advisory on youth policies and programmes undertook



missions to Bangladesh, Ecuador, Kuwait, the Marshall Islands Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands) the Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka and the United Arab Emirates.

An ad hoc interagency meeting was held at Vienna from 22 to 24 September to consider a cross-organizational programme analysis on youth activities of the United Nations system to be submitted to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in 1981.

A revised annotated list of and commentary on the activities of some centres engaged in research and information programmes in the field of youth, prepared by the United Nations Secretariat, was published during the year.

#### Policies and programmes relating to youth

##### International Youth Year (1985)

In accordance with a 1979 General Assembly resolution,<sup>1</sup> the Secretary-General reported in 1980 on the activities of the United Nations system relating to the designation of 1985 as International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace, and transmitted the replies from the following 21 Member States to his request for suggestions on a specific programme of measures and activities for the preparation and observance of the Year: Argentina, Bahrain, Benin, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cyprus, Cuba, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Japan, Kuwait, Oman, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, USSR, United Kingdom. In general, the replies supported the Secretary-General's view that the Year should be a step in a long-term planning and development process and not a one-time event. The first step should, according to the Secretary-General, be the selection of long-term objectives and the preparation of a programme of implementation having 1985 as its target. In 1985, in addition to the activities organized to celebrate the Year, an evaluation of the programme might take place, leading to a revision of long-term objectives.

The report also referred to the current status of the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year, established by the Assembly in 1979<sup>2</sup> (see below).

By resolution 35/126, adopted without vote on 11 December 1980, the Assembly invited all States, United Nations-related bodies, concerned inter-governmental, non-governmental and youth organizations, to exert all possible efforts for the preparation and observance of the Year and to undertake action in accordance with their experience, conditions and priorities.

Stressing the importance of active participation of youth organizations in activities at all levels, the Assembly requested the Secretary-

General: to prepare, in accordance with Member States' proposals and in consultation with all interested organizations, a draft programme for the preparation and observance of the Year; to convene three sessions of the Advisory Committee before 1985, the first in early 1981, to formulate for the Assembly a programme of activities to be undertaken prior to and during the Year on the basis of the Secretary-General's draft programme; to invite States not members of the Committee as well as specialized agencies, concerned intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to participate as observers in the Committee; and to continue, through all the media at his disposal, to give widespread publicity to the activities of the United Nations system in the field of youth and to increase the dissemination of information on youth.

The Assembly invited the Committee to pay particular attention to, and called on it to seek information about the activities of, regional and international meetings dealing with youth or youth questions. The Secretary-General was requested to provide a list of such meetings to the Committee, which was invited to consider being represented at such meetings in consultation with the bodies concerned.

The Assembly appealed to States, organizations and the public to contribute generously to supplement United Nations regular budget funds for the Year, and requested the Secretary-General to take measures for obtaining such voluntary contributions.

Resolution 35/126 was adopted on the recommendation of the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, which had approved without vote on 7 November a draft introduced by Romania on behalf of 76 sponsors (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

Before approval of the resolution in Committee, the sponsors orally revised their text to incorporate aspects of two joint amendments—one by the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands, and the other by the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The first added paragraph 5, by which the Secretary-General was requested to invite organizations to participate as observers in the Advisory Committee. To this invitation the resolution's sponsors added States not Committee members and the specialized agencies.

The second amendment sought to replace a paragraph inviting the Committee to be represented in regional and international meetings

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 983, resolution 31/151 of 17 December 1979.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

dealing with youth questions by two paragraphs calling on the Committee to seek information about the activities of such meetings, and requesting the Secretary-General to provide a list of relevant meetings for the Committee, inviting it to consider being represented at such meetings. After further revision by the sponsors, these provisions became paragraphs 7, 8 and 9, by which the Assembly invited the Committee to pay particular attention to (changed from "to be represented in") the meetings, called on it to seek information about their activities, and requested the Secretary-General to provide a list. The two amendments were consequently withdrawn.

By other sponsor oral revisions, a preambular reference to the importance of direct participation of youth in shaping the future of "humanity" was changed to "mankind," a reference to Assembly decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980 was added on international years and anniversaries (see p. 1029), and the invitation in paragraph 1 to exert all possible efforts for preparations and observance of the Year was expanded to extend to the specialized agencies "and all other United Nations bodies."

By the 1979 resolution establishing the Advisory Committee,<sup>3</sup> the Assembly had entrusted the appointment of the Committee's 23 members of to the Third Committee Chairman. In a note of 17 June 1980, the Secretary-General informed the Assembly of a communication of 5 May he had received from the Chairman stating that, owing to disagreement among the regional groups on the distribution of seats, he had been unable to appoint the members. The Chairman listed 24 Member States nominated by the groups.

On 28 October, the Third Committee approved, without objection, a draft decision orally proposed by its Chairman. By this decision, the Assembly, taking into consideration that it had not been possible to appoint the Committee members as directed, would decide that the Committee should be composed of the 24 States listed in the Secretary-General's note of 17 June, on the understanding that that should not set a precedent in the future establishment of similar bodies. The Assembly adopted this text without vote on 11 December as decision 35/318.

In a note of 18 December, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Assembly the text of a communication of 12 December which he had received from the Third Committee Chairman, quoting decision 35/318 and stating that he therefore appointed the 24 States as members of the Advisory Committee (for membership, see

#### Channels of communication

with youth and youth organizations

On 2 May 1980, the Economic and Social Council adopted without vote resolution 1980/25, by which it stated its awareness of the urgent need for more effective and better co-ordinated arrangements for the work of the United Nations system in the field of youth, and requested the Secretary-General to report through it to the Assembly in 1981 on the implementation of its 1979 resolution requesting him to take measures to that end.<sup>4</sup> The Council also requested him to bring the current resolution to the Assembly's attention at its 1980 regular session in order to permit Member States to comment on the best ways of improving United Nations co-ordination and information in the field.

The Council's Second (Social) Committee had approved the resolution by consensus on 21 April; the text was sponsored by Algeria, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

In accordance with a 1979 Assembly resolution,<sup>5</sup> the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Assembly in 1980 summarizing the views of 19 Member States (Austria, Bahrain, Benin, Burma, Cyprus, Dominica, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Iraq, Japan, Kuwait, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Singapore, Sri Lanka), 20 non-governmental youth organizations, three regional commissions and six United Nations organs on a set of proposed additional guidelines, annexed to the Assembly's resolution, for improvement of channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations. The first set of guidelines on the subject had been adopted by the Assembly in 1977.<sup>6</sup>

All respondents supported the additional guidelines and many suggested ways of improving communication. The Secretary-General pointed out that attainment of the objectives of the International Youth Year required a comprehensive, integrated approach to the problems of youth and action in all economic and social sectors and on all levels of policy-making and planning. Strengthened collaboration between the United Nations and the regional commissions and co-ordination of activities by concerned United Nations offices and specialized agencies in the field of youth could help ensure the Year's

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 984, resolution 1979/27 of 9 May 1979.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., p. 985, resolution 34/163 of 17 December 1979.

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 801, guidelines, annexed to resolution 32/135 of 16 December 1977.

success. He also made several suggestions to strengthen communication with youth which included exploring setting up a young people's advisory group to advise on a publication of interest to youth, increased financial and technical support to the Geneva Informal Meeting - a grouping of international youth non-governmental organizations and broadening short-term internships at United Nations Headquarters to include the Secretariat's Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in Vienna and regional commission offices.

Having noted with appreciation the Secretary-General's report, the Assembly, by resolution 35/139 of 11 December, again requested the Secretary-General to implement fully, at the global level, the 1977 guidelines for improving communication channels and requested him to assist Governments and the regional commis-

sions in implementing the guidelines and to promote implementation at national and regional levels.

The Assembly also requested him, in co-operation with United Nations bodies, including the regional commissions, to report to it in 1981 on progress achieved in implementing the guidelines at all levels, and to submit for adoption by the Assembly in 1981 proposals for additional guidelines, consistent with the 1977 guidelines and based on the additional ones of 1979 as well as the Secretary-General's suggestions in reports to the past three sessions of the General Assembly.

Resolution 35/139 was adopted without vote; the Third Committee had approved the text similarly on 7 November, as introduced by Egypt on behalf of 30 sponsors (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

## Documentary references and texts of resolutions

### Policies and programmes relating to youth

#### INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR (1985)

General Assembly- 35th session  
Third Committee, meetings 2, 35-46, 49, 50.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 34.  
Plenary meeting 92.

A/35/361. Note by Secretary-General.

A/35/361/Add.1. Report of Secretary-General (replies from Member States).

A/C.3/35/L.26. Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 7 November, meeting 50.

A/C.3/35/L.38. Federal Republic of Germany and Netherlands: amendment to 76-power draft resolution, A/C.3/35/L.26.

A/C.3/35/L.39. Administrative and financial implications of 76-power draft resolution, A/C.3/35/L.26. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/35/L.40. Netherlands and United Kingdom: amendment to 76-power draft resolution, A/C.3/35/L.26.

A/C.5/35/49, A/35/658. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Third Committee in A/35/632 and Corr.1. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/35/632 and Corr.1. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution.

Resolution 35/126, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/632 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 11 December 1980, meeting 92.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/151 of 17 December 1979 by which it decided to designate 1985 as International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace,

Recognizing the profound importance of the direct participation of youth in shaping the future of mankind and the valuable contribution that youth can make in the implementation of the new international economic order based on equity and justice,

Considering it necessary to disseminate among youth the ideals of peace, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, human solidarity and dedication to the objectives of progress and development,

Convinced of the imperative need to harness the energies, enthusiasms and creative abilities of youth to the tasks of nation building, the struggle for self-determination and national independence, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and against foreign domination and occupation, the economic, social and cultural advancement of peoples, the implementation of the new international economic order, the preservation of world peace and the promotion of international co-operation and understanding,

Emphasizing that the United Nations should give more attention to the role of the young people in the world of today and to their demands for the world of tomorrow,

Recalling the topicality of assessing the needs and aspirations of youth, and reaffirming the importance of current and projected United Nations activities designed to increase the opportunities for youth and for its active participation in national development activities,

Believing that it is urgently desirable to consolidate the efforts of all States in carrying out specific programmes concerning youth and to improve the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the field of youth, including youth exchanges in the cultural, sporting and other fields,

Reaffirming the necessity for better co-ordination of efforts in dealing with problems confronting young people and in examining the manner in which those problems are being treated by the specialized agencies and by various United Nations bodies,

Considering that the preparation and the observance of the International Youth Year will offer a useful and significant opportunity for drawing attention to the situation, needs and aspirations of youth, for increasing co-operation at all levels in dealing with youth issues, for undertaking concerted

action programmes in favour of youth and for involving young people in the study and resolution of major international, regional and national problems,

Confident that the International Youth Year will serve to mobilize efforts at the local, national, regional and International levels in order to promote the best educational, professional and living conditions for young people, to ensure their active participation in the overall development of society and to encourage the preparation of new national and local policies and programmes in accordance with each country's experience, conditions and priorities,

Recognizing that the preparation and the observance of the International Youth Year will contribute to the reaffirmation of the goals of the new international economic order and to the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling also in this connexion its decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on the question of international years and anniversaries,

Aware that, for the International Youth Year to be successful and to maximize its impact and practical efficiency, adequate preparation and the widespread support of Governments, all specialized agencies, international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the public will be required,

Noting with great satisfaction the interest of Member States, of various United Nations bodies and specialized agencies and youth organizations in the decision to designate 1985 as International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace,

1. Invites all States, all the specialized agencies and all other United Nations bodies and the international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, as well as youth organizations, to exert all possible efforts for the preparation and observance of the International Youth Year and to undertake in this respect specific actions in accordance with their experience, conditions and priorities;

2. Stresses the importance of active and direct participation of youth organizations in the activities organized at the local, national, regional and international levels for the preparation and the observance of the International Youth Year;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, in accordance with the proposals made by Member States and in consultation with all the specialized agencies and interested international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as youth organizations, a draft programme for the preparation and observance of the International Youth Year;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to convene three sessions of the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year in the period 1981-1985 so that it may formulate, for consideration by the General Assembly, a specific programme of measures and activities to be undertaken prior to and during the Year on the basis of the draft programme prepared by the Secretary-General;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to invite the States which are not members of the Advisory Committee, the specialized agencies, the concerned intergovernmental organizations and the concerned non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to participate as observers in the work of the Advisory Committee;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General to convene the first session of the Advisory Committee in early 1981, to provide it with all necessary assistance and to submit its first report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

7. Invites the Advisory Committee to pay particular attention to regional and international meetings dealing with youth or related to youth questions and requests the Secretary-General to provide every means to assist it in this regard;

8. Calls upon the Advisory Committee, when applying paragraph 7 above, to seek information about the activities of regional and international meetings dealing with youth or related to youth questions;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to provide a list of relevant meetings for the first session of the Advisory Committee and invites the Committee to consider the question of being represented at such meetings in consultation with the bodies concerned;

10. Further requests the Secretary-General to continue to take concrete measures, through all the communications media at his disposal, to give widespread publicity to the activities of the United Nations system in the field of youth and to increase the dissemination of information on youth;

11. Appeals to all States, to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and to the public to make in due time generous voluntary contributions to supplement funds provided under the United Nations regular budget for the costs of the programme of the International Youth Year and requests the Secretary-General to take all appropriate measures for obtaining such voluntary contributions;

12. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace" and to grant it high priority.

A/34/855, A/35/771. Appointment of members of Advisory Committee for International Youth Year. Notes by Secretary-General.

A/35/632 and Corr.1. Report of Third Committee, draft decision, as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved without objection by Committee on 28 October, meeting 35.

Decision 35/318, by which the General Assembly, taking into consideration the fact that it had not been possible to proceed to the appointment of the members of the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year under Assembly resolution 34/151 of 17 December 1979, decided that the Advisory Committee should be composed of representatives of the twenty-four Member States listed in the note by the Secretary-General of 17 June 1980, on the clear understanding that that should not be regarded as setting a precedent in the establishment of similar bodies in the future, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/632 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 11 December 1980, meeting 92.

#### CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION WITH YOUTH AND YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980  
Second (Social) Committee, meeting 9.  
Plenary meeting 22.

E/1980/C.2/L.2. Algeria, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Second Committee on 21 April, meeting 9.

E/1980/49 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee (on social development questions), draft resolution I.

Resolution 1980/25, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/49 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 2 May 1980, meeting 22.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1979/27 of 9 May 1979 on co-ordination and information in the field of youth,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 34/151 of 17 December 1979, by which it decided to designate 1985 as International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace,

Believing that it is urgently desirable to consolidate the efforts of all States in carrying out specific programmes concerning youth and to improve the activities of the United Nations and its specialized agencies in the field of youth, including youth exchanges in the cultural, sporting and other fields,

Reaffirming the need for better co-ordination of efforts in dealing with problems confronting young people and in examining the manner in which those problems are being treated by the specialized agencies and by various United Nations bodies,

Convinced of the importance of giving widespread publicity to the activities of the United Nations system in the field of youth and of increasing the dissemination of information about youth,

Noting that, as a result of General Assembly resolution 33/202 of 29 January 1979 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, the work covered by the Interagency Task Force on Youth Policies and Programmes has been assumed by the relevant bodies of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination,

Aware of the urgent need for more effective and better co-ordinated arrangements for the work of the United Nations system in the field of youth,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of Council resolution 1979/27 on co-ordination and information in the field of youth;

2. Also requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, under the item on youth to be included in its provisional agenda, in order to permit all Member States to make comments on the best ways and means of improving the co-ordination and information in the field of youth within the United Nations system.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Third Committee, meetings 35, 36, 38, 40-46, 49, 50.  
Plenary meeting 92.

A/35/503. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.3/35/3. Note by Secretary-General, reproducing Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/25 of 2 May.

A/C.3/35/L.32. Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Ireland, Jamaica, Lebanon, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire: draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 7 November, meeting 50.

A/35/640. Report of Third Committee.

Resolution 35/139, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/640, adopted without vote by Assembly on 11 December 1980, meeting 92.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/135 of 16 December 1977, in which it adopted guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations,

Recalling its resolutions 33/6 of 3 November 1978 and 34/163 of 17 December 1979, in which it invited Member

States, the regional commissions and regional and international youth organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to comment on the guidelines and to offer additional suggestions regarding the further development of those guidelines,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/25 of 2 May 1980 concerning co-ordination and information in the field of youth,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General,

Convinced of the need to improve the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies with regard to the participation of youth in achieving the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations,

Equally convinced of the valuable contribution that youth can make in promoting co-operation among States and in implementing the new international economic order and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Bearing in mind the importance of the existence of channels of communication for the proper information of youth and youth organizations and their effective participation in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies at the national, regional and international levels,

Convinced that the existence and the proper functioning of channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations form a basic prerequisite for the successful preparation, celebration and follow-up of the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace,

1. Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to implement fully, at the world-wide level, the adopted guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to assist Governments and the regional commissions in the implementation of the adopted guidelines and to promote that implementation at the national and regional levels;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the adopted guidelines at the international, regional and national levels;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General, taking into account the views expressed by Governments either in their replies or in their statements before the General Assembly, to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, for adoption, proposals for additional guidelines, consistent with the guidelines already adopted by the Assembly in its resolution 32/135, and on the basis of the draft additional guidelines contained in the annex to its resolution 34/163, as well as the suggestions of the Secretary-General in his reports to the Assembly at its thirty-third, thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth sessions.

#### Other documents

The Activities of Some Centres Engaged in Research and Information Programmes in the Field of Youth: An Annotated List and Commentary. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.80.IV.2.

## The elderly and the aged

World Assembly on Aging (1982)

In accordance with a 1978 General Assembly resolution,<sup>7</sup> the Secretary-General in March 1980 presented to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, a draft programme and arrangements for a World Assembly on the Elderly, to be convened in 1982. (In

December 1980, by resolution 35/129 (see below), the General Assembly changed the name to the World Assembly on Aging--"the aging" defined as those who were 60 years of age and older.)

<sup>7</sup>See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 799, resolution 33/52 of 14 December 1978.

The Secretary-General identified the main issues to be considered at the World Assembly as humanitarian and developmental. Humanitarian issues concerned the specific needs of the aging, including health, social welfare, housing and environment, education, the family and income security. Developmental issues addressed the implications for society at large of the increasing numbers and the proportion of older persons in the total population, and concerned the role of the aging in such areas as the relationship between the aging of populations and social and economic development.

With the main objective of the World Assembly being to launch an international action programme aimed at guaranteeing economic and social security to older persons, as well as opportunities to contribute to national development, the Secretary-General elaborated on its purposes and objectives: to focus attention on issues of aging in designing policies and development programmes, to exchange views on dealing with such issues, to consider action needed at national, regional and international levels, and to encourage wider participation in and support for United Nations activities related to aging and give them guidelines and directions. He also outlined the World Assembly's scope, participation, documentation and preparatory work.

On 2 May, the Economic and Social Council adopted without vote resolution 1980/26, by which it requested the Secretary-General to designate, from outside the United Nations, a full-time Secretary-General for the World Assembly, who would be a recognized expert on the aging and have experience with the United Nations system. It also requested that every effort be made to absorb the costs of this position through existing resources and/or voluntary contributions, without prejudice to the regular programme of social development activities and the proposed activities for the Assembly, as outlined in the Secretary-General's report.

The Council recommended that the General Assembly should approve the Secretary-General's proposals on the World Assembly and should: authorize him to implement those proposals; establish an advisory committee for the World Assembly of not more than 23 Member States, designated by the Chairman of the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee after consultation with the regional groups, based on equitable geographical distribution; request the Secretary-General to convene the advisory committee as early as possible in 1981 at Vienna to prepare, in consultation with Member States, a draft international plan of action in time for that committee's consideration, and, before, during and after the World As-

sembly, to bring to public attention its issues, deliberations and recommendations; call on Governments, specialized agencies, regional commissions and non-governmental organizations to participate in the preparatory work and in the Assembly itself; recommend that the agencies particularly concerned with a broad area within the Assembly's purview should designate staff to serve as focal points to ensure full co-operation with the Secretariat; request the regional commissions to co-operate in the preparations and to convene meetings to promote national and regional activities; and request the World Assembly to submit proposals and recommendations to the Assembly's 1982 session, if possible.

Resolution 1980/26 was approved without vote by the Council's Second (Social) Committee on 30 April. Its text was first orally revised by its sponsors (Malta, Nepal, United States) to add to the recommendation that the Secretary-General be asked to prepare a draft plan of action the clause "in consultation with Member States," and to recommend that agencies concerned with a broad area within the Assembly's purview should "designate," rather than "be able to assign," staff to serve as focal points. The sponsors also accepted an Indian oral amendment to paragraph 2 to indicate that the efforts made to absorb the costs of the Assembly's Secretary-General would be without prejudice to the regular programme "of social development activities" rather than the regular programme "on aging."

Speaking after approval, Belgium said it doubted the necessity of a full-time Assembly Secretary-General; the USSR saw no need to establish either such a post or an advisory committee. Belgium and Sweden felt that asking that the person be appointed from outside the United Nations infringed the prerogative of the United Nations Secretary-General.

On 11 December, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 35/129, by which it adopted the Council's recommendations in resolution 1980/26 and called on the Secretary-General to take measures to enable the Secretariat's Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, in co-operation with the specialized agencies and organizations concerned, to undertake all necessary preparatory and follow-up activities of the World Assembly. It decided to change the name of that Assembly to the World Assembly on Aging in view of the interrelatedness of the issues of aging individuals and the aging of populations.

The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary fund for the World Assembly, appealed to Member States to make contributions to the fund, and

asked the Secretary-General to launch a campaign to establish an emblem for the World Assembly. It invited the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to continue to provide financial support to the preparatory work for the World Assembly as well as to the implementation of the international plan of action resulting from it. It also invited Member States to consider establishing national committees for the Assembly and to conduct activities at the national level along the lines of the Secretary-General's programme and in conformity with the culture, customs and traditions of each country, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly a progress report on preparations.

The draft of resolution 35/129 had been ap-

proved without vote on 7 November by the General Assembly's Third Committee; it was sponsored by Algeria, Austria, Barbados, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Egypt, Guatemala, Guyana, Iceland, India, Lebanon, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal and the Philippines.

In the Committee the sponsors had orally revised their text to delete a paragraph approving the Secretary-General's proposals in his report, including the financial and administrative arrangements. The Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom expressed reservations regarding the resolution's financial implications; the USSR's position was that the resolution should have no such implications for the United Nations budget.

### Documentary references and texts of resolutions

#### World Assembly on Aging (1982)

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980  
Second (Social) Committee, meetings 8-13, 18, 20, 23.  
Plenary meeting 22.

A/35/130. Draft programme and arrangements for World Assembly on Elderly. Report of Secretary-General. (Chapter III D-G: Proposals.)

A/35/130/Add.1 and Add. 1/Corr.1. Administrative and financial implications of proposals in A/35/130. Note by Secretary-General.

E/1980/C.2/L.5. Malta, Nepal, United States: draft resolution, as orally amended by India and revised by sponsors. approved without vote by Second Committee on 30 April, meeting 23.

E/1980/C.2/L.7. Programme budget implications of 3-power draft resolution, E/1980/C.2/L.5.

E/1980/49 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee (on social development questions), draft resolution II.

Resolution 1980/26, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/49 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 2 May 1980, meeting 22.

#### The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 33/52 of 14 December 1978, by which the Assembly decided to organize a World Assembly on the Elderly in 1982, as a forum to launch an international action programme aimed at guaranteeing economic and social security to older persons, as well as opportunities to contribute to national development,

Recognizing the interdependence and interrelationship of humanitarian and development aspects with regard to the well-being of the aging within the general population, and being aware, in particular, of the importance of finding practical and effective ways and means of strengthening the role of the aging within the family,

Recognizing that the World Assembly on the Elderly should be conceived as an important means of stimulating and providing guidelines for action by national Governments and international organizations,

Taking note with appreciations of the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed programme and arrangements for the World Assembly on the Elderly,

Concerned that the preparation for the World Assembly on the Elderly should be given the full attention that it warrants. at the highest levels, in view of the importance of the question,

Bearing in mind the provisions of General Assembly resolution 34/225 of 20 December 1979,

Believing that it would be desirable for the person in charge of arrangements for the World Assembly on the Elderly to be able to devote full time and attention to the preparations for the Assembly and to the Assembly itself,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to designate, from outside the United Nations, a full-time Secretary-General for the World Assembly on the Elderly, who shall be a recognized expert on the aging and shall have experience with the United Nations system;

2. Requests that, concurrently with the implementation of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 34/225, every effort should be made to absorb the costs associated with the establishment of the position of Secretary-General of the World Assembly on the Elderly through existing resources and/or voluntary contributions, without prejudice to the regular programme of social development activities and the proposed activities for the Assembly, as outlined by the Secretary-General in his report;

3. Recommends that the General Assembly should approve the proposals of the Secretary-General regarding the World Assembly on the Elderly and should:

(a) Authorize the Secretary-General to undertake the measures required to implement these proposals;

(b) Decide to establish an advisory committee for the World Assembly on the Elderly composed of not more than twenty-three Member States, designated by the Chairman of the Third Committee of the General Assembly after consultation with the different regional groups, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution;

(c) Request the Secretary-General to convene the advisory committee as early as possible in 1981 at the Vienna International Centre, to ensure that the preparations for the World Assembly on the Elderly shall be well under way by early 1981 and to advise him on all matters stated in his programme;

(d) Request the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, to prepare a draft international plan of action in time to be considered by the advisory committee;

(e) Request the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps before, during and after the World Assembly on the Elderly to bring to public attention the issues before it, as well as its deliberations and recommendations;

(f) Call upon Governments, specialized agencies, regional commissions and non-governmental organizations to participate fully in the preparatory work for the World Assembly on the Elderly and in the Assembly itself;

(g) Recommend that specialized agencies which are particularly concerned with a broad area within the purview Of

the World Assembly should designate staff members to serve as focal points to ensure full co-operation and co-ordination with the Secretariat;

(h) Request the regional commissions to give the fullest possible co-operation to the Secretary-General in the preparations for the World Assembly on the Elderly and to convene regional meetings in order to promote national and regional activities in this field;

(i) Request the World Assembly on the Elderly to submit, if possible, such proposals and recommendations as it deems appropriate to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session;

4. Requests that an item entitled "World Assembly on the Elderly" should be included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly and that the Secretary-General should prepare a progress report on the preparations for the World Assembly.

General Assembly- 35th session

Third Committee, meetings 35-46, 49, 50.

Fifth Committee, meeting 52.

Plenary meeting 92.

A/35/3/Add.18. Report of Economic and Social Council, Chapter XVIII, containing Council resolution 1980/26 of 2 May.

A/C.3/35/8. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/35/L.28. Algeria, Austria, Barbados, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Egypt, Guatemala, Guyana, Iceland, India, Lebanon, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Philippines: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 7 November, meeting 50.

A/C.3/35/L.44, A/C.5/35/67, A/35/7/Add.25, A/35/746. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Third Committee in A/35/746. Statements by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/35/634. Report of Third Committee.

Resolution 35/129, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/634, adopted without vote by Assembly on 11 December 1980, meeting 92.

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 33/52 of 14 December 1978 by which it decided to convene a World Assembly on the Elderly in 1982, as a forum to launch an international action programme aimed at guaranteeing economic and social security to older persons, as well as opportunities to contribute to national development,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/26 of 2 May 1980 concerning the World Assembly on the Elderly,

Recognizing that the question of aging is a complex one which is concerned with the aging individual as well as with the aging of populations,

Recalling, in particular, paragraph 3 of its resolution

33/52, in which it requested the Secretary-General to elaborate, in consultation with Member States, the specialized agencies and organizations concerned, a draft programme for the World Assembly on the Elderly,

Desiring that the World Assembly on the Elderly should result in societies responding more fully to the socio-economic implications of the aging of populations and to the specific needs of older persons,

Appreciating the leading role of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat in preparing for the World Assembly on the Elderly,

Appreciating also the financial support of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities in the preparatory work for the World Assembly on the Elderly,

Stressing that the World Assembly on the Elderly is a significant event through which a long-term programme of action can be launched,

Having considered with satisfaction the report of the Secretary-General on the draft programme for the World Assembly on the Elderly,

1. Calls upon the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to enable the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, in close co-operation with the specialized agencies and organizations concerned, to undertake all the necessary preparatory and follow-up activities of the World Assembly on the Elderly;

2. Adopts the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council contained in its resolution 1980/26;

3. Decides to change the name of the World Assembly on the Elderly to the World Assembly on Aging in view of the interrelatedness of the issues of aging individuals and the aging of populations as defined by the Secretary-General's draft programme;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary fund for the World Assembly on Aging and to inform Member States of the existence of the fund;

5. Appeals to Member States to make in due time generous voluntary contributions to the Fund for the World Assembly on Aging;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to launch a campaign, as soon as possible, to establish an appropriate emblem for the World Assembly on Aging;

7. Invites the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to continue to provide financial support to the preparatory work for the World Assembly on Aging as well as to the implementation of the international programme of action which would result from the Assembly;

8. Invites Member States to consider establishing national committees for the World Assembly on Aging and to conduct activities at the national level along the lines of the Secretary-General's programme and in ways that are in conformity with the culture, customs and traditions of each country;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "World Assembly on Aging" and requests the Secretary-General to prepare a progress report on the preparations for the World Assembly on Aging, including the report of the Advisory Committee for the World Assembly on Aging, whose establishment was recommended by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1980/26, to be considered under this item.

## Transport and communications

### Technical co-operation activities

In 1980, in the field of transport and communications, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat provided 34 experts to 17 countries and awarded 17 fellowships.

### Transport sector in the

#### International Development Strategy

On 5 December 1980, the General Assembly, by resolution 35/56 (see p. 499), adopted the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, setting



out policy measures to be taken by States and the United Nations in the transport sector. The international community was to: continue enabling developing countries to expand their merchant fleets towards reaching a 20 per cent share of the dead-weight tonnage of the world merchant fleet by 1990; assist those countries expand ports and related inland transport facilities and maritime training infrastructure, and in developing shipbuilding and ship-repairing capacities; support road and railway transport sectors in developing countries; support regional co-operation, especially in the implementation of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (1978-1988) (see p. 761); and explore ways to increase financing for development of the transport sector. Developing countries were to be enabled to make major advancements in air transport, particularly air cargo transport, with particular attention to be given to eliminating discriminatory practices in civil aviation.

(For text of relevant provisions (section III I) of the Strategy, see p. 515.)

#### Convention on International Multimodal Transport of Goods

The United Nations Conference on a Convention on International Multimodal Transport was reconvened, under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), from 8 to 24 May 1980 at Geneva. The first part of the session had been held in November 1979.<sup>8</sup> The officers and structural organization of the resumed session, attended by representatives of 85 member States of UNCTAD, were the same as those at the first part,<sup>9</sup> except that Yugoslavia replaced India as a Vice-President.

At the final meeting on 24 May, the Conference approved the reports of the Chairmen of its First and Second Committees, annexed them to its own report and adopted by consensus the United Nations Convention on International Multimodal Transport of Goods and the Final Act of the Conference. The Convention consisted of a preamble together with 40 articles, divided into eight parts.

Part I (articles 1 to 14) gave definitions of terms and described the scope of the Convention's application, and established its mandatory application; the Convention was not to affect national regulation and control of multimodal transport. "International multimodal transport" was defined as the carriage of goods under a single contract by at least two modes of transport between different countries, where the place for taking charge of the goods or their delivery by the multimodal transport operator, as provided for in the contract, was located in a contracting State. A "multimodal transport operator"

was defined as a person who concluded a multimodal transport contract and who acted as a principal, not as an agent or on behalf of the consignor or of the carriers participating in the multimodal transport operations, and who assumed responsibility for the performance of the contract. Also defined were the multimodal transport contract and document, consignor and consignee, goods, international convention, mandatory national law, and writing, i.e. telegram or telex.

Part II (articles 5 to 13) established rules regarding the multimodal transport document to be issued by the operator when the goods were taken in charge by him and which, at the option of the consignor, would be in either negotiable or non-negotiable form.

Part III (articles 14 to 21) established a uniform basis of liability for the operator concerning loss resulting from loss of or damage to the goods, as well as delay in delivery. It also set limits of liability for such loss which were to apply unless loss of or damage to the goods occurred during one particular stage of the multimodal transport in respect of which an applicable international convention or mandatory national law provided a higher limit of liability, in which case the higher limit was to apply.

Part IV of the Convention concerned the liability of the consignor. Article 22 laid down that the consignor would be liable for loss sustained by the operator if such loss was caused by the fault or neglect of the consignor. Article 23 set forth special rules for dangerous goods.

Part V (articles 24 to 27) set out requirements regarding notice of loss, damage or delay, the time-limit set on legal proceedings, and provisions regarding legal jurisdiction and arbitration. Unless notice of loss or damage was given in writing by the operator to the consignor not later than 90 days after the occurrence of such loss or after the delivery of the goods, whichever was later, the failure to give such notice would be *prima facie* evidence that the operator had sustained no loss or damage due to the fault of the consignor.

Part VI (articles 28 to 31) dealt with contractual stipulations and the relationship of the Convention to other conventions dealing with the transport of goods. It was specified that the unit of account to be used when computing the limit of operator liability was to be the special drawing right, as defined by the International Monetary Fund.

Part VII (article 32) stipulated that, subject to provisions of national law or regulations and inter-governmental agreements, the customs transit of goods would be in accordance with the rules and principles contained in the annex to the Convention.

Part VIII (articles 33 to 40) concerned the depositary (the Secretary-General), signature, ratification, acceptance and approval of and accession to the Convention, its entry into force and date of application, arrangements for amending it, rights and obligations under existing conventions, and denunciation. The Convention was opened for signature

<sup>8</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 989.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*

from 1 September 1980 to 31 August 1981 at United Nations Headquarters, New York, and for accession by all States not signatories. It was to enter into force one year after 30 States had either signed it not subject to ratification, acceptance or approval or had deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. No reservations could be made.

The General Assembly, by resolution 35/60 of 5 December, noted with satisfaction the adoption of the Convention and urged all Governments to consider signing it and taking the necessary steps to become contracting parties as expeditiously as possible. (For further details of resolution, see p. 637.)

After the approval of the draft by the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, France, Greece, Japan, Spain and the United Kingdom reiterated statements they had made at the time the Convention was adopted.

Japan had said that the adoption of a uniform system of liability altered existing practices based on a network approach and would substantially increase transportation costs, affect trading interests and possibly conflict with other transport conventions—a view shared by Greece. Japan and the Netherlands had said their participation in the consensus adoption should not be regarded as acceptance of the principles of the Convention; the Netherlands believed that only a complete network system for localized damage was satisfactory for multimodal transport.

France, which also supported the network system, had said some provisions were contradictory to French legal principles. Along with the United Kingdom, it believed that it was inappropriate and undesirable that a private law convention should include public law provisions. The United Kingdom had not been persuaded that the Convention was the best way to further the common objective of encouraging multimodal transport and world trade, and felt that it made inadequate provision for the legal position of the actual carrier. Spain had also felt there was some imbalance in the Convention, such as the preponderant role ascribed to the consignor to determine the nature of the recourse to the contract, too high a limit of liability, and legal uncertainty in provisions on conflict between conventions.

Container standards for  
international multimodal transport

The UNCTAD Committee on Shipping at its ninth session, held at Geneva from 1 to 12 September 1980, adopted a programme of work in the field of multimodal transport and containerization. In the short term, the Committee would consider the establishment of indigenous multimodal transport operators in developing

countries, technological developments in unitization of cargo in multimodal transport, and container standards for such transport. In the medium term, it would consider the relationship between partners in international multimodal transport and the institutional framework of such transport, the economics of unitization and adequacy of service, technological developments, and technical co-operation and interregional seminars.

By the above decision, adopted on 12 September, the Committee requested the UNCTAD secretariat to prepare studies for the Committee, giving priority to: the relationship between multimodal transport operators, actual carriers and shippers; national policy measures concerning multimodal transport operations and containerization; unitization and containerization of the main primary products traded by developing countries; how different developing countries had adapted containerization to their needs and how new transport technologies could best be adapted to their requirements; and a review of studies and activities of other institutions within the United Nations system and of intergovernmental organizations concerning technical assistance and financing. The secretariat was also requested to report on the liner conference practices in relation to container tariff rules and the feasibility of preparing model rules, and to analyse experience in multimodal transport operations.

World Communications Year (1983)

The Secretary-General submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its July 1980 session a report on World Communications Year, submitted in accordance with a 1979 Council decision.<sup>10</sup> The report summarized the views of 16 Member States (Bulgaria, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Mexico, Niger, Nigeria, Poland, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom) on the Secretary-General's proposals on the scope, programme of activities, organizational structure and financial implications for the Year, which he had submitted to the Council in 1979.<sup>11</sup> It also contained a suggestion from the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) that the title of the Year should be extended by the addition of "Development of Communications Infrastructures."

The Council's Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee considered the report together with a draft decision proposed by the Chairman. By this decision, the Council would

<sup>10</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 991, decision 1979/63 of 3 August 1979.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., p. 989.

have decided that: 1983 would be appropriate for the celebration of the Year, provided that arrangements for its financing had been made, based in principle on voluntary contributions; the programme of activities and the scope of the Year would follow the Secretary-General's 1979 proposals and would focus on communications infrastructures; and ITU should be designated as the lead agency, be requested to further preparations and mobilize the necessary budgetary resources, and be requested to submit to the Council in 1981 a report on the state of preparations and the financial resources available, to enable the Council to make an appropriate proposal to the General Assembly.

On 18 July, the Chairman informed the Committee that, since there was no consensus on his draft decision, the text was withdrawn.

On 22 July, the Committee approved by consensus a draft resolution sponsored by Barbados, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan and the United Republic of Tanzania. The Council adopted the text without vote on 25 July as resolution 1980/69.

By this resolution, the Council recommended to the General Assembly 1983 as an appropriate year for the celebration of World Communications Year, provided that arrangements for its financing had been made, based on the principle of voluntary contributions. It also recommended that the programme of activities and the scope of the Year should be based on activities at the national and international levels and focus on communications infrastructures, and further that the Secretary-General continue consultations with Governments on the content of the programmes of activities and their evaluation and submit to the Council in 1981 revised proposals on programmes for the Year.

The Council requested that the Secretary-General's 1980 report be submitted to the Administrative Council of ITU for consideration and, with ITU's comments, be submitted to the Council in 1981. It recommended that ITU be designated as the lead agency for the Year and be responsible for co-ordinating the interorganizational aspects of the programmes and activities of other United Nations organizations, and that it proceed with preparations and mobilize the resources necessary to meet the Year's budgetary requirements, reporting to the Council in 1981 on preparations and resources available and on programmes that might be of interest to developing countries. The Council further requested that, in making preparations, due account be taken of the Year's importance as an event near the mid-point of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (1978-1988)

(see p. 761), that the Secretary-General of ITU be designated as co-ordinator of the United Nations system for the Year, and that the ITU secretariat serve as the secretariat for the Year.

Prior to approval of the text in the Third Committee, the sponsors made drafting changes and accepted oral amendments by the USSR. By these amendments: in paragraph 1 on the date for observance of the Year, the Council recommended to the Assembly, rather than decided, that 1983 would be appropriate; in paragraph 3, the text of what had been a preambular paragraph was inserted so that the Secretary-General would continue consultations with Governments, "taking into account the relevant sections of the guidelines for future international years" (the guidelines were annexed to Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July, for details of which see p. 1028); and a phrase was added to paragraph 6 whereby the ITU secretariat should serve as the secretariat for the Year.

Following the Committee's approval of the text, the USSR said that, in view of the strong interest expressed by developing countries, particularly those from Africa, in the celebration of a World Communications Year, it had joined in the consensus, although it continued to have doubts about the practical usefulness of the decision.

The representative of ITU expressed appreciation of the confidence shown in the Union by the recommendation that it be designated as lead agency. The project had not only been the subject of Assembly and Council resolutions, but had also been approved by the Universal Postal Congress of the Universal Postal Union, and the Administrative Council of ITU had been responsible for the proposal that 1983 be designated as the appropriate year within the Transport and Communication Decade. Other specialized agencies had also expressed interest in various aspects of the Year, he said.

The Assembly's Second Committee had before it, during its consideration of the 1980 report of the Economic and Social Council, a draft resolution on World Communications Year, sponsored by Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Rwanda, Somalia, the Sudan, the United Republic of Cameroon and the United Republic of Tanzania. The Committee approved this text without vote on 14 October and the Assembly adopted it, also without vote, on 5 December as resolution 35/109.

The Assembly thereby endorsed the Council's arrangements for the Year, as outlined in Council resolution 1980/69, and requested it to make proposals to the Assembly in 1981 following its evaluation of the report on the state of prep-

arations and, in particular, on the financial resources that would be available and on programmes that might be of interest to the international community, particularly the developing countries.

Following approval of the resolution in the Second Committee, the USSR said it had not opposed the resolution since it did not affect the celebration of the Year in 1983; however it reiterated the reservations it had expressed in the Council.

#### Transport of dangerous goods

The Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, at its eleventh session held at Geneva from 1 to 10 December 1980, stressed the world-wide value of the United Nations Recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods, as well as the importance of keeping them up to date. As for an international convention covering all modes of transport, the Committee decided, endorsing a decision of the Group of Rapporteurs, that greater harmonization of existing rules with the Recommendations should be achieved before giving priority to such a convention. The USSR expressed regret at that decision. The Committee agreed unanimously that co-operation with other international organizations was essential and that reciprocal participa-

tion in each other's activities would and should continue to achieve a greater harmonization of existing regulations.

On the basis of the reports of the Group of Experts on Explosives on its 1979 and 1980 sessions, the latter held from 4 to 8 August, the Committee adopted a scheme of procedures for testing substances which might have explosive properties. The Committee took various other decisions concerning enumeration and classification of explosive substances and, as a consequence, restructured one chapter of the Recommendations. Basic provisions for the loading and carriage of explosives in freight containers were formulated of particular interest to the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) since shipping in freight containers had become almost universal.

As a result of four sessions of its Group of Rapporteurs—two in 1979 and two in 1980 (11 to 22 February and 11 to 15 August)—the Committee adopted several new listings for radioactive substances and pesticides, among other dangerous goods. As for packaging regulations, the Committee, bearing in mind the desirability of harmonization with IMCO's Code on international maritime dangerous goods, took decisions on multimodal tank containers. Agreement was also reached on, among other things, organic peroxides, labelling and consignment procedures.

#### Documentary references and texts of resolutions

##### Convention on International Multimodal Transport of Goods

TD/MT/CONF/16. United Nations Convention on International Multimodal Transport of Goods, adopted by United Nations Conference on Convention on International Multimodal Transport on 24 May.

TD/MT/CONF/16/Add.1. Report of United Nations Conference on Convention on International Multimodal Transport on its resumed session, Geneva, 6-24 May.

##### Container standards for international multimodal transport

TD/B/825. Report of Committee on Shipping of UNCTAD on its 9th session, Geneva, 1-12 September, Chapter IX and Annex I (decision 36(IX)).

##### World Communications Year (1983)

Economic and Social Council—2nd regular session, 1980 Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 5, 7, 13, 15, 17. Plenary meeting 45.

E/1980/65 and Add.1,2. Report of Secretary-General.

E/1980/C.3/L.12. Draft decision proposed by Third Committee Chairman.

E/1980/C.3/L.19. Barbados, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved by consensus on 22 July, meeting 17.

E/1980/99 (Part II). Report of Third Committee (on international co-operation and co-ordination within United Nations system).

Resolution 1980/69, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1980/99 (Part II), adopted without vote by Council on 25 July 1980, meeting 45.

##### The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977 on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, in paragraph 5 of which, in view of the importance of transport and communications to other regions of the world, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the International Telecommunication Union and other specialized agencies concerned, to propose for consideration one year during the Decade as World Communications Year,

Recalling also Council decision 1979/63 of 3 August 1979 on the World Communications Year, whereby the Council requested the Secretary-General to consult with Member States on the scope, proposed programme activities and organizational structure for the Year and to report thereon to the Council at its second regular session of 1980.

Recognizing the fundamental importance of the communications infrastructure as an essential element in the economic and social development of all countries,

Convinced that a World Communications Year would provide the opportunity for all countries to undertake an in-depth review and analysis of their policies on communications development and stimulate the accelerated development of communications infrastructures,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General, containing the proposed programme of activities for the World Communications Year, and the comments thereon,

1. Recommends to the General Assembly 1983 as an appropriate year for the celebration of World Communications Year, provided that the arrangements necessary for its financing have been made, based on the principle of voluntary contributions;

2.. Recommends also that the programme of activities and the scope of the Year should be based on activities at the national and international levels and should focus on communications infrastructures;

3. Further recommends that the Secretary-General, taking into account the relevant sections of the guidelines for future international years, should continue consultations with Governments on the content of the programmes of activities and their evaluation and should submit to the Council, at its second regular session of 1981, revised proposals on programmes for the Year;

4. Requests that the report of the Secretary-General should be submitted to the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union for consideration and that both the report and the comments of the Administrative Council should be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1981;

5. Recommends also that the International Telecommunication Union should be designated as the lead agency for the Year and should bear the responsibility for co-ordinating the interorganizational aspects of the programmes and activities of other agencies, and as the lead agency should, in co-operation with other organizations concerned within the United Nations system, proceed with preparations and, in particular, mobilize the resources necessary to meet the budgetary requirements for the Year;

6. Further requests that, in making preparations for the Year, due account should be taken of the importance of the Year as an event near the mid-point of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, and that the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union should be designated as the co-ordinator of the United Nations system for the World Communications Year and the secretariat of the International Telecommunication Union should serve as the secretariat for the Year;

7. Requests the lead agency to submit to the Council, at its second regular session of 1981, a report on the state of preparations for the Year and, in particular, on the financial resources that are available and programmes that may be of interest to developing countries, in order to enable the Council to make appropriate proposals to the General Assembly.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 15, 17.  
Plenary meetings 83, 84.

## International tourism

During 1980, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) maintained co-operation with the World Tourism Organization (WTO), which was responsible for technical co-operation projects in the field of international tourism, in the context of area development planning.

A seminar/workshop on investment and financing of tourism development projects and related infrastructures (Phuket, Thailand, 19-25 February), was organized by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in co-operation with WTO. Following

A/C.2/35/L.8. Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 14 October, meeting 17.

A/35/545. Report of Second Committee (part I) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution II.

Resolution 35/109, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/545, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 84.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977 on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, in which it requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the International Telecommunication Union and other specialized agencies concerned, to propose for consideration, as appropriate, one year during the Decade as a World Communications Year, in view of the importance of transport and communications to other regions of the world,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/69 of 25 July 1980, in which the Council recommended 1983 as an appropriate year for the celebration of World Communications Year, provided that the arrangements necessary for its financing had been made, based on the principle of voluntary contributions,

1. Endorses the arrangements made by the Economic and Social Council concerning the programmes, organization, co-ordination and mobilization of resources to meet the requirements for a World Communications Year, as outlined in Council resolution 1980/69;

2. Requests the Economic and Social Council to make appropriate proposals to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, following its evaluation of the report on the state of preparations for the World Communications Year, in particular on the financial resources that will be available and on programmes that may be of interest to the international community, particularly the developing countries.

Transport of dangerous goods

ST/SG/AC.10/5 and Add.1-6. Report of Committee of Experts on Transport of Dangerous Goods on its 11th session, Geneva, 1-10 December.

ST/SG/AC.10/6. Resolutions adopted by Economic and Social Council in field of transport of dangerous goods. Note by Secretariat.

ST/SG/AC.10/C.1/4. Report of Group of Experts on Explosives on its 20th session, Geneva, 4-6 August.

ST/SG/AC.10/C.2/6, ST/SG/AC.10/C.2/7 and Add.1. Reports of Group of Rapporteurs of Committee of Experts on Transport of Dangerous Goods on its 25th session, Geneva, 11-22 February: and on its 26th session, Geneva, 11-15 August.

technical discussions on tourism investment and financing, recommendations were made on: effective measures to be taken by Governments to obtain financial assistance for tourism projects from various sources, including international lending institutions; financial incentives, including subsidies and other forms of government support to promote indigenous and foreign investments in tourism projects in the private or public sectors; and preparation of guidelines by ESCAP, in co-operation with WTO, to heighten Governments' awareness of the potentials and risks of investments in tourism projects.

## International co-operation in cartography

### Activities in 1980

During 1980, the main technical co-operation activities in cartography, including short-term advisory missions, were geared to strengthening national capabilities in surveying, mapping, hydrography, photogrammetry and map production, and support to mapping agencies, training institutions and remote-sensing services. The United Nations Secretariat Department of Technical Co-operation for Development: planned for a project in China concerning establishment of a remote-sensing system funded by the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development; planned for an interregional project, funded by the Interim Fund, on satellite data for resources development; supported a United Nations Development Programme project in Mozambique for a national facility to interpret remotely sensed geologic data; and provided technical advice and staff support to preparatory assistance missions for programmes in remote sensing, using existing facilities within the respective regions.

Under the United Nations programme of technical assistance, 23 experts were assigned to Fiji, Guyana, Jamaica, Jordan, Madagascar, Nepal, the Philippines, and Trinidad and Tobago in all branches of cartography, i.e. geodesy, photogrammetry, land and cadastral surveying, map reproduction and printing, and hydrography; 28, fellowships were awarded for studies in cartography, surveying and mapping, topography, remote sensing and photogrammetry.

### Regional cartographic conferences

#### Ninth Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific

The Ninth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific, held at Wellington, New Zealand, from 11 to 22 February 1980, was attended by 150 representatives and observers from 38 countries and territories, and seven intergovernmental and international scientific organizations. The Conference elected Ian F. Stirling (New Zealand) as President, Tiavolo Seumanutafa (Samoa) and Andreas Christofi (Cyprus) as First and Second Vice-Presidents, respectively, and A. B. Basnyat (Nepal) as Rapporteur.

Four technical committees were established to review the latest techniques and developments in cartography. These were Committees I to IV, dealing with, respectively: geodesy (including satellite geodesy) and topographic mapping (including satellite imagery and conventional photography); thematic and small-scale mapping

(including remote-sensing applications) and preparation and reproduction of maps (including automation, communication and geographical names); cadastral surveying and urban mapping (including land information systems); and hydrographic surveying and nautical charting. The plenary Conference considered technical assistance, including training, and national reports on the subject.

On 22 February, the Conference adopted 24 resolutions stressing, in particular, the need for hydrographic and cadastral surveying and land information systems (including education and training), an increased use of satellites for geodetic purposes (including the definition of maritime boundaries) and for natural resources exploration, and an improved and larger exchange of information and co-ordination of activities, including technical assistance among the countries of the region. Other resolutions concerned the standardization of geographical names, the holding of workshops and seminars on land and hydrographic surveying, the setting up of an advisory panel on cadastral surveying and mapping and the establishment of an expert working group on space cartography.

#### Third Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas (1984)

The Secretary-General submitted a report to the Economic and Social Council at its April/May 1980 session on the Second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas, which had been held in September 1979.<sup>12</sup> The Secretary-General outlined the Conference's decisions and recommendations and suggested that the Council might wish to endorse the recommendation that the Third Conference be held in 1984, to accept the offer of either Argentina or Chile to be the host country and to request him to take measures to implement the Second Conference's recommendations.

On 28 April 1980, the Council adopted without vote resolution 1980/14 on a proposal by Argentina, the Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela.

The Council thereby decided to accept Argentina's offer to host the Third United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas. It requested the Secretary-General to arrange for the Conference to be held at Buenos Aires for two weeks during the first half of 1984 and ensure that invitations were sent to United Nations Member States or members of special-

<sup>12</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 994.

ized agencies and other interested international organizations. It further requested him to take measures to implement the Second Conference's recommendations, taking into account opinions expressed at the Council's April/May session, and to submit to the Council in 1981 an interim report on measures adopted to that end.

The Council expressed appreciation for the work in cartography carried out by the Pan-

American Institute of Geography and History at Santiago, Chile, invited international bodies to co-ordinate their activities in this field so as to avoid duplication and provide greater support to development plans of countries of the region, and requested the Secretary-General to take steps to co-ordinate co-operation between the Institute and the Cartography Section of the United Nations Secretariat.

#### Documentary references and text of resolution

##### Regional cartographic conferences

##### NINTH REGIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC CONFERENCE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Ninth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific, Wellington, New Zealand, 11-22 February 1980. Vol. 1: Report of the Conference. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.1.2.

##### THIRD REGIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC CONFERENCE FOR THE AMERICAS (1984)

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980  
Plenary meetings 13, 14.

E/1980/8. Second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Americas (1979). Report of Secretary-General.

E/1980/L.20. Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela: draft resolution.

E/1980/L.28. Programme budget implications of 11-power draft resolution. E/1980/L.20. Statement by Secretary-General.

Resolution 1980/14. as proposed by 11 powers, E/1980/L.20, adopted without vote by Council on 28 April 1980, meeting 14.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas, held at Mexico City from 3 to 14 September 1979,

Expressing its appreciation for the valuable contribution made by the Conference to the promotion of cartographic work conducted in the countries of the region for the purposes of their economic and social development plans,

Noting the recommendations of the Conference that the Third United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas should be held in 1984 so as not to coincide with the meeting of the Directing Council of the Pan-American

Institute of Geography and History and its commissions, which is to be held in 1982,

Noting with appreciation that the Governments of both Argentina and Chile have offered to act as host for the Conference,

Noting further that Santiago will be the venue of the meeting of the General Assembly of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History,

1. Decides to accept the offer of the Government of Argentina to act as host and to afford full co-operation to the Third United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas, which will be held in 1984;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/140 of 17 December 1976, to ensure that the Conference is held at Buenos Aires for two weeks during the first half of 1984 and, in particular, that invitations are sent to the Governments of the States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies and other interested international organizations;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General to take, as appropriate, practical measures for the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas, taking fully into account the opinions expressed on those recommendations at the first regular session of 1980 of the Economic and Social Council, and to submit to the Council in 1981 an interim report on measures adopted to that end;

4. Expresses its deep appreciation for the important work in cartography carried out by the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History;

5. Invites all interested international bodies to co-ordinate their activities in this field so as to avoid duplication and provide greater support to the development plans of the countries of the region;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps to co-ordinate co-operation between the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History and the Cartography Section of the Secretariat.

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council, for year 1980, Chapter XVII.

## World Climate Programme

Responding to a 1979 request from the Economic and Social Council,<sup>13</sup> a representative of the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) reported orally to the Council on 10 July 1980 on developments concerning the World Climate Programme. Speaking in the Council's Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, he said that during the past year, the WMO Executive Committee had approved establishment of

an office in the WMO secretariat to achieve co-operation among the Programme's four component elements- the World Climate Research Programme, the World Climate Applications Programme, the World Climate Data Programme and the World Climate Impact Studies Programme. In addition to WMO, the Interna-

<sup>13</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 995, decision 1979/62 of 3 August 1979.

tional Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) had major responsibility for the component programmes. Other United Nations agencies and bodies were also actively involved in the planning and implementation of the World Climate Programme.

A WMO/ICSU Joint Scientific Committee, which was responsible for the activities of the Research Programme, had developed a plan of action related to climate model development, climatologically significant processes and diagnostic studies. In its initial stage, the Applications Programme emphasized new methodology for the application of climatic data in the food, water and energy sectors. Under the Data Programme, plans were being developed for a WMO referral and information system for the global atmospheric, hydro-meteorological and oceanic data of WMO members. With regard to the Impact Studies Programme, the UNEP Governing Council had adopted a plan of action including establishment of a Scientific Advisory Committee.

The WMO representative noted that, at a Technical Conference on Climate for Asia and the Western Pacific to be held in December 1980, it would be possible to achieve wide dissemination of current knowledge, intercountry co-operation and a clear view of the area's major climate-related problems. Similar conferences

were planned for Africa in 1981 and Latin America in 1982. A joint WMO/UNEP/ICSU meeting of experts (Villach, Austria, November 1980) was to ensure close co-operation in assessing the role of carbon dioxide in climate variations.

Having heard his statement, the Third Committee approved without vote on 10 July a draft decision orally proposed by its Chairman whereby the Council would take note of the oral progress report. The Council adopted this text, similarly, on 25 July as decision 1980/180.

After adoption of the decision, Nigeria, speaking on behalf also of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, China, Chile, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iraq, Japan, Mexico, Pakistan, Senegal, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States, representatives of which also served on WMO's Executive Committee, expressed the importance they attached to the World Climate Programme; they considered that the Council should endorse a 1979 World Meteorological Congress recommendation that WMO be designated the lead agency in the United Nations system responsible for co-ordinating and implementing the Programme, and requested that the Council note the work WMO was starting under the Programme and commend the Programme to all United Nations Member States.

(See also p. 1326.)

### Documentary references

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meeting 5.  
Plenary meeting 45.

E/1980/99 (Part III). Report of Third Committee (on international co-operation and co-ordination within United Nations system), draft decision II, as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 10 July, meeting 5.

Decision 1980/180, by which the Council took note of the oral progress report made by the representative of the World Meteorological Organization on a new World Climate Programme, pursuant to Council resolution 1978/45 of 1 August 1978 and Council decision 1979/62 of 3 August 1979, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1980/99 (Part III), adopted without vote by Council on 25 July 1980, meeting 45.

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1980, Chapter XXVIII, paras. 18,31-32.

## Consumer protection

Pursuant to an Economic and Social Council resolution of 3 August 1979,<sup>14</sup> the Secretary-General submitted a progress report on consumer protection to the Council at its July 1980 session. A comprehensive report-including proposals for adequate standards and other measures on consumer protection which States could consider adopting, taking into account in particular the concern of developing countries, and organizational arrangements envisaged for carrying out work on the subject-was to be submitted in 1981.

The progress report contained a brief account

of the efforts of organizations of the United Nations system to carry out the tasks requested of them in the 1979 resolution, including an elaboration of the proposals to be included in the comprehensive report, for which purpose two ad hoc interagency meetings had been convened. It was agreed that that report would be organized under three headings: specific needs of countries, particularly developing countries, for consumer protection; proposals for standards and other measures for consumer protection

<sup>14</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 480, resolution 1979/74.



which States could consider adopting; and organization of current and envisaged activities of the United Nations. An annex would contain a survey of these activities. The report also suggested headings under which proposals for adequate standards and measures would be elaborated.

In order better to assess and develop the measures that might be taken at the national and international levels •to meet consumer protection needs, the organizations planned to hold regional consultations, to be convened as appropriate by the regional commissions, the first set of which were scheduled at Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific headquarters in Bangkok in December 1980 and January 1981.

On 25 July, on the recommendation of its Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee which had discussed the report and approved without vote on 22 July a text orally proposed by its Chairman—the Council likewise adopted

decision 1980/182, whereby it took note of the progress report and requested the Secretary-General to take into full consideration the comments made in (changed from “made by” on an oral proposal by the USSR) the Council when preparing the comprehensive report to be submitted in 1981.

A draft decision proposed by the Chairman was withdrawn as there was no consensus on it. By the text, the Council would have taken note of the progress report, endorsed the proposals for the comprehensive report contained in it, including the emphasis on developing countries' specific needs for consumer protection standards and other measures at the national level, as well as the international aspects of trade and production; and agreed that regional consultations would be useful for securing direct contributions for defining the needs and utilizing the experience of developing countries.

#### Documentary references

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 9, 15, 18.  
Plenary meeting 45.

E/ 1980/67. Progress report of Secretary-General.  
E/ 1980/C.3/L.11. Draft decision proposed by Third Committee Chairman.  
E/1980/99 (Part III). Report of Third Committee (on international co-operation and co-ordination within United Nations system), draft decision IV, as orally proposed by Committee

Chairman and as amended by USSR, approved without vote by Committee on 22 July, meeting 18.

Decision 1980/182, by which the Council: (a) took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on consumer protection; and (b) decided to request the Secretary-General to take the comments made in the Council at its second regular session of 1980 into full consideration in the preparation of the report to be submitted to it at its second regular session of 1981, pursuant to paragraph 3 of Council resolution 1979/74 of 3 August 1979, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1980/99 (Part III), adopted without vote by Council on 25 July 1980, meeting 45.

#### International years and anniversaries

At its July 1980 session, the Economic and Social Council had before it a report of the Secretary-General on international years and anniversaries, prepared in response to a 1979 Council decision.<sup>15</sup>

The report summarized comments received as of 30 May 1980 from 19 Member States (Australia, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Singapore, USSR, United Kingdom) and on behalf of the nine member States of the European Economic Community (EEC) on proposed guidelines for establishing uniform criteria and procedures to be applied to the proclamation, organization and evaluation of future international years. The guidelines had been submitted to the Council in 1979, at which time other Governments had commented on them.<sup>16</sup> On the basis of these comments, revised guidelines were submitted in 1980 by the Secretary-General for the Council's consideration.

The report was considered by the Council's Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, which also had before it a note by the Secretariat containing texts of a draft resolution, two revisions thereto, and amendments; these texts had been discussed by the Committee in 1979 but no action had been taken.<sup>17</sup>

On the Committee's recommendation, the Council on 25 July adopted, without vote, resolution 1980/67, by which it took note with appreciation of the Secretary-General's report and of the revised guidelines therein. Adopting the guidelines, annexed to the resolution, as its criteria and procedures with regard to future proposals for international years, the Council submitted them to the General Assembly for consideration, invited the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to adopt them, and invited Member States to take them

<sup>15</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 996, decision 1979/64 of 3 August 1979.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid., p. 995.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

into account in considering proposals for international years.

The text, essentially the same as the last revised version of the draft resolution submitted in 1979, had been sponsored in the Committee by Ireland, Mexico, Sweden and Zambia, and was approved without objection on 16 July.

After approval of the resolution, Iraq stated it had not opposed the text on the understanding that the criterion of stipulating that the subject of an international year should be of concern to the majority of countries regardless of their economic and social systems and should contribute to the development of international co-operation in solving global problems, with special attention to those affecting developing countries, applied to such matters as the situation of peoples subjected to foreign occupation or racial discrimination and apartheid.

The USSR, on behalf also of the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and the Ukrainian SSR, which had submitted amendments to the text in 1979, said they did not accept all the provisions in the annex, particularly that proposals for international years made under United Nations auspices should, before proclamation, be brought to the Council's attention for its advice on the year's timing and for evaluation of its purpose in the light of the guidelines. In their view, international years should not be proclaimed unless they contributed to the solution of major international problems, such as the consolidation of detente, achievement of disarmament, the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, racism, apartheid, aggression, occupation and exploitation, and the just restructuring of international economic relations; moreover, programmes should be oriented towards national measures.

Nigeria said it interpreted a guideline that the

subject of an international year should be consistent with principles of the Charter of the United Nations as a reference to Article 1, paragraph 1 (specifying one of the purposes of the United Nations as being to maintain international peace and security) and Article 55 (c) (on promoting universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms).<sup>18</sup>

On the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, the General Assembly, on 5 December, adopted without vote decision 35/424, by which it adopted the guidelines annexed to Council resolution 1980/67 as the United Nations criteria and procedures for future proposals for international years and recommended that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system adopt the guidelines and apply them when proposals for international years were made in their legislative organs.

The decision, sponsored by Ireland, Sweden and Zambia, had been approved without vote by the Committee on 14 October. After its approval, Nigeria stated that it construed paragraph 11 of the revised guidelines as enabling certain organs to pronounce themselves against a decision of the Assembly to proclaim an international year. Paragraph 11 stated that the Assembly should not take a final decision on a proposal for such a year until at least one year had elapsed after its introduction, thus allowing all Member States' views to be taken into account and allowing competent organs to assess it thoroughly in the light of its practical desirability and the probability of real results. Earlier, the resolution's sponsors had orally proposed to delete that final phrase setting out parameters of assessment; subsequently they agreed to retain the original wording.

<sup>18</sup> For texts of Articles I (1) and 55 (c) of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

## Documentary references and text of resolution

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings  
4, 5, 9, 12.  
Plenary meeting 45.

E/1980/64 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.

E/1980/C.3/L.1. Note by Secretariat (transmitting draft resolution and Annex, E/1979/C.3/L.7, and amendments thereto. E/1979/C.3/L.9; and revised draft resolutions, E/1979/C.3/L.7/Rev.1,2).

E/1980/C.3/L.7. Ireland, Mexico, Sweden, Zambia: draft resolution and Annex (draft guidelines for future international years), approved without objection by Third Committee on 16 July, meeting 12.

E/1980/99 (Part I). Report of Third Committee (on international co-operation and co-ordination within United Nations system), draft resolution I and Annex.

Resolution 1980/67 and Annex, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1980/99 (Part I). adopted without vote by Council on 25 July 1980, meeting 45.

The Economic and Social Council,  
Recognizing the contribution that the celebration of international years and anniversaries can make to the furtherance of international co-operation and understanding,

Mindful of the need to consider carefully proposals for the designation of international years and anniversaries,

Recalling its resolution 1368(XLV) of 2 August 1968, in which it expressed the hope that new proposals for the designation of international years and anniversaries would be avoided except on the most important occasions,

Recalling also its resolution 1800(LV) of 7 August 1973 and General Assembly resolution 3170(XXVIII) of 17 December 1973,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on international years and anniversaries, submitted pursuant to Council decision 1979/64 of 3 August 1979, and of the revised guidelines for future international years contained in paragraph 29 of the addendum to that report,

1. Adopts the guidelines contained in the annex to the present resolution as its criteria and procedures with regard to future proposals for international years;
2. Submits those criteria and procedures to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-fifth session;
3. Invites the respective legislative organs of the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to adopt those criteria and procedures;
4. Also invites States Members of the United Nations to take those criteria and procedures into account in considering proposals for international years.

#### ANNEX

##### Guidelines for future International years

##### I. Criteria for the proclamation of international years

1. The proposed subject of the year should be consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as stated in the Charter of the United Nations.
2. The subject should be of priority concern in the political, social, economic, cultural, humanitarian or human rights fields.
3. The subject should be of concern to all or to the majority of countries, regardless of their economic and social systems, and should contribute to the development of international co-operation in solving global problems, with special attention to problems affecting developing countries.
4. The desirability of proclaiming international years and the selection of their themes should in general be determined from the point of view of their possible contribution to solving existing international problems, thus contributing to the strengthening of universal peace.
5. The subject should be one involving action at the international and national levels.
6. The subject should be one for which there is a reasonable expectation that an international year would generate significant follow-up at both the national and the international level in the form of new activities or the strengthening of existing ones.
7. Every effort should be made to ensure that there is an interval of at least two years between international years and a longer interval between years designated for similar subjects.
8. Years should be designated to focus on one subject or on closely related subjects.
9. International years should be proclaimed only when celebrations of shorter duration, such as a month, a week or a day, will not suffice.
10. When a world conference on a particular subject has been or is being separately convened, or when a subject is already of wide international concern and effective organizations and programmes exist to further its ends, an international year should not normally be proclaimed.

##### II. Procedures preceding the proclamation of international years

11. A final decision on a proposal for an international year should be taken by the General Assembly, not earlier than one full year after the introduction of the proposal, thus allowing the views of all Member States to be taken into account and allowing the competent organs to make a thorough assessment of the proposal in the light of its practical desirability and the probability of real results.
12. Proposals for international years made under the auspices of organizations within the United Nations system should, before the proclamation of the years, be brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council, to enable

the Council, in so far as the proposals fall within its competence, to advise on the timing of the proposed years and to evaluate their purpose in the light of the present guidelines.

13. A year should not be proclaimed before the basic arrangements necessary for its financing have been made and such financing should in principle be based on voluntary contributions.

14. A year should not be proclaimed before the basic arrangements necessary for its organization have been made.

##### III. Procedures for organizing the celebration of international years

15. The basic objectives of each year should be clearly defined.

16. In general, there should be a period of two years between the proclamation of an international year and the beginning of that year.

17. Years having economic, or social themes should be primarily directed towards promoting international development efforts in practical ways.

18. Measures and activities to be carried out at the international level should complement and support measures and activities at the national level.

19. There should ordinarily be national committees or other mechanisms for preparing for, conducting and following up the international year at the national level.

20. There should be effective co-ordination of the activities of all United Nations organizations and bodies concerned, so as to avoid any duplication of activities.

21. The proclamation of international years and activities connected with them should not lead to a proliferation of posts in the United Nations Secretariat or in the secretariats of other international organizations; furthermore, expenditures should normally be met from existing resources in the regular budget.

22. As a rule, special secretariats established for the celebration of international years should be dissolved immediately upon the conclusion of those years.

##### IV. Procedures for the evaluation of international years

23. Each international year should have objectives likely to lead to identifiable and practical results.

24. Procedures for evaluation should be established during the preparatory process and should form part of the implementation and follow-up of each international year.

25. Evaluation should, inter alia, assess the activities generated during the year and continuing after the year ends, as well as modifications in ongoing activities attributable to the year, with a view to integrating those activities, if necessary, in regular programmes.

26. Evaluation after the year should be based on reporting arrangements designed especially for the subject of the international year; it should facilitate the follow-up process and it should provide guidance for future international years.

27. Evaluation should be carried out within the budgetary resources provided, and the results of such evaluation should be submitted to the existing appropriate intergovernmental bodies for consideration.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 8, 15, 17.  
Plenary meetings 83, 84.

A/35/3/Add.28. Report of Economic and Social Council, Chapter XXVIII, containing guidelines for future international years submitted by Council in its resolution 1980/67 of 25 July.

A/C.2/35/L.7. Ireland, Sweden, Zambia: draft decision, approved without vote by Second Committee on 14 October, meeting 17.

A/35/545. Report of Second Committee (part I), (on report of Economic and Social Council). draft decision.

Decision 35/424, by which the General Assembly decided:

(a) to adopt the guidelines contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 as the criteria and procedures of the United Nations with regard to future proposals for international years; and (b) to recommend that the specialized agencies

and other organizations within the United Nations system should adopt those guidelines and apply them when proposals for international years were made in their respective legislative organs, as recommended by Second Committee, A/35/545, adopted without vote by Assembly on 5 December 1980, meeting 84.

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

On 29 April 1980, the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) urged Member States to institute adequate protection measures for the handling and disposal of hazardous chemical wastes, to exchange information on such measures and the procedures used in their implementation, and to develop notification procedures and controls for transfers of such wastes between countries. The UNEP Executive Director was requested, in co-operation with other international organizations, to develop guidelines for safe disposal of such wastes and measures concerning their transboundary transport.

The Economic and Social Council, in formulating its work programme for 1980, decided that a report on the experience of Member States and United Nations agencies and bodies on exchanging information on banned hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceuticals—which the General Assembly in 1979<sup>19</sup> had requested the Secretary-General to submit to it through the Council in 1980—should be considered under its agenda item on narcotic drugs.

The Secretary-General submitted a note to the April/May session of the Council, informing it that the scope of the Assembly's 1979 resolution was much broader than work in the field of narcotic drugs, as it dealt with matters of concern to several United Nations organizations and programmes. Extensive consultations with many agencies and bodies would be needed and information required from Member States. Therefore, he would not be able to present his report in 1980, and suggested that the Council postpone consideration until 1981; should the Council agree, a similar recommendation might be made to the Assembly.

In the Council's Second (Social) Committee, Argentina stated that inclusion of the Secretary-General's report under the item on narcotic drugs unduly limited the scope of the Assembly's 1979 resolution, and suggested that the report be considered under the item on social development questions or in plenary meetings to avoid misunderstanding regarding the resolution's scope.

On the understanding that in future the matter would be included in the relevant agenda items, the Committee, without objection on 8

April, as orally proposed by its Chairman, recommended that the Council postpone consideration of the Secretary-General's report until 1981 and accordingly recommend that the Assembly postpone its consideration until that year. On 30 April, the Council adopted this recommendation without vote as decision 1980/116..

On 15 December, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 35/186, by which it noted with regret that the Secretary-General had been unable to present the report requested in 1979. It invited Member States to provide information on the measures they had taken to exchange information on hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products banned in their countries, and requested the Commission on Transnational Corporations to study in 1981 ways within the information system on transnational corporations to improve exchange of information on such chemicals and products, with a view to formulating recommendations. The Assembly again requested the Secretary-General to report in 1981 on the experience of Member States and concerned United Nations bodies and appealed to them, especially the World Health Organization, to assist and co-operate in the report's preparation.

The resolution was sponsored in the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee by Argentina, Benin, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Jordan, Kenya, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines and Venezuela. After approving paragraph 2—requesting the Commission on Transnational Corporations to study ways of improving information exchange—by a vote, requested by the United Kingdom and others, of 103 to 0, with 25 abstentions, the Committee on 28 November approved the text as a whole by a recorded vote, requested by Argentina, of 119 to 0, with 11 abstentions. The Assembly also voted separately on paragraph 2, which it adopted by a recorded vote of 121 to 0, with 20 abstentions.

Explaining their abstention in the Third Committee, the United Kingdom and the United States said they did not believe that the Commis-

<sup>19</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 997, resolution 34/173 of 17 December 1979.

sion on Transnational Corporations was the appropriate body to deal with improving information exchange on the products in question, nor, in the opinion of the United States; did it have manpower, expertise or budget to carry out the envisaged activities. Moreover, the issue involved more than just transnational corporations; Member States and other United Nations

bodies should participate in the exchange and co-operate in preparing the report.

Sweden, on behalf of the Nordic countries, said they had abstained in the vote on paragraph 2 because the Economic and Social Council was the body that would be responsible in 1981 for considering the question dealt with in that paragraph.

### Documentary references, voting details and text of resolution

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session, 1980  
Second (Social) Committee, meeting 1.  
Plenary meeting 18.

E/1980/L.15. Note by Secretary-General.

E/1980/47 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee (on narcotic drugs). draft decision I, as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved without objection by Committee on 8 April, meeting 1.

Decision 1980/116, by which the Council postponed until 1981 consideration of the report requested by the General Assembly in resolution 34/173 of 17 December 1979, entitled "Exchange of information on banned hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products" and accordingly recommended that the General Assembly should postpone consideration of that report until its thirty-sixth session, as recommended by Second Committee, E/1980/47 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 30 April 1980, meeting 18.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Third Committee, meetings 61, 64, 72, 74.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 48.  
Plenary meeting 96.

A/35/25. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on work of its 8th session, Nairobi, Kenya, 16-29 April, Chapters II (para. 112) and IV C 2 (b) and Annex I (decision 8/8).

A/35/769. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution II recommended by Third Committee in A/35/741. Report of Fifth Committee, section B.

A/C.3/35/L.54. Argentina, Benin, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Jordan, Kenya, Papua New Guinea, Philippines: draft resolution.

A/C.3/35/L.54/Rev.1. Argentina, Benin, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Jordan, Kenya, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Venezuela: revised draft resolution, approved by Third Committee on 28 November, meeting 72, by recorded vote of 119 to 0 with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka,

Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, United States.

A/C.3/35/L.69, A/C.5/35/85. Administrative and financial implications of 9-power revised draft resolution, A/C.3/35/L.54/Rev.1. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/35/741. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution II.

Resolution 35/186, as recommended by Third Committee, A/35/741, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 96.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/173 of 17 December 1979, in which it recognized the urgent need to take concrete measures to prevent adverse effects on health on a world-wide basis,

Noting with regret that the Secretary-General was unable to present the report requested in General Assembly resolution 34/173,

Aware that the Commission on Transnational Corporations will examine the report on the activities of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and the study on transnational corporations in the pharmaceutical industry in developing countries, according to the agenda approved by Economic and Social Council in its decision 1980/170 of 24 July 1980,

Aware also that many organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system have interest in and expertise on this subject and can therefore provide valuable assistance to the Secretary-General in his preparation of the report for next year,

Taking into account that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Economic Commission for Europe, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization have already been involved in this exercise,

Conscious of the importance of the information system on transnational corporations for the analysis of transnationals in certain sectors of special social and humanitarian interest to host countries, particularly developing countries,

Mindful of the importance of objective information about banned hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products,

1. Invites Member States to provide information on the measures they have taken to exchange information on hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products that have been banned in their countries;

2. Requests the Commission on Transnational Corporations to study, during its seventh session, the ways and

means within the information system on transnational corporations to improve the exchange of information on banned hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products, with a view to formulating appropriate recommendations:

3. Requests once again the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations organs, organizations and bodies concerned, to submit a report to the General Assem-

bly, at its thirty-sixth session, on the experience of Member States and United Nations organs, organizations and bodies concerned;

4. Appeals to the United Nations organs, organizations and bodies concerned, especially the World Health Organization, to provide any assistance, expertise and co-operation required for the preparation of the above-mentioned report.

## Participation of intergovernmental organizations in the work of the Economic and Social Council

By decision 1980/114 of 28 April 1980, the Economic and Social Council decided, on the recommendation of its Bureau, that the Asian Productivity Organization, the International Center for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries, the Latin American Energy Organization and the Latin American Economic System might participate on a continuing basis, without the right to vote, in the Council's deliberations on questions within the scope of the organizations' activities.

On 8 July, by decision 1980/151, the Council decided, also on its Bureau's recommendation, that the African Regional Centre for Technology might participate under the same conditions.

Both decisions were orally proposed by the Council President and were adopted without objection following consideration of notes from the Bureau transmitting the organizations' applications contained in letters of 6 September, 20 November and 11 September 1979, and 1 February and 13 May 1980, respectively.

### Documentary references

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session. 1980  
Plenary meeting 15.

E/1980/52. Note by Bureau (transmitting applications of 6 September, 20 November and 11 September 1979 and 1 February 1980 from Asian Productivity Organizations, International Center for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries, Latin American Energy Organization and Latin American Economic System, respectively).

Decision 1980/114, as orally proposed by Council President on recommendation of Bureau, E/1980/52, adopted without objection by Council.

At its 15th plenary meeting, on 28 April 1980, the Council, having received applications from intergovernmental organizations for designation in accordance with rule 79 of the rules of procedure, decided, on the recommendation of its Bureau, that the following organizations might participate, without the right to vote, on a continuing basis, in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of the ac-

tivities of these organizations: the Asian Productivity Organization (APO), the International Center for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries (ICPE), the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) and the Latin American Economic System (SELA).

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Plenary meeting 29.

E/1980/86. Note by Bureau (transmitting application of 13 May from African Regional Centre for Technology).

Decision 1980/151 by which the Council decided that, under the terms of rule 79 of its rules of procedure, the African Regional Centre for Technology should be designated to participate on a continuing basis, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of the activities of the Centre, as orally proposed by Council President on recommendation of Bureau, E/1980/86, adopted without objection by Council on 8 July 1980, meeting 29.

# Questions relating to the Declaration on the granting of independence and to the International Trusteeship System

## Chapter I

## International Trusteeship System

### General aspects

#### Territory under the Trusteeship System

Under the International Trusteeship System established by the Charter of the United Nations, Member States administering Trust Territories were accountable to the United Nations for the discharge of their responsibilities and obligations in the administration of the Territories.

During 1980, one Trust Territory remained under the System: the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (a strategic area in accordance with Article 83 of the United Nations Charter)<sup>1</sup> administered by the United States.

#### Examination of annual report

In supervising the administration of the remaining Trust Territory on behalf of the Security Council, the Trusteeship Council in 1980 examined the annual report submitted to both Councils by the Administering Authority. It also examined, among other things, petitions and communications affecting the Territory and reports of visiting missions.

Under the procedures followed by the Trusteeship Council, the Special Representative of the Administering Authority, the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory, brought the Council up to date on events in the Territory. This statement was supplemented by comments or written statements of other Special Representatives and Special Advisers-representatives of the Territory attached to the delegation of the Administering Authority. These spokesmen and the United States representative on the Council then replied to questions put to them by Council members. There followed a general debate in which Council members gave their opinions on conditions in the

Territory and final statements were made by representatives of the Administering Authority; a summary of the observations made by members in their individual capacity was included in the Council's report. Japan, at its request, was invited to participate at a meeting during the 1980 session, without the right to vote.

The Trusteeship Council held its forty-seventh session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 19 May to 12 June 1980, during which it examined the annual report submitted by the Administering Authority on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, for the period 1 October 1978 to 30 September 1979, and adopted conclusions and recommendations on it. (For further details, see following subchapter.)

In accordance with its normal practice, the Council adopted a report to the Security Council which contained a section on conditions in the Trust Territory.

#### Composition of the Trusteeship Council

At its 1980 session, the Trusteeship Council was composed of one Administering Authority—the United States—and four non-administering members: China, France, the USSR and the United Kingdom, which sat on the Council by virtue of their being permanent members of the Security Council. China did not participate in the session.

#### Petitions and oral hearings

The examination of petitions concerning Trust Territories derived from Article 87 of the

<sup>1</sup> For text of Article 83 of the Charter and other Charter Articles referred to herein, see APPENDIX II.

United Nations Charter, which provided that the General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council might accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the Administering Authority. Petitions relating to the strategic area were governed by Article 83 of the Charter and the terms of a Trusteeship Agreement.

Under its rules of procedure, the Council at its 1980 session considered en bloc five written petitions and 33 communications concerning specific complaints or on general questions pertaining to the Trust Territory. It also heard three petitioners: Jonathan M. Weisgall, Legal Counsel for the people of Bikini; William Alexander of the Focus on Micronesia Coalition, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America; and Roger S. Clark, of the International League for Human Rights. It took note of the communications and, in the case of written petitions, drew the attention of the petitioners to the observations of the Administering Authority, if required. Eight further communications were received before the end of the year.

#### Visiting missions

##### Palau

On 29 May 1980, the Council took note of the report of a visiting mission it had sent to Palau, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, from 3 to 12 July 1979 to observe a constitutional referendum held on 9 July,<sup>2</sup> and expressed appreciation of the work accomplished.

This action was contained in Council resolution 2171(XLVII), adopted by 3 votes to 1; the text was proposed by the United Kingdom.

In explaining its negative vote, the USSR noted its continuing opposition to holding referendums in separate parts of the Trust Territory, considering that they were illegal, contravened the Trusteeship Agreement and the Charter, and led to fragmentation of the Territory.

The Palau Legislature had not certified the results of the July 1979 referendum, and voters on 23 October 1979 had rejected a revised constitution. The October referendum had had the effect of confirming the results of the July referendum. Consequently, a new referendum was called for 9 July 1980 to update and ratify the constitution voted on in the July 1979 referendum.

By a note verbale of 17 July 1980, the United States transmitted to the Secretary-General a United States/Palau joint communiqué of 20 June, following a meeting of the Palau Commission on Status and Transition (Guam, 16-20 June) to discuss the future political status of Palau, its future relationship with the United States, military land use and operating rights

and the law of the sea, as well as financial arrangements set forth in a compact of free association, which were viewed by the Commission as inadequate. Dialogue was to be continued after the forthcoming constitutional referendum.

By a note verbale of 10 September, the United States transmitted a resolution adopted by the Palau Legislature on 31 July, approving the results of the Palau constitutional referendum held on 9 July 1980, at which a majority of voters had approved the Constitution of the Republic of Palau. Also transmitted were the texts of the new Constitution with amendments adopted by the Legislature.

Elections were held in Palau on 4 November for the new constitutional Government, which was to take office on 1 January 1981, the effective date of the new Constitution.

##### Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

Pursuant to a 1978 Trusteeship Council resolution,<sup>3</sup> amended by a decision of 15 February 1979,<sup>4</sup> a mission visited the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands from 1 to 29 March 1980 to report on the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territory, with special attention to the question of the future of the Territory. The two-nation mission-France and the United Kingdom-submitted its report to the Trusteeship Council on 12 May, setting forth its findings, conclusions and recommendations on those issues, as well as its views on war and post-war damage claims, military facilities and the future political status of the Territory.

Regarding political advancement, the mission noted that apart from legal matters most of the functions previously carried out by the Administering Authority had been transferred to the new constitutional Governments in the Northern Mariana Islands, the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia, which were in the process of assuming full governmental and administrative authority (Palau had not yet established a constitutional government). The mission shared the view of earlier missions that it was important to note the effect of tradition and the traditional authorities on the newly emerging institutions. In general, the mission considered that Micronesians appeared to be politically mature and well versed in democratic concepts and procedure, but there was urgent need for further education on the political options open to them, the processes of termination of the Trusteeship Agreement, and political and economic prospects afterwards.

<sup>2</sup>See Y.U.N. 1979, p. 1001.

<sup>3</sup>See Y.U.N. 1978, p.813, resolution 2166(XLV) of 31 May 1978.

<sup>4</sup>See Y.U.N. 1979, p. 1000.



The mission reiterated the recommendations of previous missions that the people of Micronesia must be able to see more clearly their likely economic prospects. They must therefore be informed at an early stage about United States financial support likely to be available, given different decisions on status, and have some idea of what support they could expect from the international community. It agreed that Micronesia, lacking an economic infrastructure to survive without continuing aid, could be self-sufficient only if it reduced its standard of living to a point which would be unacceptable to the population.

Noting that the Administering Authority had an excellent record in the field of education, the mission reiterated that greater emphasis should be given to vocational and technical training, to school-building maintenance and construction, and to training and recruitment of doctors and teachers.

The mission renewed an appeal for further urgent efforts to resolve war damage claims resulting from the Second World War and from post-war nuclear tests.

The mission recommended that the Education for Self-Government programme, launched in 1974 and terminated in 1979, be revived to help dispel misconceptions voiced by Micronesia, explain the working of the Trusteeship System and provide information on the various political options open to them, including independence. It reiterated the hope that after termination of the Trusteeship Agreement-targeted by the Administering Authority for 1981 -the Micronesians would take steps to establish, with what power they might decide to invest in it, the all-Micronesian entity which they had agreed on at Molokai, Hawaii (United States), in October 1977 thus maintaining a form of unity. While aware of the Northern Mariana Islands' view that they should be allowed to seek termination independently from the other entities, the mission reiterated that the Trusteeship Agreement should be terminated simultaneously for the whole of the Trust Territory. It stated that there was almost universal support in principle for some form of continuous relationship with the United States after termination of the Agreement. Negotiations between the Administering Authority and representatives of the Marshall Islands, Palau and the Federated States of Micronesia concerning future political status were in progress, and a draft compact of free association was initiated by the Marshall Islands President and the United States representative on 14 January 1980 at Kona, Hawaii.

The mission stated that as the target date for termination of the Trusteeship Agreement ap-

proached, it was of the first importance that the emerging entities should begin to establish external links, particularly with countries in the Asian Pacific region. The mission was pleased to note that those initial contacts had been made.

A number of the mission's recommendations and observations were endorsed or noted in the conclusions and recommendations of the Trusteeship Council (see following subchapter).

On 28 and 29 May, the Council considered the mission's report together with the annual report of the Administering Authority.

By resolution 2172(XLVII) of 29 May, the Council took note of the mission's report and the Administering Authority's observations, and decided that it would continue to take the mission's recommendations, conclusions and observations into account in future, inviting the Administering Authority to do likewise. This resolution was adopted by 2 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions; the text was proposed by France.

Explaining its abstention, the USSR said the report's conclusions on a number of basic issues were at variance with the factual material presented. Thus, for example, there was no objective assessment of reasons which led to fragmentation of the Trust Territory, resulting in entities that were unable to survive economically by themselves. The USSR could not agree with the report's argument that the separatist tendencies were a strengthening, positive, natural trend there or that maintenance of that situation or of the United States presence there would promote the independence or unity of the islands.

The United States said its abstention was based on past practice, since its actions as Administering Authority were the subject of the report, and the recommendations were directed to the United States.

Attainment of self-government or independence and co-operation with the Special Committee on the Declaration on the granting of independence

At its 1980 session, the Trusteeship Council considered together the questions of attainment by the Trust Territory of self-government or independence and co-operation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.<sup>5</sup>

During the Council's discussion, the USSR said that nothing in Article 83 of the Charter prohibited other United Nations bodies, particularly the Special Committee or the General Assembly, from monitoring the situation in the Trust

<sup>5</sup>See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 49, text of Declaration, contained in resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960.

Territory. Recalling that the United States had until 1975 submitted reports to the Assembly on the situation in the Trust Territory, the USSR considered the current refusal to do so as contravening the Charter and established practice. It noted that Article 83 clearly set forth that any change in the status of a strategic Trust Territory could be made only by a decision of the Security Council and not unilaterally by the Administering Authority.

The United States said that under paragraph 1 of that Article, all functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas were to be exercised by the Security Council, and Article 85 clearly limited the functions of the Assembly to Trusteeship areas not designated as strategic. The United States had in the past co-operated with the Special Committee and it would continue to do so, on matters within its jurisdiction.

The United Kingdom observed that the Assembly, in the resolution by which the Special Committee had been created,<sup>6</sup> had requested the Trusteeship Council to assist that Committee in its work. The Council had extended such assistance in relation to the former non-strategic Trust Territories. However, since there were no longer any such Territories, the Council reported to the Security Council rather than to the Assembly. In those circumstances, the United Kingdom considered that the Trusteeship Council was no longer called upon to assist the Special Committee.

On 29 May, the Trusteeship Council decided, without adopting a resolution, to draw the attention of the Security Council to the conclusions and recommendations that had been adopted concerning the attainment, under the Council's guidance, of self-government or independence by the Trust Territory and to the statements by Trusteeship Council members on that question.

The Trusteeship Council's conclusions and recommendations with regard to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands are summarized in the following subchapter.

Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and co-operation with the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

During the Council's consideration in 1980 of the questions of co-operation with the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,<sup>7</sup> the United States said it was pleased to note the absence of racial discrimination of any kind in the Trust Territory. Respect for basic human rights was guaranteed not only by the Trust Territory Code but also by the new constitutions which had been adopted in the individual entities. Its views on

the Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination had been amply explained.<sup>8</sup>

The USSR stated that the Trusteeship Council must participate in the world community's activities to eliminate racism and racial discrimination; responsibility for preventing manifestations of such discrimination in the Trust Territory must be borne by the Administering Authority. The USSR said the Authority's report for 1979 had contained no information on the implementation in the Trust Territory of United Nations decisions prohibiting racial discrimination. Previously and at the current session, it had been noted that the Authority had not carried out all its obligations under the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement, especially in the social and economic spheres. The USSR believed that the Council should call on the Authority to undertake all necessary measures to implement the provisions of the Charter and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination<sup>9</sup> in the Trust Territory. In its view, the Council should step up its co-operation with the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, as called for by Assembly decisions. It should also adopt measures to respond to the Assembly's appeal to all Governments and United Nations organs to participate actively in the implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.<sup>10</sup>

On 10 June 1980, the Trusteeship Council decided, without adopting a resolution, to take note of the statements made by Council members.

Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the Trusteeship System

The Secretary-General again reported to the Trusteeship Council in 1980 on activities undertaken to distribute United Nations documents and to disseminate information on the aims and activities of the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System. This report, covering the period from 1 May 1979 to 30 April 1980, detailed activities carried out by the United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI) through the United Nations information centres in Tokyo and Washington, D. C. Publications furnished to the Territory and the United States Congress through these centres included press

<sup>6</sup>See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 56, resolution 1654(XVI) of 27 November 1961.

<sup>7</sup>See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 523, resolution 3057(XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, proclaiming the Decade and annexing the Programme for the Decade.

<sup>8</sup>See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 588 and 590.

<sup>9</sup>See Y.U.N., 1965, 440, text of Convention, annexed to resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965.

<sup>10</sup>See footnote 7.

releases, newsletters and special features on United Nations activities. The United Nations film depository library on Ponape was enlarged and radio tapes were distributed to territorial radio stations.

The DPI representative assured the Council that his Department and its information centres would continue their efforts to keep the people of the Trust Territory fully informed of their political options and of services available from the United Nations with regard to their aspirations to nation-building and development.

The United States said that the number of United Nations publications provided to the Territory's inhabitants had increased and the distribution system streamlined; as in past years, the highlights of the current session of the Trusteeship Council were being reported daily to the Trust Territory via satellite, and tapes of the discussions would also be mailed to radio stations in the Territory. The Council's 1979 proceedings had been broadcast on all Trust Territory radio stations, in many cases in the local languages.

On 27 May, the Trusteeship Council took note of the Secretary-General's report.

#### Offers of study and training facilities

Under procedures adopted by the Trusteeship Council for the administration of the programme of scholarships and fellowships for inhabitants of Trust Territories, initiated by the General As-

sembly in 1952,<sup>11</sup> the Secretary-General reported to the Council on the programme for the period 25 May 1979 to 24 May 1980. He stated that scholarships and training facilities had been offered by Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Tunisia, the USSR and Yugoslavia; however, according to information made available to him, no applications for scholarships offered by these States were received during the reporting period.

The United States said that 2,050 students who studied in colleges outside Micronesia received some form of assistance from the Trust Territory Government, including 1,250 who received grants. A further 500 were studying abroad on their own. In addition, 394 students from the Northern Mariana Islands were studying abroad in post-secondary institutions. The Trust Territory continued to give publicity to educational opportunities available outside the Territory. Although language differences made it difficult for Micronesians to take full advantage of scholarship offers by Member States, a number of scholarships had nevertheless been accepted.

On 27 May 1980, the Trusteeship Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General.

<sup>11</sup>See Y.U.N., 1951, p. 788, resolution 557(VI) of 18 January 1952.

### Documentary references and texts of resolutions

#### Examination of annual report

Trusteeship Council-47th session  
Plenary meetings 1496-1505.

T/1817. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting to Trusteeship Council report entitled 1979: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, October 1. 1978 to September 30, 1979. Thirty-second Annual Report to the United Nations on the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Transmitted by the United States of America to the United Nations pursuant to Article 88 of the Charter of the United Nations. Department of State Publication 9121, International Organization and Conference Series 146, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402).

T/1821. Statements submitted by President of Senate and Speaker of House of Representatives, Northern Marianas Commonwealth Legislature.

T/L.1220 and Add.1,2. Outline of conditions in Trust Territory of Pacific Islands. Working paper prepared by Secretariat and draft amendments thereto, adopted by council-on recommendation of Drafting Committee, T/L.1224, para. 4 (as basic text for chapter on conditions in Trust Territory to be included in report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council)-on 12 June, meeting 1505, by 3 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

T/L.1223. Draft report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands. covering period 16 June 1979 to 12 June 1980. Working paper prepared by Secretariat, adopted by Council on 12 June 1980, meeting 1505, by 3 votes to 1.

T/L.1224. Conditions in Trust Territory of Pacific Islands.

Report of Drafting Committee, adopted by Council on 12 June, meeting 1505, by 2 votes to 1, with 1 abstention. (Annex: Draft conclusions and recommendations, adopted by Council on same date by same vote.)

T/1825. Resolutions adopted by Trusteeship Council at its 47th session, 19 May-12 June. Other decisions, p. 3.

S/14258. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 16 June 1979-12 June 1980, Parts I B and II.

#### Petitions and oral hearings

Trusteeship Council-47th session  
Plenary meetings 1499, 1500, 1504.

T/1814 and Add.1. Provisional agenda of 47th session of Trusteeship Council. (Add.1: Annex-List of petitions and communications received by Secretary-General and circulated to members of Trusteeship Council.)

T/1825. Resolutions adopted by Trusteeship Council at its 47th session, 19 May-12 June. Other decisions. pp. 3 and 4.

S/14258. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands. 16 June 1979-12 June 1980, Part I C.

#### Visiting missions

PALAU

Trusteeship Council-47th session  
Plenary meetings 1501 1503.

T/1813. Report of United Nations Visiting Mission to observe referendum in Palau, Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 1979.

T/1824. Note verbale of 17 July from United States (transmitting United States-Palau joint communique of 20 June),

T/1826. Note verbale of 10 September from United States (transmitting joint resolution No. 101 of House of Elected Members, adopted by 7th Palau Legislature on 31 July and transmitted to United States Government on 15 August 1980; Constitution of Republic of Palau as adopted by Palau Constitutional Convention on 2 April 1979; and Public Law No. 7-2-8 adopted by Palau House of Elected Members on 13 March 1980).

T/L.1221. United Kingdom: draft resolution.

Resolution 2171(XLVII), as proposed by United Kingdom, T/L.1221, adopted by Council on 29 May 1980, meeting 1503, by 3 votes to 1.

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined at its forty-seventh session the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission, dispatched at the invitation of the Administering Authority and pursuant to its resolution 2168(XLVI) of 6 June 1979, to observe the referendum in Palau, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,

1. Takes note of the report of the Visiting Mission;
2. Expresses its appreciation of the work accomplished by the visiting Mission on its behalf.

S/14258. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands. 16 June 1979-12 June 1980, Part I D.

#### TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Trusteeship Council-47th session  
Plenary meetings 1496,1501,1503.

T/1816. Report of United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territory of Pacific Islands. 1980.

T/L.1222. France: draft resolution.

Resolution 2172(XLVII), as proposed by France, T/L.1222, adopted by Council on 29 May 1980, meeting.1503, by 2 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined at its forty-seventh session the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1980,

Having heard the statements made by the representatives of the United States of America concerning the report,

1. Takes note of the report of the Visiting Mission and of the observations of the Administering Authority thereon;
2. Expresses its appreciation of the work accomplished by the visiting Mission on its behalf;
3. Decides that it will continue to take the recommendations, conclusions and observations of the Visiting Mission into account in future examination of matters relating to the Trust Territory;
4. Invites the Administering Authority to take into account the recommendations and conclusions of the Visiting Mission, as well as the comments made thereon by the members of the Trusteeship Council.

S/14258. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands. 16 June 1979-12 June 1980, Part I E.

Attainment of self-government or independence and co-operation with the Special Committee on the Declaration on the granting of independence

Trusteeship Council-47th session  
Plenary meeting 1503.

T/1825. Resolutions adopted by Trusteeship Council at its 47th session, 19 May-12 June. Other decisions, p. 4.  
S/14258. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 16 June 1979-12 June 1980, Part I F.

Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and co-operation with the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

Trusteeship Council-47th session  
Plenary meetings 1500, 1504.

T/1825. Resolutions adopted by Trusteeship Council at its 47th session, 19 May-12 June. Other decisions, p.4.  
S/14258. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 16 June 1979-12 June 1980, Part I G.

Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the Trusteeship System

Trusteeship Council-47th session  
Plenary meeting 1500.

T/1819. Report of Secretary-General.  
T/1825. Resolutions adopted by Trusteeship Council at its 47th session, 19 May-12 June. Other decisions, p. 4.  
S/14258. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 16 June 1979-12 June 1980, Part I H.

Offers of study and training facilities

Trusteeship Council-47th session  
Plenary meeting 1500.

T/1818. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories. Report of Secretary-General.

T/1825. Resolutions adopted by Trusteeship Council at its 47th session, 19 May-12 June. Other decisions, p. 4.  
S/14258. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 16 June 1979-12 June 1980, Part I I.

Other documents

A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980, Chapter 20 (para. 656).

A/35/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (covering its work during 1980), Chapter XVIII.

S/13958. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting, to Security Council, report of United States on administration of Trust Territory of Pacific Islands for period from 1 October 1978 to 30 September 1979).

T/1822. Report of Secretary-General on credentials.

T/1823. Letter of 3 June from Japan.

## Trust Territory of the Pacific islands

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, administered by the United States, includes more than 2,100 islands and atolls scattered over an

area of some 7.8 million square kilometres of the western Pacific Ocean, north of the Equator. The islands, with a total land area of about 1,850

square kilometres, form three major archipelagos—the Marianas, the Carolines and the Marshalls—collectively known as Micronesia

(Guam, the largest island in the Marianas, is not part of the Trust Territory). According to a census taken in September 1980, the population of the Trust Territory was 132,632.

Ultimate executive and administrative authority for the Government of the Trust Territory and responsibility for carrying out international obligations undertaken by the United States with respect to the Territory are vested in a High Commissioner, appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the United States Senate.

Following a 1975 plebiscite, a Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America was approved by the United States Congress; it was signed into law on 24 March 1976, and a separate administration was established in the Northern Mariana Islands as of 1 April 1976. The Islands' status as a commonwealth was to come into full legal existence upon termination of the Trusteeship Agreement.

In a referendum held on 12 July 1978, Kosrae, Ponape, Truk and Yap, in the Caroline archipelago, approved and ratified a constitution for the Federated States of Micronesia, whose Congress was inaugurated on 10 May 1979. The Marshall Islands and Palau, having rejected that constitution, adopted their respective constitutions on 1 March 1979 and 9 July 1980. Legislative power in the Marshall Islands was vested in the elected Nitijela (Parliament), inaugurated on 1 May 1979. The Administering Authority vested interim legislative authority in the Palau Legislature pending entry into force of its new Constitution on 1 January 1981.

In 1980, conditions in the Trust Territory were considered by the Trusteeship Council and by the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.<sup>12</sup>

#### Communications

By a letter of 21 February 1980 to the Secretary-General, the USSR transmitted a statement of the same date calling attention to what it termed continuing unlawful actions of the United States in connexion with the Trust Territory—steps to dismember it, militarize it and ultimately turn it into a colonial appendage. Having imposed on the Mariana Islands the status of a so-called commonwealth in political union with the United States, the USSR charged, recent negotiations with the other three island groups would also impose on them the status of free association with the United States,

equivalent in the USSR's view to annexation.

Similarly, on 28 April, Bulgaria by a note verbale and the German Democratic Republic by letter noted with concern those United States actions, which they described as aimed at destroying the territorial unity of the Trust Territory and transforming it into a military staging area threatening other peoples, and which were a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the 1960 Declaration on granting independence.

By a letter of 8 May to the Secretary-General, the United States took strong exception to the USSR allegations. The Trusteeship Council's conclusions and recommendations, it said, were totally at variance with the USSR statement. The United States regretted the decision of the Micronesians to seek separate political identities, but observed that developments in the Territory had resulted from decisions taken by the people of the Territory themselves in exercise of their right to self-determination. After recounting the events which had led to those decisions, the United States rejected any implication that it had violated the Charter or the Trusteeship Agreement, and said it would continue to encourage the development of self-determination in the Territory until the Trusteeship was terminated.

By a note verbale of 4 November, the United States transmitted a press statement of 31 October, released after the initialling of a draft compact of free association by the Governments of the United States, the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands. The compact was to come into effect—after being endorsed by a plebiscite in the territorial entities and approved by the Governments of Palau, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States and the United States—upon termination of the Trusteeship Agreement. The compact recognized the authority and responsibility of the three Micronesian entities over their domestic and foreign affairs in a relationship of free association, terminable unilaterally by any signatory at any time, although the United States defence responsibilities and economic aid were to continue for at least 15 years irrespective of such termination. It also set forth the financial and other types of assistance the United States was to provide over that period. If the compact was approved, the United States would present the completed arrangements to the United Nations and seek termination of the Trusteeship Agreement.

Following the 4 November elections in Palau, its President-elect initialled the compact on 17 November.

<sup>12</sup> See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 49, text of Declaration, contained in resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960.

Consideration by the Trusteeship Council

From 19 May to 12 June 1980, the Trusteeship Council considered the report of the United States Government on the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands for the period 1 October 1978 to 30 September 1979. It subsequently reported to the Security Council on this Territory, a strategic area in accordance with Article 83 of the Charter.<sup>13</sup>

In formulating its conclusions and recommendations, the Trusteeship Council took into account the observations of a visiting mission that had observed a constitutional referendum in Palau in July 1979 and one that had toured the Trust Territory in March 1980 (see preceding subchapter).

A summary of the Council's discussion and main conclusions and recommendations follows.

#### Land and people

The Trusteeship Council noted that, according to the President of the Federated States of Micronesia, the creation of new institutions and the establishment of the capital at Ponape constituted an additional financial burden for the Federation. It considered that that question should continue to receive particular attention.

The Council took note of the concern expressed by representatives of Micronesia about the possible dangers of the dumping by Japan of nuclear waste in the Pacific region and the comments made in that regard by the Administering Authority. The United States observed that the Japanese authorities had assured it that, before dumping, Japan intended to ratify and adhere to the relevant international conventions regulating sea dumping of radioactive wastes. The Council also took note of a letter of 3 June to the Council President by which Japan had informed the Council of the measures it was taking to assure the safety of its proposed dumping of low-level radioactive wastes into certain areas of the Pacific Ocean.

#### Population movements

The Council noted with satisfaction that the clean-up and rehabilitation programme of Enewetak in the Marshall Islands had been completed in 1980, as scheduled. It took note of the Administering Authority's intention to resettle the inhabitants of Enewetak shortly.

The Council was, however, still concerned about the fate of the Bikinians, who could not expect to return to Bikini in the near future. It noted that joint exploratory missions to find a relocation site for the Bikinians had been organized since the Council's 1979 session, and hoped a speedy solution could be found, taking account of the wishes of the populations concerned.

The Council recommended that the Administering Authority ensure that all necessary measures were taken to remove the radiation hazards which remained in numerous atolls. The Council noted with satisfaction a law signed on 12 March 1980 committing the United States to provide medical aid to the people of each Marshallese atoll for any ailments resulting from nuclear-weapon testing.

The Council remained concerned about the situation on Ebeye in the Marshall Islands. The inhabitants had described their problems to the 1980 visiting mission as due to over-population, inadequate health and communication systems and unemployment among young persons. The Council noted that projects relating to the water supply and sewerage systems and repair work on the roads and the hospital were to be undertaken in 1981.

#### War and post-war damage claims

The Council reiterated its concern that war damage claims had not been settled as determined by the Micronesian Claims Commission.

The Council noted the observation of the 1980 visiting mission that the failure to resolve the issue of Title I war claims (for damages sustained during the Second World War) continued to cause Micronesians deep distress. It again appealed for further urgent efforts to resolve that long-standing issue in the best interests of the innocent victims, reiterating its hope that a humanitarian solution would be achieved before the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement.

The Council was pleased to note that outstanding claims under Title II (relating to post-war damages as a result of nuclear testing), as adjudicated by the Commission, had been settled.

#### Political advancement

The Trusteeship Council noted with satisfaction that, apart from legal matters, most of the day-to-day functions previously carried out by the Administering Authority had been transferred to the new constitutional Governments, although the High Commissioner retained ultimate authority and responsibility for the Trust Territory until termination of the Trusteeship Agreement.

The Council took note of the Palau constitutional referendum in July 1979, and the visiting mission's conclusion that a voter majority had come out in favour of the draft constitution (see p. 1036). The Council welcomed the fact that, with the establishment of constitutional government in Palau in January 1981, there would be locally elected governments in charge of administration throughout the Trust Territory.

<sup>13</sup> For text of Article 83 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

The Council noted the concern expressed by the 1980 visiting mission at the termination of the Education for Self-Government programme, in view of the need for such a political education programme to prepare the people for the plebiscite on future status expected to take place in 1981.

The Council welcomed steps taken to encourage "Micronization" of the civil service, although the size of the civil services throughout the Territory remained a cause for concern. It urged the Administering Authority to aid in creating jobs in the private sector to reduce the civil service without, however, exacerbating the unemployment problem.

The Council noted that judicial responsibilities were being transferred to courts established in accordance with the constitutions of the entities.

#### Economic advancement

The representative of the Administering Authority informed the Council that out of the \$232.8 million committed to the five-year capital improvement programme throughout the Trust Territory in 1976, \$105 million worth of projects were in various stages of construction at the end of fiscal year 1979. The Council noted with satisfaction the High Commissioner's statement that the goals of that programme should be met by 1981; by then the projects would be either completed or under construction. In addition to these large-scale projects, several smaller ones were taking place throughout the islands.

The Council regretted that a second-level capital improvement programme, designed for development of the outer islands, was currently merely at the study stage.

The Council agreed with the 1980 visiting mission that structural imbalances in the Micronesian economy, hard hit by the effects of inflation and energy price increases, seemed not to have been significantly reduced. It felt that economic assistance should be increased to enable the people to achieve a certain measure of self-determination. The grant from the Administering Authority to the Territory (excluding the Northern Mariana Islands) was \$120 million for 1980. The 1978/1980 grant to the Northern Mariana Islands was \$11.8 million; that entity also received from the Administering Authority \$13 million for operations and \$11.3 million for the capital improvement programme.

The Council noted that the value of the Territory's exports amounted to only one fifth of its imports. Inasmuch as the funds currently derived from agriculture, handicrafts, fishing and tourism could not increase rapidly to any significant degree, it urged the Administering Authority to

promote production that could satisfy local needs, especially agricultural and livestock production. The Council asked the Administering Authority to promote export-oriented agriculture. It welcomed the inclusion of coconut oil in the generalized system of preferences, noting with satisfaction that customs duties on that product were to be eliminated in January 1981. Taxes and duties should be designed to discourage imports that were obtainable locally. The Council reiterated its concern at the absence of small industry in the Territory, and welcomed the expansion of the tourist industry, while expressing the hope that the existing social structures would be safeguarded and the environment preserved. It noted that transport and communications continued to be a serious problem; the road network remained inadequate in certain parts of the Territory, but it noted with satisfaction the construction or planning of new docks and airports.

The Council strongly encouraged the Territory's leadership to develop relations with the various regional and international agencies and noted with satisfaction efforts to forge links and develop co-operation with other States in the region. It also noted with satisfaction assistance provided by the World Health Organization (WHO) under a three-year health development programme launched in 1979, particularly in medical and paramedical training and fellowships.

The Council noted with satisfaction that the transfer of public land to local authorities was essentially completed, an exception being small areas of Palau.

The Council further noted with satisfaction that the maritime authorities of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau were working to strengthen their legislation to protect 200-mile economic zones. It took note of the Administering Authority's intention to help ensure respect for those rights. The Council noted with satisfaction that fishing agreements had been concluded with Japan by the various entities and that the Administering Authority was paying constant attention to projects for improving marine resources exploitation.

During the discussions in the Council, the USSR stated that the activities of the Administering Authority in the sphere of social and economic conditions remained depressing. It had not carried out its obligations under the Trusteeship Agreement. The USSR pointed out that Micronesian representatives had stated in the Council that the islands were currently less self-sufficient than they had been during the initial period of Trusteeship. The Territory was in a state of economic stagnation and economically totally dependent on external financing. Other

problems were growing unemployment, insufficient water and electric power, an inadequate communications system, a trade deficit, declining traditional forms of national production and a shortage of medical staff and supplies.

France stated that it would be vain to claim that Micronesia would be able to ensure its economic self-sufficiency in the immediate years to come. There were many obstacles the Territory faced in its development efforts: great distances between the islands, limited natural resources, lack of local capital and insufficient qualified manpower. The Administering Authority had made increased efforts in education and social development, and had begun to provide the Territory with the infrastructure indispensable for any economic take-off. Nevertheless, it appeared that the efforts made should have been taken further to benefit the outlying islands, in particular where development problems seemed to persist on a crucial scale. Greater efforts should also be aimed at developing the agricultural sector and in establishing small industries based on local resources.

The United Kingdom stated that over the years the Trusteeship Council had expressed concern at the imbalances in the Territory's economy, the extent of its dependency on the Administering Authority, and the need to create a basic infrastructure, reduce expenditure in the government sector and promote the productive sector. The United Kingdom was pleased to note the undertaking by the Administering Authority to provide an infrastructure capable of sustaining economic development. It felt the outer islands and the Federated States of Micronesia seemed particularly in need of assistance, drew attention to the importance of an expanded communications system, and expressed the hope that some elements of the second-level capital improvement programme for the outer islands, which had not been approved, might be revived.

Japan—which by a letter of 23 May had asked to participate in the debate and did so with the Council's consent—said its relations with Micronesia had been enriched recently through increased trade, investment and personal interchange. In 1979, its trade with Micronesia amounted to approximately \$46 million, a 22 per cent increase over 1978, a year when Japanese investment in Micronesia had reached \$12 million. Further, each year an increasing number of Japanese citizens visited Micronesia, to an estimated 77,000 in 1979. Japan had also been extending technical co-operation, mainly in fishery and rice-cultivation technology, and was currently studying a project for earth satellite stations for communication.

The United States, referring to the overall

problem of economic development and self-sufficiency, stated that it had been disappointed at the rate of economic development in parts of the Trust Territory and had hoped for better results. None the less, it believed that economic conditions had greatly improved over the 33 years of Trusteeship; appropriations for the Territory had rapidly increased in the last two decades and currently stood at approximately \$1,000 <sup>per</sup> capita. It would continue to assist Micronesia in the post-termination period to promote its economic development and increased self-sufficiency.

#### Social and educational development

The Trusteeship Council welcomed the establishment of a health manpower training programme for the Trust Territory, located in Ponape, which offered study courses in all aspects of health care. It noted that the number of dispensaries had declined, that the Marshall Islands had concluded an agreement with the Seventh-Day Adventist Mission in Guam for Mission control and management of health services, and that Micronesia continued to experience difficulties in recruiting qualified Micronesian doctors. The Council endorsed a suggestion by the 1980 visiting mission that territorial Governments might consider offering incentives to encourage the study of medicine.

One of the major problems in the health care field continued to be the high cost of maintenance; care should be taken to ensure construction of long-lasting facilities, using local materials as much as possible. The Council noted efforts to reduce medical treatment outside the Territory, and commended the Administering Authority for its continuing efforts to improve health standards, including its successful vaccination programmes, but urged efforts to eliminate the shortage of drugs and other medical supplies.

The Council reiterated the visiting mission's observation that there was still too much reliance on external aid for financing community activities, continued to be concerned with unemployment and the imbalance between public- and private-sector wage-earners, commended the Administering Authority for its low-cost housing programmes but noted that 36 per cent remained in poor condition and called on the Authority to pay due attention to possibilities of using local materials and labour in the housing industry, and endorsed the visiting mission's positive appraisals of youth and Peace Corps programmes.

The Council reaffirmed its satisfaction with the Administering Authority's record in the field of education, notably in universal instruction at the primary level and in the high rate of second-



dary school attendance. It reiterated the hope that students would be encouraged to choose areas of study that would equip them to assist in the development of Micronesia, noting that the importance of vocational and technical training appeared to be recognized increasingly in the Territory. It reiterated the 1980 visiting mission's observation that educational policy planning should be directed to subjects offering satisfactory chances of employment in the Territory.

Since many schools had fallen into disrepair, the Council called for priority to be given to training in maintenance and hoped that future educational policies would be directed towards improving the quality of teaching and that an incentive programme could be instituted to improve teacher training. It noted the visiting mission's observations that secondary school facilities and materials were more satisfactory than those of elementary schools, that greater efforts should be made to assist private schools financially, and that education should encourage development of a Micronesian identity, while at the same time the search for local identity should not overshadow the requirements of the modern world.

The Council endorsed the mission's suggestion that pre-college courses for advanced education studies abroad should be introduced and its concern that vocational programmes be kept up to date.

#### Attainment of self-government or independence

The Trusteeship Council reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Micronesia to self-determination, including the right to independence in accordance with the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement.

The Council regretted that the establishment of a constitutional government in Palau had been delayed. It noted that negotiations on the Territory's future political status had taken place at Kona, Hawaii, from 7 to 14 January 1980, that agreement was reached between the United States and the Marshall Islands on the settlement of disputes on environmental matters, and that the Marshall Islands President and the representative of the United States President had initialled a draft compact of free association to come into effect upon the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement.

Representatives of the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands also initialled a compact on 31 October (a revised version of the one the Marshall Islands had previously initialled on 14 January) after a national and state-level review process had been completed in the Federated States. The President-elect of Palau initialled it on 17 November. (See also p. 1041.)

The Council noted that, once the compact of free association was signed, it would be submitted to a referendum held simultaneously in each of the areas to which the compact applied. It took note with interest of the stated intention of the Administering Authority to invite the international community to observe the referendum.

The Council noted the establishment in March 1980 of the Palau Commission on Status and Transition, which met in June (see p. 1036), and noted with interest territorial representatives' statements emphasizing, as they had the previous year, their desire to maintain preferential and close relations with the Administering Authority after termination of the Trusteeship.

The Council reiterated that all Micronesians should be given the fullest opportunity, before the referendum, to inform themselves of their political choices, and took due note of the United States intention to conclude negotiations and seek termination of the Trusteeship Agreement by 1981.

It noted with interest the United States statement that it intended to proceed in a manner fully consistent with the United Nations Charter and to take up the matter of termination of the Agreement at the appropriate time with the Trusteeship Council and the Security Council.

The Council urged the Administering Authority to consider maintaining the amount of its aid, after the end of its mandate, at a level comparable to the current one. It expressed the hope that the Micronesians would take steps to establish, after the termination, the all-Micronesian entity agreed at Molokai in October 1977. It noted with interest a suggestion by the Governor of the Northern Mariana Islands that 1981 be declared "The Year of the Pacific."

During the Council's deliberations, the United States said that the compact of free association was based on the Statement of Principles signed at Hilo, Hawaii, in April 1978.<sup>14</sup> The compact provided for considerable economic assistance and for certain United States federal programmes to the three entities. Arrangements for use of land by the United States were negotiated and agreed upon bilaterally with the Governments concerned.

The USSR said that, instead of being prepared for self-determination and independence as required by the Charter, the Trusteeship Agreement and the 1960 Declaration on granting independence, Micronesia had been made into a Territory dependent on the United States. Its economic situation and its social development had not progressed much since its colonial past. From a single, integrated Trust Territory,

<sup>14</sup>See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 816.

Micronesia was being turned into several dismembered territories. The compact of free association with the United States was far from leading Micronesia to complete self-determination and independence, providing as it did for the retention by the United States of full responsibility for questions involving defence and security. Moreover, the military activities of the Administering Authority in the Trust Territory constituted a threat to the security of Micronesians and to adjacent countries.

Micronesians were entitled to expect the establishment of their own independent and sovereign State that would be free of any external interference, the USSR continued. The question of the future of Micronesia was an integral part of the problem of decolonization. What the United States was doing demonstrated its intention to decide that future unilaterally, in its own way, in circumvention of the Security Council and in violation of the Charter and 1960 Declaration. It was the Security Council which had conferred Micronesia on the United States under the Trusteeship Agreement and only that Council could terminate the Agreement.

France observed that, while the development towards a form of autonomy for the component parts of the Territory flowed from the freely expressed will of its inhabitants, it was nevertheless regrettable that a trend towards unity of the Territory had not prevailed. France had always felt that the populations concerned would have benefited from maintaining close links in the context of a unified whole. Regrettable as it might be, the choice of the Micronesians nevertheless should be respected. France noted with satisfaction that the United States intended to seek the international community's participation in observing the plebiscite on the final act of self-determination and to take up the matter of the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement at the appropriate time with the Trusteeship and Security Councils.

The United Kingdom stated that the chief cause for concern on the political side had been the development of separatist trends which had resulted in the emergence of four political entities. It regretted those divisions, believing that the interests of the inhabitants of Micronesia would be better served by a single political entity. It recognized, however, the geographical and other factors which had prompted separatist sentiments and, since it favoured self-determination, it respected the wishes of the people concerned, which had been expressed in accordance with democratic procedure. It continued to hope, however, that after the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement they would take steps to establish an all-Micronesian entity.

Japan said it hoped to contribute as much as possible to the development of Micronesia, whose economic prosperity, political stability and social welfare were matters of profound interest to it. Micronesia and Japan were neighbours with close historical, cultural and economic relations. Japan looked forward to exploring ways to strengthen further their friendship and affirmed its willingness to promote further co-operation with Micronesia.

#### Report of the Trusteeship Council

On 12 June 1980, the Council, by 2 votes to 1, with 1 abstention, adopted its conclusions and recommendations on conditions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, drawn up by its two-member Drafting Committee (France and the United Kingdom). These were first approved section by section. At the same time, on the Drafting Committee's recommendation, it adopted by 3 votes to 0, with 1 abstention-as the basic text for the chapter on conditions in the Territory for inclusion in the Council's report to the Security Council-a working paper on the subject prepared by the Secretariat. It then adopted its report, as a whole, to the Security Council by 3 votes to 1.

The USSR, in explanation of its negative vote, said the illegal and unlawful fragmentation of a unified, single Trust Territory had become a fait accompli. While the USSR did not want to intervene in the internal affairs of the Micronesians or give them recommendations about their future status or social structure, as long as Micronesia remained under the control of the Security Council and the Trusteeship Council, it considered the Administering Authority's actions aimed at fragmenting the Territory, and at creating economically and politically unviable separate situations for the various island entities there, to be incompatible with the Charter, as were the Authority's efforts to resolve the situation on the basis of a compact of free association.

The USSR stated that the Trusteeship Agreement had in no way sanctioned or authorized the establishment or use of military bases in Micronesia for the strategic goals of the Administering Authority in peacetime. Currently, the Territory was being turned into a military outpost of the United States in the Pacific region. In addition, the USSR felt that the socio-economic sector was viewed as a purely secondary matter by the Administering Authority.

The United States, in explanation of its abstention, said it was customary for the Administering Authority to abstain in the vote on the conclusions and recommendations inasmuch as they were addressed to the Authority. It assured the Council, however, that as in past years it

would study them with great care and give them full consideration.

Referring to what it termed the so-called issue of the fragmentation of the Trust Territory, the United States said there was a basic contradiction in the USSR's statements: on the one hand, it spoke of the responsibility to administer and maintain a single entity in Micronesia and, on the other hand, of the inalienable right to self-determination of Micronesians. The people of Micronesia had exercised that right and freely determined that it was in their best interests and consistent with their desires to have separate governmental entities which reflected their cultural and family ties. The United States had accepted their decision.

Referring to the comments on military activities in Micronesia, the United States said that under the Trusteeship Agreement and the Charter it was permitted to have military facilities and to carry on military activities in the Territory. However, the United States did not have military facilities or bases, nor plans for military activity, there. Its one base at Kwajalein in the Marshall Islands was not a military facility but was used to test missiles.

#### Consideration by the Special Committee

The situation in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands was discussed in 1980 by the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples at meetings held on 20 and 21 August.

By a set of conclusions and recommendations it adopted on 21 August, drawn up by its Subcommittee on Small Territories, the Special Committee reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of the Trust Territory to self-determination and independence in conformity with the United Nations Charter and the 1960 Declaration.

The Committee continued to note with regret the Administering Authority's refusal to participate in the Committee's examination of the situation in the Trust Territory and again called on it to comply with repeated requests that a representative be present to provide information.

The Committee expressed the hope that the termination of the Education for Self-Government programme would not be a final decision.

It took due note of the Administering Authority's intention to conclude negotiations and seek termination of the Trusteeship Agreement by 1981. Recognizing that it was ultimately for the Territory's people to decide their political destiny, the Committee called on the Administering Authority to preserve the unity of the Trust Territory until the people had exercised their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration.

While noting that new territorial authorities had assumed certain responsibilities relinquished by the Administering Authority, the Committee none the less regretted that the High Commissioner maintained veto power in some areas, and recalled that the Authority was duty-bound to transfer all power to the Territory's elected leaders who should also participate fully in the budget process.

The Committee noted the finding that structural imbalances in the Territory's economy appeared not to have been significantly reduced, regretted that it appeared to depend on grants as much as in the past and reaffirmed that economic development assistance should be increased. It noted the Administering Authority's statement that a start had been made in implementing a five-year indicative development plan, in particular in respect of the economic infrastructure.

The Committee noted with satisfaction the assistance provided by WHO, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Asian and Pacific Development Institute and the South Pacific Commission, and joined in encouraging the Territory's leadership to develop relations with various regional and international agencies, in particular those within the United Nations system.

It urged continued measures to safeguard and guarantee the Micronesians' right to own and dispose of their natural resources. It hoped that their rights over a 200-mile exclusive economic zone would be respected and they would receive all benefits deriving from it.

Entering reservations on this last recommendation, the USSR said it had not objected to its adoption on the understanding that implementation did not prejudice the decision of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. It also reiterated its serious reservations on the Administering Authority's report on Micronesia.

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##### Communications

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 S/13913. Note verbale of 28 April from Bulgaria.  
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- S/13933. Letter of 8 May from United States (also issued as T/1815).  
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## Consideration by the Trusteeship Council

Trusteeship Council-47th session  
Plenary meetings 1496-1505.

1979: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1979. Thirty-second Annual Report to the United Nations on the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Transmitted by the United States of America to the United Nations pursuant to Article 88 of the Charter of the United Nations. Department of State Publication 9121, International Organization and Conference Series 146, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

S/13958. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting, to Security Council, report of United States on administration of Trust Territory of Pacific Islands for period from 1 October 1978 to 30 September 1979).

S/14258. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 16 June 1979-12 June 1980.

T/1813. Report of United Nations Visiting Mission to observe referendum in Palau, Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, July 1979.

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T/1816. Report of United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 1980.

T/1817. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting, to Trusteeship Council, report of United States on administration of Trust Territory of Pacific Islands for period from 1 October 1978 to 30 September 1979).

T/1820. Letter of 23 May from Japan.

T/1823. Letter of 3 June from Japan.

T/L.1220 and Add.1,2. Outline of conditions in Trust Territory of Pacific Islands. Working paper prepared by Secretariat and draft amendments thereto, adopted by Council on recommendation of Drafting Committee, T/L.1224, para. 4 (as basic text for chapter on conditions in Trust Territory to be included in report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council)-on 12 June, meeting 1505, by 3 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

T/L.1223. Draft report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, covering period 16 June 1979-12 June 1980. Working paper prepared by Secretariat, adopted by Council on 12 June 1980, meeting 1505, by 3 votes to 1.

T/L/1224. Conditions in Trust Territory of Pacific Islands. Report of Drafting Committee, adopted by Council on 12 June, meeting 1505, by 2 votes to 1, with 1 abstention. (Annex: Draft conclusions and recommendations, adopted by Council on same date by same vote.)

T/1825. Resolutions adopted by Trusteeship Council at its 47th session, 19 May-12 June. Other decisions, p. 5.

## Consideration by the Special Committee

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1179, 1180, 1181.

A/35/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1980), Chapter XVIII. (Section B: Conclusions and recommendations adopted by Special Committee on 21 August, meeting 1181.)

## Other documents

A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980, Chapter 20.

## Chapter II

## Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

During 1980, the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples<sup>1</sup> continued to discharge the mandate entrusted to it by the Assembly and to seek suitable means for immediate, full implementation of the Declaration in territories that had not attained independence. A special meeting of the Assembly was held on 12 December to mark the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration; the preceding day, a Plan of Action for its full implementation was adopted.

An account follows of the Committee's work during 1980, the consideration of its report by the Assembly and related action by other United Nations bodies. Namibia and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands are discussed in other chapters (see pp. 1102 and 1035). The former colonial territory of Southern Rhodesia became the independent State of Zimbabwe in April 1980 (see p. 243), and the New Hebrides acceded to independence in July as the Republic of Vanuatu.

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 49, text of Declaration, contained in resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960.

## General questions

## General aspects of implementation of the Declaration

## System of examination

During 1980, the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples continued examination of a number of

questions relating to the implementation of the Declaration, as well as its implementation with regard to specific territories.

To assist in its examination, information papers prepared by the Secretariat described recent political and constitutional developments and economic, social and educational conditions in each territory. The information was derived from published sources or transmitted by administering powers under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations.<sup>2</sup>

In addition, the Committee heard statements from administering powers on political and constitutional developments in the territories they administered. Those not members of the Committee were also invited to participate in the examination of the territories they administered, as were representatives of national liberation movements of colonial territories discussed.

Petitions were circulated and petitioners heard. The Committee was empowered to send missions to territories to obtain first-hand information, to hold meetings away from United Nations Headquarters, and to establish subsidiary bodies. The Committee maintained its Working Group, its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance and its Sub-Committee on Small Territories. It granted requests for hearings concerning Belize, East Timor, Namibia, the United States Virgin Islands and Western Sahara, as well as to representatives of Puerto Rican organizations.

The Committee formulated its decisions and recommendations either as a consensus statement or a resolution. Following normal practice, it submitted to the Assembly in 1980 a report containing an account of its consideration of the situation in each territory or group of territories coming under its purview and of special questions that it took up separately, on the basis of which the Assembly considered the implementation of the Declaration in general and with respect to individual territories.

Between 11 March and 24 October the Committee held 20 plenary meetings, and its Working Group (which functioned as a steering committee) and subsidiary bodies a total of 37 meetings, at which general aspects of the implementation of the Declaration were considered and its implementation with respect to the following territories: American Samoa, Antigua, Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Cayman Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, East Timor, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Gibraltar, Guam, Montserrat, Namibia, New Hebrides (which became independent in 1980 as Vanuatu), Pitcairn, St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Southern Rhodesia (which became independent in 1980 as Zimbabwe), Tokelau, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,

Turks and Caicos Islands, United States Virgin Islands, Western Sahara.

#### Consideration by the Special Committee

As in previous years, the Special Committee in 1980 considered a number of general questions arising in connexion with the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and related Assembly decisions, including the activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding the implementation of the Declaration (see p. 1070), military activities and arrangements by colonial powers which were considered incompatible with Assembly resolutions, implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations (see following subchapter), the question of sending visiting missions to colonial territories and the question of the publicity to be given to the decolonization work of the United Nations.

At the invitation of the United Kingdom, the Committee twice dispatched a visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands, in April and October/November, for information and to observe general elections in the territory (see p. 1085); in July, at Australia's invitation, it sent a mission to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands to secure information on their future status (see p. 1079). On the basis of the missions' conclusions and recommendations, the Committee made recommendations concerning the territories. The Committee also accepted invitations from New Zealand and the United States to send missions in 1981 to Tokelau and American Samoa, respectively.

A report by the Committee's Chairman stated that, following consultations with administering powers, Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States had reiterated their readiness to continue to co-operate with the Committee concerning receiving missions to territories under their administration; he noted with satisfaction this positive attitude.

On 5 August, the Committee adopted a resolution, without objection, by which it stressed the need to continue sending missions to colonial territories in order to facilitate implementation of the Declaration, called on the administering powers to continue to co-operate by permitting the access of such missions and asked its Chairman to continue consultations with those powers.

Reiterating its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial powers in territories under their administration that were detrimental to the rights and interests of colonial peoples and impeded implementation of the Declaration, the Committee, on 20 August, adopted a consensus statement.

<sup>2</sup> For text of Article 73 e of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

By this decision, the Committee again deplored that the colonial powers had taken no steps to implement requests to terminate such activities and eliminate military bases in colonial territories, repeated its request that they do so, and reiterated its conviction that, in many instances, military activities and arrangements in territories were a serious impediment to full, speedy implementation of the Declaration. In the Committee's view, a particularly serious situation prevailed in southern Africa owing to manoeuvres by Pretoria to perpetuate its illegal occupation of Namibia, to impose a puppet régime on the people of that territory, and to suppress by force their legitimate aspirations. In its escalating war against the Namibians and their national liberation movement- the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) - the regime had repeatedly committed acts of aggression against neighbouring Angola and Zambia.

Observing that the South African Government had continued to expand its network of military bases and build up its military forces in Namibia, the Committee: condemned, and requested cessation of, military co-operation by certain Western and other States with South Africa in supplying it with arms, military equipment and technology, including nuclear technology capable of being used for military purposes; condemned, in particular, the use of massive armed force in Namibia to suppress the liberation struggle there, including the recent establishment of the so-called South West Africa/Namibia Army; demanded the cessation of the war of oppression and the dismantling of all military bases in the territory; and appealed to all States to increase their moral and material assistance to its people and their national liberation movement.

The Committee deprecated the continued alienation of land for military installations, considering that large-scale utilization of local economic and manpower resources to service such installations diverted resources that could be more beneficially utilized to promote economic development.

It asked the Secretary-General to undertake an intensified publicity campaign to inform world public opinion of the facts concerning military activities and arrangements in colonial territories.

Following the adoption of this decision, Australia and Denmark said they had some difficulties with the text but were able to join in the consensus. Australia believed that South Africa should become a party to the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.<sup>3</sup> Denmark would have liked less general formulations on some points and different wording on others.

On the question of publicity to be given to the

work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, the Committee, on 5 August, by endorsing the conclusions and recommendations of its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance on that subject, reiterated the importance of mobilizing world public opinion in support of the struggle of peoples under colonial rule to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence. The Committee remained of the view that, because non-governmental organizations were in a 'position to reach broad sectors of public opinion in countries where the need for information on decolonization was greatest, they should be urged to intensify their work in that field, and recommended that the Secretary-General be asked to update the list of such organizations active in decolonization. The Committee continued to consider it essential to intensify the dissemination of information on decolonization issues, putting special emphasis on: the liberation struggle in Namibia; publicizing the activities, resolutions and basic materials of United Nations organs in the field of decolonization; establishing a closer working relationship with Namibia's national liberation movement through the Organization of African Unity (OAU); and intensifying the activities of all United Nations information centres, particularly in Western Europe and the Americas, where the Secretariat's Department of Public Information (DPI) should make an all-out effort to obtain wider coverage by major information organs and provide the Committee with an analysis of the causes for their limited coverage of decolonization issues.

The Committee recommended that Member States be called on to give the widest possible publicity to the twentieth anniversary in 1980 of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

In this connexion, Romania transmitted on 8 December a message from its President to the Secretary-General and to the Assembly President on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration, and the USSR on 10 December transmitted a message from its President to Assembly participants. The Secretary-General, by notes of 11 and 12 December, circulated messages received from 23 heads of State or Government relating to the anniversary: Argentina, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, China, Democratic Kampuchea, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Mongolia, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, USSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, p. 17, text of Treaty, annexed to resolution 2373(XXII) of 12 June 1968.

On 16 May, the Committee endorsed the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance recommendations concerning the anniversary commemoration. It thereby requested the Assembly to hold a special meeting in 1980 to commemorate the anniversary, authorized the Sub-Committee to draft a programme of action to accelerate implementation of the Declaration, for Committee consideration and submission to the Assembly's special meeting, and asked States and the Secretary-General to undertake anniversary-related activities.

On 5 August, the Committee adopted the Sub-Committee's report, thereby endorsing its recommendations and conclusions on dissemination of information on decolonization. The draft text of a plan of action drawn up by the Sub-Committee for the full implementation of the Declaration was reviewed, and amendments proposed, by a Committee working group; the Committee on 20 August adopted the amendments and, by 20 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, the Sub-Committee's report containing the plan; it was subsequently transmitted for consideration by the Assembly by a letter of 25 August from the Committee Chairman to the Secretary-General (see section immediately following).

On 20 May, the Committee Chairman issued a statement on the eighth annual observance of the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights. Activities were undertaken in observance of the Week with the cooperation of DPI, assisted by United Nations information centres throughout the world.

Reviewing the list of territories to which the Declaration was applicable, the Committee, on 20 August, by 12 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions, adopted a resolution sponsored by Cuba and Iraq reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration, as asserted by its previous decisions on Puerto Rico. It urged the United States to adopt measures for the transfer of powers to the people of Puerto Rico and to present, as soon as possible, a plan for its decolonization. It declared unacceptable any measure attempting to change the status of Puerto Rico without the consent and participation of its people. The Committee condemned the persecution, imprisonment and repressive measures to which organizations and persons struggling for the self-determination of Puerto Rico were subjected, as well as the manoeuvres and provocations of the United States Navy on the island municipality of Vieques, and demanded that the United States terminate its military activities in Puerto Rico. The Committee welcomed the release of four

Puerto Rican nationalists held prisoner, reiterated its request to the United States to allow a fact-finding mission to visit Puerto Rico and decided to keep the question under review.

Explaining their abstentions, Australia and Denmark said the Assembly in 1953<sup>4</sup> had recognized that the Puerto Rican people had effectively exercised their right to self-determination; Puerto Rico was not listed as a non-self-governing territory and therefore should not be the subject of substantive discussion by the Committee.

Chile, which also abstained, considered it was inadmissible for the Committee to express preferences for the options apparently before the people of Puerto Rico, who alone should decide freely what their future would be.

China observed that it had not participated in the voting; however, it maintained that the Puerto Rican people should enjoy the right to national self-determination and independence, and that their affairs should be determined by themselves and their wishes respected without foreign interference.

On 5 December, Cuba transmitted a memorandum of 25 November addressed to the Assembly from the Partido Socialista Puertorriqueño, urging the Assembly to make it clear that it expected the United States to respond to the request addressed to it by the Committee.

In approving recommendations of its Working Group, the Committee decided, in the light of communications by Cuba and Papua New Guinea, to continue consideration in 1981 of the question of the list of territories to which the Declaration applied, including matters relating to New Caledonia.

By a letter of 23 May, the USSR transmitted to the Secretary-General a message of congratulation from Leonid I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, to African States and peoples on the occasion of Africa Liberation Day.

Consideration by the General Assembly

General aspects of the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples were considered at three General Assembly meetings on 10 and 11 December; some 34 Members participated in the debate on the report of the Special Committee covering its work in 1980. Chapters of the Committee's report dealing with specific territories were allocated to the Assembly's Fourth Committee for consideration and report.

<sup>4</sup>See Y.U.N., 1953, p. 539, resolution 748(VIII) of 27 November 1953.

#### Plan of Action

The Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as proposed by the Special Committee, was contained in an annex to resolution 35/118, adopted by the General Assembly on 11 December by a recorded vote of 120 to 6, with 20 abstentions.

The Plan of Action set forth the following measures.

Member States were to: promote the full implementation of the Declaration in the Trust Territory and all non-self-governing and other colonial territories, including the adoption by the Security Council of measures against régimes engaging in repression of colonial peoples thus impeding the maintenance of international peace and security; render all necessary moral and material assistance in the struggle to exercise the right to self-determination and independence; intensify efforts to promote the implementation of Assembly and Security Council resolutions relating to territories and to end any form of collaboration with South Africa, particularly in the nuclear field, taking measures to prevent such collaboration and uranium purchases by bodies or individuals within their jurisdiction; endeavour to achieve the cessation of new foreign investments in and financial loans to South Africa; ensure that the permanent sovereignty of countries and territories under colonial, racist and alien domination over their natural resources was fully respected and safeguarded; discourage immigration to colonial territories; oppose all military activities by colonial and occupying powers in the territories and intensify efforts to secure the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of those powers' military bases and installations; and intensify aid to the national liberation movements recognized by OAU. All States were to enhance public awareness of the need for assistance in eradicating colonialism and were to co-operate with the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Special Committee.

The Assembly drew the Security Council's attention to the need to continue giving special attention to situations where the denial of the right of peoples to self-determination posed a threat to international peace and security and, in particular, the need to consider imposing mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa and to reinforce the arms embargo against that country.

The Committee was to continue to examine States' compliance with the Declaration and was directed: to continue seeking the most suitable ways for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all territories that had not attained independence and propose to the Assembly specific measures for its complete implementation; to review thoroughly the list of territories to which the Declaration applied and to report thereon to the Assembly in 1981; to continue sending periodic missions to the territories; to continue examining the views expressed by their peoples and by representatives of non-governmental organizations and individuals

with knowledge of conditions there; and to assist the Assembly in making arrangements, in co-operation with the administering powers, for a United Nations presence in the territories to help elaborate procedural arrangements for implementing the Declaration and observe or supervise the final stages of the process of decolonization.

The United Nations was to intensify efforts to disseminate information on decolonizations, the struggle for self-determination and equal rights, and the role of national liberation movements. United Nations organizations were to render all possible moral and material assistance to colonial peoples and their liberation movements.

Non-governmental organizations opposed to colonialism were asked to intensify their activities in co-operation with the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations organs.

Speaking in explanation of vote, Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark (on behalf also of Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), France, Ireland, the Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey and the United States expressed regret that on so important an occasion as the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration a greater effort had not been made to produce a consensus text.

The United States, while supporting the objective of a plan of action to promote self-determination, said that excesses of language in almost every paragraph forced it to oppose the text. It could not accept the seeming endorsement of armed struggle, the politicization of the specialized agencies, the unqualified condemnation of foreign investment and military activities in non-self-governing territories and the calls for sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter.<sup>5</sup> Canada, France, the Netherlands and Portugal also said they could not support the resolution as it contained propositions and principles unacceptable to them. The United Kingdom said the Plan of Action did not contribute in any way to a genuine analysis of colonial problems or to a wider understanding of colonial territories. The Netherlands and the United Kingdom, believing that apartheid was not a colonial question, considered that the language referring to apartheid problems distorted a text purporting to deal with the broader subject of decolonization. The Netherlands said it did not favour total isolation of South Africa and did not agree with the categorical statements that military activities as such constituted an obstacle to implementation of the Declaration.

Botswana and Swaziland expressed reservations, because of their geographical location, with regard to the provision of the Plan of Action on the need to consider imposing mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa.

<sup>5</sup> For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.



## Implementation of the Declaration

On 11 December, the Assembly, with the adoption of resolution 35/119, took a series of decisions on the political, economic and military aspects of the process of decolonization. The resolution was proposed by 40 Member States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) and adopted by a recorded vote of 134 to 3, with 9 abstentions.

By this text the Assembly: reaffirmed its 1960 resolution containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,<sup>6</sup> its 1970 resolution containing a programme of action for its implementation<sup>7</sup> and all other resolutions on decolonization; called on the administering powers to enable the dependent peoples of the territories concerned to exercise fully and without further delay their inalienable right to self-determination and independence; reaffirmed that the continuation of colonialism was incompatible with the Declaration, the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights<sup>8</sup> and posed a serious threat to international peace and security; reaffirmed its determination to ensure the speedy eradication of colonialism and the strict observance by all States of the relevant provisions of those instruments; and reaffirmed its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle to exercise the right to self-determination and independence by all the necessary means.

The Assembly approved the Special Committee's 1980 report and called on all States and United Nations-related organizations to give effect to its recommendations and to United Nations resolutions. It condemned the continuing activities of foreign economic and other interests which were impeding implementation of the Declaration, especially in Namibia, strongly condemned all collaboration, particularly nuclear and military, with South Africa and asked States to cease such collaboration, requested all States, directly and through action in United Nations organizations, to withhold all assistance from South Africa until the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence had been restored, urged them to provide moral and material assistance to those people and asked them to refrain from any action implying recognition of the legitimacy of the illegal occupation.

The Assembly called on the colonial powers to withdraw their military bases and installations from colonial territories and not to establish new ones. Administering powers were asked to make effective use of all possible assistance to strengthen the economies of the territories and were called on to co-operate with the Special Committee and, in particular, to permit missions to the territories under their administration.

The Special Committee was asked: to formulate proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the Assembly in 1981; to make suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial territories likely to threaten international peace and security; to continue examining compliance with the Declaration and other resolutions on decolonization, paying particular attention to the small territories, including sending missions, and to recommend the most suitable steps to enable the populations to exercise their right to self-determination, freedom and independence; and to enlist governmental and organizational support in achieving the Declaration's objectives and in implementing United Nations resolutions, particularly as concerned the people of Namibia.

Speaking in explanation of vote, Canada, France and Portugal expressed regret that they would not be able to support the resolution because it contained propositions and principles unacceptable to them. While supporting the resolution, Austria, Ireland and Japan maintained reservations on some of the paragraphs and language used, as they had when such language had appeared in similar resolutions in the past. France did not think it was for the Assembly to decide on the status of any given territory. Austria, Denmark (on behalf of the five Nordic countries) and Uruguay pointed out that paragraph 4, reaffirming the legitimacy of colonial peoples' struggle to exercise their right to self-determination by all means at their disposal, used a formulation that might be considered contrary to the principle that the United Nations should seek peaceful solutions. Denmark also observed that other paragraphs on which it expressed reservations seemed to run counter to the principle of universality, to which the Nordic States remained committed.

The United States said it could not participate in the approval of the Special Committee's report since it dealt with both Puerto Rico and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, which were not properly within the purview of that Committee.

Malawi, though it voted in favour, entered reservations on the paragraphs condemning foreign economic activities and all collaboration with South Africa. Because of provisions in the same vein, it abstained on resolution 35/118 containing the Plan of Action.

<sup>6</sup> See footnote 1.

<sup>7</sup> See Y.U.N., 1970, p. 706, resolution 2621(XXV) of 12 October 1970.

<sup>8</sup> See Y.U.N., 1948-49, p. 535, resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948.

#### Dissemination of information

On 11 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 35/120 concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization. It was sponsored by 30 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) and adopted by a recorded vote of 142 to 0, with 5 abstentions.

The Assembly thereby approved the chapter of the Special Committee's report relating to publicity for the decolonization work of the United Nations, and reaffirmed the importance of the widest possible dissemination of information on the evils and dangers of colonialism, on colonial peoples' efforts to achieve self-determination and independence and on international community assistance towards eliminating the remaining vestiges of colonialism.

The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to continue, through all the media at his disposal, to publicize widely and continuously the work of the United Nations in decolonization and, inter alia: to continue, in consultation with the Special Committee, to collect, prepare and disseminate basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization; to seek the full co-operation of the administering powers; to intensify the activities of all information centres, particularly in Western Europe; to maintain a close working relationship with OAU; to enlist the support of non-governmental organizations in disseminating information; and to ensure the availability of the necessary facilities and services for this work.

The Assembly invited all States, United Nations organizations and interested non-governmental organizations to undertake or intensify, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, large-scale dissemination of information on the evils and elimination of colonialism.

Speaking in explanation of vote, the United States said it was increasingly troubled by the propagandistic thrust of the Special Committee's activities under the guise of information. Belgium deplored the lack of objectivity it said was too frequently manifested in Objective: Justice and publications in the Decolonization series, cited in a paragraph asking that such publications be continued and that selected material from them be reprinted.

#### Related Assembly decisions

The Assembly on 14 November adopted resolutions 35/35 A and B reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the full enjoyment of human rights (see p. 837).

#### Discussion in the General Assembly

On 10 December, speaking in his capacity as Chairman of the Special Committee, the representative of Trinidad and Tobago stated that the accession of Zimbabwe to independence in April was a source of particular satisfaction to the Committee, representing the culmination of a long and hard-won struggle by the courageous Zimbabwean people. Equally satisfactory were the attainment of independence by Vanuatu and the admission of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines as a Member of the United Nations during 1980.

He drew attention to the dispatch of the 1980 missions to the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, emphasizing the invaluable role they played in enabling the United Nations to secure first-hand information on conditions in the territories and to ascertain the wishes and aspirations of the people on their future status.

Despite the efforts of the international community, the people of Namibia had not achieved their basic rights and freedom, the Chairman observed. South Africa's attitude had been characterized by dilatory tactics aimed at maintaining and strengthening its illegal hold over the territory. The Committee condemned South African and other foreign economic interests which continued to plunder the territory's human and natural resources and it demanded that such exploitation cease forthwith. It believed that the international community should intensify its support of the Namibian people and SWAPO in their just struggle to achieve independence and national unity in a free Namibia. Given South Africa's increased use of force to perpetuate its illegal domination, its refusal to comply with Security Council resolution 385 (1976)<sup>9</sup> declaring it imperative that free elections under United Nations supervision and control be held for Namibia, and its repeated acts of aggression against neighbouring States, the Committee recommended that the Council consider taking effective measures as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter. It had recommended that the Secretary-General place particular emphasis on the widest possible dissemination of information concerning SWAPO'S struggle, that basic United Nations texts and resolutions on decolonization be more widely distributed and that publicity materials on the topic be increased through all United Nations information centres to mobilize public opinion in support of colonial peoples.

Referring to the twentieth anniversary of the

<sup>9</sup> See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 782, resolution 385(1976) of 30 January 1976.

Declaration, the Chairman said the Committee commended for adoption the plan of action it had prepared for full implementation of the Declaration.

During the debate, all speakers praised the contribution of the United Nations to the process of emancipation of colonial countries and peoples since the adoption of the Declaration. The majority expressed deep satisfaction at the significant advances that had been made in decolonization during the past 20 years and expressed their firm conviction that it was the United Nations responsibility to do everything possible, without delay, to eliminate the remaining vestiges of colonialism in the world. The achievements in decolonization were, in their view, due mainly to the pressures exerted by the international community following adoption of the Declaration. Several paid tribute to the national liberation movements of the territories concerned, without whose efforts and sacrifices, they said, such achievements would not have been possible.

Bangladesh, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Romania, Tunisia, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Republic of Cameroon, and Viet Nam underscored the gravity and explosiveness of the situation in southern Africa, characterizing it as a threat to international peace and security. In the opinion of the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mauritius and the USSR, one of the main obstacles to self-determination and national independence, particularly in Namibia, remained the support which the minority regime of South Africa continued to receive from foreign companies and monopolies engaged in exploiting Namibia's natural and human resources. To ensure the regime's greatest possible isolation, those countries, as well as Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia and the United Republic of Cameroon, expressed the view that economic sanctions provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter should be applied to South Africa.

China warned that countries that had overthrown colonial rule were faced with a new threat: that posed by hegemony or neo-colonialism, supported by puppet regimes.

The situation in the colonial territories in other parts of the world was discussed by several States, including Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Guyana, India, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR and the United Republic of Tanzania. They emphasized that the peoples of all colonial and non-self-governing territories, regardless of the territory's small size and population, geographic location or limited

resources, should have all the rights and privileges set out in the Declaration. Guyana pointed out that the special characteristics of a number of colonial territories required innovative approaches by the Special Committee and by the administering powers concerned.

Australia argued that because of the distinctive situation of small territories the problems they faced were quite different from those of larger and richer territories. Accordingly, it believed that it was essential for each case of decolonization to be considered on its merits, objectively and with full account taken of the people's wishes; it was not up to the international community to determine the political status to be chosen by the people. In Australia's view, the role of the United Nations was to assist them in exercising their own freely expressed wishes. The United Kingdom said it would promote and encourage progress towards independence but would not push colonial territories towards independence if they felt they needed more time for social, political or economic development.

Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom maintained that they had a firm and long-standing commitment to the principle of decolonization, taking full account of the wishes of the people. As administering powers, they expressed their continuing willingness to extend full co-operation to the United Nations. They also shared the view that there must be more room given to the many and varied problems faced by the small territories as they moved towards self-government.

Special meeting to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration

On 12 December 1980, the Assembly held a special meeting to mark the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Statements were made by the Assembly President, the Secretary-General, the Chairman of the Special Committee, the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the current chairmen of the regional groups of Member States at the United Nations.

The Assembly President said the United Nations Charter had formally ushered in the era of decolonization, but it was not until 1960, the great year of African independence, that the wind of change was felt on the continent most widely affected by the colonial system. It was not until the adoption of the Declaration that the spirit of national liberation from alien domination found its full expression in an international document specifically adopted for that purpose. The question of Namibia still remained to be resolved; intensive United Nations efforts

over many years in this regard had met with great resistance. He affirmed that the United Nations would do everything in its power to live up to its special responsibility towards that territory and its people, and that the international community would not rest until the Namibian people had freely exercised the rights proclaimed in the Declaration.

The Secretary-General said that the adoption of the Declaration was an act of conscience on the part of the international community. More importantly, by identifying colonialism as a major obstacle to the attainment of the principal objective of the United Nations—the strengthening of international peace and security—it committed the Organization to playing a central and active role in the process of decolonization. In the 20 years that had elapsed since the adoption of the Declaration, the world had witnessed one of the most remarkable developments of modern times: 136 million people in 59 Trust Territories and non-self-governing territories had emerged from dependent status, and the vast majority were represented in the Assembly. The admission of Zimbabwe was a fitting climax to a period which would no doubt be remembered as the era of decolonization, he said.

The Chairman of the Special Committee said it was self-evident that the Declaration had had a wide-ranging effect on many aspects of international life and on the evolution of the United Nations itself. The importance of the United Nations as the standard-bearer in this area was strengthened by its central role in the achievement of one of the fundamental purposes set out in the Charter, namely, to uphold the principle of equal rights, self-determination and independence. The current composition of the membership of the United Nations was eloquent testimony to an outstanding achievement—more than one third of the 154 Members were former colonial territories which had joined the community of nations as sovereign States since 1960. The work of the Special Committee, however, as indeed of the United Nations as a whole, particularly the Security Council, could hardly be considered complete: colonialism in any form, in any territory, must be eliminated, he said.

The President of the Council for Namibia said that this anniversary commemoration was a painful reminder that long before the adoption of the Declaration the question of Namibia's occupation by South Africa had been on the Assembly's agenda. The continued illegal occupation of Namibia and South Africa's persistence in defying United Nations resolutions should evoke feelings of outrage within the international community. The time was long overdue for the community to stand firm and resolutely demand that South

Africa withdraw from Namibia without delay.

The Sudan, speaking on behalf of the African States, said that the African people, guided by OAU, would spare no effort to bring the lofty principles of the Declaration to reality. The overwhelming majority of the community of nations strongly supported the just cause of the peoples of southern Africa. It was imperative that serious measures be taken in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter and that all States and United Nations-related organizations continue helping the national liberation movements in southern Africa in their just struggle against apartheid and racial discrimination.

Of the 24 territories still listed as non-self-governing, Cyprus said, on behalf of the Asian States, that the case of Namibia touched the very core of the United Nations system. If South Africa's intransigence and delaying tactics continued, the United Nations should take more resolute measures under the Charter in order to allow Namibia's people to exercise their right to self-determination and independence.

The German Democratic Republic said, on behalf of the socialist States of Eastern Europe, that the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration was for them an occasion to continue and intensify their efforts aimed at the speedy and final eradication of the remnants of colonialism and racism. They would do so within the framework of the United Nations and they would continue to give all-round support and assistance to the national liberation organizations — the legitimate representatives of the peoples struggling for independence and self-determination.

Costa Rica, on behalf of the Latin American group, said that since the adoption of the Declaration 52 additional States had become members of the United Nations, bringing the Organization much closer to its goal of universality. It should not be forgotten, however, that there remained painful examples, frustrations, despair and even serious setbacks in the process of liberation and the preservation of the independence of many peoples on all continents.

Portugal, on behalf of the group of Western European and other States, said that United Nations action in the field of decolonization was not completed but that the end of the road was none the less in sight. It stressed the deep commitment of the group to promoting the ideals and objectives of the Declaration and to seeking implementation of the principle of equal rights and self-determination among all peoples in accordance with the Charter.

Kuwait, on behalf of the Arab States, said that the role of the United Nations in the struggle for independence had been a positive one. It had extended political and moral support and provided

the forum through which the world had become acquainted with the problems of oppressed peoples suffering from foreign rule.

The adoption of the Declaration was a translation of the will of the world to end foreign occupation and alien domination.

### Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

#### Consideration by the Special Committee

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#### Consideration by the General Assembly

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fourth Committee, meetings 9-23, 25, 27.  
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A/35/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (covering its work during 1980). (Chapter I: Establishment, organization and activities of Special Committee (Section F: Question of list of territories to which Declaration is applicable); Chapter II: Dissemination of information on decolonization; Chapter III: Question of sending visiting missions to territories; Chapter IV: Military activities and arrangements by colonial powers in territories under their administration which might be impeding implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.)

A/38/261. Letter of 23 May from USSR (transmitting congratulatory message to States and peoples of Africa on occasion of Africa Liberation Day).

A/35/419 (S/14129). Letter of 20 August from Pakistan (transmitting resolutions and final communique of 11th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Islamabad, 17-22 May).

A/35/542 and Corr.1. Note verbale of 14 October from Cuba (transmitting communique of extraordinary meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegations of non-aligned countries, New York, 2 and 3 October).

A/35/570. Letter of 27 October from German Democratic Republic (transmitting resolutions adopted by 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, Berlin, 14-25 September).

A/35/715. Note verbale of 5 December from Cuba (transmitting memorandum of 25 November from Partido Socialista Puertorriqueño, as petitioner, to General Assembly).

A/35/726. Letter of 8 December from Romania (transmitting message from President to Secretary-General and to President of 35th session of General Assembly on occasion of 20th anniversary of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples).

A/35/751 (S/14294). Letter of 10 December from USSR (transmitting message from General Secretary of Central Committee and President of Presidium of Supreme Soviet of USSR to 35th session of General Assembly on occasion of 20th anniversary of Declaration).

A/35/752 and Add.1. Note by Secretary-General (circulating messages from heads of State or Government on occasion of 20th anniversary of Declaration).

#### PLAN OF ACTION

A/35/413. Letter of 25 August from Chairman of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (transmitting Chairman's letter of 23 May and draft resolution adopted by Special Committee on 20 August, meeting 1180).

A/35/413, Annex II. Draft resolution and Annex (plan of action for full implementation of Declaration) recommended by Special Committee.

Resolution 35/118 and Annex, as recommended by Special Committee, A/35/413, Annex II, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1980, meeting 92, by recorded vote of 120 to 6, with 20 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Mauritius, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

The General Assembly,

Having decided to hold a special commemorative meeting on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960.

Convinced that the Declaration has played and will continue to play an important role in assisting the peoples under colonial domination in their struggle for freedom and independence, and in mobilizing world public opinion for the complete elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations,

Reaffirming that all peoples have the right to self-determination and independence and that the subjection of peoples to alien domination constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights and is a serious impediment to the maintenance of international peace and security and the development of peaceful relations among nations,

Reaffirming also the relevant provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Deeply conscious of the fact that twenty years after the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples the system of colonialism continues to exist in several areas of the world,

Mindful of the courageous struggle being carried out by the peoples of southern Africa for freedom, self-determination, independence and equal rights,

Noting with satisfaction the achievement of independence in the last twenty years by a number of Trust Territories and Non-Self-Governing Territories, most recently Zimbabwe and Vanuatu.

Bearing in mind the important work accomplished by the United Nations and the international community with a view to securing the effective and complete implementation of the Declaration and other resolutions of the United Nations on the question of decolonization.

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the aims and purposes of the Declaration and of the role played in this connexion by a number of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization.

Recalling its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration.

Determined to take all necessary measures leading to the complete elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations without further delay,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of all peoples under colonial domination to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

2. Declares that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, including racism, apartheid and the exploitation by foreign and other interests of economic and human resources, is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration and the principles of international law;

3. Reaffirms that the policy of apartheid of the South African regime and its illegal occupation of Namibia violate the principles enshrined in the Charter and constitute a threat to international peace and security;

4. Reaffirms the inherent right of peoples under colonialism in all its forms and manifestations to struggle by all means at their disposal against those colonial and racist regimes which suppress their aspirations for freedom, self-determination and independence;

5. Categorically rejects any agreement, arrangement or unilateral action by colonial and racist Powers which ignores, violates, denies or conflicts with the inalienable right of peoples under colonial domination to self-determination and independence;

6. Adopts the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples set forth in the annex to the present resolution.

#### ANNEX

##### Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

1. Member States shall do their utmost to promote, in the United Nations and the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, effective measures for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, in all Trust Territories and Non-Self-Governing Territories and other colonial Territories, irrespective of their size, including the adoption by the Security Council of necessary measures against Governments and regimes that engage in any form of repression of colonial peoples which would seriously impede the maintenance of international peace and security.

2. Member States shall render all necessary moral and material assistance to the peoples under colonial domination in their struggle to exercise their right to self-determination and independence.

3. Member States shall intensify their efforts to promote the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assem-

bly and of the Security Council relating to Territories and countries under colonial domination.

4. Member States shall intensify their efforts to end all political, military, economic and other forms of collaboration with South Africa, particularly in the nuclear field, including the supply of nuclear material and equipment or components thereof, the transfer of nuclear technology and financial, technical or other assistance to the nuclear programme of South Africa, the sale of uranium enrichment facilities to, and the purchase of uranium from, South Africa, and shall take measures to prevent such collaboration and purchases by corporations, institutions and other bodies or individuals within their jurisdiction.

5. Member States shall endeavour to adopt, both individually and collectively, measures to achieve the cessation of all new foreign investments in and financial loans to South Africa.

6. Member States shall continue to wage a vigorous and sustained campaign against activities and practices of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating in colonial Territories which are detrimental to the interests of the population of those Territories and shall adopt legislative, administrative or other measures to bring about the discontinuance of such activities and practices on the part of their nationals and companies within their jurisdiction.

7. Member States, as well as the organizations within the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, shall ensure that the permanent sovereignty of the countries and Territories under colonial, racist and alien domination over their natural resources shall be fully respected and safeguarded.

8. Member States shall adopt the necessary measures to discourage or prevent the systematic influx of outside immigrants and settlers into Territories under colonial domination, which disrupts the demographic composition of those Territories and may constitute a major obstacle to the genuine exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by the people of those Territories.

9. Member States shall oppose all military activities and arrangements by colonial and occupying Powers in the Territories under colonial and racist domination, as such activities and arrangements constitute an obstacle to the full implementation of the Declaration, and shall intensify their efforts with a view to securing the immediate and unconditional withdrawal from colonial Territories of military bases and installations of colonial Powers.

10. Member States shall also adopt the necessary measures to prevent the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories for use against the national liberation movements struggling for their freedom and independence from the yoke of colonialism, racism and apartheid.

11. Member States shall recognize that armed conflicts in which peoples are fighting against colonial and racist domination and occupation in exercise of their right to self-determination are international armed conflicts as provided for by Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions of 1949. The legal status envisaged to apply to the combatants in the 1949 Geneva Conventions shall apply to persons engaged in armed struggle against colonial and alien domination and racist regimes. Those persons captured as prisoners shall be accorded the status of prisoners of war and their treatment shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 12 August 1949.

12. Member States and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system shall intensify their moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity.

13. All States shall undertake measures aimed at enhanc-

ing public awareness of the need for active assistance to bring about the complete eradication of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, including racism and apartheid, through the exercise of the right to self-determination. In particular, States shall endeavour to create satisfactory conditions for activities by national and international non-governmental organizations in support of the peoples under colonial domination.

14. All States shall co-operate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia, the legal Administering Authority of the Territory until independence, in discharging the mandate entrusted to it under the terms of General Assembly resolution 2248(S-V) of 19 May 1967 and subsequent resolutions of the Assembly.

15. All States shall also co-operate fully with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in the performance of its mandate.

16. The General Assembly draws the attention of the Security Council to the need to continue to give special attention to those situations where the denial of the right of peoples to self-determination, as defined in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV), poses a threat to international peace and security and, in particular, the need:

(a) To consider imposing mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, including in particular a mandatory embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa;

(b) To reinforce the arms embargo against South Africa by adopting comprehensive mandatory measures to end all military and nuclear collaboration with the apartheid régime of South Africa.

17. The Special Committee shall continue to examine the full compliance of all States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization. Questions of territorial size, geographical isolation and limited resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration. Where General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) has not been fully implemented with regard to a given Territory, the Assembly shall continue to bear responsibility for that Territory until all powers are transferred to the people of the Territory without any conditions or reservations and the people concerned have had an opportunity to exercise freely their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration. The Special Committee is hereby directed:

(a) To continue to seek the most suitable ways for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all Territories which have not yet attained independence and to propose to the General Assembly specific measures for the complete implementation of the Declaration;

(b) To undertake a thorough review of the list of Trust and Non-Self-Governing and other Territories which have not yet attained independence to which the Declaration applies and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

(c) To continue to send visiting missions to the colonial Territories at periodic intervals in order to enable the Special Committee to obtain first-hand information on conditions in those Territories;

(d) To continue to examine the views expressed, orally or in writing, by the peoples of the colonial Territories as well as by representatives of non-governmental organizations and individuals with knowledge of conditions in those Territories. Particular consideration shall be given to oral petitions and written communications regarding the Territories on which information is not being transmitted as provided for by Article 73 e of the Charter or to which the Special Committee is denied access;

(e) To assist the General Assembly in making arrangements, in co-operation with the administering Powers, to secure a United Nations presence in the colonial Territories to enable it to participate in the elaboration of the procedural

arrangements for the implementation of the Declaration and to observe or supervise the final stages of the process of decolonization in those Territories.

18. The United Nations shall intensify its efforts in disseminating information by all available means, including publications, radio and television, on the struggle of peoples for self-determination, independence and equal rights and against colonial domination, on the activities of the United Nations in the field of decolonization and on the role of the national liberation movements.

19. The specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system shall render, or continue to render, all possible moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and to their national liberation movements.

20. Those non-governmental organizations with a special interest in the field of decolonization and actively opposed to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations are requested to intensify their activities in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the relevant organs of the United Nations.

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION

A/35/L.35 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Liberia, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Saint Lucia, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe: draft resolution.

A/C.5/35/112, A/35/698. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 40-power draft resolution, A/35/L.35 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 35/119, as proposed by 40 powers, A/35/L.35 and Add.1. adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1980, meeting 92, by recorded vote of 134 to 3, with 9 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: France, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Portugal.

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolutions 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration.

Recalling all its previous resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration, in particular resolution 34/94 of 13 December 1979, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Condemning the continued colonialist and racist repression of millions of Africans, particularly in Namibia, by the Government of South Africa through its persistent, illegal occupation of the international Territory and its intransigent attitude towards all efforts being made to bring about an internationally acceptable solution to the situation obtaining in the Territory,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need to take all necessary measures to eliminate forthwith the remaining vestiges of colonialism, particularly in respect of Namibia where desperate attempts by South Africa to perpetuate its illegal occupation have brought untold suffering and bloodshed to the people,

Strongly deprecating the policies of those States which, in defiance of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, have continued to collaborate with the Government of South Africa in its domination of the people of Namibia,

Conscious that the success of the national liberation struggle and the resultant international situation have provided the international community with a unique opportunity to make a decisive contribution towards the total elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in Africa,

Welcoming warmly the achievement of independence by the peoples of Zimbabwe and Vanuatu and mindful of the imperative need to assist the Governments of the two countries in their respective efforts to achieve national reconstruction and economic development,

Noting with satisfaction the work accomplished by the Special Committee with a view to securing the effective and complete implementation of the Declaration and the other relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Noting also with satisfaction the co-operation and active participation of the administering Powers concerned in the relevant work of the Special Committee, as well as the continued readiness of the Governments concerned to receive United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under their administration,

Reiterating its conviction that the total eradication of racial discrimination, apartheid and violations of the basic human rights of the peoples of colonial Territories will be achieved most expeditiously by the faithful and complete implementation of the Declaration, particularly in Namibia, and by the speediest possible complete elimination of the presence of the illegal occupying regimes therefrom,

1. Reaffirms its resolutions 1514(XV) and 2621 (XXV) and all other resolutions on decolonization and calls upon the administering Powers, in accordance with those resolutions, to take all the necessary steps to enable the dependent peoples of the Territories concerned to exercise fully and without further delay their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

2. Affirms once again that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations-including racism, apartheid, the exploitation by foreign and other interests of economic and human resources, and the waging of colonial wars to suppress national liberation movements-is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and poses a serious threat to international peace and security;

3. Reaffirms its determination to take all necessary steps with a view to the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism and to the faithful and strict observance by all States of the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the guiding principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

4. Affirms once again its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples under colonial and alien domination to exercise their right to self-determination and independence by all the necessary means at their disposal;

5. Approves the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples covering its work during 1980, including the programme of work envisaged for 1981;

6. Calls upon all States, in particular the administering Powers, and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee for the speedy implementation of the Declaration and the other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

7. Condemns the continuing activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration with regard to the colonial Territories, particularly Namibia;

8. Strongly condemns all collaboration, particularly in the nuclear and military fields, with the Government of South Africa and calls upon the States concerned to cease forthwith all such collaboration;

9. Requests all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to withhold assistance of any kind from the Government of South Africa until the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence has been restored, and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the illegal occupation of Namibia by that regime;

10. Calls upon the colonial Powers to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones;

11. Urges all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to provide all moral and material assistance to the oppressed people of Namibia and, in respect of the other Territories, requests the administering Powers, in consultation with the Governments of the Territories under their administration, to take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economies of those Territories;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular:

(a) To formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

(b) To make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security;

(c) To continue to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions on decolonization, particularly those relating to Namibia;

(d) To continue to pay particular attention to the small Territories, including the sending of visiting missions thereto, as appropriate, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination, freedom and independence;



(e) To take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations having a special interest in decolonization, in the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly as concerns the oppressed people of Namibia:

13. Calls upon the administering Powers to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the facilities and services required for the implementation of the present resolution, as well as of the various resolutions and decisions on decolonization adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee.

#### DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

A/35/L.36 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Liberia, Madagascar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Saint Lucia, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe: draft resolution.

A/C.5/35/112, A/35/698. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 30-power draft resolution, A/35/L.36 and Add.1 Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 35/120, as proposed by 30 powers, A/35/L.36 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1980, meeting 92, by recorded vote of 142 to 0, with 5 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: None

Abstaining: France, Guatemala, Mauritius, <sup>a</sup> United Kingdom, United States.

<sup>a</sup> Subsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

The General Assembly,  
Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation

of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the question of publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization.

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization, including in particular General Assembly resolution 34/95 of 13 December 1979.

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the aims and purposes of the Declaration and mindful of the continuing pressing need for taking all possible steps to acquaint world public opinion with all aspects of the problems of decolonization with a view to assisting effectively the peoples of the colonial Territories to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence,

Aware of the increasingly important role being played in the widespread dissemination of relevant information by a number of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization.

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the question of publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization;

2. Reaffirms the importance of effecting the widest possible dissemination of information on the evils and dangers of colonialism, on the determined efforts of the colonial peoples to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence and on the assistance being provided by the international community towards the elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism in all its forms;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Special Committee, to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization and, inter alia:

(a) To continue, in consultation with the Special Committee, to collect, prepare and disseminate basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization and, in particular, to continue to publish the periodical Objective: Justice and other publications, special articles and studies, including the Decolonization series, and to select from them appropriate material for wider dissemination by means of reprints in various languages;

(b) To seek the full co-operation of the administering Powers concerned in the discharge of the tasks referred to above;

(c) To intensify the activities of all information centres, particularly those located in Western Europe;

(d) To maintain a close working relationship with the Organization of African Unity by holding periodic consultations and by systematically exchanging relevant information with that organization;

(e) To enlist the support of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization in the dissemination of the relevant information;

(f) To ensure the availability of the necessary facilities and services in this regard;

(g) To report to the Special Committee on the measures taken in implementation of the present resolution;

4. Invites all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization to undertake or intensify, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and within their respective spheres of competence, the large-scale dissemination of the information referred to in paragraph 2 above;

5. Requests the Special Committee to follow the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

## Other documents

The United Nations and Decolonization: Highlights of United Nations Action in Support of Independence for Colonial Countries and Peoples (DPI/678-80-41551).

Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: A Selective Bibliography, 1960-1980. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.80.1.17.

### Implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and United Nations-associated international institutions

#### Consideration by the Special Committee

In 1980, the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples again examined, at plenary meetings held between 11 and 20 August, the question of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.

The Committee had before it a report by the Secretary-General, submitted also to the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly in accordance with a 1979 Assembly resolution,<sup>10</sup> containing replies to a request for information on ways in which the agencies and institutions were implementing the Declaration and other resolutions. Replies were received from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Universal Postal Union (UPU), the International Telecommunication Union, the World Meteorological Organization, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (see p. 1065).

Statements by representatives of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the national liberation movements of the colonial territories concerned who participated in the Committee's work were taken into account in the Committee's consideration of this subject.

The Committee also had before it a report on consultations between its Chairman and the President of the Economic and Social Council on means to co-ordinate the policies and activities of United Nations organizations in implementing Assembly resolutions on the question (see section immediately below) and a report of

its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, to which it had allocated consideration of the matter, containing its conclusions and recommendations. The report also contained an account of the Sub-Committee's consultations during the year with representatives of ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, IMF, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), UNICEF and UNDP.

The decisions of the Special Committee on this topic were embodied in a resolution adopted without objection on 20 August by which the Committee approved the Sub-Committee's report and reaffirmed that recognition by United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entailed, as a corollary, the extension by the United Nations system's organizations of all necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements; it asked them to render such aid as a matter of urgency and to continue providing such aid to the newly independent and emerging States.

The Committee expressed its appreciation to specialized agencies and other organizations that had continued to co-operate with the United Nations and OAU in the implementation of the Declaration and United Nations resolutions, and urged them to accelerate the speedy implementation of the relevant provisions, expressing concern that aid thus far extended, particularly to the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), was far from adequate in relation to needs.

It regretted that the World Bank and IMF had not taken the necessary measures towards full and speedy implementation of the instruments in question, deploring in particular the fact that they maintained co-operation with the South African régime, and urged their executive heads to draw the governing bodies' attention to this resolution with a view to formulating specific programmes beneficial to colonial territories, particularly Namibia.

The Committee recommended that the system's organizations should initiate or broaden

<sup>10</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1026, resolution 34/42 of 21 November 1979.

contacts with colonial peoples in consultation with OAU, and urged the executive heads of the organizations to formulate with OAU and submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for full implementation of relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial territories and their liberation movements. It recommended that the organizations introduce greater flexibility in their assistance programme procedures so as to be able to extend the necessary aid without delay.

The Committee also called for withholding aid to South Africa until it restored to the Namibian people the right to self-determination, and urged full membership in United Nations bodies of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

Speaking after adoption of the resolution, Australia and Denmark said that while they supported the consensus it was not for the United Nations to direct the World Bank and IMF to act in any specific manner; they were independent bodies with their own constitutions and regulations. Australia added that it did not regard SWAPO as the sole authentic representative of the people of Namibia, and reserved its position on the paragraph containing that statement.

Consideration by the Economic and Social Council

At its July 1980 session, the Economic and Social Council considered the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations.

In addition to the Secretary-General's report containing replies received from those agencies and institutions concerning organizational activities to implement the Declaration (see following section), another report before the Council was that of its President on his consultations with the Chairman of the Special Committee concerning co-ordination of the activities of the system's organizations. In his report, the President informed the Council that a UNDP - funded economic and social survey requested of UNCTAD by the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe in 1978 had been submitted to the Front's co-leaders in February 1980 and considered at interagency meetings on that country's economic future, held at its capital in May with the participation of the Zimbabwean Government.

The two presiding officers called for co-ordinated, comprehensive support by all organizations concerned to facilitate Zimbabwe's recovery from the severe effects of the economic sanctions applied to it as pre-independence Southern Rhodesia.

They noted that several organizations had continued to expand, in varying degrees, their assistance to the remaining colonial territories, particularly within the framework of UNDP assistance programmes. More than 40 projects had been financed by UNDP from the Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples and from Governing Council allocations for assistance to national liberation movements (see also pp. 236 and 585). The officers recalled the positive results of regular working meetings during the past few years by UNDP with liberation movements, United Nations organizations and the OAU secretariat- the latest of which had been held from 5 to 7 June at Nairobi, Kenya.

The officers welcomed an UNCTAD Trade and Development Board decision of 25 March, recommending that the special problems of colonial peoples should be integrated into the new International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (the 1980s) (see p. 618), and stressed the importance of intensified efforts by member States of the specialized agencies and other organizations to accord priority to aiding the peoples concerned.

The officers noted with satisfaction that, on the initiative of the United Nations Council for Namibia, preparation of various assistance programmes to Namibians had been intensified, in close collaboration with a number of agencies and organizations, particularly in relation to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and the United Nations Institute for Namibia, though the assistance fell far short of the people's pressing needs. They called for intensified efforts to increase funds needed to prepare extended aid programmes and, in particular, for the support of the system's major funding institutions, expressing the hope that their executive heads would formulate proposals without delay for consideration by their legislative organs. The officers agreed that organizations should try to find ways of including or increasing regular-budget financing for projects supported by OAU and the national liberation movements, noting that some agencies had defrayed travel and other costs of liberation movement representatives to attend meetings and had admitted the Council for Namibia to membership. They expressed confidence that these closer contacts would facilitate further assistance and enhance agencies' ability to respond to needs more quickly and flexibly, and hoped that further steps would be taken to strengthen co-ordination.

The officers noted that assistance to refugees from Zimbabwe and Namibia had recently increased through UNHCR, in co-operation with OAU and a number of United Nations-related or-

ganizations. By the end of 1979, some 50,000 Namibians had been assisted, more than \$15 million in cash and \$2.4 million in kind had been expended for them through UNHCR, and current WFP programmes amounted to some \$31 million in food aid. The officers hoped that the United Nations system would continue to provide emergency and other aid for refugees and would respond positively to a recent appeal by UNHCR for \$22 million for Zimbabwean refugees.

The officers noted measures by agencies to withhold assistance from and a UPU resolution to expel South Africa, and agreed that the United Nations system should bring about the maximum isolation of the régime.

On 23 July, the Council adopted without vote resolution 1980/50 by which it defined the role of the specialized agencies and United Nations-associated organizations in implementing the Declaration and supporting the peoples of the colonial territories and their national liberation movements.

By this resolution, the Council: endorsed the observations and suggestions in the President's report; reaffirmed that recognition by United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples entailed extending moral and material assistance to them and their national liberation movements, asked the specialized agencies and the system's other organizations to do everything possible as a matter of urgency to increase assistance to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, in consultation with OAU and the Council for Namibia; asked them to continue to withhold any assistance to South Africa until it restored to the Namibians their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and refrain from action which might imply recognition of or support for the illegal occupation of Namibia; asked them to intensify their support for the oppressed people of South Africa and take measures to isolate the apartheid régime and mobilize world public opinion against apartheid; urged them to include in their governing bodies' agendas a separate item on their progress in implementing the Declaration and other relevant United Nations resolutions; and urged their executive heads to formulate, in co-operation with OAU, and submit as a matter of priority to their legislative organs, concrete proposals for full implementation of relevant United Nations decisions.

Expressing its appreciation to the organizations within the United Nations system that co-operated with the United Nations and OAU in implementing the Declaration and other United Nations resolutions, the Council: invited them and all Governments to extend maximum assis-

tance to Zimbabwe in its national reconstruction and economic development efforts; called on international institutions that had not done so to enable representatives of the liberation movements recognized by OAU to participate as observers in proceedings concerning their countries; and recommended that all Governments which were members of the system's organizations should ensure full, effective implementation of the Declaration and other United Nations resolutions.

Drawing the attention of the Special Committee to this resolution and to the Council's current discussions, the Council requested its President to continue consultations with the Chairmen of the Special Committee and of the Special Committee against Apartheid and to report thereon to the Council.

The Council President had informed the Council in a report of 23 June of recent consultations held between those three presiding officers, during which they had reviewed assistance provided by United Nations organizations to oppressed South Africans and their liberation movement (see p. 236).

Resolution 1980/50 was approved by the Council's Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee without vote on 15 July; the text was proposed by Algeria, Barbados, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Lesotho, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

In explanation of position, Japan said that the request in paragraph 5 of the resolution should not be construed as meaning that organizations should withhold from South Africa minimum services that every Member State was entitled to receive. France and Japan also understood that references to support for the liberation struggle in no way meant support for armed struggle. Moreover, in France's view, isolation was not the best policy to be applied to South Africa.

The United Kingdom and the United States said they had long held the position that the overriding principle of universality would be violated by the isolation of South Africa from United Nations organizations. The United States said it would not support language that could be interpreted to mean that South Africa should be expelled from those organizations. While the United Kingdom was able to join in the consensus, it expressed reservations about certain aspects of the text, which it felt should have been more clearly and appropriately stated. It understood that the intent of the reference to isolating the apartheid régime was that the specialized agencies should, within their respective

spheres of competence, put pressure on South Africa to renounce its policy of apartheid.

The USSR said it fully supported the resolution; in its opinion, the only weak point was the absence of a specific reference to the specialized agencies which had been disregarding relevant United Nations resolutions relating to implementation of the Declaration.

Consideration by the General Assembly

At its 1980 regular session, the Assembly had before it the report by the Secretary-General on implementation of the Declaration on granting independence by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, previously considered by the Special Committee and the Economic and Social Council.

The report transmitted the substantive portions of replies by specialized agencies, IAEA, and six United Nations organizations and programmes (see p. 1062) to a request by the Secretary-General, in letters of 13 December 1979 addressed to them pursuant to an Assembly request of 21 November 1979,<sup>11</sup> for information on action taken by those organizations to give practical effect to United Nations resolutions seeking to implement the Declaration. The organizations reported variously on their provision of assistance to refugees from the colonial territories, aid to peoples of those territories in consultation with OAU and with the active collaboration of the national liberation movements, repatriation and rehabilitation of Zimbabwean refugees, projects for the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and arrangements to ensure observer representation of the territories by their liberation movements.

Referring to the regret expressed that the World Bank and IMF had not implemented the Declaration and continued to co-operate with South Africa, the Bank noted that it had made no loans to that country since 1966. South Africa had not participated in Bank Group elections since 1972 and therefore was not represented on the Group's governing bodies. The Bank was dismayed at the misleading picture presented of the actual situation and was seeking ways to implement resolutions that fell within its competence, within the limits of its constitutional restraints.

On 11 November 1980, the Assembly adopted resolution 35/29 by which it set forth its decisions on the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies. The text, sponsored by 43 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), was approved by the Assembly's Fourth Committee on 3 November by a recorded vote of 128 to 0, with 11 abstentions, and adopted by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 141 to 0, with 8 abstentions.

The Assembly thereby approved the relevant chapter of the Special Committee's report and re-affirmed that recognition by the Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom and independence entailed, as a corollary, the extension by the organizations of the United Nations system of all necessary moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial territories and their national liberation movements, and asked them to render such assistance as a matter of urgency and continue providing it to the newly independent and emerging States.

It expressed appreciation to the organizations that continued to co-operate with the United Nations and OAU in implementing the Declaration and other Assembly resolutions, urged all the system's organizations to accelerate their full, speedy implementation, and regretted that the World Bank and IMF had not taken the necessary measures in that respect, deploring in particular the fact that those agencies continued to co-operate with South Africa.

The Assembly expressed its concern that aid was far from adequate in relation to needs and recommended that United Nations-associated organizations initiate or broaden contacts with colonial peoples in consultation with OAU and introduce greater flexibility in their procedures so as to be able to extend the necessary assistance without delay to help those peoples and their liberation movements in their struggle to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

The Assembly urged them to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from South Africa, to discontinue all support to it until it restored to the people of Namibia their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of, or support for, the legitimacy of the domination of the territory by that regime.

It urged maximum assistance to Zimbabwe and Vanuatu in their economic development efforts. Further, it noted with satisfaction arrangements made for national liberation movements to participate as observers in proceedings relating to their countries in several specialized agencies and United Nations bodies and called on others to follow this example. Those which had not granted full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia were urged to do so without delay.

The Assembly recommended that all Governments intensify their efforts in the organizations

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

of which they were members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration and other relevant United Nations resolutions and accord priority to providing emergency assistance to colonial peoples and their national liberation movements.

The Assembly urged the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system to formulate with OAU and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific aid programmes to the peoples of the colonial territories and their liberation movements.

The Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for co-ordinating the policies and activities of the system's organizations in implementing relevant Assembly resolutions.

During discussions in the Fourth Committee, some States, including Afghanistan, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Pakistan and the Ukrainian SSR, expressed regret that the World Bank and IMF continued to co-operate with South Africa. Egypt considered that the specialized agencies should intensify their efforts to assist national liberation movements and dependent peoples. Referring to claims by certain agencies of constitutional restraints, Ghana felt that it was time for the United Nations to take a serious look at the constitutions of those agencies. Nepal commended the efforts of the specialized agencies and welcomed a decision of UPU to expel

South Africa from its membership. Stressing the important role played by the specialized agencies with regard to small territories, the Ivory Coast urged them to pursue and extend their work.

At the time of the vote in the Fourth Committee, Sweden, speaking on behalf of the five Nordic countries, said that although they had voted in favour of the resolution they had reservations concerning references to the World Bank and IMF. Similarly Luxembourg, speaking on behalf of the nine member States of the European Community and Greece, did not agree with criticism levelled at those agencies. Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Portugal, the Sudan and Uruguay also expressed reservations in that regard. Trinidad and Tobago felt the sponsors of the resolution should have taken into account the information presented by the World Bank.

Australia, Austria and New Zealand had reservations about the reference in paragraph 14, describing SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people. New Zealand could not agree with that definition, as it did not wish to prejudice the outcome of elections yet to be held.

The United States said it had abstained in the vote because it was opposed to the increased politicization of the specialised agencies and other United Nations bodies. Further, it shared the reservation concerning the reference to SWAPO and it did not recognize the Council for Namibia as the legitimate Administering Authority of the territory; hence it did not favour giving it full membership in the agencies and other United Nations bodies.

#### Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

##### Consideration by the Special Committee

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1171-1174, 1178, 1179.

A/35/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1980), Chapter VI. (Section B: Resolution adopted by Special Committee on 20 August, meeting 1179.)

##### Consideration by the Economic and Social Council

Economic and Social Council-2nd regular session, 1980 Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 1-4, 6, 7, 9. Plenary meeting 43.

A/35/178 and Add.1-4. Report of Secretary-General.

E/1980/77. Report of President of Economic and Social Council on consultations with Chairman of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

E/1980/78. Assistance to oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement by agencies and institutions within United Nations system. Report of President of Economic and Social Council on consultations with Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid and Chairman of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

E/1980/NGO/5 Statement by NGO in category I consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

E/1980/C.3/L.3. Algeria, Barbados, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Lesotho, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution. approved without vote by Third Committee on 15 July, meeting 9.

E/1980/102. Report of Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, draft resolution.

Resolution 1980/50, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1980/102, adopted without vote by Council on 23 July 1980. meeting 43.

The Economic and Social Council.

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General, and the reports of the President of the Economic and Social Council.

cil concerning the items entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations" and "Assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement by agencies and institutions within the United Nations system."

Having heard the statement of the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions adopted by United Nations bodies on this subject, including in particular General Assembly resolution 34/42 of 21 November 1979 and Council resolution 1979/50 of 2 August 1979.

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to take all effective measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of United Nations bodies,

Welcoming warmly the achievement of independence by the people of Zimbabwe and mindful of the imperative need to assist the Government of Zimbabwe in its efforts to bring about reconstruction and economic development,

Deeply conscious of the continuing critical need of the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, in their struggle for liberation from colonial rule,

Noting with concern that, although progress has been maintained through the continuing efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the extension of assistance to refugees from Namibia, the action taken so far by the organizations and agencies concerned in the provision of assistance generally to the people of Namibia is still far from adequate to meet their urgent and growing needs,

Noting with satisfaction the intensified efforts of the United Nations Development Programme in the extension of assistance to the national liberation movements concerned and commending the initiative taken by that organizations in establishing channels for closer, periodic contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and United Nations institutions and the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movements in the formulation of assistance programmes,

Noting also the support given by the organizations within the United Nations system to the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/9 A of 4 November 1977.

Noting with satisfaction the high-level meetings held at Nairobi from 5 to 7 June 1980 between representatives of the general secretariat of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations and organizations within the United Nations system, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/21 of 9 November 1979, on the question of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

Commending also those international organizations that have taken measures of support for the oppressed people of South Africa aimed at isolating the racist regime and mobilizing world public opinion against apartheid,

1. Takes note of the reports of the President of the Economic and Social Council and endorses the observations and suggestions contained therein;

2. Reaffirms that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as

a corollary, the extension by the United Nations system of organizations of all the necessary moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial territories and their national liberation movements;

3. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system which have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of United Nations bodies, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

4. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in the light of the intensification of the liberation struggle in Namibia, to do everything possible as a matter of urgency to render, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations Council for Namibia, increased assistance to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

5. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, to continue to take all necessary measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance to the Government of South Africa until that Government restores to the people of Namibia their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of, or support for, the illegal occupation of Namibia by that regime;

6. Requests also the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on the apartheid policy of the Government of South Africa, to intensify their support for the oppressed people of South Africa and to take such measures as will isolate the apartheid regime and mobilize world public opinion against apartheid;

7. Welcomes the achievement of independence by the people of Zimbabwe and invites all Governments, the specialized agencies and the organizations within the United Nations system to extend the maximum possible assistance to the Government of Zimbabwe in its efforts to achieve national reconstruction and economic development;

8. Notes with satisfaction the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and United Nations institutions which enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate fully as observers in the proceedings relating to matters concerning their respective countries, and calls upon those international institutions which have not yet done so to follow this example and make the necessary arrangements without delay;

9. Recommends that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of United Nations bodies;

10. Urges those specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system which have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress made by those organizations in their implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of United Nations bodies;

11. Further urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to formulate, with the active co-operation of the Organizations of African Unity, and to submit, as a matter of

priority, to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions;

12. Draws the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution and to the discussions on the subject at the second regular session of 1980 of the Council;

13. Requests the President of the Economic and Social Council to continue consultations on these matters with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid and to report thereon to the Council;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the Council at its second regular session of 1981;

15. Decides to keep these questions under continuous review.

### Consideration by the General Assembly

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fourth Committee, meetings 10-18,21,23.  
Plenary meetings 56, 57.

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1980, Chapter XXX.

A/35/15, Vols. I and II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD. Vol. I (11th special session, 14 and 20 March; and 20th session, 17-26 March, Geneva). Part Two: Chapter VII C (para. 370: Decision of 25 March); Vol. II (21st session, Geneva, 15-27 September): Chapter VIII and Annex I (decision 224(XXI)).

A/35/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (covering its work during 1980). Chapter VI.

A/35/24, Vol. I. Report of United Nations Council for Namibia, Part Two: Chapters III and IV B.

A/35/178 and Add. 1-4. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/542 and Corr.1. Note verbale of 14 October from Cuba (transmitting communiqué of extraordinary meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegations of non-aligned countries, New York, 2 and 3 October).

A/C.4/35L.3. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Poland, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe: draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 3 November, meeting 23, by recorded vote of 128 to 0, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mon-

golia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Luxembourg, Portugal,<sup>a</sup> United Kingdom, United States.

<sup>a</sup> Subsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

A/35/600. Report of Fourth Committee.

Resolution 35/29, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/35/600, adopted by Assembly on 11 November 1980, meeting 57, by recorded vote of 141 to 0, with 8 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations,"

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, contained in its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, as well as all other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council on this subject, including in particular Assembly resolution 34/42 of 21 November 1979.

Mindful of the observance in 1980 of the twentieth anniversary



sary of the Declaration, which has played and will continue to play a role of vital importance in the exercise by the colonial countries and peoples of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

Having examined the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General, the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as the related report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979.

Welcoming warm/y the achievement of independence by the peoples of Zimbabwe and Vanuatu and mindful of the imperative need to assist the Governments of the two countries in their respective efforts to achieve national reconstruction and economic development,

Aware that the struggle of the people of Namibia for self-determination and independence is in its final and most crucial stage and that it is therefore incumbent upon the entire international community to intensify concerted action in support of the people of Namibia and their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, for the attainment of their goal,

Deep/y conscious of the critical need of the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, and of the peoples of other colonial Territories for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in their struggle for liberation from colonial rule and in their efforts to achieve and consolidate their national independence,

Mindful of the urgent need to accelerate the process of the final elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations and, in this respect, reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of resolution 1514 (XV), containing the Declaration, and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those relating to the provision of moral and material assistance, on a priority basis, to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements,

Deeply concerned that, although there has been progress in the extension of assistance to refugees from Namibia, the actions taken hitherto by the organizations concerned in providing assistance to the people of the Territory through their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, still remain inadequate to meet the urgent needs of the Namibian people,

Expressing its confident hope that closer contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movements will help to overcome procedural and other difficulties which have impeded or delayed the implementation of some assistance programmes,

Recalling its resolution 34/92 C of 12 December 1979 in which it requested all specialized agencies and other organizations and conferences of the United Nations system to grant full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia,

Expressing its appreciation to the general secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued co-operation and assistance extended by it to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in connexion with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Expressing its appreciation also to the Governments of the front-line States for the steadfast support extended to the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the

South West Africa People's Organization, in their just and legitimate struggle for the attainment of freedom and independence, and aware of the particular needs of those Governments for assistance in that connexion.

Noting with satisfaction the intensified efforts of the United Nations Development Programme in the extension of assistance to the national liberation movements and commending the initiative taken by that body in establishing channels for closer, periodic contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, on the one hand, and the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movements, on the other, in the formulation of assistance programmes,

Noting also the support given by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/9 A of 4 November 1977.

Noting with satisfaction the high-level meetings held at Nairobi from 5 to 7 June 1980 between representatives of the general secretariat of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations and organizations within the United Nations system, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/21 of 9 November 1979, on the question of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

Mindful of the necessity of keeping under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization.

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item;

2. Reaffirms that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

3. Expresses its appreciation to certain specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system which have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV), containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and urges all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

4. Expresses its concern that the assistance extended thus far by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the colonial peoples, particularly the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, is far from adequate in relation to the actual needs of the peoples concerned;

5. Regrets that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have not yet taken the necessary measures towards the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, deplores in particular the fact that those agencies continue to maintain co-operation with the colonialist racist minority regime of South Africa and urges the executive heads of those agencies to draw the particular attention of their governing bodies to the present resolution with a view to formulating specific programmes beneficial to the peoples of the colonial Territories, particularly Namibia;

6. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render or continue to

render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples struggling for liberation from colonial rule;

7. Requests once again the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide all moral and material assistance to the newly independent and emerging States;

8. Recommends that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system should initiate or broaden contacts with the colonial peoples in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, review their procedures in respect of the formulation and preparation of assistance programmes and projects and introduce greater flexibility in those procedures so as to be able to extend the necessary assistance without delay to help the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements in their struggle to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

9. Urges those specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system which have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress made by those organizations in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

10. Urges once again the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the Government of South Africa, to discontinue all support to that Government until it restores to the people of Namibia their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of, or support for, the legitimacy of the domination of the Territory by that regime;

11. Welcomes the achievement of independence by the peoples of Zimbabwe and Vanuatu and invites all Governments, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to extend the maximum possible assistance to the Governments of the two countries in their respective efforts to achieve national reconstruction and economic development;

12. Notes with satisfaction the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate fully as observers in the proceedings relating to matters concerning their respective countries, and calls upon those agencies and other organiza-

tions which have not yet done so to follow this example and to make the necessary arrangements without delay;

13. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which have so far not granted full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia to do so without delay;

14. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to extend substantial material assistance to the Governments of the front-line States in support of the struggle of the people of Namibia and their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, for the achievement of freedom and independence;

15. Recommends that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connexion, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples in the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

16. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the recommendations contained in paragraph 8 above, to formulate with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant decisions of the United Nations, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and other organizations, a report on the action taken since the circulation of his previous report in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution;

18. Requests the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

19. Requests the Special Committee to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

### Activities of foreign economic and other interests

#### Consideration by the Special Committee

During 1980, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples again examined the activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding implementation of the Declaration in colonial territories, as well as United Nations efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa.

On 20 August, the Committee, by 22 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, adopted a resolution, prepared following consultations, by which it reaffirmed the right of the peoples of dependent territories to dispose of their natural resources in

their best interests, and reiterated that activities of foreign economic interests, by the depletive exploitation of those resources, constituted a major obstacle to political independence. Deprivation of the exercise of legitimate rights over the natural resources of colonial peoples by an administering or occupying power violated obligations assumed under the Charter of the United Nations. The Committee condemned these activities as impeding the implementation of the Declaration and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination. It also condemned the policies of Governments which collaborated with foreign economic and other interests engaged in such exploitation and condemned collaboration of certain Western

and other countries with South Africa in the nuclear field; it called on all Governments, in respect of their nationals and companies under their jurisdiction that owned or operated enterprises in colonial territories, particularly in Namibia, to put an end to such enterprises and prevent new investments which ran counter to the interests of the inhabitants. It also requested all States to take measures to end investments in and any assistance to South Africa, including the supply of oil, and all economic, financial or trade relations concerning Namibia.

It condemned South Africa for its continued plundering of the resources of Namibia, for illegally extending the territorial sea and for proclaiming an economic zone off Namibia's coast. It declared illegal the activities of transnational corporations engaged in the exploitation of uranium in that territory. It invited all Governments and organizations within the United Nations system to ensure that the permanent sovereignty of colonial territories over their natural resources was fully respected and safeguarded, and called on the administering powers to abolish all discriminatory and unjust wage systems and working conditions in the territories.

The Committee requested the Secretary-General to undertake a broad publicity campaign to inform world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources and the exploitation of indigenous populations in colonial territories by foreign monopolies and, in the case of Namibia, of the support they gave to the apartheid régime of South Africa.

In explanation of its abstention, Australia stated that, while its position with regard to southern Africa was essentially in accord with that of others, it rejected the proposition that all foreign economic activity in all other colonial territories was necessarily detrimental to the people or prejudicial to their right to self-determination and independence. Denmark explained that it had abstained because of the sweeping condemnations and unfounded allegations contained in the resolution.

Although Fiji and the Ivory Coast supported the resolution, they expressed reservations on the operative paragraph condemning all activities of foreign economic and other interests in colonial territories as impeding the implementation of the Declaration.

#### Consideration by the General Assembly

The question of the activities of foreign economic interests in colonial territories was discussed at the 1980 regular session of the General Assembly, mainly in the Fourth Committee, on the basis of the Special Committee's report.

On 7 November, the Fourth Committee, by a

recorded vote of 91 to 16, with 26 abstentions, approved a resolution on the question, sponsored by 22 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), which was adopted by the Assembly on 11 November as resolution 35/28, by a recorded vote of 103 to 15, with 28 abstentions.

By this resolution, the Assembly reiterated that any power that deprived colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinated those rights to foreign economic and financial interests violated its obligations under the United Nations Charter. By their depletive exploitation of natural resources, accumulation, repatriation and use of huge profits to enrich foreign settlers and entrench colonial domination, the activities of foreign economic and other interests constituted a major obstacle to political independence and the enjoyment of the natural resources of territories by their indigenous inhabitants, particularly in southern Africa. Condemning all such activities in Namibia and South Africa, the Assembly asked the Special Committee to continue monitoring the situation in other non-self-governing territories to ensure that all economic activities there were aimed at strengthening and diversifying the economies in the interests of their peoples and their speedy accession to independence.

The Assembly strongly condemned Western and other States, as well as transnational corporations, that continued investing in and supplying armaments, oil and nuclear technology to the South African regime. It also strongly condemned the collusion of France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel and the United States with South Africa in the nuclear field, and called on other Governments to continue to refrain from supplying that regime with installations that might enable it to produce nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment.

The Assembly called on all States, particularly the United Kingdom, the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Japan, Belgium, Israel and Italy, to end all collaboration with South Africa in the political, diplomatic, economic, trade, military and nuclear fields. It called again on Governments that had not done so to put an end to enterprises and investments in colonial territories by their nationals and by corporate bodies under their jurisdiction which were detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants. It requested all States to refrain from investing in, making loans to or promoting trade with the South African regime. It called on oil-producing and oil-exporting countries that had not done so to take measures against the oil companies that supplied crude oil and petroleum products to that regime. It asked all States to

end all forms of assistance to regimes that used it to repress colonial peoples and their national liberation movements.

Reiterating that the exploitation and plundering of Namibia's natural resources by South African and other foreign economic interests were illegal and contributed to maintenance of the illegal occupation regime, the Assembly strongly condemned South Africa for its continued exploitation of those resources and called on all States to discontinue economic, financial or trade relations with South Africa concerning Namibia.

The Assembly called on the administering powers to apply a uniform and non-discriminatory wage system in each territory. The Secretary-General was asked to undertake through the Secretariat's Department of Public Information a sustained and broad campaign to inform world public opinion of the facts about the pillaging of natural resources in colonial territories, the exploitation of their populations by foreign monopolies and their support to colonialist and racist regimes. The Assembly appealed to non-governmental organizations to continue mobilizing international public opinion for the enforcement of economic and other sanctions against the Pretoria regime. It requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report in 1981.

The Assembly also by this resolution endorsed a Declaration on Foreign Investment in South Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in June. Sierra Leone, by a letter of 16 September, had transmitted the Declaration to the Assembly, as well as the other declarations, statements and resolutions adopted by the Council at its thirty-fifth ordinary session (Freetown, 18-28 June), and those of the seventeenth ordinary session of OAU's Assembly of Heads of State and Government (Free town, 1-4 July). Stating in the Declaration that it found that investments and bank loans in South Africa helped bolster the apartheid régime, the Council of Ministers reaffirmed its total opposition to foreign investment there and appealed to Western countries to withdraw their investments from South Africa.

Speaking in explanation of vote, Denmark, Finland, Gabon, Sweden, Thailand, Togo and Turkey said they abstained because, among other things, they could not approve arbitrary condemnation of specific countries. Reservations concerning the condemnation of certain States were expressed by several Members which voted for or abstained on the resolution, including Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Fiji, Greece, Indonesia, Liberia, Malaysia, Mali, Panama, Peru, the Philippines and

Uruguay. Botswana, voting in favour, maintained reservations on the paragraphs relating to sanctions against South Africa.

Regretting what they said was a lack of consultations regarding the drafting of the text, Ireland and the Netherlands said they would vote against the resolution although they found the text to be marginally improved over the 1979 resolution on the question.<sup>12</sup> Also casting a negative vote, Japan felt that the reference to its country was arbitrary and did not take into consideration Japan's genuine efforts to co-operate in solving the problems of southern Africa. The Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom rejected the resolution as being full of distorting simplifications, polemics and propaganda.

France expressed the view that the resolution contained baseless accusations and discriminatory condemnations and was deliberately confusing two issues-Namibia and apartheid; the latter issue was not on the agenda of the Fourth Committee. The United Kingdom stated that the text missed the point about self-determination: free choice. It would continue to work towards balanced economic development of the territories under its administration, in consultation with the local populations, thus respecting the true meaning of self-determination. Australia could not support the resolution because it said it failed once again to differentiate between the situation in southern Africa and that prevailing in the small dependent territories of the Pacific and Caribbean areas. Spain, which abstained, took a similar view. Canada felt that efforts to solve the problems in southern Africa must be practical in design and sound in principle. It regretted the level of rhetoric of the resolution, and felt that its broad generalizations detracted from the serious intent of the sponsors. Norway considered that the text was unbalanced and contained unsubstantiated claims. Belgium, Israel, Portugal and the United States also voiced objections to the text, leading to their negative votes.

During the discussion in the Fourth Committee, the majority of speakers approved the Special Committee's report and condemned the activities of foreign economic and other interests as an obstacle to the process of decolonization - particularly in southern Africa-and as a way to deprive colonial peoples of their rightful ownership over the natural resources of their territories. Members such as Afghanistan, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic

<sup>12</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1032, resolutions 34/41 of 21 November 1979.

lic, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR deplored the lack of progress, despite numerous United Nations resolutions on the subject, and advocated strong United Nations action to put an end to the situation in the colonial territories.

Sierra Leone, reflecting on the voting pattern regarding the item for the past seven years, pointed out that the number of abstentions and negative votes were on the rise. It appealed to Members, as did Guyana and India, for a text that could be acceptable to all since that was the only way to ensure implementation.

New Zealand expressed regret that debates on the item had often lost sight of the purpose of the Committee's task, and had become merely occasions for making accusations. While endorsing the view that foreign economic activities detrimental to the future economic well-being of any territory should be condemned, New Zealand believed a distinction should be made between foreign economic activities which impeded the decolonization process and those which did not. Austria, New Zealand, Nigeria, and Trinidad and Tobago pointed out that texts adopted on the item had failed to distinguish between the situation in southern Africa and circumstances in other non-self-governing territories and expressed the hope that Members would refrain from generalizations and would strive for an impartial evaluation of each case in order to arrive at a consensus.

Bangladesh, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Hungary, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Uganda, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Viet Nam recommended the application of comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa to bring pressure to bear on its regime so that it would comply with United Nations resolutions on southern Africa.

In the case of Namibia, most speakers felt that ever-increasing foreign investments and the repatriation of huge profits derived from them by transnational corporations did not contribute in any way to the economic development of the territory and actually strengthened the South African regime, thus postponing the date when the territory would reach independence.

Egypt, Madagascar, Malaysia, the Philippines and the Syrian Arab Republic, among others, expressed concern about South Africa's nuclear programme which continued to exploit Namibian uranium.

Morocco, Pakistan and Zambia, advocating concrete measures against and condemning any co-operation with the Pretoria regime, stated that the Special Committee was charged with putting an end to colonialism and that it should

strive for that goal, especially by mounting a broad publicity campaign to inform world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of the natural resources in colonial territories.

The Ukrainian SSR charged the Western powers with hypocrisy. It said they condemned the Pretoria regime but in practice supported the exploiters by defending the interests of the transnational corporations, considering South Africa to be of vital strategic importance. Those powers thereby opposed the national liberation struggle on the African continent and exerted pressure on the independent African States.

The German Democratic Republic and the USSR said the major Western powers had enormous means, through their transnational corporations, for exerting effective economic pressure on the Pretoria regime and persuading it to end its racist policy and its illegal occupation of Namibia. But the Western countries' central objective remained the exploitation of the natural and human resources of colonial territories and not their accession to independence. In the USSR's view, foreign monopolies were exploiting natural resources and preventing the development of a national consciousness among populations; it pointed to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands as an example, where a Trusteeship Council visiting mission in 1980 had concluded that the United States was not giving the needed attention to the Territory's economic development. Cuba added that in many colonial territories in the Pacific and the Caribbean the administering powers were actually seeking to forestall the awakening of the peoples and impede economic development initiatives.

The Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom denied accusations that they had broken the arms embargo against South Africa.

Australia took issue with the assertion that all foreign economic activities were detrimental to the peoples of non-self-governing territories and constituted a barrier to self-determination. The responsible introduction of suitable investments and resources often had an important role in economic development and industrialization in dependent territories, it said. Administering powers and foreign investors should be sensitive to the aspirations and real needs of the peoples of such territories, while avoiding the dangers of too great an economic dependency and the harmful consequences of investment bent only on profit. Total condemnation of all foreign economic activity in dependent territories would be at odds with many resolutions that enjoined administering powers to provide, in consultation with territorial Governments, bilateral and multilateral assistance, Australia observed.

The Ivory Coast underlined the fact that multilateral external aid was of vital importance to colonial territories and, if the interests of the innocent were to be preserved, it was essential not to strike indiscriminately at all foreign interests. Condemnations should not refer to States by name, since a pragmatic resolution which brought countries together would have better prospects of being implemented.

Ethiopia expressed the hope that a dialogue could be established between the two opposing points of view and regretted the fact that those advocating the continuation of foreign economic activities in colonial territories were those who

derived profit from it. The African group of States, it said, was convinced of the necessity of imposing sanctions against South Africa. Algeria, Guyana and Nigeria expressed concern at the exploitative wage system and at safety practices in South Africa. In their view, there could therefore, be no question of conciliation or compromise for the purpose of producing a resolution that could be adopted by consensus. Algeria said that, if the goals of freedom and emancipation of peoples were to be achieved, Africa and the entire third world must demonstrate unity and solidarity in the face of those seeking to divide them.

### Documentary references, voting details and text of resolution

#### Consideration by the Special Committee

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1171-1173, 1179.

A/35/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1980), Chapter V. (Section B: Resolution adopted by Special Committee on 20 August, meeting 1179.)

#### Consideration by the General Assembly

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fourth Committee, meetings 3-8, 25-27.  
Plenary meetings 56, 57.

A/35/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1980), Chapter V.

A/35/24, Vols. I and III. Report of United Nations Council for Namibia. Vol. I: Part Two, Chapter V.

A/35/463 and Corr.1. Letter of 16 September from Sierra Leone (transmitting declarations and resolutions of 35th ordinary session of Council of Ministers, 16-26 June: and resolutions and decision of 17th ordinary session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU. 1-4 July, Freetown), Annex I (declaration CM/St. 15(XXXV)).

A/35/542 and Corr.1. Note verbale of 14 October from Cuba (transmitting communiqué of extraordinary meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegations of non-aligned countries, New York, 2 and 3 October).

A/C.4/35/L.17. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iran, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Uganda, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe: draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 7 November, meeting 26, by recorded vote of 91 to 16, with 26 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania,

Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining:<sup>a</sup> Austria, Central African Republic, Chile, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Honduras, Iceland, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta.

<sup>a</sup> Subsequently Greece advised the Secretariat that its abstention had not been recorded by the voting machine.

A/35/599. Report of Fourth Committee.

Resolution 35/28, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/35/599, adopted by Assembly on 11 November 1980, meeting 57, by recorded vote of 103 to 15, with 26 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Austria, Central African Republic, Chile, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Liberia, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Upper Volta.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa,"

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to this question,

Taking into consideration the parts of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia relating to the question,

Recalling its resolutions 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2621(XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the item,

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, as well as the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid, adopted by the World Conference for Action against Apartheid,

Recalling the Declaration on Namibia and the Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia, contained in General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978,

Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions, decisions and declarations adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its seventeenth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 1 to 4 July 1980, particularly the Declaration on Foreign Investment in South Africa, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 18 to 26 June 1980,

Bearing in mind also the Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979,

Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

Reaffirming that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories violates the political, economic and social rights and interests of the peoples of the Territories and is therefore incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Reaffirming that the natural resources of all Territories under colonial and racist domination are the heritage of the peoples of those Territories and that the exploitation and depletion of those resources by foreign economic interests, in particular of southern Africa, in association with the illegal racist minority regime of South Africa constitute a direct violation of the rights of the peoples and of the principles stated in the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Noting with profound concern that the colonial Powers and certain States, through their activities in the colonial Territories, have continued to disregard United Nations decisions relating to the item and that they have failed to implement in particular the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2621(XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 34/41 of 21 November 1979, by which the Assembly called upon all Governments which had not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, which are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments which run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories,

Condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which continue to exploit the natural and human resources of the colonial Territories and to accumulate and repatriate huge profits to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants, particularly in southern Africa, thereby impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Strongly condemning the support which the racist minority regime of South Africa continues to receive from those foreign economic, financial and other interests which are collaborating with it in its exploitation of the natural and human resources of, and in the further entrenchment of its illegal and racist domination over, the international Territory of Namibia,

Taking into account the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the hearings on Namibian uranium held in New York from 7 to 11 July 1980.

Strongly condemning the investment of foreign capital in the illegal production of uranium and the collaboration by certain Western countries and other States with the racist minority regime of South Africa in the nuclear field which, by providing that regime with nuclear equipment and technology, enables it to develop nuclear and military capabilities, thereby promoting South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia and enabling it to become a nuclear Power,

Deeply concerned at the fact that foreign economic, financial and other interests continue to deprive the indigenous populations of other colonial Territories, including those in the Caribbean and Pacific Ocean regions, of their rights over the wealth of their countries, and at the continued loss of ownership of land by the inhabitants of those Territories as a result of the failure of the administering Powers to take effective steps to safeguard such ownership,

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of natural and human resources, which impedes the independence of colonial Territories and the elimination of racism, particularly in southern Africa,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests:

2. Reaffirms the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, as well as the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid, adopted by the World Conference for Action against Apartheid;

3. Endorses the Declaration on Foreign Investment in South Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session:

4. Reiterates that any administering or occupying Power which deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic

and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

5. Reaffirms that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the entrenchment of colonial domination over the Territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories, particularly in southern Africa, constitute a major obstacle to political independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

6. Condemns all activities of foreign economic and other interests operating in Namibia and South Africa and declares that their collaboration with the racist minority regime is detrimental to the interests of the oppressed peoples and impedes the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

7. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to monitor closely the situation in other Non-Self-Governing Territories so as to ensure that all economic activities in those Territories are aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interests of the indigenous peoples and their speedy accession to independence, and that those peoples are not exploited for political, military and other purposes detrimental to their interests;

8. Strongly condemns those Western countries and other States, as well as the transnational corporations, which continue their investments in, and supply of armaments and oil and nuclear technology to, the racist South African regime, thus buttressing it and aggravating the threat to world peace;

9. Strongly condemns the collusion of France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel and the United States of America with South Africa in the nuclear field and calls upon all other Governments to continue to refrain from supplying the racist minority regime of South Africa, directly or indirectly, with installations that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

10. Calls upon all States, in particular the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Japan, Belgium, Israel and Italy, to take urgent, effective measures to terminate all collaboration with South Africa in the political, diplomatic, economic, trade, military and nuclear fields and to refrain from entering into other relations with the racist regime of South Africa in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;

11. Calls once again upon all Governments which have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, which are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments which run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

12. Requests all States to refrain from making any investments to the benefit of, or extending loans to, the minority racist regime of South Africa and to refrain from any agree-

ments or measures to promote trade or other economic relations with it;

13. Calls upon those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries which have not yet done so to take effective measures against the oil companies which supply crude oil and petroleum products to the racist regime of South Africa;

14. Requests all States to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to the regimes which use such assistance to repress the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

15. Reiterates that the exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign economic interests, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, are illegal and contribute to the maintenance of the illegal occupation regime;

16. Strongly condemns South Africa for its continued exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia in complete disregard of the legitimate interests of the Namibian people;

17. Calls once again upon all States to discontinue all economic, financial or trade relations with South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into economic, financial or other relations with South Africa, acting on behalf of or concerning Namibia, which may lend support to its continued illegal occupation of that Territory;

18. Invites all Governments and organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolution 3201(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, to ensure in particular that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

19.. Calls upon the administering Powers to abolish every discriminatory and unjust wage system prevailing in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

20. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to undertake, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and broad campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources in colonial Territories and the exploitation of their indigenous populations by foreign monopolies and the support they render to the colonialist and racist régimes;

21. Appeals to all non-governmental organizations to continue their campaign to mobilize international public opinion for the enforcement of economic and other sanctions against the Pretoria regime;

22. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

## Questions concerning individual territories

The following pages give accounts of the decisions taken on individual territories in 1980 by the General Assembly and its Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.<sup>13</sup>

(See other chapters of this section for information on questions concerning Namibia and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.)

<sup>13</sup> See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 49, text of Declaration, contained in resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960.



For each of the territories considered, the Special Committee and the Assembly had before them a working paper prepared by the Secretariat that contained information on actions previously taken and on the latest developments concerning the territory. The working paper and the Special Committee's report were submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, which opened on 16 September 1980, where they were discussed mainly in the Fourth Committee.

On 11 November, the Assembly adopted a series of decisions, described below, regarding the various territories.

#### American Samoa

On 20 August, the Special Committee approved the report of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories on American Samoa (administered by the United States) and endorsed its conclusions and recommendations.

Thus, the Committee noted with appreciation the participation of the administering power in its discussions, enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the territory. The Committee noted the report of a 12-member locally constituted Second Temporary Political Status Study Commission, which had rejected various options on the future status of the territory, emphasizing that several of them had posed a threat to the traditional Samoan social structure.

The Committee noted with satisfaction that the Government of American Samoa was working to raise its level of regional co-operation with the regional institutions and emerging nations of the South Pacific to promote the economic welfare of the area.

Recalling the positive attitude of the United States on the question of receiving United Nations visiting missions, the Committee reiterated the hope that the administering power would accept a mission to the territory in the near future.

The Committee called on that power to take all necessary steps, taking into account the expressed wishes of the people of American Samoa, to expedite the process of decolonization, and underscored the responsibility of the administering power for the economic and social development of the territory.

These last provisions were included by the Assembly in its resolution 35/23, by which it approved the chapter of the Special Committee's report on American Samoa and reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of the territory to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on granting independence. It reiterated the view that factors

such as size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should not delay implementation of the Declaration, and welcomed an invitation extended by the United States to the Special Committee to send a visiting mission to American Samoa in 1981.

Calling on the administering power to take all possible steps to strengthen and diversify the economy and work out assistance and economic development programmes, the Assembly also: urged that power to continue fostering close relations and co-operation between the people of the territory and the neighbouring island communities; urged it, in co-operation with the freely elected representatives of American Samoa, to safeguard the inalienable right of the territory's people to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking measures to guarantee their right to own and dispose of those resources and maintain control of their future development; and noted its decision concerning the transfer to American Samoa of all mineral rights in submerged lands off the territorial coastline.

The Assembly requested the Special Committee to examine this question, including the dispatch of a visiting mission, in consultation with the administering power, and to report in 1981.

Resolution 35/23 was adopted on 11 November without objection; the Fourth Committee approved the text unanimously on 6 November. Its sponsors were Australia, Denmark, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore and Sweden.

During the discussion in the Fourth Committee, the United States said that American Samoa was in the midst of a political campaign which would culminate on 4 November 1980 in the election for the first time of a Samoan delegate to the Congress of the United States and for the second time of an elected Governor of the territory. Also for the first time, a Samoan had been appointed to the Office of the Attorney-General of the territory. The United States observed that in 1980 the Second Temporary Political Status Study Commission had concluded that the most suitable political status for American Samoa was continuation as an unincorporated and unorganized territory of the United States, but with certain modifications. Among the Commission's recommendations was a proposal for the creation of a third commission to examine the situation regarding future status.

#### Belize

On 14 August, the Special Committee considered the question of Belize and decided without objection to transmit all available information to the General Assembly and to consider the

matter in 1981, subject to any directives the Assembly might give at its 1980 session.

On 11 November 1980, the Assembly adopted resolution 35/20 on Belize by a recorded vote of 139 to 0, with 7 abstentions. Its Fourth Committee approved the text, sponsored by 57 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), by a recorded vote, requested by Guatemala, of 130 to 1, with 8 abstentions.

By that resolution, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Belize to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity, urging all States to assist in the secure and early exercise of that right and calling on all parties to respect the principle that the threat or use of force should not be applied to prevent the people from exercising that right.

The Assembly declared that Belize should become an independent State before the conclusion of the 1981 regular Assembly session, called on the United Kingdom-the administering power- to convene a constitutional conference to prepare for the independence of Belize, called on it to continue ensuring the security and territorial integrity of Belize, and urged it, in consultation with the Government of Belize, and Guatemala to continue their efforts to reach agreement without prejudice to the exercise of the inalienable rights of the people of Belize, and to consult with other specially interested States in the region.

The Assembly requested United Nations organs to take appropriate action as might be requested by the United Kingdom and Belize to facilitate the attainment of Belize's independence and to guarantee its security and territorial integrity thereafter, and called on Guatemala and independent Belize to work out arrangements for co-operation on matters of mutual concern. Finally, the Assembly requested the Special Committee to remain seized of the question.

Guatemala, which did not participate in the vote in the plenary Assembly, stated that in its view the Fourth Committee and the Assembly continued improperly to deal with the question. In view of the resumption of negotiations in the past year, it considered that the United Kingdom was putting pressure on Guatemala through the United Nations. It found several paragraphs unacceptable because an attempt was being made to hasten independence before the dispute was resolved.

In the Fourth Committee, Guatemala asked for a separate vote on the paragraphs by which the Assembly: declared that Belize should be an independent State in 1981 (paragraph 2); called on the United Kingdom to convene a constitutional conference (paragraph 3); requested relevant United Nations organs to take appropriate

action to facilitate Belize's independence and guarantee its security and territorial integrity thereafter (paragraph 7); and called on Guatemala and Belize to work out post-independence co-operation (paragraph 9). The Committee rejected Guatemala's request by a recorded vote, requested by Guatemala, of 21 in favour to 100 against, with 16 abstentions.

Following the vote in the Committee, statements were made by Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, the United States and Venezuela expressing support for the resolution and hope that Belize would soon accede to independence, though some of these States voiced reservations on certain operative provisions of the resolution. Argentina said paragraph 7 did not define the action that might be appropriate nor did it state which were the relevant organs. Venezuela said the paragraph contained a premature decision regarding United Nations participation in a State matter. To Colombia, certain passages could be interpreted as an attempt to bring pressure on the parties; in addition to reservations on paragraph 7, it also felt that paragraph 4, calling on the parties to respect the principle that the threat or use of force not be applied, was not clearly worded. Costa Rica said the inclusion of the paragraphs on which a separate vote had been requested did not contribute to the solution of the bilateral problems.

During the debate in the Committee, Mexico stated that the people of Belize had distinct social and cultural characteristics, hence an undeniable right to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity, as recognized by various international gatherings which had also declared that the problem of Belize should be resolved by peaceful means.

Guatemala said that for more than a century it had been prevented from exercising its sovereign rights in Belize. None the less, it was willing to co-operate with the United Kingdom in the quest for a peaceful, negotiated agreement. Talks were resumed in 1980, following elections in the United Kingdom and Belize, and Guatemala had shown understanding and flexibility. The question of Belize was essentially a territorial dispute with the United Kingdom to which Guatemala sought a solution by peaceful means; it was therefore surprising that attempts were being made to hasten independence for the territory before the dispute was settled. In Guatemala's view, to attempt to establish a new State with uncertain frontiers and territory subject to negotiation was irresponsible. Guatemala had more than once in the past rejected the role of the Fourth Committee and outside parties in the controversy, which could be settled only by

direct negotiation because of its legal and territorial nature. Guatemala could not agree to an independence that was unilaterally granted to Belize, since this would cause dismemberment of Guatemalan territory and create another crisis point in the region.

A petitioner, Theodore Aranda, leader of the opposition United Democratic Party (UDP) of Belize, addressed the Committee, explaining that UDP did so since it had not been included in any representation from Belize since 1978. Guatemala's claim to the territory was vigorously rejected by all Belizeans. States, organizations and regional groups which supported Belize's drive to independence should put pressure not only on the administering power to pursue negotiations upholding Belize's right to self-determination and independence but also on Guatemala to recognize and respect those rights.

By a Memorandum of Understanding, signed in 1978, UDP was to have been included in all negotiations; it had, however, been excluded since that time, Mr. Aranda said. The Memorandum had also provided that the solution of the dispute was viewed as a national objective and any final agreement between the United Kingdom and Guatemala would be put to the people in a referendum. Since its exclusion from the talks, UDP had stressed that settlement of the dispute did not imply immediate independence, which should be considered as a separate issue whose timing was to be decided by referendum. Mr. Aranda called on the United Nations to insist that the will of the people be heard and to urge the United Kingdom to conduct a referendum to ascertain the people's wishes.

The United Kingdom restated its position on self-determination in dependent territories, pointing out that, in the case of Belize, independence had been delayed since 1964 because of Guatemala's claim to large sections of territory. The United Kingdom, in consultation with Belize, had held talks with Guatemala most recently in October 1980, and there was hope for progress in 1981. It would do its utmost to ensure that Belize achieved independence with its territory intact, sovereignty assured and in amity and concord with its neighbours.

Guyana said that, while it recognized that differences continued to exist, negotiations between the United Kingdom and Guatemala should not prejudice Belize's right to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity, and noted from the UDP representative's statement that all Belizeans were united on independence and in denying Guatemala's territorial aspirations.

Jamaica also rejected the view that Guatemala's claim, which it felt was incompatible with a just solution of the problem, should be the

basis for denying the right of Belize to move towards nationhood. Jamaica hoped that strong support for the resolution before the Assembly would ensure Belize's early attainment of independence.

On 29 October, the Committee heard a statement by C.L.B. Rogers, Deputy Premier of Belize, who reported that the secure and early independence of his country had been the major issue in the recent elections, in which his party had obtained 13 of the 18 seats in the House of Representatives. The House was unanimous in opposing any proposals for a settlement of the Anglo-Guatemalan dispute that might involve the cession of Belizean territory or erode its sovereignty. In the past years of negotiations, Guatemala had tried to hold to ransom Belize's right to independence. The United Kingdom and Guatemala had both stated, during the last round of talks, that their positions had been clarified and that the process would continue. Belize was prepared to participate, but would not allow Guatemala to exercise a veto over its independence. The current resolution contained two new elements: that Belize should become an independent State with its territory intact before the 1981 General Assembly session ended, and that the administering power should initiate the constitutional measures required to complete the decolonization process. Belize appealed to Guatemala to respect its decision to proceed to independence in peace and to the international community to support Belize as it exercised its rights to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity.

#### Brunei

The Special Committee on 14 August, at the suggestion of its Chairman, decided without objection to consider the question of Brunei in 1981, subject to any directives from the General Assembly, and to transmit the documentation directly to the Assembly to facilitate consideration of the item.

On 11 November, by decision 35/410, the Assembly decided without vote to defer consideration of the question of Brunei to its 1981 session and requested the Special Committee to keep the situation in the territory under review and to report on it. The Fourth Committee had approved the decision, also without vote, on 7 November on an oral proposal by its Chairman.

#### Cocos (Keeling) Islands

On 17 June, the Chairman of the Special Committee appointed Fiji, the Ivory Coast (Chairman) and Yugoslavia as members of a visiting mission to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in the Indian Ocean. The mission visited the territory

from 8 to 11 July, at the invitation of Australia, the administering power.

In its report to the Special Committee, the mission noted that numerous changes had occurred in the constitutional, economic, social and educational life of the Cocos Malay community since the 1974 mission and that the general situation had improved. The Australian Government had purchased, on 1 September 1978, all the territorial property of John Clunies Ross with the exception of his residence and related structures, thus becoming owner of all the rest of the land. Australia then granted a lease at nominal rental of all plantation lands and facilities to the Cocos Islands Co-operative Society. The interim Advisory Council, elected on 18 March 1978, had become the first Cocos (Keeling) Islands Council on 25 July 1979; a second Council was elected on 20 October 1979.

The mission was of the opinion that these and other changes reflected progress in the implementation of some major United Nations recommendations. The members of the Council as well as the Management Committee of the Cocos Islands Co-operative Society (registered on 16 January 1979) had shown their ability to manage fully the affairs of the community.

The mission drew the attention of the administering power to the complexity of the territory's judicial system, as well as to the interdependence existing in the economic field between Mr. Clunies Ross, a shipper, and the Cocos Malay community. The mission favoured the termination of that relationship and was of the opinion that the administering power should take steps to deal effectively with the matter. It also called on Australia to make a complete study of the islands' economy with a view to its diversification. It notes, with concern the transportation problems faced, noted the administering power's expressed readiness to introduce compulsory education, considered that the question of the islands should be kept under constant review by the Special Committee, and considered that further missions were essential for the full implementation of the 1960 Declaration on granting independence.

On 24 October, the Special Committee adopted and submitted for the Assembly's consideration a draft decision concerning the Cocos (Keeling) Islands; the Assembly adopted it without objection on 11 November as decision 35/407, as representing the consensus of its Member States.

The Assembly thereby noted with appreciation the close co-operation and assistance extended to the visiting mission by the administering power, the Cocos (Keeling) Islands Council and the people of the territory, calling on that power to ensure the free expression by those

people of their true aspirations concerning their future status, as well as the full exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination. The Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue its consideration of the item in the light of the mission's findings, including the possible dispatch of a further mission, as appropriate and in consultation with the administering power, and to report to the Assembly at its 1981 session.

In the Fourth Committee, the consensus statement recommended by the Special Committee was approved without vote on 30 October. During the discussion in Committee, Australia said that a central tenet of its policy in regard to the islands had been to bring about as speedily as possible conditions to enable the territory's people to exercise freely their right to self-determination; it had actively promoted their political, social, economic and educational advancement. Fiji noted Australian efforts to facilitate self-determination; the changes that had already taken place strengthened Fiji's conviction that political, constitutional, economic and social development programmes would be continued to prepare the people for the future.

#### East Timor

The Special Committee considered the question of East Timor on 14 August. Portugal, the administering power, participated in the discussion. The Committee granted a request for a hearing to José Luis Guterres, representative of the Frente Revolucionária de Timor Leste Independente (FRETILIN), who made a statement. Indonesia expressed strong reservations with regard to discussion of the question and to granting the hearing.

At the same meeting, the Committee decided without objection to continue its consideration of the item in 1981, subject to any directives from the General Assembly, and to transmit to the Assembly all relevant documentation to facilitate consideration of the question.

In a report of 9 October to the Assembly, the Secretary-General stated that a series of communications had been received regarding the territory. They included: (a) a letter of 21 February from Indonesia to the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization rejecting any United Nations resolution that did not recognize the completion of the process of decolonization in East Timor through its integration with Indonesia in 1976 and stressing that United Nations involvement would constitute interference in the internal affairs of a Member State; (b) a note of 3 October to the Secretary-General from Portugal, which stated that, although Portugal had been unable to exercise its responsibilities as administering power in

East Timor since 1975, it had followed developments there and had tried to associate itself with the international community to provide humanitarian assistance to its people; and (c) a communication of 3 October to the Secretary-General from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reporting that it had approached Indonesian and Portuguese authorities to work out procedures for assisting the people of the territory, that Portugal had expressed willingness to co-operate with UNHCR especially in family reunion and repatriation activities, that UNHCR hoped Indonesia would favourably consider agreements for co-operation in this area, that a close relationship had been formed with the International Committee of the Red Cross regarding assistance, and that, while UNHCR stood ready to assist refugees from the territory, it had not received any requests from Governments for assistance for groups of refugees.

By a letter of 17 September, Portugal transmitted to the Secretary-General a communique issued by its Council of Ministers on 12 September stating that, since it was incumbent upon Portugal to define a policy aimed at solving the problem of East Timor, the Council had decided to focus such a policy on three levels: an economic and social aid programme for refugees from East Timor living in Portugal; humanitarian aid to Timorese inside East Timor; and the political status of the territory.

Other communications submitted in connexion with the subject were letters of 7 and 9 October from Indonesia, addressed to the Chairman of the Assembly's Fourth Committee, reiterating its position regarding the inappropriateness of considering the question of East Timor and objecting to the hearing of petitioners on the issue.

During the debate in the Fourth Committee, the following petitioners made statements: Mari Alkatiri of FRETILIN; Moises Da Costa Amarel of the União Democrática Timorense; Benedict R. O'G. Anderson, a professor at Cornell University (United States); Roger Clark of the International League for Human Rights; James Dunn of the Human Rights Council of Australia; T. Jill Jolliffe of the Anti-Slavery Society for Protection of Human Rights; Gene R. La Rocque of the Center for Defense Information; Margo Picken of Amnesty International; Michel Robert of the Ligue française pour les droits et la libération des peuples; William Roff, a professor at Columbia University (United States); Karen Talbot of the World Peace Council; Elizabeth Traube, an anthropologist; Taysa Tamara Vianna of the International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations; and Jacob Xavier of the

Movimento Nacional para a Libertação e Independência de Timor-Dili.

During the general debate in the Fourth Committee, Portugal said that, in an attempt to break the current impasse concerning the territory, it had outlined a new approach which would include wide consultations involving Portugal's political parties, movements representing the Timorese people and representatives of countries directly concerned with the problem. Portugal trusted that these combined efforts would create conditions for a lasting settlement. It also emphasized efforts to alleviate the territory's pressing humanitarian needs.

Angola, Brazil, Burundi, Cape Verde, Cyprus, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, and Sierra Leone welcomed Portugal's initiative and expressed the hope that a solution to the problem would emerge. Mozambique held that the Indonesian occupation of East Timor should not be taken as a fait accompli.

Indonesia reiterated its position regarding the territory, emphasizing that many petitioners had shown complete ignorance or bias as to the real situation in East Timor.

Bangladesh, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand supported Indonesia's position that the process of decolonization in East Timor had been carried out and that any consideration of the item constituted interference in Indonesia's internal affairs.

Barbados, Ghana, Haiti, Nicaragua and Zimbabwe called on Indonesia to withdraw from East Timor and allow the people to exercise freely their right to self-determination and independence. Chad added that integration could not be lasting unless it was freely accepted.

Senegal stated its support for any resolution designed to bring peace to the island through the implementation of resolution 1514(XV),<sup>14</sup> containing the Declaration on granting independence.

Japan and the United States said that the most urgent task was to render humanitarian assistance to the people of East Timor.

On 11 November, the Assembly, by a recorded vote of 58 to 35, with 46 abstentions, adopted resolution 35/27. The Fourth Committee approved the text, sponsored by 23 powers (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), by a recorded vote of 58 to 35, with 42 abstentions, on 3 November.

The Assembly thereby reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of East Timor to self-determination and independence. It declared that they must be enabled freely to determine

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

their own future within the framework of the United Nations (the sponsors had orally revised their original submission on this paragraph, the last part of which had read "under the auspices of the United Nations").

The Assembly welcomed Portugal's diplomatic initiative as a first step towards the free exercise of the people's right to self-determination and independence and urged all parties directly concerned to co-operate fully with a view to creating conditions necessary for the implementation of resolution 1514(XV).

The Assembly expressed its deepest concern at the continued suffering of the people of the territory and requested the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme and UNHCR to give all possible assistance, particularly to the children of East Timor.

Indonesia said it rejected the resolution totally and categorically.

Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Sweden explained their abstentions. France said that, while the Portugal/Indonesia dialogue would be a step forward towards a settlement, it would deprive the United Nations of any power to decide with respect to East Timor; France wanted to leave all options open. Finland and the Federal Republic of Germany said they abstained as they always had on previous resolutions on the question, judging any proposal relating to East Timor in the light of its usefulness to the island population; the exacerbation of the political controversies surrounding East Timor, Finland said, could only aggravate the sufferings of the population. Sweden also placed priority on alleviating their suffering.

#### Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

The Special Committee considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) on 14 August. It decided without objection to continue its consideration of the item at its 1981 session, and transmitted the relevant documentation to the Assembly.

The Assembly, when it took up the question at its regular 1980 session, had before it identical letters dated 5 May from Argentina and the United Kingdom stating that they had met in New York on 28 and 29 April to discuss the question of the islands and related issues in the South Atlantic. This meeting fell within the negotiating framework referred to in Assembly resolutions and the two Governments intended to continue the discussions at future meetings.

On 11 November, the Assembly decided without vote to defer its consideration of the question until its 1981 session and asked the Special Committee to keep the situation in the territory

under review. This decision -35/412 -was adopted on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, which similarly approved the text on 7 November on an oral proposal of the Chairman.

#### Gibraltar

The Special Committee considered the question of Gibraltar on 14 August; it then decided without objection to transmit to the General Assembly all available information on the question in order to facilitate consideration of the item and, subject to Assembly directives, to consider the question in 1981.

On 11 November, the Assembly adopted without objection decision 35/406, as representing the consensus of its Members. It thereby noted that the Governments of Spain and the United Kingdom had signed a declaration on 10 April at Lisbon, Portugal, intending to resolve the problem of Gibraltar, thereby agreeing to start negotiations, agreeing to the re-establishment of direct communications in the region-Spain having decided to suspend the application of measures currently in force-and agreeing to base future co-operation on reciprocity and full equality of rights. The Assembly urged both Governments to make possible the initiation of negotiations envisaged in the Assembly consensus statement of 14 December 1973,<sup>15</sup> with the object of reaching a lasting solution to the problem of Gibraltar. The Fourth Committee approved the text, prepared in Committee, without objection on 30 October.

#### Guam

The Special Committee, on 20 August, approved the report on Guam of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed its conclusions and recommendations. Expressing thereby its appreciation for the co-operation of the United States, the administering power, which had helped the Committee conduct a more informed examination of Guam, the Committee recalled that that power had the obligation to ensure that the people of the territory were kept fully informed of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514(XV), and to create conditions enabling them to exercise their inalienable rights freely and without interference. Recognizing that the presence of military bases could constitute a factor impeding implementation of the Declaration on granting independence, it reaffirmed its strong conviction that their presence in Guam should not prevent Guam's people from exercising their inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

<sup>15</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 699.

The Committee underscored the responsibility of the administering power for the territory's economic and social development and called on it to take all possible steps to strengthen and diversify the economy and reduce excessive dependence on the military establishment. Noting that, according to the 1979 visiting mission,<sup>16</sup> one obstacle to economic development had been uncertainty concerning land held by federal authorities, it asked the administering power to protect the property rights of the people. It noted that the Guam Legislature had adopted a bill giving the territory control over all research, management, exploration and exploitation of resources within a 200-mile zone.

The Committee also noted that guidelines designed to stem the inflow of temporary alien workers had contributed to preventing the depression of wages and working conditions of domestic workers, although it registered concern at reports of alien workers who had returned to their homeland but had not been paid back wages. The Committee called on the administering power to revive, develop and promote the language and culture of the Chamorro people, who constituted some 55.5 per cent of the population.

The General Assembly adopted without objection resolution 35/22 on the question of Guam on 11 November. Its Fourth Committee unanimously approved the text-sponsored by Australia, Denmark, Fiji, Japan, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Sierra Leone on 6 November.

By a preambular provision, the Assembly considered that the policy of maintaining military bases in non-self-governing territories which inhibited the right of self-determination of peoples was incompatible with relevant United Nations resolutions. By the operative paragraphs it approved the Special Committee's chapter on Guam and reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination and independence, calling on the administering power to take all necessary steps, taking into account the freely expressed wishes of those people, to expedite the process of decolonization.

The Assembly recalled its relevant resolutions concerning military bases in colonial and non-self-governing territories, recognized that the presence of such bases could constitute a factor impeding implementation of the Declaration, and reaffirmed its strong conviction that their presence in Guam should not prevent the territory's people from exercising their inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

Reaffirming the administering power's responsibility for Guam's economic and social development, the Assembly called on that power: to strengthen and diversify the economy and to

work out concrete programmes of assistance and economic development; to work with the territorial Government towards removing constraints limiting growth in various economic areas; to take the necessary action to enable the inhabitants to regain possession of unutilized land held by federal authorities and the military; and to develop and promote the language and culture of the Chamorro people.

The Assembly urged the administering power to continue to safeguard and guarantee the right of the people of Guam to own, dispose of and control the future development of their natural resources, noting that power's 14 May decision to transfer to Guam all mineral rights in submerged lands off the territorial coastline, and requesting it to protect the people's property rights. The Special Committee was asked to continue examining this question, including the possible dispatch of another visiting mission at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering power, and to report to the Assembly in 1981.

Speaking after approval of the text in the Fourth Committee, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, socialist States of Eastern Europe, and Viet Nam said they had joined the consensus because it reaffirmed the right of the people of Guam to self-determination but had reservations on the paragraphs concerning military bases. In their view, those bases impeded the implementation of the Declaration, represented a threat to peace and security, and were inconsistent with the principles of the United Nations Charter.

The United States said that on 14 February its President, Jimmy Carter, had announced a framework for a comprehensive territorial policy and had stated that the peoples of the territories were free to express their aspirations if they wished to modify their current political status. On 31 May, a Guamanian Commission on Self-Determination had been created by Public Law 15-128 to ascertain the desire of the people of Guam regarding their future political relationship with the United States. The President had called on the people of Guam to continue drafting a constitution to replace the federal laws under which their Government functioned. Also, at the request of the Governor of Guam, the United States had decided to sponsor Guam for associate membership in the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

#### New Hebrides

The New Hebrides, a condominium jointly administered by France and the United Kingdom,

<sup>16</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p.1041.

acceded to independence on 30 July 1980 as the Republic of Vanuatu.

Having learned that incidents had occurred on the island of Espiritu Santo in the territory by elements opposed to the majority Government elected on 14 November 1979, the Special Committee met on 10 June 1980 and adopted a resolution, recommended by its Sub-Committee on Small Territories, concerning the New Hebrides. It expressed its deep concern at the recent developments in the territory, requested the administering powers to take all necessary steps, in full consultation and co-operation with and through the elected Government, to restore law and order and bring about reconciliation in the territory, and requested those powers to ensure that the territorial integrity of the New Hebrides was respected and that it acceded to independence in accordance with the agreed timetable.

The Special Committee met again between 5 and 20 August to consider a second report on the New Hebrides by its Sub-Committee on Small Territories. The United Kingdom, one of the former administering powers, participated.

On 20 August, the Committee adopted the Sub-Committee's report and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations therein. Thus, it noted with satisfaction that the New Hebrides had attained independence on 30 July, facilitated by the administering powers. It regretted that continuing incidents on Espiritu Santo, supported by foreign nationals, had not been brought to an end before independence, reaffirmed its full support for the preservation of Vanuatu's unity and territorial integrity and noted strong support for the new Government recently expressed, particularly by the Governments of the South Pacific Forum (Australia, Fiji, Kiribati, New Zealand, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu).

Australia, the Ivory Coast, Trinidad and Tobago, and the USSR expressed reservations on the resolution with reference to the Special Committee's competence in the matter in view of the attainment by Vanuatu of independence.

#### Pitcairn

The General Assembly, by decision 35/411 adopted without vote on 11 November 1980, deferred consideration of Pitcairn until its 1981 session, requesting the Special Committee to keep the situation in the territory under review and report in 1981. The text was orally proposed by the Chairman of the Fourth Committee, which approved it, also without vote, on 7 November.

On 10 June, the Special Committee had adopted without objection the report of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories, approving its draft consensus statement noting the willingness

of the administering power- the United Kingdom- to discuss any change of constitutional status with the people of the territory whenever those people so desired. The Committee noted that the gradual decline of the population, as the result of emigration, continued to raise the question of the capacity of the islanders to maintain the essential services of education, medical welfare and the launching of longboats, on which their trade with passing ships depended, although it noted with satisfaction that through philatelic sales an appreciable increase in revenue was expected. The Committee called on the administering power to continue to safeguard their interests.

#### St. Helena

On 11 November 1980, the General Assembly adopted without objection a consensus statement on the question of St. Helena by which it reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of the territory to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on granting independence. Noting the commitment of the United Kingdom as administering power to respect the wishes of those people in advancing towards self-determination and noting the holding of a general election in the island of Tristan da Cunha in May 1979, the Assembly urged that power, in consultation with the people's elected representatives, to continue to ensure the speedy attainment of the Declaration's goals. Reaffirming the responsibility of the administering power for the social and economic development of the territory through continued development assistance programmes, the Assembly also urged the continuation of increased industrial activity, as the result of which the territory's economy had improved.

Finally, the Assembly noted the positive attitude of the administering power concerning visiting missions and requested the Chairman of the Special Committee to continue his consultations in that regard.

This statement was set forth in decision 35/409, adopted on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, which approved the text without objection on 6 November.

The Special Committee on 10 June had approved without objection the draft consensus statement of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories concerning St. Helena on which the Assembly's decision was based.

#### Tokelau

On 11 November, the General Assembly adopted without objection a consensus statement -decision 35/408- whereby it reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau, admin-



istered by New Zealand, to self-determination and independence. It commended the administering power for its efforts to foster an increased awareness of the avenues of constitutional development open to the people of Tokelau through a political education programme. It noted with interest recent measures to delineate the responsibilities of the Tokelau Public Service and the Tokelau political leadership, as well as a decision of the general Fono (Council) to establish a Budget Advisory Committee.

The Assembly noted with satisfaction that the administering power had assured Tokelau of continuing assistance in case its people desired to change their status and noted that power's continuing efforts to promote economic development and its measures to safeguard and guarantee the rights of the people to all their natural resources and benefits derived therefrom. The Assembly also noted that legislation had come into force on 1 April establishing a 200-mile exclusive economic zone for the territory. It expressed its appreciation to United Nations organizations, in particular the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and to regional organizations for their assistance to Tokelau, and hoped that it would continue. It requested the Special Committee, in co-operation with the administering power, to continue to examine the question of the implementation of the Declaration with respect to Tokelau. The Assembly welcomed an invitation extended to dispatch a second visiting mission to Tokelau, in 1981, and asked the Special Committee to report to it in 1981 on implementation of this consensus statement.

The Special Committee, on 21 August 1980, had approved the report of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories concerning Tokelau and endorsed its conclusions and recommendations, on which the Assembly's consensus statement was based. The Committee noted with appreciation the willingness of the administering power to maintain its close co-operation with the Committee and the United Nations in the exercise of its responsibility towards Tokelau.

The question of Tokelau was discussed in the Assembly's Fourth Committee, where the text of the consensus statement later adopted by the Assembly was approved without objection on 6 November.

During the discussion in the Fourth Committee, New Zealand observed that Tokelau shared many of the characteristics of the remaining non-self-governing territories which were small and had limited resources, and said it was firmly committed to fulfilling its responsibilities towards the territory.

The Ivory Coast welcomed the legislative mea-

sures taken by New Zealand to protect Tokelau's marine resources, emphasizing that the problem of small territories was one of survival; achieving independence and parliamentary democracy was of little use if it was not accompanied by the necessary economic support. Fiji noted the socio-economic development programmes that New Zealand was setting up and its invitation to the Special Committee to send a mission to the territory in 1981, which would help to identify the problems facing small and isolated island communities such as Tokelau.

#### Turks and Caicos Islands

The Special Committee considered the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands at meetings in March, May, August and October 1980. The United Kingdom, which administered the territory, took part in the Committee's work. A mission visited the territory from 16 to 26 April at the United Kingdom's invitation, and the Committee took note of its report.

The mission, composed of India, the Ivory Coast and Venezuela (Chairman), reported that the main concern of the population at public meetings was to give its views to the mission on the question of independence. The majority view was that independence was not desirable at the current stage, mainly for economic and social reasons: lack of infrastructure (deep-water harbour, airports and roads), few viable industries or exports, lack of doctors and engineers, public health problems and inadequate education. The mission recommended that the political education of the population be intensified, that efforts be made to safeguard the political evolution of the islands from external influences, and that the United Kingdom grant the territorial Government constitutional changes towards greater self-government.

Concerning the economic situation, the mission recommended that the administering power establish without delay an infrastructure on which a viable economy could be built, that the local Government play a key role in selecting and implementing all development projects and in allocating financial resources, that the administering power arrange for bilateral and multi-lateral development aid and consider giving "untied" aid so that the territory could buy on the open market, and that it should encourage the revival of agriculture and traditional industries.

Finding that the lack of an adequate infrastructure was impeding social and civic development, the mission recommended that the first priority of the administering power should be to make electricity and water easily available to all the islands and improve the communications

system. Health services in the outlying islands needed immediate improvement, more staff and better facilities. The education system required a change in emphasis to vocational training and an increase in scholarships for young people for higher education. These steps should be taken simultaneously with measures to improve the economy, so that both jobs and trained manpower would be available in the future.

On 24 October, the Special Committee approved the text of a draft resolution which it recommended for the consideration of the General Assembly.

During the debate in the Assembly's Fourth Committee, the United Kingdom said it would not impose constitutional changes against the expressed will of the people of a dependent territory; the question of independence was not necessarily synonymous with self-determination, to which the United Kingdom was committed. It invited the Special Committee to send a mission to observe general elections due to take place in the Turks and Caicos Islands on 4 November.

In India's view, decolonization in the Turks and Caicos Islands should proceed strictly in accordance with the wishes of its people. India had participated in the April mission to that territory and had found that the people wished to move in stages to independence, with more time and more infrastructural aid. The administering power's view that increased assistance could be provided only if a firm date was set for independence appeared contrary to the wishes of the people, India said. The forthcoming elections would be an important means of ascertaining their wishes, which should be fully taken into account before a final decision was made.

The Special Committee's recommended text was considered in the Fourth Committee, where an amendment, introduced by Australia, was adopted by a recorded vote of 70 to 40, with 17 abstentions. The amendment related to an operative paragraph recognizing that the presence of military bases and other installations constituted an impediment to the implementation of the Declaration; Australia proposed the formulation it said was normally employed with regard to the small territories- that their presence "could constitute" an impediment. Denmark, France, the Ivory Coast, Sri Lanka and the United Kingdom supported the amendment, while Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, the USSR and Viet Nam opposed any change that would tend to modify the Assembly's stand on the presence of military bases in non-self-governing territories. Reservations to the paragraph as amended were expressed by Bul-

garia, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the USSR. India, too, said it had always opposed the establishment of military bases as an impediment to the Declaration's implementation.

On 7 November, the Fourth Committee approved the text, as amended, without vote and the Assembly adopted it on 11 November without objection as resolution 35/25.

By its provisions, the Assembly approved the chapter of the Special Committee's report regarding the Turks and Caicos Islands, took note of the report of the visiting mission and commended for appropriate action by the United Kingdom and the territory's Government its conclusions and recommendations. It expressed appreciation for the mission's constructive work and for the close co-operation and assistance given to it by all concerned. It welcomed the United Kingdom's invitation to send a visiting mission to observe general elections in the territory on 4 November. The Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people to self-determination and independence, reiterating the view that special geographical and population factors should in no way delay speedy implementation of the Declaration in the territory.

Recognizing that the presence of military bases could constitute an impediment to the implementation of the Declaration, the Assembly reaffirmed its conviction that such presence should not prevent the peoples of colonial and dependent territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence. The Assembly called on the administering power to take the necessary measures to promote the islands' economic development, urged it to continue to intensify and expand its aid programme so as to accelerate the development of economic and social infrastructure, and asked it to continue enlisting the assistance of United Nations organizations and regional and international bodies in strengthening, developing and diversifying the territory's economy. Finally, it requested the Special Committee to continue examining the question in light of the findings of the missions and to report to the Assembly in 1981.

India, the Ivory Coast (Chairman) and Yugoslavia were appointed by the Special Committee Chairman to observe the 4 November elections. They visited the islands from 31 October to 7 November, holding consultations with territorial officials and visiting all polling stations. In spite of some shortcomings it noted (a lack of uniformity in the conduct of balloting from one polling station to another and doubts about the untraceability of the ballots to the

voters who cast them), the mission was of the view that the elections were conducted smoothly, peacefully, free of violence or pressure, and in a free and fair manner within the framework of existing electoral provisions. It concluded that the results expressed the true wishes of the territory's people.

The mission was to submit its report to the Special Committee in 1981.

#### United States Virgin Islands

On 20 August 1980, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of its Subcommittee on Small Territories on the United States Virgin Islands endorsing its conclusions and recommendations. The Committee heard Geraldo Guirty, a delegate to the Fourth Constitutional Convention of the United States Virgin Islands, which on 31 July had adopted a draft constitution for the territory. The Special Committee noted, by its decision concerning the islands, the continued participation of the United States in the Committee's discussion of the territory and its willingness to receive missions in the territories under its administration. The Committee also took note of the recent political and constitutional developments in the United States Virgin Islands. Reaffirming the responsibility of the United States for full, unconditional implementation of the Declaration, and its obligation, in consultation with the territorial Government, to take all necessary measures to enable the people of the territory to exercise fully their right to self-determination, the Committee welcomed that power's assurances that it would continue to respect the freely expressed wishes of the people with regard to their future.

The Committee urged that power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to guarantee the right of the people to own and dispose of their natural resources and took note of its decision to transfer to its territories all mineral rights and submerged lands off their coastlines. It urged that all necessary measures for the development of a viable and stable economy be taken and took note of those taken to expand the manufacturing sector and revitalize the agricultural sector.

By resolution 35/24 adopted without objection on 11 November, the General Assembly approved the chapter relating to the United States Virgin Islands in the report of the Special Committee, reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of the territory to self-determination and independence, requested the United States to continue taking all necessary measures, in consultation with the territory's freely elected representatives, to enable the people to exercise fully

that right, took note of the approval on 31 July of a draft constitution for the territory, and requested that measures be taken to preserve the identity and cultural heritage of the people.

The Assembly urged the administering power, together with the local authorities, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources, and to guarantee their right to own and control those resources and their future development. It noted the decision to transfer to the local administration all mineral rights in the submerged lands off the territorial coastline. The Assembly also reaffirmed the responsibility of the United States for the territory's economic and social development, and asked it to continue enlisting the assistance of the specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations.

Resolution 35/24 was adopted by the Assembly on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, which had approved the text unanimously on 6 November. The sponsors were Australia, the Bahamas, Denmark, Fiji, Haiti, Japan, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sierra Leone, and Trinidad and Tobago.

In the Fourth Committee, the United States announced that the draft constitution for local self-government approved by the Constitutional Convention had been accepted by the Vice-President of the United States on behalf of the President on 26 August. After review by the United States Congress and approval or modification, it would be submitted to a referendum of the people of the territory for acceptance or rejection.

#### Western Sahara

The Special Committee considered the question of Western Sahara on 14 August 1980 when it heard a statement by Madjid Abdallah, a representative of the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO).

At the same meeting, the Committee decided without objection to transmit to the General Assembly all available information on the question in order to facilitate consideration of the item and to consider the question in 1981, subject to any directives from the Assembly.

Reporting to the Assembly on 10 October, the Secretary-General said that the Executive Secretary of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) had informed him on 30 September that the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government, by a decision adopted at its seventeenth ordinary session (Freetown, Sierra Leone, 1-4 July), had agreed that its Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State on Western Sahara should continue its work towards reconciling the parties to the con-

flict in the territory and seeking a peaceful and lasting solution, and welcomed Morocco's willingness to engage in discussions with all interested parties and to participate fully in that Committee's work.

On the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the Assembly, on 11 November, by 88 votes to 8, with 43 abstentions, adopted resolution 35/19. It thereby reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to ensure that right. It deeply deplored the fact that its 1979 resolution<sup>17</sup> which set forth the means for a just political solution of the question had not been implemented and declared again its concern at the aggravation of the situation deriving from Morocco's occupation of Western Sahara, appealing to Morocco to join the peace process and end that occupation. The Assembly also urged Morocco and POLISARIO, representative of the people of Western Sahara, to enter into direct negotiations.

Taking note of the July decision on Western Sahara by OAU's Assembly of Heads of State and Government and the conclusions of OAU's Ad Hoc Committee-which had met from 9 to 12 September- the Assembly welcomed those efforts, as well as the availability of the parties concerned, to promote a just solution to the question and reaffirmed the determination of the United Nations to co-operate fully with OAU in this regard.

The Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to consider the situation as a matter of priority and requested the OAU Secretary-General to keep the United Nations Secretary-General informed of progress. It invited the latter official to submit a report on the question to the Assembly in 1981.

The Fourth Committee, on 30 October, had approved the text of the resolution-sponsored and revised by 42 powers (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) -by a recorded vote of 88 to 6, with 44 abstentions.

A second draft resolution, sponsored by nine powers- the Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Morocco, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and Zaire-was rejected by the Fourth Committee on 31 October by a recorded vote of 40 in favour to 41 against, with 44 abstentions.

By this draft, the Assembly would have: taken note with satisfaction of the OAU decision to request its Ad Hoc Committee to continue its work with a view to reconciling the parties involved and seeking a peaceful and lasting solution to the question; welcomed the participation of all interested and concerned parties, and of the organizations originating in Western Sahara, in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee; welcomed

the peace process initiated by that Committee at its September session; appealed to all States to refrain from any action that might impede the peace process and reconciliation efforts of the Committee; expressed its confidence in that Committee; requested that the OAU Secretary-General keep the United Nations Secretary-General informed of OAU's results on the subject; and invited a report in 1981.

In explanation of vote, El Salvador, Guatemala, Morocco, Somalia and Uruguay indicated that they had voted for the nine-power draft because the question of Western Sahara should be solved peacefully within OAU.

Argentina, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Honduras, Liberia, Malaysia, Pakistan and the Sudan stated that they voted for both texts, which they felt were not mutually exclusive.

Norway, Portugal and Tunisia said they had abstained on both drafts so as not to prejudice the process envisaged by OAU.

Angola, Australia, Cuba, Finland, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Mali, Saint Lucia, Sri Lanka and Suriname said they could not support the nine-power draft because there was no reference to decolonization or the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara.

Guinea, Morocco, Senegal and Zaire opposed the 42- power text because they believed it would thwart OAU efforts. Senegal added that the United Nations should, at this stage, express appreciation to OAU and encourage it to continue its mediation and conciliation efforts. Senegal also did not approve of the preferential treatment being given to POLISARIO. Morocco felt that any resolution of this nature would be null and void and would not serve the interests of reconciliation and peace. Liberia abstained in the vote in the plenary Assembly; it believed that United Nations and OAU actions were complementary but that OAU was the best forum in which to achieve the positive resolution of the conflict and it would take no action that might prejudice the work of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee.

Sweden and Togo said they supported the 42- power text because it advocated the principle of self-determination and the application of United Nations and OAU resolutions.

Romania observed that it had not participated in the vote because agreement on a single resolution had not been possible.

Ecuador said it had abstained from voting on the nine-power draft; cases of decolonization need not necessarily be referred to regional organizations.

The United States said it supported the nine-power text because Morocco had indicated a

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.. p. 1062, resolution 34/37 of 21 November 1979.

willingness to have OAU determine the will of the Saharan people; it could not support the 42- power text because it prejudged the outcome of the negotiation process.

During its consideration of the item, the Fourth Committee heard 11 petitioners: Bohoy Sidi Ahmed of the MOREHOB (Mouvement Révolutionnaire des Hommes Bleus) liberation movement; Zarouali Brika and Biadillah Mohamed Cheikh of the Front de liberation du Sahara; Haj Khatri Ould Sidi Said El Joumani, President of the Sahrawi Assembly; Khalli Hanna Ould Errachid of the Parti de l'Union nationale sahraoui; Habbouha Habib, President of the Association of Former Members of the Moroccan Liberation Army in the Saharan Provinces; Mohamed Taki Allah Maalainine, on behalf of the deputies of the Saharan provinces of Morocco; Brahim Mojtar of POLISARIO; Ahmed Rachid of the Mouvement des originaires de la Sakiat el-Hamra et du Río de Oro; Douihi Mohamed Rachid of the Front de liberation et de l'unité; and Leili Mohamed Salem, a Moroccan citizen.

During the debate in the Fourth Committee, Algeria said that the activities of the United Nations and OAU in seeking ways of securing a settlement were a shared responsibility and mutually reinforcing. Their competence should not be questioned. The OAU Ad Hoc Committee had formulated a process by which the people of Western Sahara could freely determine their future. Algeria called on Morocco and POLISARIO to come to the negotiating table and comply with OAU's recommendations.

Morocco said that after Spain's withdrawal from the territory in 1975 Morocco had consulted the Jema'a (National Assembly) and taken appropriate steps to integrate the Saharan provinces within its territory. The people of Western Sahara had thus had an opportunity to participate in the democratic life of the country. Morocco had participated in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee, believing that chances for arriving at results were excellent and that no attempt should be made to intervene in the process begun by OAU, which should be allowed as much latitude as possible to exercise its responsibilities. Morocco could support the Ad Hoc Committee's call for a cease-fire since it had not fired first but it questioned whether armed bands would cease crossing the border from Algeria. In addition, the Sahara was open to inspection if OAU wished to satisfy itself as to the freedom and authenticity of the Saharan people's choice.

Among the other Member States which took part in the debate- and the points they made- were the following.

Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Egypt, Guyana, Kenya, Mali, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal,

Viet Nam and Zaire welcomed OAU efforts to bring about peace in the area. Ghana and Nigeria agreed that the United Nations and OAU must play complementary roles in the search for a solution. Barbados, Benin, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, India, Jamaica, Kenya and Nicaragua appealed to Morocco to comply with United Nations and OAU resolutions, while Burundi, the Congo, Democratic Yemen, Haiti, Madagascar, and Trinidad and Tobago called on the United Nations to take measures which would encourage initiatives aimed at resolving the question.

Ghana and Guyana welcomed Morocco's willingness to engage in discussions with concerned parties.

Cuba, Iran and Rwanda expressed solidarity with and support for the Saharan people. Mexico supported their right to self-determination. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya called for an end to the genocide of the people of Western Sahara, and Angola called for intensified support for Saharans from third world countries.

Mozambique, for its part, said Morocco was attempting to persuade the United Nations that the conflict was between Morocco and its neighbours.

#### Other territories

In 1980, the General Assembly and its Special Committee also considered the situation in the following territories: Antigua, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla.

The Committee referred to its Sub-Committee on Small Territories the questions of Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands and Montserrat for consideration and report.

On 14 August, the Committee decided without objection, following a statement by its Chairman, to defer consideration of Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla to its 1981 session. On 11 November, by decision 35/413 adopted without vote, the Assembly did the same. The Assembly's decision, orally proposed by the Fourth Committee Chairman, was approved by that Committee without vote on 7 November.

In October, the Assembly received a report on assistance rendered to Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla.

Also on 11 November, the Assembly adopted resolution 35/21 concerning the territories of Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands and Montserrat (see subsection below).

Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands.  
the Cayman Islands and Montserrat

#### CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

The Special Committee adopted without objection the reports of its Sub-Committee

on Small Territories concerning Bermuda (6 August), the British Virgin Islands and the Cayman Islands (10 June) and Montserrat (5 August) and endorsed its conclusions and recommendations.

The Committee thus reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of those territories to self-determination and independence, reiterating the view that such factors as size, geographical location, population and limited natural resources should not delay speedy implementation of the process of self-determination. It expressed its appreciation for the participation of the administering power- the United Kingdom -in its work and took note of the statement of that power that it would respect the wishes of the people of the territories in determining their future constitutional status. It urged the United Kingdom to expedite the process of decolonization, to strengthen and diversify the economies and, in co-operation with the territorial authorities, to safeguard the rights of the peoples to own and dispose of their natural resources and establish and maintain control of their future development. Mindful that visiting missions had proved to be an effective means of ascertaining the situation in territories visited, the Committee called on the administering power to consider receiving further missions at appropriate times.

Concerning Bermuda, the Committee took note of the holding in 1979 of a Constitutional Conference and the issuance of a white paper on independence, presented to the House of Assembly in November 1979. It welcomed changes to be made in the electoral system so that it more accurately reflected the wishes of the majority of the people, and expressed the hope that all necessary measures would be taken to foster national unity and identity.

The Committee recalled relevant Assembly resolutions concerning military bases in colonial and non-self-governing territories, recognizing that these could constitute a factor impeding implementation of the Declaration, and reaffirmed its conviction that the presence of military bases in Bermuda should not prevent its people from exercising their inalienable right to self-determination and independence. Noting that the economy continued to depend heavily on tourism and international company business, the Committee strongly urged that every effort be made to diversify it, especially to promote agriculture and fisheries. It also urged the administering power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue expediting the process of "bermudianization."

Concerning the British Virgin Islands, and underscoring the administering power's responsibility for the economic and social development of

its dependent territories, the Committee urged that power to continue to strengthen and diversify the economy of the islands, expressing the hope that the signing of an agreement for oil exploration in the territorial waters would be a positive step in that direction. The Committee also urged United Nations bodies and regional institutions to pay special attention to the development needs of the territory. Noting the need to import foreign workers, the Committee urged the administering power to intensify its efforts to train local people in skills needed for development and to keep the Committee informed of its progress.

With regard to the Cayman Islands, the Committee reiterated its concern at the dependence of the local economy on two vulnerable industries: international finance and tourism. It urged the administering power to increase its efforts to assist the territory in diversification, encouraging in particular further agricultural and industrial development so as to reduce dependence on imports. It urged United Nations organizations and regional institutions to continue paying attention to the development needs of the Cayman Islands and urged the administering power to intensify its efforts to train Caymanians for specific positions in all fields of activity and to keep the Committee informed of its progress.

Concerning Montserrat, the Committee took note of recent statements by the Chief Minister that the question of independence would be actively considered during his term of office; the Committee therefore called on the administering power to take all necessary steps in accordance with the wishes of the people to expedite decolonization. It also urged that power to strengthen the economy of the territory through diversification, particularly in agriculture and livestock, tourism and industry, noting the objectives of the 1979-1983 Agricultural Sectoral Development Plan incorporating proposals for land use and agricultural development, and urging intensification of the development of the infrastructure of the economy.

The Committee noted with satisfaction the financial and technical assistance provided to Montserrat by the administering power, regional and international bodies and Governments, urging them and United Nations organizations to continue giving special attention to its development needs.

#### CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 11 November, the Assembly adopted without objection resolution 35/21 concerning Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands and Montserrat.

By this resolution, the Assembly approved the

chapters of the report of the Special Committee on those territories and reaffirmed the inalienable right of their peoples to self-determination and independence and its conviction that questions of size, location and limited resources should not delay implementation of the Declaration in those territories.

The Assembly called on the United Kingdom, in consultation with the elected territorial authorities, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the speedy attainment of the goals of the Declaration, to strengthen and diversify further the economies of the territories and to work out concrete programmes of assistance and economic development. It urged the administering power, in co-operation with the peoples' elected representatives, to safeguard the peoples' inalienable right to the enjoyment of their natural resources by guaranteeing their right to own and dispose of them and control their development. It asked also that the administering power pay particular attention to the training of local personnel and continue to enlist the aid of organizations in the United Nations system in all sectors. The Assembly welcomed the positive attitude of the administering power on the question of receiving visiting missions and asked the Special Committee to consider sending such missions as appropriate. Finally, it asked the Committee to continue considering the question and to report to the Assembly in 1981.

Resolution 35/21 was adopted on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, which had approved the text unanimously on 6 November. The sponsors were Australia, Barbados, Den-

mark, Fiji, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sweden, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Aid to Antigua and St.Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla

The Secretary-General reported to the Assembly in October on assistance offered to Antigua and to St.Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla. The report, which also dealt with aid to Saint Lucia and to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, summarized action taken by the United Kingdom, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to implement a 1979 Assembly resolution<sup>18</sup> emphasizing the urgency of the need for assistance to the peoples of those territories in their efforts to strengthen and develop their national economies.

The report outlined the type and quantity of aid provided for social and economic programmes in the islands. Aid from the United Kingdom was channelled through the Caribbean Development Bank and other regional organizations. Some programmes were financed by agency funds; others were carried out using UNDP funds. Further development aid was given by the OPEC Special Fund through the Caribbean Regional Food Plan and also in collaboration with UNDP and other international organs for technical assistance projects.

On 5 December, by resolution 35/101, the Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report. (For details of the resolution, see p. 552.)

<sup>18</sup> Ibid., p. 1064, resolution 34/194 of 19 December 1979.

## Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

### American Samoa

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. meetings 1179,1180,1183.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fourth Committee, meetings 13,16,23,25.  
Plenary meeting 57.

A/35/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1980), Chapter III and Chapter XVI (Section B: Conclusions and recommendations adopted by Special Committee on 20 August, meeting 1180).

A/C.4/35/L.15. Australia, Denmark, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sweden: draft resolution, approved unanimously by Fourth Committee on 6 November, meeting 25.

A/C.4/35/L.18. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 12-power draft resolution, A/C.4/35/L.15. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/35/598/Add.1. Report of Fourth Committee (part II) (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft resolution III.

Resolution 35/23. as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/35/596/Add.1, adopted without objection by Assembly on 11 November 1980. meeting 57.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of American Samoa,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to American Samoa,

Taking into account the statement of the administering Power relating to developments in American Samoa,

Conscious of the need to promote progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration in respect of American Samoa,

Bearing in mind the constructive results achieved as a consequence of previous visiting missions to Non-Self-Governing Territories and reiterating its conviction that the dispatch of such missions is essential for securing adequate and first-hand information on the conditions prevailing in those Territories and on the views, wishes and aspirations of the peoples therein with regard to their future status,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of American Samoa and stressing the necessity for diversifying the Territory's economy as a matter of priority in order to reduce its dependence on fluctuating economic activities,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to American Samoa;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to the Territory;

4. Calls upon the Government of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to take all necessary steps, taking into account the freely expressed wishes of the people of American Samoa, to expedite the process of decolonization of the Territory in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration;

5. Welcomes the invitation extended by the Government of the United States to the Special Committee to send a visiting mission to American Samoa in 1981;

6. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power for the economic and social development of the Territory;

7. Calls upon the administering Power to take all possible steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of American Samoa and to work out concrete programmes of assistance and economic development for the Territory;

8. Urges the administering Power to continue to foster close relations and co-operation between the people of the Territory and the neighbouring island communities;

9. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the freely elected representatives of American Samoa, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures which guarantee the right of the people to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development and, in this connexion, notes the decision of the administering Power concerning the transfer to the Government of American Samoa of all mineral rights in submerged lands off the territorial coastline;

10. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the dispatch of a visiting mission to American Samoa, in consultation with the administering Power, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

## Belize

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meeting 1174.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fourth Committee, meetings 12-20, 23.  
Plenary meetings 56, 57.

A/35/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1980). Chapter XXV. (Section B: Decision adopted by Special Committee on 14 August, meeting 1174.)

A/C.4/35/8. Request for hearing.

A/C.4/35/L.8. Algeria, Angola, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Canada, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Mozambique, Netherlands,

New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Qatar, Romania, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania. Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.4/35/L.8/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 56 powers and by Sri Lanka, approved by Fourth Committee on 3 November, meeting 23. by recorded vote of 130 to 1, with 8 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Guatemala

Abstaining: Bolivia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Israel, Morocco, Paraguay, Uruguay.

A/35/596. Report of Fourth Committee (part I) on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items). draft resolution II.

Resolution 35/20, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/35/596. adopted by Assembly on 11 November 1980. meeting 57. by recorded vote of 139 to 0, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey,



Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: Bolivia, El Salvador, Honduras, Israel, Morocco, Paraguay, Uruguay.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Belize,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolutions 3432(XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/50 of 1 December 1976, 32/32 of 28 November 1977, 33/36 of 13 December 1978 and 34/38 of 21 November 1979,

Having heard the statements of the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Guatemala,

Having also heard the statement of the representative of Belize,

Recalling that the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979, reiterated its unconditional support for the Belizean people's inalienable right to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity and condemned all pressure or threats to prevent the full exercise of that right,

Reaffirming the principles established in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, set out in its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, in particular that all peoples have the right to self-determination, by virtue of which right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development,

Welcoming the fact that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/38, negotiations have recently taken place between the Government of Guatemala and the Government of the United Kingdom in close consultation with the Government of Belize and that the respective positions of both sides were clarified with a view to continuing the process of negotiations,

Noting with regret, however, that despite their efforts and good faith it has not yet proved possible for the parties concerned to agree upon a settlement of their differences,

Convinced that the differences that exist between the United Kingdom and Guatemala do not in any way derogate from the inalienable right of the people of Belize to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity and that the continuing inability of the parties to resolve such differences should no longer delay the early and secure exercise of that right,

Recognizing the special responsibility of the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, to take immediate steps to enable the people of Belize to exercise freely and without fear their right to the secure and full independence of all their territory,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Belize to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity, and urges all States to render all practical assistance necessary for the secure and early exercise of that right;

2. Declares that Belize should become an independent State before the conclusion of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly;

3. Calls upon the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to convene a constitutional conference to prepare for the independence of Belize;

4. Calls upon the parties concerned to respect the principle that the threat or use of force should not be applied to prevent the people of Belize from exercising their inalienable right to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity;

5. Urges the Government of the United Kingdom, acting in close consultation with the Government of Belize, and the Government of Guatemala to continue their efforts to reach agreement without prejudice to the exercise by the people of Belize of their inalienable rights and in furtherance of the peace and stability of the region and, in this connexion, to consult as appropriate with other specially interested States in the region;

6. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom, as the responsible administering Power, to continue to ensure the security and territorial integrity of Belize;

7. Requests the relevant organs of the United Nations to take such actions as may be appropriate and as may be requested by the administering Power and the Government of Belize in order to facilitate the attainment of independence by Belize and to guarantee its security and territorial integrity thereafter;

8. Welcomes the declared intention of the Government of Belize to apply for membership in the United Nations upon attainment of independence, in accordance with Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations;

9. Calls upon Guatemala and independent Belize to work out arrangements for post-independence co-operation on matters of mutual concern;

10. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to remain seized of the question and to assist the people of Belize in the early exercise of their inalienable rights.

#### Brunei

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. meeting 1174.

General Assembly- 35th session

Fourth Committee, meeting 27.

Plenary meetings 56,57.

A/35/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1980), Chapter XII. (Section B: Decision adopted by Special Committee on 14 August, meeting 1174.)

A/35/596/Add.1. Report of Fourth Committee (part II) (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items). draft decision I, as orally suggested by Fourth Committee Chairman, approved without vote by committee on 7 November, meeting 27.

Decision 35/410, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/35/596/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly.

At its 57th plenary meeting, on 11 November 1980, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, decided to defer until its thirty-sixth session consideration of the question of Brunei and requested the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to keep the situation in the Territory under review and to report thereon to the Assembly.

#### Cocos (Keeling) Islands

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1181-1183.

General Assembly- 35th session

Fourth Committee, meetings 9,15,16,19,20.

Plenary meetings 56,57.

A/35/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1980), Chapter XXVII.

A/35/23/Rev.1, Chapter XXVII B. Draft decision, as recommended by Special Committee, approved without vote by Fourth Committee on 30 October, meeting 20.

A/AC.109/635. Report of United Nations Visiting Mission to Cocos (Keeling) Islands, 1980.

A/35/596. Report of Fourth Committee (part I) (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items). draft consensus II.

Decision 35/407, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/35/596, adopted without objection by Assembly.

At its 57th plenary meeting, on 11 November 1980, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the Members of the Assembly:

"The General Assembly, having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, as well as the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission dispatched to the Territory by the Special Committee in July 1980 at the invitation of the Government of Australia as the administering Power, and having heard the statement of the administering Power on the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, with regard to the Territory, notes with appreciation the close co-operation and assistance extended to the Visiting Mission by the administering Power, the Cocos (Keeling) Islands Council and the people of the Territory. In approving the chapter of the report of the Special Committee and taking note of the observations, conclusions and recommendations of the Visiting Mission to the Territory, the General Assembly calls upon the administering Power to ensure the free expression by the people of the Territory of their true aspirations concerning their future status, as well as the full exercise by them of their inalienable right to self-determination in accordance with the Charter and the Declaration. The General Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue its consideration of the item at its next session in the light of the findings of the Visiting Mission, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, as appropriate and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session."

East Timor

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meeting 1174.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fourth Committee, meetings 7-21,23.  
Plenary meetings 56, 57.

A/35/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1980), Chapter X. (Section B: Decision adopted by Special Committee on 14 August, meeting 1174.)

A/35/524. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/542 and Corr.1. Note verbale of 14 October from Cuba (transmitting communiqué of extraordinary meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegations of non-aligned countries, New York, 2 and 3 October), Annex, section I (para. 155).

A/C.4/35/2. Letter of 17 September from Portugal transmitting communiqué issued by Council of Ministers on 12 September).

A/C.4/35/3 and Add.1 -13. Requests for hearings.

A/C.4/35/6 and Add.1. Letters of 7 and 9 October from Indonesia.

A/C.4/35/L.9. Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Cape Verde, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Malawi, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Zimbabwe: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved by Fourth Committee on 3 November, meeting 23, by recorded vote of 58 to 35, with 42 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Portugal, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Kampuchea, Egypt, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Maldives, New Zealand, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United States, Uruguay, Yemen

Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Bhutan, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

A/35/598. Report of Fourth Committee.

Resolution 35/27, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/35/598, adopted by Assembly on 11 November 1980, meeting 57, by recorded vote of 58 to 35, with 46 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Kampuchea, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Maldives, New Zealand, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United States, Uruguay, Yemen

Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Bhutan, Burma, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Romania, Samoa, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

Considering that the international community is celebrating in 1980 the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration,

Bearing in mind that the Fifth and Sixth Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo and Havana in 1976 and 1979, respectively, reaffirmed the right of the people of East Timor to self-determination and independence,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, relating to the Territory, and other relevant documents,

Taking into consideration the recent communique of the Council of Ministers of Portugal, issued on 12 September 1980, in which the administering Power reaffirmed the right of the people of East Timor to self-determination,

Taking also into consideration the diplomatic initiative taken by the Government of Portugal with a view to finding a comprehensive solution to the problem of East Timor,

Deeply concerned at the continued suffering of the people of East Timor as a result of the hostilities still prevailing in the Territory,

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Portugal, as the administering Power, and Indonesia,

Having also heard the statements of various East Timorese petitioners and representatives of non-governmental organizations, as well as the representative of the Frente Revolucionária de Timor Leste Independente,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of East Timor to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

2. Declares that the people of East Timor must be enabled freely to determine their own future within the framework of the United Nations;

3. Welcomes the diplomatic initiative taken by the Government of Portugal as a first step towards the free exercise by the people of East Timor of their right to self-determination and independence, and urges all parties directly concerned to co-operate fully with a view to creating the conditions necessary for the speedy implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV);

4. Expresses its deepest concern at the continued suffering of the people of East Timor as a result of the situation still prevailing in the Territory;

5. Requests the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to render, within their respective fields of competence, all possible assistance to the people of East Timor, particularly the children;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on all aspects of the situation in East Timor, in particular the political developments concerning the situations referred to in paragraphs 1 to 4 above;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Question of East Timor."

Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meeting 1174.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fourth Committee, meetings 17, 27.  
Plenary meetings 56, 57.

A/35/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1980), Chapter XXIV. (Section B: Decision adopted by Special Committee 14 August, meeting 1174.)

A/35/222. Letter of 5 May from Argentina.

A/35/223. Letter of 5 May from United Kingdom.

A/35/596/Add.1. Report of Fourth Committee (part II) (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft decision III, as orally suggested by Fourth Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee 7 November, meeting 27.

Decision 35/412, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/35/596/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly.

At its 57th plenary meeting, on 11 November 1980, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, decided to defer until its thirty-sixth session consideration of the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and requested the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to keep the situation in the Territory under review and to report thereon to the Assembly.

Gibraltar

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meeting 1174.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fourth Committee, meetings 17, 20.  
Plenary meetings 4, 56, 57.

A/35/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1980), Chapter XI. (Section B: Decision adopted by Special Committee on 14 August, meeting 1174.)

A/C.4/35/L.10. Draft consensus, approved without objection by Fourth Committee on 30 October, meeting 20.

A/35/596. Report of Fourth Committee (part I) (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items). draft consensus I.

Decision 35/409, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/35/596, adopted without objection by Assembly.

At its 57th plenary meeting, on 11 November 1980, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the Members of the Assembly:

"The General Assembly, noting that the Governments of Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland signed a declaration on 10 April 1980 at Lisbon, intending, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, to resolve the problem of Gibraltar, agreeing to that end to start negotiations aimed at overcoming all the difference between them on Gibraltar, agreeing also to the re-establishment of direct communications in the region, the Government of Spain having decided to suspend the application of the measures at present in force, and both Governments agreeing to base future co-operation on reciprocity and full equality of rights, urges both Governments to make possible the initiation of the negotiations envisaged in the consensus adopted by the Assembly on 14 December 1973, with the object of reaching a lasting solution to the problem of Gibraltar in the light of the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations."

Guam

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1179, 1180.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fourth Committee, meetings 13, 15, 16, 18, 25.  
Plenary meetings 56, 57.

A/35/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1980), Chapters III and IV and Chapter XVII (Section B: Conclusions and recommendations adopted by Special Committee on 20 August, meeting 1180).

A/C.4/35/L.14. Australia, Denmark, Fiji, Japan, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sierra Leone: draft resolution, approved unanimously by Fourth Committee on 6 November, meeting 25.

A/C.4/35/L.18. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 8-power draft resolution, A/C.4/35/L.14. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/35/596/Add.1. Report of Fourth Committee (part II) (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft resolution II.

Resolution 35/22, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/35/596/Add.1, adopted without objection by Assembly on 11 November 1980, meeting 57.

The General Assembly,  
Having considered question of Guam,  
Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Guam,

Noting that the administering Power continues to maintain military installations in the Territory,

Considering that the policy of maintaining military bases and installations in Non-Self-Governing Territories which inhibit the right of self-determination of peoples is incompatible with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

Having heard the statement of the administering Power,

We/coming the active participation of the administering Power in the work of the Special Committee and expressing the hope that this co-operation will be strengthened further so as to accelerate progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration in respect of Guam,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of Guam and stressing the necessity of diversifying the Territory's economy as a matter of priority in order to reduce its dependence on fluctuating economic activities,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Guam;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reaffirms its conviction that questions of territorial size, geographical location and limited resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory;

4. Recalls that the United States of America, as the administering Power, has the responsibility to ensure that the people of the Territory are kept fully informed of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Declaration;

5. Calls upon the administering Power to take all necessary steps, taking into account the freely expressed wishes of the people of Guam, to expedite the process of decolonization of the Territory in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration;

6. Recalls its relevant resolutions concerning military

bases in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, recognizes that the presence of military bases could constitute a factor impeding the implementation of the Declaration and reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases in Guam should not prevent the people of the Territory from exercising their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration and the purposes and principles of the Charter;

7. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power for the economic and social development of the Territory;

8. Calls upon the administering Power to take all possible steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of Guam and to work out concrete programmes of assistance and economic development for the Territory;

9. Further calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to work towards removing constraints which limit growth in various economic areas;

10. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the right of the people of Guam to own and dispose of their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development, and notes the decision of the administering Power concerning transfer to the Government of Guam of all mineral rights in submerged lands off the territorial coastline;

11. Requests the administering Power to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the people of the Territory;

12. Calls upon the administering Power to take the necessary action to enable the inhabitants of Guam to regain possession of unutilized land held at present by the federal authorities and by the military;

13. Calls upon the administering Power to develop and promote the language and culture of the Chamorro people;

14. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Guam, at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

#### New Hebrides

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1167, 1168, 1179, 1180.

A/35/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1980), Chapter XXX. (Section C: Resolution adopted by Special Committee on 10 June, meeting 1167.)

#### Pitcairn

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meeting 1167.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fourth Committee, meetings 15, 27.  
Plenary meetings 56, 57.

A/35/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1980), Chapter XIV. (Section B: Consensus text adopted by Special Committee on 10 June, meeting 1167.)

A/35/596/Add.1. Report of Fourth Committee (part II) (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft decision II, as orally proposed by Fourth Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 7 November, meeting 27.

Decision 35/411, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/35/596/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly.

At its 57th plenary meeting, on 11 November 1980, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, decided to defer until its thirty-sixth session consideration of the question of Pitcairn and requested the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to keep the situation in the Territory under review and to report thereon to the Assembly.

#### St. Helena

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meeting 1167.

General Assembly - 35th session  
Fourth Committee, meetings 11, 15, 25.  
Plenary meetings 56, 57.

A/35/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1980), Chapter III and Chapter XV (Section B: Consensus text adopted by Special Committee on 10 June, meeting 1167).

A/C.4/35/L.12. Draft consensus, approved without objection by Fourth Committee on 6 November, meeting 25.

A/C.4/35/L.18. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft consensus, A/C.4/35/L.12. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/35/596/Add.1. Report of Fourth Committee (part II) (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft consensus II.

Decision 35/409, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/35/596/Add.1, adopted without objection by Assembly.

At its 57th plenary meeting, on 11 November 1980, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the Members of the Assembly:

"The General Assembly, having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, and having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960. Noting the commitment of the Government of the United Kingdom to respect the wishes of the people of the Territory in relation to their advance towards self-determination and noting with interest the holding of a general election on the island of Tristan da Cunha in May 1979, the General Assembly urges the administering Power, in consultation with the freely elected representatives of the people of St. Helena, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the speedy and free attainment of the goals set forth in the Declaration. The General Assembly, noting the commitment of the Government of the United Kingdom to carry out a policy aimed at implementing Assembly decision 34/411 of 21 November 1979 on St. Helena, reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power for the social and economic development of the Territory through continued programmes of development assistance. In this connexion, the General Assembly notes with interest that, as a result of increased industrial activity, the economic situation in St. Helena has improved. The

General Assembly urges the administering Power to ensure the continuation of such activity. The General Assembly also notes the positive attitude of the administering Power with respect to the question of receiving visiting missions and requests the Chairman of the Special Committee to continue his consultations in that regard with a view to the dispatch of such a mission to St. Helena, as appropriate. The General Assembly requests the Special Committee, in continued co-operation with the administering Power, to examine this question at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session."

#### Tokelau

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1179, 1181.

General Assembly - 35th session  
Fourth Committee, meetings 10, 15, 16, 25.  
Plenary meetings 56, 57.

A/35/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1980), Chapter III and Chapter XIII (Section B: Conclusions and recommendations adopted by Special Committee on 21 August, meeting 1181).

A/C.4/35/L.11. Draft consensus, approved without objection by Fourth Committee 6 November, meeting 25.

A/C.4/35/L.18. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft consensus, A/C.4/35/L.11. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/35/596/Add.1. Report of Fourth Committee (part II) (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft consensus I.

Decision 35/408, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/35/596/Add.1, adopted without objection by Assembly.

At its 57th plenary meeting, on 11 November 1980, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the Members of the Assembly:

"The General Assembly, having heard the statement of the representative of New Zealand, as the administering Power, having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and endorsing the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960. Recalling the administering Power's assurances that it will be guided by the wishes of the people of Tokelau concerning their future relationship with New Zealand, in full compliance with resolution 1514(XV), the General Assembly commends the administering Power for its efforts to foster an increased awareness of the avenues of constitutional development open to the people of Tokelau through a programme of political education. The General Assembly, taking into account the joint efforts of the administering Power and the Tokelau leaders to promote greater responsibility of the people of the Territory for their own affairs, notes with interest the recent measures to delineate the responsibilities of the Tokelau Public Service and those of the Tokelau political leadership, as well as the decision of the general Fono to establish a Budget Advisory Committee. The General Assembly notes with satisfaction that the administering Power has assured the people of Tokelau of its continuing assistance in the event of their desiring to change their status. The General Assembly further notes the continuing

efforts of the administering Power to promote the economic development of the Territory and the measures it has taken to safeguard and guarantee the rights of the people of Tokelau to all their natural resources and the benefits derived therefrom. In this regard, the General Assembly notes that, in accordance with the wishes of the people of Tokelau, legislation came into force on 1 April 1980 establishing a 200-mile exclusive economic zone for the Territory. The General Assembly expresses its appreciation to the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, and to the regional organizations, for the assistance which they have rendered to Tokelau and expresses the hope that it will continue. The General Assembly requests the Special Committee, in co-operation with the administering Power, to continue to examine the question of the implementation of the Declaration with respect to Tokelau. The General Assembly particularly welcomes the invitation of the administering Power to the Special Committee to dispatch a second visiting mission to Tokelau, in 1981. The General Assembly requests the Special Committee to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the implementation of the present consensus."

### Turks and Caicos islands

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1165, 1166, 1181 - 1183.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fourth Committee, meetings 9, 11, 15, 16, 27.  
Plenary meetings 56, 57.

A/35/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1980), Chapters III-V and Chapter XXVIII.

A/35/23/Rev.1, Chapter XXVIII B. Draft resolution, as recommended by Special Committee and as amended by Australia, A/C.4/35/L.19, approved without vote by Fourth Committee 7 November, meeting 27.

A/AC.109/636 and Corr.1 and Add.1, 2 and Add.2/Corr.1 and Add.3. Report of United Nations Visiting Mission to Turks and Caicos Islands. 1980.

A/C.4/35/L.18. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution recommended by Special Committee in A/35/23/Rev.1, Chapter XXVIII B. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.4/35/L.19. Australia: amendment to draft resolution recommended by Special Committee in A/35/23/Rev.1, Chapter XXVIII B.

A/35/596/Add.1. Report of Fourth Committee (part II) (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft resolution V.

Resolution 35/25, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/35/596/Add.1, adopted without objection by Assembly on 11 November 1980, meeting 57.

The General Assembly,  
Having considered the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands.

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission dispatched to the Territory by the Special Committee in April 1980 at the invitation of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling a/s/o its resolution 34/34 of 21 November 1979 on the question of five Territories, including the Turks and Caicos Islands,

Having heard the statements of the representative of the administering Power,

Mindful of the responsibility of the United Nations to help the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to realize their aspirations in accordance with the objectives set forth in the Declaration,

Recalling that the administering Power has the responsibility to ensure that the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands are kept fully informed of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Declaration,

Aware of the special problems facing the Territory by virtue of its isolation, small size, limited resources and lack of infrastructure,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands and takes note of the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands, 1980;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the process of self-determination in accordance with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Territory;

4. Recognizes that the presence of military bases and other installations could constitute an impediment to the implementation of the Declaration, and reaffirms its conviction that the presence of foreign military bases and installations should not prevent the peoples of colonial and dependent Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

5. Commends, for appropriate action, the conclusions and recommendations of the Visiting Mission to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, and to the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands;

6. Expresses its appreciation of the constructive work accomplished by the Visiting Mission and of the close co-operation and assistance extended to the Mission by the administering Power, the territorial Government, the Legislative Council and the people of the Territory;

7. Calls upon the administering Power to take the necessary measures to promote the economic development of the Turks and Caicos Islands in accordance with the Declaration as an important element in the process of self-determination and independence, and urges the administering Power to continue to intensify and expand its programme of aid in order to accelerate the development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Territory;

8. Requests the administering Power, in the light of the conclusions and recommendations of the Visiting Mission, to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, as well as other regional and international bodies, in the strengthening, development and diversification of the economy of the Territory;

9. Welcomes the invitation of the Government of the United Kingdom to the Special Committee to dispatch a further visiting mission to observe the general elections held in the Territory on 4 November 1980;

10. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session in the light of the findings of the visiting missions, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Turks and

Caicos Islands. at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

#### United States Virgin Islands

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1179, 1180.

General Assembly- 35th session

Fourth Committee, meetings 13, 15, 21, 25.

Plenary meetings 56, 57.

A/35/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1980), Chapters III and IV and Chapter XXIII (Section B: Conclusions and recommendations adopted by Special Committee on 20 August, meeting 1180).

A/C.4/35/L.16. Australia, Bahamas, Denmark, Fiji, Haiti, Japan, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago: draft resolution, approved unanimously by Fourth Committee on 6 November, meeting 25.

A/C.4/35/L.18 Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 12-power draft resolution, A/C.4/35/L.16. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/35/596/Add.1. Report of Fourth Committee (part II) (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft resolution IV.

Resolution 35/24, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/35/596/Add.1, adopted without objection by Assembly on 11 November 1980, meeting 57.

The General Assembly,  
Having considered the question of the United States Virgin Islands.

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the United States Virgin Islands.

Noting the active co-operation given by the administering Power, both through its participation in the work of the Special Committee and through its willingness to receive visiting missions to small Territories under its administration,

Having heard the statement of the administering Power,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the United States Virgin Islands;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reaffirms its conviction that questions of territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration with regard to the Territory;

4. Requests the Government of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to continue to take all necessary measures, in consultation with the freely elected authorities and representatives of the people of the United States Virgin Islands, to enable the people of the Territory to exercise fully their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration:

5. Notes the recent political and constitutional develop-

ments in the Territory, in particular the approval on 31 July 1980 by the Fourth Constitutional Convention of the United States Virgin Islands of a draft constitution for the Territory:

6. Requests the administering Power to take such measures as would ensure preservation of the identity and cultural heritage of the people of the United States Virgin Islands;

7. Urges the administering Power, in consultation with the freely elected authorities and representatives of the people of the United States Virgin Islands, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures which guarantee the right of the people to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development and, in this connexion, notes the decision of the administering Power concerning the transfer to the Government of the United States Virgin Islands of all mineral rights in submerged lands off the territorial coastline;

8. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power for the economic and social development of the Territory and, in this respect, calls upon it to workout concrete programmes of assistance and economic development;

9. Requests the administering Power to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the development and strengthening of the economy of the United States Virgin Islands;

10. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

#### Western Sahara

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meeting 1174.

General Assembly- 35th session

Fourth Committee, meetings 7, 8, 10, 12-22.

Plenary meetings 56, 57.

A/35/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1980), Chapter IX. (Section B: Decision adopted by Special Committee on 14 August, meeting 1174.)

A/35/463 and Corr.1. Letter of 16 September from Sierra Leone (transmitting declarations and resolutions of 35th ordinary session of Council of Ministers, 18-23 June; and resolutions and decisions of 17th ordinary session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, Free-town, 1-4 July). Annex II (decision AHG/Dec.118(XVII)).

A/35/529. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.4/35/5 and Add.1 - 10. Requests for hearings.

A/C.4/35/L.2 and Rev.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe: draft resolution and revision, as further orally revised by sponsors, approved by Fourth Committee on 30 October, meeting 21, by recorded vote of 88 to 6, with 44 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, German

Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Guatemala, Guinea, Israel, Morocco, Senegal, Zaire

Abstaining: Bahrain, Belgium, Bolivia, Burma, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Maldives, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yemen.

A/C.4/35/L.7. Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Morocco, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Zaire: draft resolution.

A/35/596. Report of Fourth Committee (part I) (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items). draft resolution I.

Resolution 35/19, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/35/596, adopted by Assembly on 11 November 1980, meeting 56, by 88 votes to 8, with 43 abstentions. Owing to a failure of the voting machine, the details of the recorded vote which had been taken could not be produced; therefore, following a proposal by Algeria, the Assembly at its 57th meeting, on the same date, decided that the resolution was to be considered adopted by unrecorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Having considered in depth the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 34/37 of 21 November 1979 on the question of Western Sahara,

Having considered the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Having heard the statements made on the question of Western Sahara, in particular the statement of the representative of the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Rio de Oro,

Bearing in mind the profound concern of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the non-aligned countries regarding the decolonization of Western Sahara,

Also bearing in mind the deep concern of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the non-aligned countries at the aggravation of the situation prevailing in Western Sahara because of the continued occupation of that Territory by Morocco,

Taking note of decision AHG/Dec.118(XVII) on the question of Western Sahara adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its seventeenth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 1 to 4 July 1980,

Recalling its resolution 34/21 of 9 November 1979 on co-

operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV), and the legitimacy of their struggle to ensure the enjoyment of that right, as envisaged in the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;

2. Deeply deplores the fact that its resolution 34/37, in which are set forth the ways and means for a just and definitive political solution of the question of Western Sahara, has not been implemented;

3. Again declares that it is deeply concerned at the aggravation of the situation deriving from the continued occupation of Western Sahara by Morocco and from the extension of that occupation to the part of Western Sahara which was the subject of the peace agreement concluded on 10 August 1979 between Mauritania and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Rio de Oro;

4. Reaffirms that a solution to the question of Western Sahara lies in the exercise by the people of that Territory of their inalienable rights, including their right to self-determination and independence;

5. Takes note of the decision on the question of Western Sahara adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its seventeenth ordinary session;

6. Takes note also of the conclusions adopted by the Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fourth session, held at Freetown from 9 to 12 September 1980;

7. Welcomes the efforts made by the Organization of African Unity and its Ad Hoc Committee, as well as the availability of the parties concerned and interested, with a view to promoting a just and definitive solution to the question of Western Sahara in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;

8. Reaffirms to this end the determination of the United Nations to co-operate fully with the Organization of African Unity with a view to enabling the people of Western Sahara to exercise their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;

9. Reiterates the appeal contained in its resolution 34/37 whereby it urged Morocco to join in the peace process and to terminate the occupation of the Territory of Western Sahara;

10. Urges, to that end, Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Rio de Oro, representative of the people of Western Sahara, to enter into direct negotiations with a view to arriving at a definitive settlement of the question of Western Sahara;

11. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to consider the situation in Western Sahara as a matter of priority and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

12. Requests the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to keep the Secretary-General of the United Nations informed of the progress achieved in implementing the decisions of the Organization of African Unity on the question of Western Sahara;

13. Invites the Secretary-General to follow closely the situation in Western Sahara with a view to the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

## Other territories

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1167-1169, 1174.



General Assembly- 35th session  
Second Committee, meetings 36, 40.  
Fourth Committee, meetings 15, 16, 25, 27.  
Plenary meetings 56, 57.

A/35/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1980), Chapter XXVI (Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla). (Section B: Decision adopted by Special Committee on 14 August, meeting 1174.)

A/35/596/Add.1. Report of Fourth Committee (part II) (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft decision IV, as orally proposed by Fourth Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee 7 November, meeting 27.

Decision 35/413, by which the General Assembly decided to defer until its thirty-sixth session consideration of the question of Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/35/596/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 11 November 1980, meeting 57.

BERMUDA, THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS,  
THE CAYMAN ISLANDS AND MONTserrat

A/35/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1980), Chapters III-V, XIX (Bermuda), XX (British Virgin Islands), XXI (Montserrat) and XXII (Cayman Islands) (Section 9: Conclusions and recommendations adopted by Special Committee on 6 August, meeting 1169 (Bermuda); 10 June, meeting 1167 (British Virgin Islands and Cayman Islands); and 5 August, meeting 1168 (Montserrat)).

A/C.4/35/L.13. Australia, Barbados, Denmark, Fiji, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago: draft resolution, approved unanimously by Fourth Committee on 6 November, meeting 25.

A/C.4/35/L.18. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 11 -power draft resolution, A/C.4/35/L.13. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/35/596/Add.1. Report of Fourth Committee (part II) (on Chapters of report Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft resolution 1.

Resolution 35/21, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/35/596/Add.1, adopted without objection by Assembly on 11 November 1980, meeting 57.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands and Montserrat,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Territories listed above, in particular General Assembly resolution 34/34 of 21 November 1979,

Taking into account the statement of the administering Power relating to the Territories listed above,

Noting the continued readiness of the administering Power to grant independence to the peoples of the Territories under its administration, on the basis of their express wishes and aspirations in that regard, and its declared policy of fostering the growth of free and democratic political institutions in those Territories,

Conscious of the need to accelerate progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territories concerned,

Bearing in mind the constructive results that can be achieved as a consequence of United Nations visiting missions to colonial Territories, which provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the Territories visited,

and reiterating its conviction that the dispatch of such missions is essential for securing adequate and first-hand information with regard to the political, economic and social conditions in those Territories and to the views, wishes and aspirations of the peoples therein,

Mindful that those Territories require the continued attention and assistance of the United Nations in the achievement by their peoples of the objectives embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territories concerned and stressing the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further their economies as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability and reduce their dependence on fluctuating economic activities,

1. Approves the chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands and Montserrat;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of those Territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reaffirms its conviction that questions of territorial size, geographical location and limited resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the Territories concerned;

4. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, in consultation with the freely elected authorities and representatives of the peoples of the Territories concerned, to continue to take all the necessary steps to ensure the full and speedy attainment of the goals set forth in the Declaration in respect of the Territories;

5. Calls upon the administering Power, in consultation, as appropriate, with the freely elected authorities and representatives of the peoples of the Territories concerned, to take all possible steps to diversify and strengthen further the economies of the Territories listed above and to work out concrete programmes of assistance and economic development for those Territories;

6. Urges the administering Power, with the co-operation of the freely elected authorities and representatives of the peoples of the Territories concerned, to safeguard the inalienable right of the peoples of those Territories to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures which guarantee the right of the peoples to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

7. Requests the administering Power, in consultation with the freely elected authorities and representatives of the peoples of the Territories concerned, to pay particular attention to the training of qualified local personnel;

8. Welcomes the positive attitude of the administering Power with regard to the receiving of United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under its administration and requests the Chairman of the Special Committee to continue his consultations with a view to dispatching such missions, as appropriate;

9. Requests the administering Power to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of those Territories;

10. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of visiting missions in consultation with the administering Power, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

AID TO ANTIGUA AND ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA  
A/35/499. Special economic and disaster relief assistance.  
Report of Secretary-General.

## Chapter III

## Question of Namibia

In 1980, the question of Namibia was again considered by various United Nations bodies. The Security Council remained seized of the question, while the General Assembly, its Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the United Nations Council for Namibia all took decisions on the matter. Related decisions were taken by the Commission on Human Rights and by the Economic and Social Council.

On 21 August, the Special Committee approved a consensus statement strongly condemning South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia and rejecting all manoeuvres by South Africa to legalize the puppet regime it had installed there, including a National Assembly and a Council of Ministers. The Committee recommended that the Security Council consider imposing comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa to secure South Africa's speedy compliance with the Council's decisions.

In its 1980 report to the Assembly, the Council for Namibia said it had continued to act as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence and as a policy-making organ of the United Nations. It had firmly supported the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), in their struggle for independence, had undertaken six consultation missions to discuss with Governments ways to ensure implementation of United Nations resolutions and had represented Namibia in international meetings. The Council also made recommendations for action to be taken by the Assembly.

The question of Namibia was on the Assembly's agenda at its thirty-fifth (1980) session, which opened in September, when it was decided to discuss the item in plenary meetings and hear organizations concerned in the Fourth Committee. In early November, that Committee heard a number of petitioners.

On 17 December, the Assembly suspended the session, deciding to reconvene on 15 January 1981 to consider four agenda items, including the question of Namibia. Before adjournment, it appropriated funds to provide for continuing activities related to Namibia.

Action by the thirty-fifth Assembly session on the question of Namibia was completed on 6 March 1981, with the adoption of 10 resolutions, 35/227 A-J. Details of this action will be described in the 1981 edition of the Yearbook of the United Nations.

#### Consideration by the Special Committee

The General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples considered the question of Namibia at meetings held in New York between 7 and 21 August 1980.

In conformity with Assembly resolutions and in accordance with established practice, the Special Committee invited SWAPO, the national liberation movement of Namibia, to participate in an observer capacity in its consideration of the question and heard a statement by SWAPO'S Permanent Observer to the United Nations, Theo-Ben Gurirab. The President of the United Nations Council for Namibia also participated in the Committee's work.

On 21 August, the Committee adopted by consensus the text of a statement by which it called the attention of the international community to the extremely serious situation in the territory as a result of South Africa's continuing manoeuvres to perpetuate its illegal domination and impose a puppet regime. The Committee reaffirmed that Namibia was the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and independence were achieved and strongly condemned South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its brutal repression of the Namibian people, as well as its efforts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of the territory.

The Committee rejected and denounced all manoeuvres by South Africa to legalize its own Turnhalle puppet regime in Namibia, including the creation of a so-called National Assembly, a Council of Ministers and a South West Africa/Namibia Army, and declared those acts null and void. It called on all States to withhold any recognition from any so-called representatives installed or organs established as a result of those

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 49, text of Declaration. contained in resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960.

manœuvres and not to co-operate with any puppet regime the South African administration might impose.

The Committee reiterated that the only political solution for Namibia should be one based on the termination of South Africa's illegal occupation and the withdrawal of its armed forces and on the free exercise by the Namibian people of their right to self-determination and independence in a united Namibia. To that end, it reaffirmed the need to hold free elections under United Nations supervision and control in the whole of Namibia as one political entity, in accordance with Security Council resolution 385(1976).<sup>2</sup> The Committee commended SWAPO for its expressed readiness to participate in free and fair elections and reaffirmed its continuing support for the liberation movement and the people of Namibia.

The Committee demanded that South Africa release all Namibian political prisoners, including those imprisoned or detained under the so-called internal security laws, and ensure that all Namibians in exile for political reasons might return to their country without risk of arrest or loss of life. It also reaffirmed that SWAPO was the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, appealing to all Member States to grant all necessary support and assistance to that organization.

The Committee condemned South Africa for its massive repression of the Namibian people and SWAPO with the intention of establishing an atmosphere of intimidation and terror and thereby perpetuating the apartheid system, its persistent efforts to destroy SWAPO, its military build-up in Namibia, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies and its use of Namibian territory for acts of aggression against independent African States. It condemned the continued military and nuclear collaboration between South Africa and certain Western States; any such collaboration was a violation of Security Council resolution 418(1977) imposing a military embargo against South Africa<sup>3</sup> and a threat to international peace and security.

The Committee condemned South Africa for its illegal extension of the territorial sea and condemned South African and other foreign economic interests that continued to exploit and plunder the territory's human and natural resources. It demanded that such exploitation cease and that States whose transnational corporations continued to operate in Namibia withdraw all investments from the territory and end co-operation with South Africa.

Given South Africa's increasing resort to force, its refusal to comply with the terms of resolution 385(1976) and its repeated acts of aggres-

sion against neighbouring African States, the Committee recommended that the Security Council urgently convene to consider imposing comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations' with a view to securing South Africa's speedy compliance with the Council's decisions.

The Committee paid tribute, to the front-line States (Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia) for their commitment to the cause of Namibian independence, reaffirmed its support for the activities of the Council for Namibia, including its Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia adopted on 1 June at Algiers, Algeria (see p. 1110), and urgently called on all States to give generous support to all assistance programmes organized by the Council.

The Committee again asked the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts, through all available media, to mobilize world public opinion against South Africa's policies towards Namibia.

The Committee Chairman transmitted the text of the consensus statement to the Security Council by a letter of 28 August.

Reservations concerning elements of the text were expressed by Australia and Denmark. Australia reserved its position on references to the Namibian people's struggle "by all means at their disposal," to Pretoria's manœuvres aimed at proclaiming a unilateral declaration of independence in Namibia, which it felt prejudged South Africa's intentions, to a phrase commending SWAPO for "the spirit of accommodation and flexibility so abundantly demonstrated" throughout negotiations, to SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia, to military collaboration being a threat to international peace and security, which it considered outside the Committee's competence, and to the Committee's support of the Algiers Declaration. Denmark said it supported the overall thrust of the statement but not every part.

In a statement to the Special Committee, the representative of Zambia, President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, said that developments in Namibia during the year, including the persecution of SWAPO and its supporters, the influx of South African troops and their acts of armed aggression against independent African States, and the organization of tribal armies, continued to reflect the oppressive

<sup>2</sup>See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 782, resolution 385(1976) of 30 January 1976.

<sup>3</sup>See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 161, resolution 418(1977) of 4 November 1977.

<sup>4</sup>For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

character of South Africa's domination of the territory and constituted an increasing threat to international peace and security. He recalled that in resolution 385(1976), the Security Council had established the conditions for a peaceful transition to independence on the basis of free elections under United Nations supervision. Subsequently, five Western powers-Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States-had taken the initiative of establishing talks including South Africa and SWAPO to achieve an acceptable settlement. By resolution 435(1978),<sup>5</sup> the Council had asked the Secretary-General to implement the proposals for a peaceful settlement. South Africa, however, refused to proceed with implementation of the proposals and had been constantly manoeuvring to obtain international recognition for its puppet Government.

To arrive at a compromise which would be acceptable to South Africa and SWAPO, he continued, the late President Agostinho Neto of Angola had suggested the concept of a demilitarized zone along the northern border of Namibia, which had been fully accepted by the front-line States and SWAPO. However, the five Western powers had failed to obtain South Africa's support for the plan. The President of the Council for Namibia said the credibility of the Western powers was thus in question, adding that South Africa had used the extended period of negotiation to consolidate the power of its puppet groups with the intention of promoting an internal settlement excluding SWAPO. The Council for Namibia had urged all Member States not to recognize any internal settlement and had declared that free and fair elections under United Nations supervision and control were an essential prerequisite of any peaceful settlement.

Mr. Gurirab of SWAPO said that since May South Africa had waged continuous aggression against the Namibian people and against Angola under the pretext of a search-and-destroy operation against SWAPO. Despite South Africa's claims to have destroyed SWAPO, it was intact and was even intensifying the military struggle, continuing to carry out mass mobilization both inside the country and abroad, with the full support of the Namibian people. As long as South Africa was present in Namibia, SWAPO would continue the struggle.

During the debate, the majority of speakers expressed the view that, in spite of continuing United Nations efforts to reach a negotiated settlement on the basis of the plan embodied in Security Council resolution 435(1978), South Africa was determined to maintain its illegal control of the territory and impose an internal settlement. This was shown by its massive military

build-up, its continuing repression of the Namibian people and efforts to destroy SWAPO, as well as increasing acts of aggression against Angola and Zambia and the creation of an administrative apparatus, comprising a so-called National Assembly and a Council of Ministers, under the control of puppet parties.

Several States, including Australia, Chile and the Ivory Coast, continued to support the negotiation process as the only possible means to reach a peaceful solution. They expressed dismay, however, at South Africa's failure to co-operate with the United Nations, indicating bad faith. Other Committee members, including China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, India, Trinidad and Tobago, and Yugoslavia, believed that South Africa was using the settlement talks to gain time to consolidate the power of the puppet administration and that it had no intention of actually proceeding with free and fair elections under United Nations supervision.

Bulgaria, the Congo, Cuba and the USSR charged that South Africa was receiving support from the Western powers, which had initiated the negotiation process in order to protect their own special interests in the territory, particularly their economic investments. Ethiopia said the case of Namibia represented a classic example of the exploitative activities of foreign economic interests. The Congo believed that the Western powers could bring pressure to bear on South Africa to secure its compliance, but had failed to do so.

Cuba, Czechoslovakia, India, and Trinidad and Tobago, among others, believed that the Committee should recommend that the Security Council impose mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. The purpose of such action would be to increase the pressure on South Africa to agree to hold free elections and withdraw from the territory. Ethiopia and Trinidad and Tobago also urged that the international community support SWAPO'S military struggle.

China expressed support for the just struggle of the Namibian people against imperialism, colonialism, racism and hegemonism, urged the imposition of Security Council sanctions and demanded South Africa's immediate compliance with United Nations resolutions.

Decisions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council

At its February/March 1980 session, the Commission on Human Rights adopted a number of resolutions containing provisions relating to

<sup>5</sup>See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 915, resolution 435(1978) of 29 September 1978.

Namibia. On 15 February, by a resolution on the right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation, the Commission reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty, without external interference (see p. 837).

On 26 February, the Commission adopted a resolution by which it reaffirmed that right and the Namibian people's right to enjoy all the rights recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights," and requested its Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa to continue its inquiries about persons suspected of having been guilty in Namibia of the crime of apartheid or of a serious violation of human rights, and to continue studying policies and practices which violated human rights in Namibia, bringing serious violations to the attention of the Commission's Chairman (see p. 810).

Both the Commission and the Economic and Social Council adopted resolutions on the implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. On 26 February, the Commission asked the Secretary-General to consult the Council for Namibia and several other United Nations bodies with a view to determining the modalities for a study on effective measures to prevent transnational corporations and established interests from collaborating with the racist regimes in southern Africa (see p. 797). The Economic and Social Council, by resolution 1980/7 of 24 April, recommended that the General Assembly adopt a resolution expressing its satisfaction to the Council for Namibia for its contribution to the implementation of the Programme for the Decade (see p. 798).

On 23 July, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1980/50, by which it asked the United Nations-associated organizations: to do everything possible to render, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Council for Namibia, increased assistance urgently to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia; to continue taking all necessary measures to withhold any assistance to South Africa until its Government restored the inalienable right to self-determination and independence to the people of Namibia; and to refrain from any action that might imply recognition of, or support for, the illegal occupation of Namibia by the South African regime (see p. 1066).

By resolution 1980/59 of 24 July, the Council, strongly condemning the exploitation of Namibia's natural resources by transnational corporations without the approval of the Council for

Namibia: reiterated that the activities of those corporations in that area and their collaboration with the racist minority regime were detrimental to the interests of the oppressed people of Namibia; deplored transnational corporations' and South African manoeuvres to weaken the African trade union movement; urged all transnational corporations to terminate investments in the area and their collaboration with South Africa; called on Governments to take measures in respect of their nationals owning or operating enterprises in the area to end such activities; called on States not to supply oil, oil products or other strategic materials to the South African regime, not to extend loans, investments or technical assistance to corporations registered in Namibia, and not to allow economic and financial interests under their jurisdiction to co-operate with such enterprises; asked all States not to exploit Namibia's natural resources, to deny tariff and other preferences to exports from Namibia as well as inducements or guarantees for investment and trade in the area, and to prohibit royalty or tax payments or transfer of assets or other financial resources to Namibia; and asked the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Transnational Corporations an updated report on the activities of such corporations in Namibia (see p. 668).

#### Reports and communications

##### Reports of the Secretary-General and related communications

By a letter of 9 January, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of his intention, with its consent, to proceed with the detailed technical discussions envisaged in his report of 20 November 1979,<sup>7</sup> which were to follow acceptance by the front-line States, SWAPO and South Africa of the concept of a demilitarized zone; to that end he intended to appoint Lieutenant-General Dewan Prem Chand initially as Commander-designate and later as Commander of the military component of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG).

By a letter of 12 January, the Security Council President informed the Secretary-General that the members of the Council had considered the matter in informal consultations and agreed to his proposal.

On 31 March, the Secretary-General issued a further report concerning the implementation of resolutions 435(1978)<sup>8</sup> and 439(1978)<sup>9</sup> on the

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N., 1948-49, p. 535, resolution 217 A III of 10 December 1948.

<sup>7</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1081.

<sup>8</sup> See footnote 5.

<sup>9</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 916, resolution 439(1978) of 13 November 1978.

question of Namibia. The Secretary-General recalled his two previous reports on the subject, of 26 February and 20 November 1979,<sup>10</sup> described the principal features of the demilitarized zone proposal which had been discussed in high-level consultations at Geneva from 12 to 16 November 1979,<sup>11</sup> and referred to a letter of 5 December 1979 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa,<sup>12</sup> indicating his Government's acceptance of the concept of a demilitarized zone, provided that agreement was reached in further discussion on a number of points which he had set out.

The Secretary-General reported that the Commander-designate of the military component of UNTAG and senior military and political experts from the Secretariat had visited Angola, Zambia and Botswana between 5 and 18 February 1980 and had held detailed technical discussions with ministers and senior military and civilian personnel on the functioning of the proposed demilitarized zone. The mission had reached agreement with the three Governments on the establishment and functioning of UNTAG liaison offices in their respective capitals. General Prem Chand had also received from SWAPO confirmation of its acceptance of the demilitarized zone.

The mission had visited Namibia from 18 to 29 February and had discussed with senior South African Defence Forces personnel the full range of practical questions concerning operation of the zone. From 4 to 7 March at Cape Town, South Africa, the mission had held discussions with the South African Government on the proposed arrangements. South Africa had reaffirmed its acceptance of the settlement proposal and its decision to co-operate in implementing resolution 435(1978). It had informed the mission that its military authorities would evaluate the feasibility of the United Nations concept in regard to the demilitarized zone, and that it would require some time to review its position in the light of the discussions with the mission and of recent developments in the area.

Subsequently, the mission had had talks with the Governments of Botswana, Angola, Zambia, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Nigeria, and also with the President of SWAPO, the current Chairman of OAU (the President of Liberia) and the Secretary-General of OAU. The front-line States had reaffirmed their position on the demilitarized zone proposal.

In the light of the findings of the mission, the Secretary-General expressed the opinion that UNTAG could, with the co-operation and support of all concerned, fulfil its obligations satisfactorily on the basis of the arrangements discussed.

By a letter of 12 May to the Secretary-General, South Africa transmitted a letter of the same

date from its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Information containing South Africa's reactions to the proposals of the United Nations mission. He stated that South Africa had tested and evaluated the feasibility of the demilitarized zone, especially whether it could be a possible substitute for the monitoring of SWAPO troop restrictions to base, and requested further clarification on a number of matters, including: the number of South African bases within the zone; the deployment of UNTAG's military component; the disarmament of SWAPO personnel after the elections; and the status of SWAPO's claim to bases inside the territory. He also deemed it imperative that all participants in the political process be placed on an equal footing and asked the Secretariat to refrain from giving effect to General Assembly recognition of SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people and to elements of Assembly resolutions which singled out SWAPO for preferential treatment, including funds from the United Nations regular budget for SWAPO'S use to promote its aims. The Foreign Minister's letter referred to a telegram of 3 March to the Secretary-General from a representative of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA), which he attached, demanding to become a party to putting into effect the plan for creation of the zone, calling for a guarantee of freedom of movement, and stating that it would take appropriate measures should the United Nations forces to be established north of Namibia try to intervene in the life of the people under UNITA authority.

In a letter of 20 June to the South African Foreign Minister, the Secretary-General transmitted the clarifications requested. He stated that the front-line States and SWAPO would agree to the South African proposal to retain 20 bases in the Namibian sector of the demilitarized zone for 12 weeks and that Angola and Zambia had reassured him that no SWAPO armed infiltration would take place from their territory after the cease-fire; by their acceptance of the settlement proposal, they had undertaken to ensure that the provisions of the transitional arrangements and the outcome of the election for a Constituent Assembly would be respected. The front-line States had informed the Secretary-General of their desire for a reciprocal undertaking by South Africa that it would also accept and abide by the outcome of free and fair elections held under United Nations supervision and control.

As to SWAPO bases in Namibia, he recalled that SWAPO and the front-line States had decided in 1979 that, upon South Africa's acceptance of the

<sup>10</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, pp. 1071 and 1081.

<sup>11</sup>Ibid., p. 1081.

<sup>12</sup>Ibid., p. 1082.

demilitarized zone and on implementation of resolution 435(1978), the question would no longer arise.

The Secretary-General stressed his interest in ensuring that UNTAG was fully capable of fulfilling its responsibilities and that UNTAG'S provisional deployment proposals assumed the existence of a cease-fire and the co-operation of all parties concerned. While the United Nations would continue to deal only with the parties envisaged in the settlement proposal and in the demilitarized zone proposal, the Secretary-General reiterated that the principle of impartiality had been and would be consistently followed in the implementation of resolution 435(1978), and that not only the Secretariat but also the South African Government and its officials would be expected to carry out their duties with complete impartiality and without discrimination. He also noted that the implementation of that resolution was undertaken specifically under the authority of the Security Council.

On 29 August, South Africa transmitted to the Secretary-General a letter of the same date from its Foreign Minister, emphasizing that impartiality was the crucial issue for South Africa in the successful implementation of resolution 435(1978) and charging that some of the actions and statements of the Secretary-General, as well as those emanating from other organs of the United Nations, had not been helpful in this respect. In particular, he charged that the United Nations had undermined its credibility with the people of South West Africa by its bias in favour of SWAPO, which was one of several parties contending for power in the territory. The ambiguity of the United Nations position had become the central issue in the thinking of a large section of the people, he said, and something must be done to correct the assumption that UNTAG would be a stalking horse for SWAPO. Regarding other points, South Africa expected that SWAPO would be excluded from the seven bases of Angola and Zambia in the demilitarized zone on their sides of the border and welcomed assurances that those States would accept responsibility for ensuring that SWAPO personnel would peacefully return to Namibia, through designated entry points, after closure of their bases.

By a letter of 19 September to the South African Foreign Minister, the Secretary-General replied that, following consultations, he proposed to send a team of senior United Nations officials to South Africa from 29 September to 4 October to discuss the setting of a time-frame and other modalities for implementation of the United Nations plan. On 22 September, South Africa transmitted to the Secretary-General a letter of the same date from its Foreign Minister, suggest-

ing that the officials visit South Africa from 20 to 27 October. In a reply of 25 September, the Secretary-General agreed to those dates.

On 24 November, the Secretary-General issued a further report concerning implementation of Council resolutions 435(1978) and 439(1978). He reported that a United Nations mission, led by the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, had had discussions with the South African Government from 20 to 25 October. The mission had emphasized the grave concern of the United Nations membership at the delays in implementing resolution 435(1978) and the primary importance of establishing a time-frame for a cease-fire and the emplacement of UNTAG in Namibia. South Africa had indicated that it saw the need for a time-frame but that it could not be achieved without resolving the remaining issues to which reference had been made in its letter of 29 August; in particular it stressed the question of impartiality and informed the mission that mutual mistrust and lack of confidence affected the setting of a date for implementation. The mission had pointed out that the establishment of trust and confidence was a subjective and imprecise criterion; if used as a pretext for delay, the implementation of resolution 435(1978) would be seriously undermined.

In the light of the findings of the mission and consultations with other concerned parties, the Secretary-General concluded that, to achieve independence for Namibia in 1981, it was necessary that a date for the cease-fire should be set in the early part of 1981. To facilitate agreement and to create the necessary climate of confidence and understanding, he proposed a pre-implementation multiparty meeting, from 7 to 14 January 1981, under his auspices, which the parties concerned in the envisaged election would attend. In the expectation that the problem of confidence could be overcome by the holding of such a meeting and subject to a satisfactory arrangement concerning the composition of UNTAG, the Secretary-General proposed March 1981 to begin implementation of resolution 435(1978).

#### Reports of consultation missions

In June, July and August 1980, the President (or the Acting President) of the United Nations Council for Namibia transmitted to the Secretary-General the texts of the reports of the Council's six consultation missions to a number of Member States to discuss with their Governments measures to obtain the withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from Namibia.

A mission composed of representatives from India (Chairman), Yugoslavia and Zambia and

a representative of SWAPO visited the Federal Republic of Germany, France and the United Kingdom from 21 April to 1 May. All three Governments informed the mission that, within the framework of the efforts of the five Western powers, they had conveyed to South Africa their concern about the delayed implementation of the United Nations plan. They stated that the presence of South Africa in Namibia was illegal or unlawful and that they were trying to achieve genuine independence for Namibia. The Federal Republic of Germany reaffirmed its support for the Council for Namibia as the United Nations Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, while France and the United Kingdom affirmed that they did not recognize the Council in that role but would continue to co-operate with it to achieve mutually shared goals. France and the Federal Republic of Germany said that no solution of the Namibian question could take place without SWAPO's full participation.

With regard to the activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia, the Federal Republic of Germany observed that its policy was based on the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971<sup>13</sup> and was in conformity with Security Council resolutions 283(1970)<sup>14</sup> and 301(1971).<sup>15</sup> France considered that it was acting in the spirit of those resolutions, for the most part, while maintaining that they were not legally binding. The United Kingdom did not regard them as binding nor as imposing any obligation on its Government to prevent economic dealings with South Africa in respect of Namibia.

A Council consultation mission visited New Zealand and Australia from 7 to 15 May; it was composed of representatives from Algeria, Belgium, India, Mexico, Senegal and Turkey (Chairman) and a representative of SWAPO. Both Governments deplored the tactics of South Africa in delaying implementation of the United Nations plan and said they would not recognize the results of an internal settlement since they regarded the presence of South Africa in Namibia as illegal. Australia, a Council member, informed the mission that it held views similar to the Council's with minor exceptions. Although Australia recognized SWAPO's central role in the political situation in Namibia, it did not agree with the designation of SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia, did not believe that force was necessarily the correct means to resolve the conflict, and, concerning the question of economic sanctions against South Africa, felt that patience was necessary.

New Zealand also doubted the effectiveness of

sanctions, expressed reservations on the use of violence to settle disputes and did not recognize SWAPO as sole representative of the Namibian people; it believed that only through free and fair elections held under United Nations auspices would the wishes of those people be made known.

A consultation mission visited the United States and Canada from 11 to 17 May, composed of representatives from Australia, Bangladesh, Romania, the United Republic of Cameroon, and Yugoslavia (Chairman) and a representative of SWAPO. The mission noted that, while neither Government recognized the Council as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, they stated that they recognized the authority of the United Nations over Namibia and reaffirmed their full commitment to the United Nations plan laid down by Security Council resolutions. The United States expressed its commitment not to recognize any so-called internal settlement in Namibia, and Canada said it would not recognize any settlement imposed unilaterally by South Africa. Both Governments reaffirmed their acceptance of the June 1971 advisory opinion of the International Court, declared that the acts of South Africa in Namibia were illegal and recognized the important role played by SWAPO.

Another consultation mission—composed of representatives from Bulgaria, Guyana (Chairman), Nigeria, Pakistan and Turkey and a representative of SWAPO—visited Cuba, Panama, Jamaica, Barbados, and Trinidad and Tobago from 26 April to 13 May. All Governments consulted agreed that the time was appropriate for the Council for Namibia and the international community to provide new strategies for the liberation of Namibia. They expressed the view that support for SWAPO was crucial to the victory of the Namibian people and were unanimous in their support for the imposition of sanctions against South Africa to obtain its immediate compliance with United Nations resolutions. All the Commonwealth Caribbean countries visited were in agreement on the important role which the Commonwealth had been playing in international action against apartheid and recalled a decision of Commonwealth heads of Government in 1975 to welcome Namibia to Commonwealth membership, if that were the wish of its people.

A further consultation mission visited Ecuador, Mexico and Guyana from 14 to 24 April and from 17 to 20 May. It was composed of representatives from Algeria (Chairman), Burundi, Indonesia, Liberia and Poland and a representa-

<sup>13</sup>See Y.U.N., 1971, p. 582.

<sup>14</sup>See Y.U.N., 1970, p. 753, resolution 283(1970) of 29 July 1970.

<sup>15</sup>See Y.U.N., 1971, p. 560, resolution 301(1971) of 20 October 1971.



tive of SWAPO. The three Governments reaffirmed their condemnation of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and their support for the Council as the sole legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, emphasized the need to strengthen international community support for the Namibian people under SWAPO'S leadership, called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South Africa, and expressed grave concern about the continued exploitation of the natural resources of Namibia by South Africa and other countries. Guyana said South Africa's continuing defiance of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on Namibia warranted action under Chapter VII of the Charter and called for the imposition of mandatory sanctions, including an oil embargo.

A final 1980 Council consultation mission composed of representatives from Cyprus, the United Republic of Cameroon (Chairman) and Zambia and a representative of SWAPO-visited the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Kuwait and Iraq from 2 to 11 June. Those Governments affirmed their conviction that the lack of progress in the negotiations on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385(1976) and 435(1978) was the result of dilatory manœuvres by South Africa, reaffirmed their commitment to provide moral and material assistance to SWAPO, denounced South Africa's unilateral actions as attempts to impose its own solution on the Namibian people, and expressed deep concern at its military build-up in Namibia, use of Namibian territory for assisting rebel groups in neighbouring countries and repeated acts of aggression against Angola and Zambia. All three Governments called on the Security Council to impose comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions, including an oil embargo, against South Africa, expressed the view that the Security Council should take measures to ensure the termination of nuclear collaboration by certain Western countries and Israel with South Africa, and denounced the continuous supply of oil to South Africa by certain multinational corporations in violation of an embargo imposed by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

(For other activities of the Council for Namibia, see following section.)

#### Other communications

By letters of 5 and 22 February and 29 July, South Africa transmitted to the Secretary-General letters of the same dates from its Minister for Foreign Affairs in which he charged that SWAPO was preparing to intensify its attacks against Namibia from bases in Angola and

Zambia. The letter of 22 February listed 87 border violations from Angola for which South Africa held SWAPO responsible; the 29 July letter charged that SWAPO had attacked the village of Ruacanã.

By a letter of 19 February, Mali, as current Chairman of the African group of States at the United Nations, rejected South Africa's 5 February allegations and called attention to the threats of aggression directed against Zambia and Angola embodied in that letter.

By a letter of 29 May, South Africa transmitted a paper entitled "Islands along the coast of South West Africa/Namibia" in support of South Africa's claim to sovereignty over 12 of those islands; it rejected assertions to the contrary made by the Council for Namibia's missions following visits to Barbados and Guyana.

By a letter of 9 June, the President of the Council for Namibia transmitted the text of the Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia adopted by the Council on 1 June (see following section).

By letters of 3 July addressed to the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General, the Acting President of the Council for Namibia called attention to the establishment by South Africa of a so-called Council of Ministers in Namibia; the second of these letters transmitted the text of a statement he had issued that day denouncing South Africa's installation of that Council as the territory's governing body.

By letters of 19 September and 15 October, the President of the Council for Namibia transmitted, respectively, a statement of 19 September denouncing South Africa's intention to make military service compulsory for all Namibians between the ages of 16 and 14, and the text of a declaration approved at the International Conference in Solidarity with the Struggle of the People of Namibia (Paris, 11-13 September) and adopted by the Council at a meeting on 6 October. By the declaration, the Conference urged the Security Council to meet by 15 October to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, urged the Council to declare that Walvis Bay and all offshore islands of Namibia were integral parts of the territory, affirmed the authority of the Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority, pledging full co-operation with it in efforts to mobilize world public opinion to secure Namibia's independence, and called on Governments and organizations to support the declaration.

#### Report of United Nations Council for Namibia

The United Nations Council for Namibia transmitted to the General Assembly at its 1980 session its annual report on developments con-

cerning the territory and on the Council's activities from 26 October 1979 to 31 July 1980. The three-volume report also contained recommendations to the Assembly and a report on the Council's hearings on Namibian uranium, held between 7 and 11 July 1980.

The Council reported that during the period under review it had continued to act both as a policy-making organ of the United Nations and as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, firmly supporting the people of Namibia and their sole and authentic liberation movement, SWAPO, in their struggle for self-determination, freedom and national independence.

From 28 May to 1 June, in accordance with a 1979 Assembly resolution,<sup>16</sup> the Council held a series of extraordinary plenary meetings at Algiers to appraise the critical situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the territory by South Africa and to review United Nations efforts to implement Security Council resolutions 385(1976) and 435(1978). On 1 June, the Council adopted the Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia in support of self-determination and national independence in Namibia, by which it defined principles vital to Namibia's accession to genuine independence and set forth a programme of action which included a request to the Security Council to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa as provided for under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

Under the Programme of Action, the Council: called for intensified efforts to isolate South Africa and for exposure to the widest international scrutiny of the foreign economic and other interests whose collaboration buttressed exploitation of Namibia; urged Member States not to recognize any so-called internal settlement; called for increased support to SWAPO's military, political and diplomatic strategies; decided to promote speedy implementation of its 1974 Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia;<sup>17</sup> called on the international community to intensify assistance to the Namibian people to enable them to exercise their right of self-defence in respect of South Africa; called on the Security Council to declare categorically that Walvis Bay was an integral part of Namibia and was not to be left for negotiation between an independent Namibia and South Africa; decided to take all necessary action to ensure that South Africa's false claims to islands along the coast of Namibia were declared illegal by relevant United Nations organs; recommended that an international conference in support of the struggle of the Namibian people be convened in 1981; called for a

campaign to mobilize international opinion against South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia; and decided to use its authority to extend the territorial sea of Namibia and proclaim an exclusive economic zone for Namibia in order to counter actions by South Africa.

The Council's report noted that reservations had been entered by Australia, Belgium, Botswana and Finland on certain elements of the Declaration.

During the year, the Council continued to hold consultations with Governments to further the implementation of United Nations resolutions on Namibia representation of Namibian interests in international organizations and conferences, provision of moral and material assistance to Namibians and dissemination of information. From April to June, it sent consultation missions to Australia, Barbados, Canada, Cuba, Ecuador, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Guyana, Iraq, Jamaica, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, New Zealand, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom and the United States to exchange views on these and other questions (see preceding section for summaries of main conclusions of the missions).

During the year under review, the Council participated in meetings of international organizations, specialized agencies and United Nations organs and represented Namibia at meetings of: the Senate of the United Nations Institute for Namibia in September and December 1979 and May 1980, and an Institute' Seminar on the Legal System for Namibia (Lusaka, Zambia, 28-30 July); the Committees on Fisheries and on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in October 1979; the Council and the Conference of FAO in November 1979; and the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and various meetings of bodies of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in January and February 1980 as well UNCTAD itself in March.

The Council was also represented at: the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea at both parts of its 1980 sessions; the International Seminar on an Oil Embargo against South Africa (Amsterdam, Netherlands, 14-16 March); the Joint Solidarity Conference on the Struggle of the Peoples of Southern Africa (Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany, 23-28 March); the International Committee against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in Southern

<sup>16</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1095, resolution 34/92 A of 12 December 1979.

<sup>17</sup>See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 152.

Africa (Stockholm, Sweden, 11-13 April); the World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization in May; and the Seminar on Political, Economic, Cultural and Other Factors underlying Situations Leading to Racism, including a Survey of the Increase or Decline of Racism and Racial Discrimination (Nairobi, Kenya, 19-30 May). Other meetings attended included the International Labour Conference of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in June and the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women in July.

As in previous years, the Council continued to co-operate with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Special Committee against Apartheid, and was represented at sessions of various bodies of OAU. Having obtained full membership for Namibia in ILO, FAO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, UNCTAD, UNIDO and the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, the Council represented it in meetings of those bodies.

The Council was again concerned with the question of foreign economic interests operating in Namibia and the military situation in the territory, and continued to pay special attention to implementation of its 1974 Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia.

In its report, the Council also reviewed the activities of the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, noting that the Office had continued to collect and analyse information relating to Namibia, had prepared reviews and the reports of the United Nations Fund for Namibia, had continued to disseminate information about Namibia, particularly through the publication of a weekly newsletter, *Namibia in the News*, and had served as the co-ordinating authority for the implementation of the Nationhood Programme. The Commissioner had carried out extensive fund-raising activities to ensure the financing of the Institute for Namibia and the implementation of the Nationhood Programme and other programmes. The regional office of the Commissioner at Lusaka had emphasized programmes of assistance for Naminians and was active in co-ordinating aspects of the Nationhood Programme; the regional office at Gaborone, Botswana, had conducted a preliminary survey to assess opportunities for implementing Nationhood Programme projects in that country.

The Council, working closely with the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, had continued its efforts to disseminate information on Namibia so as to mobilize world public opinion in support of Namibian independence.

The Council reported that hearings on Namibian uranium had been held pursuant to a 1979 Assembly resolution<sup>18</sup> with the aim of, inter alia: developing information concerning its exploitation and purchase; identifying the firms and countries involved; assessing the financial and economic deprivation suffered by Namibians as a result of this illegal exploitation; identifying the ultimate destination of Namibian uranium; and exposing and denouncing South Africa's use of Namibian uranium in its development of a nuclear-weapon capability.

On 7 July 1980, the Council held a solemn meeting to open the hearings, which were conducted in open meetings between 7 and 11 July by a panel chaired by Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana) and also composed of 10 other Council members, representatives of SWAPO and the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, as well as scientific and legal advisers and a secretary. Witnesses invited to give testimony included: experts from United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, other United Nations-related organizations and OAU; representatives of companies engaged in prospecting, exploitation, exportation, transportation or use of Namibian uranium; representatives of other organizations and companies; and individual experts.

Following the hearing of witnesses, the Council concluded that their testimony established the intensive and extensive involvement of some States, particularly Western European States and their corporations, in the extraction, processing, transport and sale of Namibia's uranium. This involvement, apart from depleting the territory's uranium resources, contributed directly to South Africa's illegal presence in the territory, fortified its defiance of the United Nations and contributed directly to its development of nuclear capability.

On the basis of its findings, the Council recommended, among other things, that the Assembly request the Governments of States whose corporations were involved in Namibian uranium, in particular those of Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States, to take measures to prohibit their State-owned corporations and other corporations under their jurisdiction from all dealings in Namibian uranium and all prospecting activities in Namibia.

On 21 November, the Council approved a number of recommendations of the panel, some in the form of draft resolutions requiring action by the General Assembly (see following section) and others by the Council itself.

<sup>18</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1097, resolution 34/92 B of 12 December 1979.

The panel recommended that the Council: compile a register of companies operating in Namibia, including their officials, shareholders and associated companies; encourage non-governmental and other organizations to continue tracing the transport routes of Namibian uranium; discuss with the International Atomic Energy Agency the question of tracing the movement of Namibian uranium, particularly in the case of parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;<sup>19</sup> request the European Atomic Energy Community to provide information on the importation into Europe and the destinations of Namibian uranium; seek information from Governments on the import and export of both unrefined and enriched Namibian uranium; warn corporations involved of the implications of their activities; strengthen the campaign to mobilize public opinion in favour of the cause of Namibia by working with non-governmental and other organizations and groups, including trade unions; continue to gather information and engage consultants to carry out research on Namibian uranium; invite organizations and support groups in countries involved in the illegal extraction, processing, transport and sale of Namibian uranium to consult the Council regarding legal action in the courts of their countries; and hold seminars for jurists, trade unions and support groups regarding the implementation of Decree No. 1, particularly with reference to Namibian uranium.

#### United Nations Fund for Namibia

The 1980 report of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the General Assembly contained the Council's report on the United Nations Fund for Namibia, for which the Council served as trustee.

The Council reported that the Fund continued to serve as the main vehicle through which the Council channelled its assistance. It financed three main programmes: (1) the Institute for Namibia in Lusaka, which provided assistance to Namibians in the form of remedial, technical and vocational training, primary and secondary education, and college and university education in African countries; (2) the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, which provided manpower training for Namibians and conducted sectoral surveys and analyses of the Namibian economy and identified development tasks and policy options for the transitional period; and 3) educational, social and relief assistance to Namibians.

Adding 80 more student graduates to the 66 granted diplomas in management and development studies in 1979, the Institute had graduated 146 students as at January 1981; it had also expanded its training programme to include short-

term courses for the upgrading of teachers, secretarial skills, and preparatory English and mathematics.

Under the Nationhood Programme, the Council had approved 46 pre-independence projects costing a total of \$9.4 million, approved an assistance project to establish a pilot vocational training centre in Angola expected to become operational in 1981, and provided 150 fellowships as well as group training abroad for about 60 participants.

The Fund was financed by voluntary contributions, the regular budget of the United Nations, and the United Nations Development Programme, whose Governing Council in 1980 established an indicative planning figure of \$7.75 million for the period 1982-1986. The Fund's total expenditures for its three programmes in 1980 were \$6.8 million, \$3.1 million of which was channelled to the Institute, and the balance to the Nationhood Programme (\$1.7 million) and educational, social and relief aid (\$2 million).

After consideration of the report of its Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the Council, by a decision of 3 March, allocated \$2,170,000 from the Fund to finance the Angolan vocational training centre project.

The Council also recommended for adoption by the General Assembly a draft resolution by which it would allocate \$500,000 to the Fund from the United Nations regular budget for 1981, request the Secretary-General and the Council President to intensify appeals for contributions, and decide that Namibians should continue to be eligible for assistance also through the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (see p. 294) and the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (see p. 239).

By decision 35/442 of 16 December (see following section), the Assembly appropriated \$500,000 for the Fund for 1981.

#### Consideration by the General Assembly

On 17 December 1980, the General Assembly suspended its thirty-fifth (1980) session until 15 January 1981, when it was to resume its consideration of the question of Namibia. It took this action in adopting decision 35/450, without vote, as announced by its President.

The Assembly had, however, taken earlier decisions related to aspects of the question of Namibia.

On 16 December, the Assembly by decision 35/442 decided that the activities of the United

<sup>19</sup>See Y.U.N., 1968, p. 17, text of the Treaty, annexed to resolution 2373(XXII) of 12 June 1968.

Nations Council for Namibia and the support extended to the Office of SWAPO in New York, in order to ensure appropriate representation of the people of Namibia, should be maintained during 1981 at the same level as during 1980. It requested and authorized the Secretary-General to make the necessary expenditures for that purpose, subject to additional appropriations that might be considered at the resumed thirty-fifth session in January 1981. It decided to appropriate as a temporary measure an amount of \$500,000 for the United Nations Fund for Namibia for 1981.

The text, proposed by Algeria, Burundi, Egypt, Guyana, India, Liberia, Pakistan, Turkey, the United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia, was adopted without vote by the Assembly.

When the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee considered the financial implications of the 12-power draft decision, the United Kingdom requested a recorded vote; the additional appropriation of \$519,000 was approved on 10 December by 70 votes to 6, with 12 abstentions.

The United Kingdom, speaking also on behalf of Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States, said they had voted against the appropriation because of their position of principle with regard to the budget and also because they believed that there was nothing in the decision to justify the need at the current stage for an appropriation for the support of SWAPO's New York Office. The United Kingdom pointed out that the decision explicitly referred to the resumed thirty-fifth session as the time when the Assembly might be required to consider such an appropriation.

At the beginning of its thirty-fifth session, the Assembly had decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, that the question of Namibia should be considered directly in plenary meetings, on the understanding that hearings from organizations concerned would be held in the Fourth Committee. For its consideration, the Assembly had before it the report of the Special Committee on the implementation of the 1960 Declaration and the report of the Council for Namibia, including 10 draft resolutions recommended by the Council for adoption by the Assembly.

The draft resolutions proposed Assembly action on: the situation in Namibia resulting from its illegal occupation by South Africa; intensification and co-ordination of United Nations action in support of Namibia; the work programme of the Council for Namibia; action by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with respect to Namibia; support for

the United Nations Institute for Namibia; the Nationhood Programme for Namibia; the United Nations Fund for Namibia; dissemination of information on Namibia; a proposed International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence; and the question of Namibian uranium.

On 4 November, the Fourth Committee heard statements on Namibia by the Reverend G. Michael Scott of the International Fellowship of Reconciliation, George M. Houser of the American Committee of Africa, Lennox S. Hinds of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, Elombé Brath on behalf of the Patrice Lumumba Coalition, Abdul Minty of the British Anti-apartheid Movement, Willis Logan of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States, Jerry Herman on behalf of the Quaker Office, William Johnston of the Episcopal Churchmen for South Africa, Wilfrid Grenville-Grey of the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, and Edward C. May of the Lutheran World Ministries. On 6 November, statements were made by Roxanne Dunbar Ortiz of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization, Deborah A. Jackson of the National Conference of Black Lawyers, Margo Picken of Amnesty International, Dwain C. Epps of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, and Karen Talbot on behalf of the World Peace Council.

The petitioners called for stronger international pressures on South Africa, including the imposition of sanctions, and stated that the human rights situation in Namibia remained critical. Several of them cited the case of Marcus Kateka, a Namibian farm worker who had been condemned to death on 13 October by the Supreme Court of Windhoek, Namibia, because he had not reported the presence of armed men-allegedly SWAPO guerrilla fighters-on his employer's property; there was reason to think that the death sentence was intended to serve as a deterrent.

Peter Mueshihange, Secretary for Foreign Affairs of SWAPO, who participated as an observer, thanked the petitioners for their support and said that the only correct course of action was for the Security Council to meet as a matter of urgency to impose sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter against the South African regime.

#### Related General Assembly decisions

At its 1980 regular session, the Assembly adopted a number of resolutions concerning aspects of the question of Namibia.

By resolution 35/28 of 11 November, the Assembly reaffirmed provisions of documents

adopted by the 1977 Maputo (Mozambique) International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia,<sup>20</sup> condemned all activities of foreign economic interests operating in Namibia, declaring their collaboration with South Africa to be detrimental to the interests of the people, reiterated that the exploitation and plundering of Namibia's natural resources were illegal and contributed to the maintenance of the occupation regime, strongly condemned South Africa for its continued exploitation and plundering of those resources, and called again on all States to discontinue and refrain from entering into relations with South Africa concerning or acting on behalf of Namibia (for details, see p. 1074).

By resolution 35/29 of the same date,, the Assembly: expressed concern that assistance by United Nations-associated organizations to Namibians and their liberation movement was inadequate; expressed regret that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund had not fully implemented the 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, deploring the fact that they continued to co-operate with South Africa and urging that they formulate programmes beneficial to Namibians; urged organizations of the United Nations system to withhold any assistance and support from South Africa until it restored to the people of Namibia their right to self-determination and independence and to refrain from any action that might imply recognition of the legitimacy of its domination of the territory; urged those which had not done so to grant full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia; and asked them to give substantial aid to the front-line States to support Namibia and SWAPO in their struggle for freedom and independence (for details, see p. 1068).

On 14 November, the Assembly adopted resolution 35/32 calling on Governments of countries where banks, transnational corporations and other organizations on a list maintained by a Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to stop trading, manufacturing and investing in Namibia, and asking that a revised report on the subject be submitted to the Council for Namibia (for details, see p. 809).

By resolution 35/35 A of the same date, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without external interference and demanded the immediate release of children detained in Namibian prisons (for details, see p. 837).

On 25 November, by resolution 35/40, the Assembly commended the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination for paying greater attention to the question of the elimination of the policy of apartheid in Namibia (for details, see p. 802).

On 10 December, the Assembly by resolution 35/117 called on the Council for Namibia, among other bodies, to continue to associate OAU closely with all its work concerning Africa (for details, see p. 292).

By resolution 35/119 of 11 December, the Assembly, condemning the activities of foreign economic and other interests which impeded implementation of the 1960 Declaration on granting independence, particularly in Namibia, requested all States to withhold all assistance from South Africa until it restored to Namibians their right to self-determination and independence and to take no action that might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the regime's occupation of the territory, urged them to provide assistance to Namibians and asked the Special Committee on implementation of the Declaration to examine compliance with resolutions on Namibia and to enlist world-wide support to achieve the objectives of the Declaration and to implement United Nations resolutions, particularly on Namibia (for details, see p. 1059).

By resolution 35/184 of 15 December, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to organize and implement a programme of educational and other aid for student refugees from Namibia who had taken asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia, and urged generous contributions to these programmes (for details, see p. 238).

In adopting resolution 35/206 N on 16 December, the Assembly urged all United Nations-associated organizations, Governments, international, regional, non-governmental and women's organizations, and anti-apartheid and other groups, to give the highest priority to the question of assistance measures to women in Namibia during the second half (1981-1985) of the United Nations Decade for Women, and appealed to all Governments and organizations to support projects of the national liberation movement and front-line States designed to aid refugee women and children from Namibia (for details, see p. 228).

By resolution 35/206 R of the same date, the Assembly commended the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa for their efforts to promote humanitarian and legal aid for

<sup>20</sup> See Y.U.N., 1977, pp. 828, 902 and 926.

victims of discriminatory legislation in Namibia and appealed for direct contributions to the voluntary agencies engaged in helping them (for details, see p. 240).

United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

During 1980, the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa continued to provide scholarships to Namibians. During the period from 1 October 1979 to 30 September 1980, the Programme granted 59 new awards (42 of which were financed by the United Nations Fund for Namibia) and extended 156, making a total of 215 scholarship holders studying in 16 countries. Also during the period, 76 awards were completed.

At its 1980 session, the Assembly reviewed the

Programme and, by resolution 35/30 of 11 November, recognized that the Programme should be strengthened to enable it to meet the related requirements of the growing outflow of student refugees from South Africa and Namibia and appealed to all States, organizations and individuals to make generous contributions to enable the Programme to continue and expand its operations (for details, see p. 294.)

Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

On 17 December, acting on a proposal of the Secretary-General, the Assembly, by decision 35/323 adopted without vote, extended the appointment of Martti Ahtisaari (Finland) as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a further one-year term beginning 1 January 1981.

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S/14133. Letter of 28 August from Chairman of Special Committee (transmitting text of consensus concerning Namibia adopted by Special Committee on 21 August, meeting 1181).

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S/13741. Letter of 12 January from President of Security Council to Secretary-General.

S/INF/36. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1980. Decision, p. 2.

S/13862. Further report of Secretary-General concerning implementation of Security Council resolutions 435(1978) of 29 September and 439(1979) of 13 November 1978 concerning question of Namibia.

S/13935. Letter of 12 May from South Africa to Secretary-General (transmitting letter of same date from Minister for Foreign Affairs and Information).

S/14011. Letter of 20 June from Secretary-General to Minister for Foreign Affairs and Information of South Africa.

S/14139. Letter of 29 August from South Africa to Secretary-General (transmitting letter of same date from Minister for Foreign Affairs and Information).

S/14184. Letter of 19 September from Secretary-General to Minister for Foreign Affairs and Information of South Africa.

S/14185. Letter of 22 September from South Africa to Secretary-General (transmitting letter of same date from Minister for Foreign Affairs and Information).

S/14202. Letter of 25 September from Secretary-General to Minister for Foreign Affairs and Information of South Africa.

S/14266. Further report of Secretary-General concerning implementation of Security Council resolutions 435(1978) of 29 September and 439(1978) of 13 November 1978 concerning question of Namibia.

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S/14014 (A/35/300). Letter of 20 June from President of United Nations Council for Namibia (transmitting report of mission of consultation to Federal Republic of Germany, France and United Kingdom, 21 April-1 May).

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S/14067 (A/35/339). Letter of 16 July from President of United Nations Council for Namibia (transmitting report of mission of consultation to Ecuador, Mexico and Guyana, 14-24 April and 17-20 May).

S/14083 (A/35/364). Letter of 1 August from President of United Nations Council for Namibia (transmitting report of mission of consultation to Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Kuwait and Iraq, 2-11 June).

###### OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

S/13779. Letter of 5 February from South Africa (transmitting letter of same date from Minister for Foreign Affairs).

S/13807. Letter of 19 February from Mali.

S/13820. Letter of 22 February from South Africa (transmitting letter with enclosure, of same date, from Minister for Foreign Affairs).

S/13968. Letter of 29 May from South Africa.

S/13991 (A/35/285). Letter of 9 June from President of United Nations Council for Namibia (transmitting Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by Council on 1 June, meeting 328, Algiers, Algeria).

S/14050. Letter of 3 July from Acting President of United Nations Council for Namibia to President of Security Council.

S/14052 (A/35/320). Letter of 3 July from Acting President of United Nations Council for Namibia to Secretary-General (transmitting statement issued on same date concerning creation by South Africa of so-called Council of Ministers in Namibia).

S/14078. Letter of 29 July from South Africa (transmitting letter of same date from Minister for Foreign Affairs).

S/14186 (A/35/475). Letter of 19 September from President of United Nations Council for Namibia (transmitting statement issued on same date regarding South Africa's intention to establish compulsory military service for Namibians).

S/14220 (A/35/539). Letter of 15 October from President of United Nations Council for Namibia (transmitting Declaration of International Conference in Solidarity with Struggle of People of Namibia, Paris, 11-13 September).

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Plenary meetings 98, 99.

A/35/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1979-15 June 1980, Chapter 13 (paras. 628-636).

A/35/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1980), Chapters I, II, IV and VIII.

A/35/24, Vol. I, Vol. II and Corr.1,2 and Vol. III. Report of United Nations Council for Namibia.

A/35/24, Vol. II and Corr.1,2, Chapter I. Draft resolutions A-F and H-J recommended by Council for adoption by General Assembly.

A/35/542 and Corr.1. Note verbale of 14 October from Cuba (transmitting communique of extraordinary meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegations of non-aligned countries, New York, 2 and 3 October).

A/C.4/35/4 and Add.1-1 2. Requests for hearings.

A/35/61 7. Report of Fourth Committee.

A/35/L.37. Algeria, Guyana, India, Liberia, Turkey, United Republic of Cameroon, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft decision.  
A/35/L.37/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Revised draft decision,

sponsored by above 8 powers and by Burundi, Egypt, Pakistan and Venezuela.

A/C.5/35/107, A/35/761. Administrative and financial implications of 12-power draft decision, A/35/L.37/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

Decision 35/442, as proposed by 12 powers, A/35/L.37/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly.

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1980, the General Assembly decided that, subject to additional appropriations which might be considered by it at its resumed thirty-fifth session, the activities of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the support extended to the Office of the South West Africa People's Organization in New York, in order to ensure appropriate representation of the people of Namibia through the South West Africa People's Organization at the United Nations, should be maintained during 1981 at the same level as during 1980 and requested and authorized the Secretary-General to make the necessary expenditures for that purpose, and also decided to appropriate as a temporary measure an amount of \$500,000 for the United Nations Fund for Namibia for the year 1981.

Decision 35/450, by which the General Assembly decided to resume its thirty-fifth session on 15 January 1981 for the sole purpose of considering four agenda items—among them item 27 (Question of Namibia)—as announced by Assembly President, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page reference to full text of Assembly decision 35/450.]

#### APPOINTMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSIONER FOR NAMIBIA

General Assembly— 35th session  
Plenary meeting 99.

A/35/770. Note by Secretary-General. (Para. 2: Proposal.)

Decision 35/323, by which the General Assembly appointed Mr. Martti Ahtisaari as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a further one-year term beginning on 1 January 1981, as proposed by Secretary-General, A/35/770, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99.

#### Other documents

Objective: Justice. Vol. XII, No. 1 (August) (DPI/668); No. 2 (December) (DPI/681).

United Nations Council for Namibia: Meetings at Algiers, Algeria, 28 May-1 June 1980 (DPI/672).

A/36/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1980-15 June 1981, Chapter 5, (paras. 292-305).

## Chapter IV

### Situation in Southern Rhodesia

Southern Rhodesia, a territory under the administration of the United Kingdom, gained its independence as the Republic of Zimbabwe on 18

April 1980 and, on 25 August, became a Member State of the United Nations (see p. 460).

Prior to these events, the Security Council



met, between 30 January and 2 February, at the request of the African group of Member States at the United Nations, to consider the situation obtaining in the territory since the Lancaster House (London) agreement was reached in December 1979.<sup>1</sup> Concern was expressed that numerous violations were occurring of the terms of the agreement, which had provided for a constitutional settlement and for the transition of the territory to independence under majority rule. Following its deliberation, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 463(1980) on 2 February (the United Kingdom did not participate in the voting), calling on the United Kingdom to ensure full implementation of that agreement, including free and fair elections.

At its session from 4 February to 14 March, the Commission on Human Rights also asked the United Kingdom to guarantee free and fair elections and to implement the agreement strictly and impartially, and demanded that South Africa be prevented from further meddling in Zimbabwe's affairs.

The first general election in Southern Rhodesia under universal suffrage took place from 27 to 29 February.

The Human Rights Commission on 14 March, and the Economic and Social Council on 17 April (decision 1980/112), decided to send congratulatory telegrams on Zimbabwe's accession to independence to the Prime Minister-designate and to the President of Zimbabwe, respectively. The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the

Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples did not consider the matter during 1980; however, on 18 April its Chairman also presented to the Prime Minister, Robert G. Mugabe, a congratulatory message.

Several United Nations bodies took action to mobilize international assistance for Zimbabwe's reconstruction. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in February set \$5.6 million as the prospective amount of UNDP assistance through 1981. The Commission on Human Settlements in May initiated talks with Zimbabwe to discuss projects and how it could help generate capital to build and improve human settlements. In May/June, the Secretary-General sent a mission to the country to consult with the Government about international assistance requirements. The General Assembly on 5 December (resolution 35/100) endorsed the mission's assessments and recommendations and appealed for aid to carry out the projects and programmes identified in the mission's report, setting up a special account to channel contributions.

Zimbabweans continued to receive scholarships for study abroad under the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, as well as under a United Nations programme of assistance to southern African student refugees, some of whom remained in host countries to complete their studies.

A detailed account of deliberations on the above actions, reports and resolutions is given beginning on p. 243.

<sup>1</sup>See. Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1108.

## Chapter V

# Other questions relating to non-self -governing territories

## Transmission of information

Territories on which  
information was submitted in 1980

In accordance with Chapter XI, Article 73 e, of the Charter of the United Nations,<sup>1</sup> Member States responsible for the administration of territories whose peoples had not attained full self-government were obligated to send to the Secretary-General each year information on economic, social and educational conditions in those territories, subject to such limitations as security and constitutional considerations might require.

Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States regularly included information on political and constitutional developments in the territories on which they transmitted information. Additional information on such developments in the territories under their administration was also given by those States during meetings of the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

<sup>1</sup> For text of Chapter XI of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

During 1980, information relating to 1979 was transmitted to the Secretary-General with respect to the following territories:

Australia: Cocos (Keeling) Islands

New Zealand: Tokelau

United Kingdom: Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Gibraltar, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, Turks and Caicos Islands

United States: American Samoa, Guam, United States Virgin Islands.

With respect to East Timor, the Secretary-General reported to the Assembly at its regular 1980 session that, on 13 May, he had been informed that the Portuguese Government had nothing to add to the information provided in 1979<sup>2</sup> that the conditions prevailing in that territory had prevented the Government from assuming its responsibilities for the administration of East Timor and that, under such circumstances, the Government was unable to supply any information relating to conditions there.

The Secretary-General also reported that he had received no information concerning Antigua or St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla (the United Kingdom had declared at previous Assembly sessions that those territories, having achieved the status of Associated States, had attained a full measure of self-government) nor concerning Brunei (on 18 September 1972, the United Kingdom had notified him that this territory had attained full internal self-government and, consequently, the transmission of information on Brunei was no longer appropriate).

Also, the Secretary-General had received no information in 1980 concerning Western Sahara. On 26 February 1976, Spain had informed him that the Spanish Government, as of that date, definitively terminated its presence in the territory of the Sahara and considered itself exempt from any international responsibility in connexion with the administration of that territory in view of the cessation of its participation in the temporary administration established for the territory.

The Anglo-French condominium of the New Hebrides, on which France and the United Kingdom formerly reported, attained its independence on 30 July 1980 as Vanuatu. Southern Rhodesia, on which the United Kingdom formerly reported, attained its independence on 18 April as Zimbabwe.

Study of information from administering Members

Since 1964, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples annually studied

the information transmitted by administering Members on non-self-governing territories. The General Assembly had requested it to take the information fully into account in examining the situation in each of the territories.<sup>3</sup>

On 5 August 1980, the Special Committee adopted a resolution on this question, provisions of which were subsequently incorporated in Assembly resolution 35/26, adopted on 11 November. By this text, the Assembly reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a non-self-governing territory had attained full self-government, the administering power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter in respect of that territory. The Assembly requested the administering powers concerned to transmit or continue to transmit the prescribed information, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments. It also requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it in 1963.<sup>4</sup>

Resolution 35/26 was adopted, by a recorded vote of 145 to 0, with 3 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, which approved the text on 3 November by a recorded vote of 136 to 0, with 4 abstentions. It was sponsored by 20 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below). Japan and Denmark stated that, although they had supported the text, they had reservations on paragraph 2, containing the reaffirmation that, in the absence of an Assembly decision that a territory had attained full self-government, its administering power should continue to transmit information. France and the United Kingdom, which abstained in the vote, said they did not recognize the power of the Assembly or of the Special Committee to decide whether or not a territory had reached full independence.

Offers of study and training facilities

The Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly in 1980 that as of 30 September the following 32 United Nations Member States had made available to persons from non-self-governing territories scholarships for secondary, vocational and graduate studies: Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Israel, Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda,

<sup>2</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1117.

<sup>3</sup>See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 441, resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid.

USSR, United Arab Emirates, United States, Yugoslavia.

On 11 November, after considering the report, the Assembly expressed appreciation to those Member States which had made scholarships available, invited all States to offer study and training facilities to inhabitants of non-self-governing territories, providing travel funds whenever possible, and urged administering

powers to publicize and enable students to avail themselves of such offers.

The Assembly's decisions to this effect were embodied in resolution 35/31, adopted, without objection, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee. The Committee approved the text unanimously on 30 October, on the basis of a proposal by 28 nations (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

#### Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

##### Transmission of information

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. meeting 1168.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fourth Committee, meetings 9, 13, 5-20, 23.  
Plenary meetings 56, 57.

A/35/23/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1980), Chapter VII. (Section B: Resolution adopted by Special Committee on 5 August, meeting 1168.)

A/35/233. Note verbale of 13 May from Portugal.

A/35/511. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.4/35/L.6. Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Jamaica, Mali, Pakistan, Romania, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania. Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 3 November, meeting 23, by recorded vote of 136 to 0, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: None

Abstaining: Bolivia, France, United Kingdom, United States.

A/35/597. Report of Fourth Committee.

Resolution 35/26, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/35/597, adopted by Assembly on 11 November 1980,

meeting 57, by recorded vote of 145 to 0, with 3 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: None

Abstaining: France, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1970(XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which it requested the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations and to take such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling also its resolution 34/33 of 21 November 1979, in which it requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970(XVIII).

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee dealing with the transmittal of information under Article 73 e of the Charter and the action taken by the Committee in respect of that information,

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General on the item,

Deplored the fact that some Member States having responsibilities for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories have ceased to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Reaffirms that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter in respect of that Territory;

3. Requests the administering Powers concerned to transmit, or continue to transmit, to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in those Territories;

4. Requests the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 1970(XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

#### Offers of study and training facilities

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fourth Committee, meetings 13, 15-20.  
Plenary meetings 56, 57.

A/35/518. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.4/35/L.5. Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania. Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved unanimously by Fourth Committee on 30 October, meeting 20.

A/35/602. Report of Fourth Committee.

Resolution 35/31, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/35/602, adopted without objection by Assembly on 11 November 1980, meeting 57.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/32 of 21 November 1979,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, prepared under General Assembly resolution 845(IX) of 22 November 1954,

Expressing its particular appreciation of the generous offers made by Member States of study and training facilities for students from Zimbabwe prior to its accession to independence in April 1980,

Considering that more scholarships should be made available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories in all parts of the world and that steps should be taken to encourage applications from students in those Territories,

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

2. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States which have made scholarships available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;

3. Invites all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories which have not yet attained self-government or independence and, whenever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students;

4. Urges the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. Draws the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution.

# Legal questions

## Chapter I

## International Court of Justice

### Continental shelf (Tunisia/Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)

By 30 May 1980, the time-limit for the filing of Memorials (initial written pleadings) fixed by the International Court of Justice by an Order of 20 February 1979, the Governments of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Tunisia had filed with the Court their Memorials in the dispute concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf between them. The dispute had been referred to the Court under the terms of a Special Agreement drawn up by the parties in 1977 and submitted to the Court in 1978 and 1979.<sup>1</sup>

Having regard to the periods indicated in the Special Agreement, the President of the Court made an Order on 3 June 1980 fixing time-limits for the filing of Counter-Memorials: Tunisia, 1 December 1980, and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, 2 February 1981. The agents of the parties filed the Counter-Memorials within the prescribed time-limits.

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 944; and 1979, p. 1121.

#### Documentary references

Continental Shelf (Tunisia/Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), Order of 3 June 1980, I.C.J. Reports 1980, p. 70. I.C.J. Sales No.: 453.  
A/35/4. Report of ICJ, 1 August 1979-31 July 1980, Chapter III A.  
A/36/4. Report of ICJ, 1 August 1980-31 July 1981, Chapter III A, paras. 13-18.

### United States diplomatic and consular staff in Iran

The International Court of Justice delivered a Judgment on 24 May 1980 in the case of the "United States diplomatic and consular staff in Tehran (United States of America v. Iran)."

The United States had filed an Application on 29 November 1979 instituting proceedings against Iran in respect of the seizure of its embassy in Teheran on 4 November and the holding as hostages of members of its diplomatic and consular staff. It had founded the Court's jurisdiction on, inter alia, Optional Protocols on dispute settlement to the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, to which both Iran and the United States were parties. The Court had indicated provisional measures in an Order of 15 December 1979 and had fixed time-limits on 24 December for the filing of written pleadings.<sup>2</sup>

The United States filed its Memorial within the time-limit (15 January 1980). Iran did not file a Counter-Memorial but, in a letter of 16 March, reiterated its view that the Court could not, and should not, deal with the case.

From 18 to 20 March, the Court held three public meetings at which oral arguments were presented on behalf of the United States; Iran was not represented. In its final submissions, the United States requested the Court to adjudge and declare that the Iranian Government had violated its international legal obligations to the United States and must ensure the immediate release of the hostages, afford the United States diplomatic and consular personnel the protection and immunities to which they were entitled-

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1122.

including immunity from criminal jurisdiction -and provide them with facilities to leave Iran, submit the persons responsible for the crimes committed to the competent Iranian authorities for prosecution or extradite them to the United States, and pay reparation in a sum to be subsequently determined by the Court.

At a public sitting on 24 May, the Court delivered a Judgment by the preambular part of which it found that it possessed jurisdiction under the Optional Protocols to the Vienna Conventions and one other treaty cited by the United States. It noted that its Order of 15 December 1979 had been publicly rejected by Iran and that organs of the Iranian State, having given approval to the acts of seizing the embassy and holding diplomatic and consular staff as hostages, had decided to perpetuate them as means of pressure. Accordingly, the Court found, those acts had been transformed into acts of the Iranian State, which itself had become internationally responsible for them.

Iran, the Court found, had committed multiple breaches of the Vienna Conventions, not only in respect of the situation at the embassy but also with regard to three members of the United States mission detained in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Court rejected the suggestion that those breaches could be justified in the light of criminal activities alleged to have been carried out in Iran by the United States. Accordingly, the Court found that there was an obligation on the Iranian State to make reparation, the form and amount of which could not yet be determined. The Court also found that although a rescue attempt carried out on 24-25 April was, in the circumstances, an operation likely to undermine respect for the judicial process in international relations, the question of its legality had no effect on the evaluation of Iran's conduct, which had threatened an edifice of law whose maintenance was vital.

The operative part of the Judgment read:

The Court,

1. By thirteen votes to two,

Decides that the Islamic Republic of Iran, by the conduct which the Court has set out in this Judgment, has violated in several respects, and is still violating, obligations owed by it to the United States of America under international conventions in force between the two countries, as well as under long-established rules of general international law;

In favour: President Sir Humphrey Waldock; Vice-President Elias; Judges Forster, Gros, Lachs, Nagendra Singh, Ruda, Mosler, Oda, Ago, El-Erian, Sette Câmara and Baxter.

Against: Judges Morozov and Tarazi.

2. By thirteen votes to two,

Decides that the violations of these obligations engage the responsibility of the Islamic Republic of Iran towards the United States of America under international law;

In favour: President Sir Humphrey Waldock; Vice-President Elias; Judges Forster, Gros, Lachs, Nagendra Singh, Ruda, Mosler, Oda, Ago, El-Erian, Sette Câmara and Baxter.

Against: Judges Morozov and Tarazi.

3. Unanimously,

Decides that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran must immediately take all steps to redress the situation resulting from the events of 4 November 1979 and what followed from these events, and to that end:

(a) must immediately terminate the unlawful detention of the United States Charge d'affaires and other diplomatic and consular staff and other United States nationals now held hostage in Iran, and must immediately release each and every one and entrust them to the protecting Power (Article 45 of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations);

(b) must ensure that all the said persons have the necessary means of leaving Iranian territory, including means of transport;

(c) must immediately place in the hands of the protecting Power the premises, property, archives and documents of the United States Embassy in Tehran and of its Consulates in Iran;

4. Unanimously,

Decides that no member of the United States diplomatic or consular staff may be kept in Iran to be subjected to any form of judicial proceedings or to participate in them as a witness;

5. By twelve votes to three,

Decides that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is under an obligation to make reparation to the Government of the United States of America for the injury caused to the latter by the events of 4 November 1979 and what followed from these events;

In favour: President Sir Humphrey Waldock; Vice-President Elias; Judges Forster, Gros, Lachs, Nagendra Singh, Ruda, Mosler, Oda, Ago, El-Erian, Sette Câmara and Baxter.

Against: Judges Lachs, Morozov and Tarazi.

6. By fourteen votes to one,

Decides that the form and amount of such reparation, failing agreement between the Parties, shall be settled by the Court, and reserves for this purpose the subsequent procedure in the case.

In favour: President Sir Humphrey Waldock; Vice-President Elias; Judges Forster, Gros, Lachs, Nagendra Singh, Ruda, Mosler, Tarazi, Oda, Ago, El-Erian, Sette Câmara and Baxter.

Against: Judge Morozov.

Judge Lachs appended a separate opinion, and Judges Morozov and Tarazi dissenting opinions.

(For list of members of the Court, see APPENDIX III.)

## Documentary references

United States Diplomatic and Consular Staff in Tehran, Judgment of 24 May 1980, I.C.J. Reports 1980, p. 3. I.C.J., Sales No.: 451.  
A/35/4. Report of ICJ, 1 August 1979-31 July 1980, Chapter III B.

## Interpretation of the Agreement of 25 March 1951 between the World Health Organization and Egypt

On 20 May 1980, the World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization (WHO) requested an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the following questions:

1. Are the negotiation and notice provisions of section 37 of the Agreement of 25 March 1951 between the World Health Organization and Egypt applicable in the event that either party to the Agreement wishes to have the regional office transferred from the territory of Egypt?

2. If so, what would be the legal responsibilities of both the World Health Organization and Egypt, with regard to the regional office in Alexandria, during the two-year period between notice and termination of the Agreement?

On 6 June, the President of the Court made an Order fixing 1 September as the time-limit for the submission of written statements by WHO and its member States entitled to appear before the Court. Statements were received from Bolivia, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Emirates and the United States; oral statements were presented on behalf of Egypt, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and the

United States at public sittings on 21, 22 and 23 October.

On 20 December, the Court rendered in public an advisory opinion in which it found that the true legal question submitted in the request was: "What are the legal principles and rules applicable to the question under what conditions and in accordance with what modalities a transfer of the regional office may be effected?" By 12 votes to 1, it decided to comply with the request for an opinion and, in answer to question 1, detailed the mutual obligations of WHO and Egypt to consult together in good faith, specifying that the party wishing to effect the transfer should give a reasonable period of notice, taking due account of all the practical arrangements needed for an orderly and equitable removal to the new site.

By 11 votes to 2, it answered question 2 with the opinion that during any transitional period the legal responsibilities in question would be to fulfil in good faith the mutual obligations detailed in reply to question 1.

Judges Gros, Lachs, Ruda, Mosler, Oda, Ago, El-Erian and Sette Câmara appended separate opinions, and Judge Morozov a dissenting opinion.

## Documentary references and text of resolution

Interpretation of the Agreement of 25 March 1951 between the WHO and Egypt: Order of 6 June 1980, I.C.J. Reports 1980, p. 67. I.C.J. Sales No.: 452; Advisory Opinion of 20 December 1980, I.C.J. Reports 1980, p. 73. I.C.J. Sales No.: 457; Pleadings, Oral Arguments, Documents. I.C.J. Sales No.: 463.

A/35/4. Report of ICJ., 1 August 1979-31 July 1980, Chapter III C.

A/36/4. Report of ICJ, 1 August 1980-31 July 1981, Chapter III C.

E/1980/84. Request by WHO for advisory opinion from ICJ. Note by Secretary-General.

Report of the international Court of Justice

General Assembly- 35th session  
Plenary meeting 95.

A/35/4. Report of ICJ, 1 August 1979-31 July 1980.

Decision 35/435, by which the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice, as orally proposed by Assembly President, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 95.

Election of ICJ members

Security Council, meeting 2255.

S/14246. Note by Secretary-General concerning date of elections to fill 2 vacancies in ICJ.

S/14253. Draft resolution.

Resolution 480(1980), adopted unanimously (15-0) by Council on 12 November 1980, meeting 2255.

The Security Council,  
Noting with regret the deaths of Judge Richard R. Baxter on 25 September and of Judge Salah El Dine Tarazi on 4 October 1980,

Noting further that two vacancies in the International Court of Justice for the remainder of the terms of office of the deceased judges have thus occurred and must be filled in accordance with the terms of the Statute of the Court,

Noting that, in accordance with Article 14 of the Statute, the date of the elections to fill these vacancies shall be fixed by the Security Council,

Decides that elections to fill the vacancies shall take place on 15 January 1981 at a meeting of the Security Council and

at a meeting of the General Assembly at its resumed thirty-fifth session.

S/INF/36. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1980. Decision, p. 26.

Security Council, meeting 2262.

S/14283 (A/35/708). Memorandum by Secretary-General.

S/14311 (A/35/786) and Add.1. List of candidates nominated by national groups. Note by Secretary-General.

S/14312 (A/35/787). Curricula vitae of candidates nominated by national groups. Note by Secretary-General.

S/14313 (A/35/788) and Add.1-3. List of candidates nominated by national groups. Note by Secretary-General.

S/14314 (A/35/789). Curricula vitae of candidates nominated by national groups. Note by Secretary-General.

S/14321 (A/35/790). Note verbale of 23 December from Iraq.

S/INF/37. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1981. Decision, p. 14.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Plenary meetings 81, 100.

A/35/244. Letter of 18 November from Secretary-General to President of General Assembly (request for inclusion in agenda of additional subitem under agenda item 15 entitled "(c) Election of two members of the international Court of Justice").

A/35/708 (S/14283). Memorandum by Secretary-General.

A/35/786 (S/14311) and Add.1. List of candidates nominated by national groups. Note by Secretary-General.

A/35/787 (S/14312). Curricula vitae of candidates nominated by national groups. Note by Secretary-General.

A/35/788 (S/14313) and Add.1-3. List of candidates nominated by national groups. Note by Secretary-General.

A/35/789 (S/14314). Curricula vitae of candidates nominated by national groups. Note by Secretary-General.

A/35/48. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 35th session, 16 September-17 December 1980, 15 and 16 January, 2-6 March and 11 May 1981 (decision 35/325).

A/36/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1980-15 June 1981, Part II, Chapter 10.

[For election results, embodied in Assembly decision 35/325, see APPENDIX III: International Court of Justice.]

#### Other documents

International Court of Justice Yearbook 1979-1980, No. 34. I.C.J. Sales No.: 455.

Bibliography of the International Court of Justice, Prepared by the Library of the Court, No. 33, 1979. I.C.J. Sales No.: 458; No. 34, 1980. I.C.J. Sales No.: 468.

International Court of Justice: Reports of Judgments, Advisory Opinions and Orders, Index 1980. I.C.J. Sales No.: 460.

## Chapter II

# Questions concerning the International Law Commission

The thirty-second annual session of the International Law Commission, held at Geneva from 5 May to 25 July 1980, was mainly devoted to completing the first reading of draft articles on succession of States to State archives; part I of draft articles on State responsibility; and draft articles on treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between international organizations. The Commission adopted provisionally initial draft articles on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses and on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property, began consideration of part II of a draft on State responsibility, and considered the topics of international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law, and the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier.

The General Assembly at its regular 1980 session considered the Commission's report and adopted a resolution approving and making recommendations on its programme of work for 1981.

## Report of the International Law Commission

### Succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties

On the basis of the eleventh and twelfth reports submitted by the Special Rapporteur, Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria), the Commission adopted on first reading four additional articles -C, D, E and F-on State archives, which were appended to the draft on succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties on the understanding that their ultimate place therein should be decided in the light of comments by Governments. They dealt, respectively, with succession of States to State archives in the cases of transfer of part of the territory of a State, uniting of States, separation of part or parts of the territory of a State and dissolution of a State.

### State responsibility

The Commission completed the first reading at its 1980 session of a set of articles constituting part I of a draft on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts; part I concerned the origin of international responsibility. On the



basis of the eighth (1979) report of the former Special Rapporteur, Roberto Ago (Italy), it provisionally adopted articles 33, 34 and 35, constituting the final provisions of chapter V (the last chapter of part I of the draft) concerning circumstances precluding wrongfulness. Articles 33 and 34 dealt with the circumstances precluding wrongfulness which were still outstanding, namely, state of necessity and self-defence. The Commission added a concluding provision (article 35) reserving questions that might arise in regard to compensation for damage caused by acts the wrongfulness of which was precluded under other articles of chapter V.

The Commission, taking into consideration a preliminary report submitted by the new Special Rapporteur, Willem Riphagen (Netherlands), reviewed a broad range of general and preliminary questions concerning part II of the draft, dealing with the content, forms and degrees of international responsibility.

Treaties concluded between States  
and international organizations or  
between international organizations

The Commission completed the first reading of draft articles on treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between international organizations and decided to transmit them to Governments for comments. At the 1980 session, on the basis of the ninth report submitted by the Special Rapporteur, Paul Reuter (France), the Commission provisionally adopted articles 61 to 80, constituting the remainder of part V (articles 61 to 72), part VI (articles 73 to 75) and part VII (articles 76 to 80), and an annex.

Articles 61 to 64, which completed the part V section on termination and suspension of the operation of treaties, dealt with supervening impossibility of performance (article 61), fundamental change of circumstances (article 62), severance of diplomatic or consular relations (article 63) and emergence of a new peremptory norm of general international law (*jus cogens*) (article 64). Articles 65 to 68 concerned procedure to be followed with respect to invalidity, termination, withdrawal from or suspension of the operation of a treaty (article 65); procedures for judicial settlement, arbitration and conciliation (article 66); instruments for declaring invalid, terminating, withdrawing from or suspending the operation of a treaty (article 67) and revocation of notifications and instruments provided for in articles 65 and 67 (article 68). Articles 69 to 72 dealt with the consequences of: the invalidity of a treaty (article 69); the termination of a treaty (article 70); the invalidity of a

treaty which conflicted with a peremptory norm of general international law (article 71); and the suspension of the operation of a treaty (article 72). Articles 73 to 75 concerned miscellaneous provisions, including: cases of succession of States, responsibility of a State or of an international organization, outbreak of hostilities, termination of the existence of an organization and termination of participation by a State in the membership of an organization (article 73); diplomatic and consular relations and the conclusion of treaties (article 74); and the case of an aggressor State (article 75). Articles 76 to 80 covered depositaries of (articles 76 and 77), notifications regarding (article 78), corrections to (article 79) and registration of (article 80) treaties. The annex formulated procedures in application of article 66 for the establishment and functioning of a Conciliation Commission.

Non-navigational uses  
of international watercourses

On the basis of a second report by the Special Rapporteur, Stephen M. Schwebel (United States), the Commission provisionally adopted articles 1 to 5 and an article X of its draft on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses. Articles 1 to 5 dealt respectively with: the scope of the articles, system States, system agreements, parties to the negotiation and conclusion of system agreements, and use of waters which constituted a shared natural resource. Article X concerned the relationship between the draft's articles and other treaties in force. In addition, the Commission prepared a note describing its tentative understanding of what was meant by the term "international watercourse system."

Jurisdictional immunities  
of States and their property

The Commission, on the basis of a second report submitted by the Special Rapporteur, Sompong Sucharitkul (Thailand), provisionally adopted articles 1 and 6 of its draft on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property, which dealt, respectively, with the scope of the articles and State immunity.

It also discussed, but did not adopt, article 2 on the use of terms, and article 3 on the interpretation of the expressions "foreign State" and "jurisdiction;" it postponed consideration of article 4, on jurisdictional immunities not within the scope of the articles being considered, and article 5, on the principle of non-retroactivity of those articles.

Other Special Rapporteur reports

The Commission discussed the preliminary reports of Special Rapporteurs, on international

liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law, Robert Q. Quentin-Baxter (New Zealand), and on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier, Alexander Yankov (Bulgaria).

#### International Law Seminar

The sixteenth session of the International Law Seminar was held at Geneva between 2 and 20 June 1980, with 25 participants. Austria, Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany,

Kuwait, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden gave fellowships to participants from developing countries. For the first time, a private body, the Dana Fund for International and Comparative Legal Studies (United States), also granted fellowships.

#### Other topics

On the basis of the recommendations of a planning group established in June 1980, the Commission adopted its work programme for 1981, which included: the second reading of the draft articles on succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties, and on treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between international organizations; continuing preparation of drafts on the responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts, particularly on content, forms and degrees of international responsibility; as well as the study of and preparation of additional draft articles on the other topics on its 1980 work programme.

During the year, Commission members attended meetings of other legal bodies, such as the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (Jakarta, Indonesia, April/May) and the Inter-American Juridical Committee (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, January/February). Those committees as well as the Arab Commission for International Law and the European Committee on Legal Co-operation were represented at the Commission's 1980 session.

At the Commission's request, the third edition of the handbook "The work of the International Law Commission" was published during the year under review.

#### Consideration by the General Assembly

During the debate in the General Assembly's Sixth (Legal) Committee on the report of the International Law Commission, many Members referred to the subject of State archives. Afghanistan, Brazil, Kenya and Yugoslavia pointed out that State archives were an essential part of a nation's cultural heritage. They stressed the obligation to pass them on to a successor State as soon as it attained sovereignty. In Jamaica's view,

State archives could be essential to national development. Hungary said the draft on succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties should emphasize the importance of preserving the unity of State archives in all cases of State succession. China believed that the draft articles on State archives should not be placed together with those on State property. It wondered whether it might be possible to broaden the definition of State archives to include cultural objects reflecting historical development.

Referring to the question of State responsibility, the USSR expressed the view that the Commission must act more quickly on the urgent needs of the international community. Japan felt that the draft articles on that subject were of great value since they contained guidelines regarding the fundamental rules of international law. The Ukrainian SSR referred to what it considered to be ambiguities in several articles which could be subject to broad interpretations. Several Members referred to State responsibility arising out of internationally wrongful acts, to circumstances precluding the wrongfulness of an act, and, in particular, to the draft articles dealing with self-defence, state of necessity and compensation for damages. The Byelorussian SSR, Hungary, Mongolia and the USSR said reference should be made in the draft article on self-defence to Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations setting out the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence.<sup>1</sup>

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya called for further definitions in relation to state of necessity and self-defence. In Algeria's view, the application of those articles in inter-State relations would give rise to difficulties and disputes, especially in the case of the use of armed forces. Pakistan supported the inclusion of state of necessity and self-defence in the category of circumstances in which wrongfulness of an act should be excused. Bulgaria and Mongolia pointed out that the provisions of the articles might give rise to the possibility of misuse.

Trinidad and Tobago held that recognition of a plea of state of necessity to safeguard essential financial and economic interests of the State would assist the Governments of developing countries to cope with their short-term and temporary financial difficulties without damaging their international credit.

Egypt approved the approach taken by the Commission with regard to treaties between States and international organizations or between international organizations. The Federal Republic of Germany and the United States thought the draft articles should follow the

<sup>1</sup> For text of Article 51 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties<sup>2</sup> as closely as possible. The United Kingdom said the draft articles appeared to be suitable for transformation into an international convention which would complement the Vienna Convention. However, the Commission should consider recasting the draft articles in the form of modifications to the Vienna Convention to avoid the risk of amendments that would undermine the authority of the Convention. Nigeria thought the draft articles should emerge as an international instrument and not merely as an appendage of the Convention.

Concerning the non-navigational uses of watercourses, Egypt, Finland and Spain supported the view that there was a primary need to prepare a framework treaty embodying fundamental norms. In Algeria's opinion, the draft articles could in time appear as a standard agreement on which agreements on particular watercourses could be reached. Sri Lanka said the rules should be complemented by more detailed agreements between States. The German Democratic Republic was opposed to the inclusion of any provisions whereby the uses of inland waters would be regulated by the law on non-navigational uses of international watercourses. Some Members, such as Ethiopia and Yugoslavia, felt that more attention should be paid to the right of States to sovereignty over their natural resources; others, including Algeria, Bangladesh, Egypt, Italy and Thailand, emphasized the use of shared natural resources in a spirit of equity and co-operation.

As to the question of jurisdictional immunity of States and their property, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR found the draft articles unsatisfactory. Pakistan called for reconsideration of the question. Japan noted that many States had exempted commercial activities of foreign States from the scope of application of jurisdictional immunities. If the Commission's work were to be directed against such contemporary trends in the practice of States, Japan said, its end product would prove to be unacceptable to many.

With regard to the liability for injurious acts not prohibited by international law, Sweden and Trinidad and Tobago agreed that the practical importance of the subject had increased because technological advances had made it a more frequent occurrence that licit activities in one State produced harmful effects in another. Czechoslovakia felt that the study of the subject should focus on activities which caused damage within the territory under the jurisdiction of one State, the injurious consequences of which were also felt on the territory of other States. Canada suggested that a further area to be studied was that of damages to areas beyond national jurisdiction; in such cases, no individual State might suffer

immediate harm, but all States suffered a diminution of their rights in such regions. Japan suggested that a realistic approach would be to draw up a legal framework which took into account the contents of existing agreements in such areas as outer space activities, the use of atomic energy and the prevention of marine pollution, and to endeavour to extend the scope of the rules in those agreements.

On the subject of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by courier, many Members, including Algeria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Hungary and Mongolia, agreed that international developments had enhanced the need for protection of diplomatic couriers. Czechoslovakia and the USSR felt that an appropriate legal instrument would promote co-operation among States. Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States believed that the subject did not merit urgent attention.

A number of countries stressed that summary records of the Commission's meetings should be reinstated and the honorarium payable to members of the Commission should be increased.

Also before the Sixth Committee was a note verbale dated 20 October from Yugoslavia, requesting that resolutions on legal aspects of a new international economic order and on international water resources law adopted at the fifty-ninth Conference of the International Law Association (Belgrade, 18-23 August) be circulated as Assembly documents.

On 15 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, approved the Commission's programme of work for 1981 and recommended that, taking into account the written comments of Governments and views expressed in the Assembly, the Commission should: complete the second reading of the draft articles on succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties; commence the second reading of the draft articles on treaties between States and international organizations or between international organizations; continue its work on State responsibility with the aim of beginning the preparation of draft articles on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts; continue its work on international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law; proceed with the preparation of draft articles on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses and on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property; continue its work on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier, with a view to possibly elaborating an

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1969, p. 734.

appropriate legal instrument; and continue its study of relations between States and international organizations.

The Assembly endorsed the Commission's requests for Governments' observations and comments on the draft articles adopted on first reading and welcomed the considerations and recommendations of the Commission on questions having a bearing on the nature, programme and methods of its work. The Assembly reaffirmed its previous decisions concerning research projects and studies required by the work of the Commission and the increased role of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat, as well as those on the need for continuing provision of summary records of the Commission's meetings.

These Assembly decisions were set forth in resolution 35/163, adopted without vote. The text was sponsored by 39 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) and approved by the Sixth Committee on 3 December without vote.

#### Most-favoured-nation clauses

In accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 19 December 1978,<sup>3</sup> the item entitled "Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth (1980) session of the Assembly. The Sixth Committee had before it, in addition to the draft articles submitted by the International Law Commission to the 1978 session of the Assembly,<sup>4</sup> a report of the Secretary-General containing the comments and observations of Governments and intergovernmental organizations, as well as an analytical compilation of those comments and observations.

On 15 December, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, requested the Secretary-General to reiterate his invitation to Member States, organs of the United Nations and interested intergovernmental organizations to submit or bring up to date, not later than 30 June 1981, their written comments and observations on the relevant chapter of the Commission's 1978 report and, in particular, on the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses adopted by the Commission and provisions relating to such clauses on which the Commission was unable to take decisions. The Assembly requested States to comment on the Commission's recommendation that the draft articles should be recommended to Member States with a view to

the conclusion of a convention. The Secretary-General was requested to bring up to date the analytical compilation of the comments and observations submitted. The Assembly further decided to consider the matter again in 1981.

These decisions were set forth in resolution 35/161, adopted by consensus. The text, sponsored by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Mongolia, Romania and the USSR, was approved by consensus by the Sixth Committee on 5 December.

The proposal for a convention was welcomed by several Members, including Bangladesh, Barbados, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mexico and the USSR. Zaire regarded the draft articles as a valid basis for negotiations with a view to concluding an international convention. France and the Federal Republic of Germany considered it premature and inadvisable to embody the draft articles in a convention. The United Kingdom and the United States spoke against the proposal for a convention; the United States felt its practical importance would be minimal since it would govern only a small number of situations. Austria, Greece and Japan voiced serious doubts that a convention was the most appropriate instrument. Japan and others suggested that the draft articles should form a set of guidelines. The observer of the European Economic Community (EEC) stressed EEC's view that an express exception to the application of the most-favoured-nation clause must be made for customs unions and free-trade areas composed either of States or of entities other than States which, like EEC, had the power to grant and receive most-favoured-nation treatment.

In the USSR's view, the application of the most-favoured-nation clause would help implement sovereign equality of States. Other States, including Argentina and Iran, thought that the draft articles constituted a fundamental step forward in the codification of international law.

While stressing the value of most-favoured-nation treatment in principle, several countries, including Canada and China, made specific suggestions to improve the draft articles. Zambia thought that any legal instrument which might be adopted should particularly take into account the interests of the developing countries.

<sup>3</sup>See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 950, resolution 33/139.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid., p. 945.

#### Documentary references and texts of resolutions

##### Consideration by the General Assembly

General Assembly- 35th session  
Sixth Committee, meetings 25, 33, 37, 43-60, 72.  
Plenary meeting 95.

A/35/10. Report of International Law Commission on work of its 32nd session, Geneva, 5 May-25 July.

A/35/388. Draft articles adopted by International Law Commission on topics considered at its 32nd session. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.6/35/4. Note verbale of 20 October from Yugoslavia (transmitting resolutions of 59th Conference of International Law Association, Belgrade, 18-23 August).

A/C.6/35/L.20. Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Sixth Committee on 3 December, meeting 72.

A/35/731. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 35/163, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/35/731, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 95.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-second session,

Emphasizing the need for the progressive development of international law and its codification in order to make it a more effective means of implementing the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and to give increased importance to its role in relations among States,

Noting with appreciation that at its thirty-second session the International Law Commission, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 33/139 of 19 December 1978 and 34/141 of 17 December 1979, completed the first reading of the addendum to the draft articles on succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties and of the draft articles on treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between international organizations, as well as the first reading of the set of articles constituting part one of the draft on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts,

Noting further with appreciation the progress made by the International Law Commission in the preparation of draft articles on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses, and on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property, as well as the work done by it regarding the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law,

Recognizing the importance of referring legal and drafting questions to the Sixth Committee, including topics which might be submitted to the International Law Commission, thus enabling the Commission further to enhance its contribution to the progressive development of international law and its codification,

1. Takes note of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-second session;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the International Law Commission for the work accomplished at that session;

3. Approves the programme of work planned by the International Law Commission for 1981;

4. Recommends that, taking into account the written comments of Governments and views expressed in debates in the General Assembly, the international Law Commission should, at its thirty-third session:

(a) Complete, as recommended by the General Assembly in resolution 34/141, the second reading of the draft articles on succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties, adopted at its thirty-first and thirty-second sessions;

(b) Commence the second reading of the draft articles on treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between international organizations;

(c) Continue its work on State responsibility with the aim

of beginning the preparation of draft articles concerning part two of the draft on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts, bearing in mind the need for a second reading of the draft articles constituting part one of the draft;

(d) Continue its work on international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law;

(e) Proceed with the preparation of draft articles on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses and on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property, taking into account the replies to the questionnaires addressed to Governments as well as information furnished by them;

(f) Continue its work on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier, with a view to the possible elaboration of an appropriate legal instrument;

5. Recommends further that the International Law Commission should continue its study of the second part of the topic of relations between States and international organizations;

6. Endorses the decisions of the International Law Commission requesting observations and comments on the provisions adopted on first reading of the draft articles on succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties, on treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between international organizations and on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts;

7. Urges Governments to respond as fully and expeditiously as possible to the requests of the International Law Commission for comments and observations on its draft articles and questionnaires and for materials on topics on its programme of work;

8. Welcomes the considerations and recommendations contained in the report of the International Law Commission on questions having a bearing on the nature, programme and methods of work of the Commission and the organization of its sessions with a view to the timely and effective fulfilment of the tasks entrusted to it;

9. Reaffirms its previous decisions concerning research projects and studies required by the work of the International Law Commission and the increased role of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat, as well as those concerning the need for continuing provision of summary records of the Commission's meetings;

10. Expresses confidence that the International Law Commission will continue to keep the progress of its work under review and to develop the methods of work best suited to the speedy completion of the tasks entrusted to it;

11. Reaffirms its wish that the International Law Commission will continue to enhance its co-operation with legal organs of intergovernmental organizations whose work is of interest for the progressive development of international law and its codification;

12. Expresses the wish that seminars will continue to be held in conjunction with sessions of the International Law Commission and that an increasing number of participants from developing countries will be given the opportunity to attend those seminars;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to forward to the International Law Commission, for its attention, the records of the debate on the report of the Commission at the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly and to prepare and distribute a topical summary of the debate.

#### MOST-FAVoured-NATION CLAUSES

General Assembly—35th session

Sixth Committee, meetings 62, 65-68, 73, 75.

Plenary meeting 95.

A/35/203 and Add.1-3. Report of Secretary-General (comments and observations from Governments and intergovernmental organizations).

A/35/443. Analytical compilation of comments and observations from Governments, organs of United Nations which have competence in subject-matter and interested intergovernmental organizations. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.6/35/L.23. Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Mongolia, Romania, USSR: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Sixth Committee on 5 December, meeting 75.

A/35/729. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 35/161, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/35/729, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 95.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/139 of 19 December 1978 relating to the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirtieth session, in particular section II of the resolution,

Having considered the item entitled "Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses," including the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolution 33/139,

Bearing in mind the importance of facilitating international trade and development of economic co-operation among all States on the basis of equality, mutual advantage and non-discrimination in the establishment of the new international economic order,

Aware of the fact that more replies from States and interested intergovernmental agencies are needed,

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

2. Requests the Secretary-General to reiterate his invitation to Member States, organs of the United Nations which have competence in the subject-matter and interested intergovernmental organizations to submit or bring up to date, not later than 30 June 1981, their written comments and observa-

tions on chapter II of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirtieth session and, in particular, on:

(a) The draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses adopted by the Commission:

(b) Those provisions relating to such clauses on which the Commission was unable to take decisions;

and also requests States to comment on the recommendation of the Commission that those draft articles should be recommended to Member States with a view to the conclusion of a convention on the subject;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to circulate, before the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, the comments and observations submitted in accordance with paragraph 2 above;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to bring up to date, in view of the comments and observations mentioned in paragraph 2 above, the analytical compilation of comments and observations from Governments, organs of the United Nations which have competence in the subject-matter and interested intergovernmental organizations;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses" and to consider it at an early stage.

#### Other documents

Yearbook of the International Law Commission, 1980, Vol. I: Summary Records of the Meetings of the Thirty-second Session (Geneva), 5 May-25 July 1980. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.V.3; Vol. II. Part One: Documents of the Thirty-second Session (Excluding the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81. V.4 (Part I); Vol. II, Part Two: Report of the Commission to the General Assembly on the Work of its Thirty-second Session. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.V.4 (Part II).

## Chapter III

### International trade law

United Nations efforts continued in 1980 towards the progressive harmonization and unification of international trade law with the aim of reducing or removing legal obstacles to the flow of international trade, having regard for the different social and legal systems of the world.

The United Nations Conference on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, held at Vienna in March/April, adopted and opened for signature the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, as well as a Protocol amending the Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods (1974).

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), which co-ordinated legal activities in its field, met in July at New York and adopted Conciliation Rules for

use in disputes arising in international commercial relations; it postponed consideration of guidelines for administering commercial arbitrations under its Arbitration Rules and invited input for preparation of a draft model law on arbitral procedure.

The General Assembly, on 4 December, by resolution 35/52 recommended use of the Conciliation Rules and by resolution 35/51 recommended that UNCITRAL continue legal work on the various topics of its work programme, which included drafting uniform rules on liquidated damages and penalty clauses, a convention on international bills of exchange and promissory notes, and uniform rules applicable to international cheques.

Details of these and other decisions are given in this chapter.

## United Nations Conference on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods

In accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 16 December 1978,<sup>1</sup> the United Nations Conference on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods was held at Vienna from 10 March to 11 April 1980.

On 10 April, it adopted the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (the 1980 Sales Convention) as well as a Protocol amending the Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods (the 1974 Limitation Convention, concluded at New York on 14 June 1974) to harmonize the 1974 Convention's provisions with those of the new Sales Convention. The Protocol was opened for accession on 11 April. On that date, the Convention was signed by Austria, Chile, Ghana, Hungary, Singapore and Yugoslavia. The Final Act of the Conference, to which was annexed the texts of the Convention and the Protocol, was also signed on 11 April.

Sixty-two States were represented at the Conference; in addition, Venezuela, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Chamber of Commerce sent observers, as did six intergovernmental organizations.

The Conference elected Gyula Eorsi (Hungary) as President, and representatives of 22 States as Vice-Presidents. It established a General Committee, a First and Second Committee, a Drafting Committee and a Credentials Committee. (For list of participants and officers, see APPENDIX III.)

The Conference had before it the draft convention on contracts for the international sale of goods approved by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) in 1978,<sup>2</sup> which it assigned to its First Committee, along with an article on declarations relating to contracts in writing—one of a set of draft provisions concerning implementation, declarations, reservations and other final clauses.

To its Second Committee the Conference entrusted preparation of the remainder of the provisions on those topics and final clauses, as well as a protocol to the 1974 Limitation Convention, working on the basis of documents prepared by the Secretary-General. The Convention to be drawn up was intended to replace the Uniform Law on the International Sale of Goods and the Uniform Law on the Formation of Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, annexed to two 1964 Hague Conventions on these topics, so as to render the texts capable of wider acceptance

by countries having different legal, social and economic systems.

On the basis of the reports of the First, Second and Drafting Committees, the Conference, after approving the text article by article, adopted the Convention by a roll-call vote of 42 to 0, with 9 abstentions (Burma, China, Colombia, Iraq, Kenya, Panama, Peru, Thailand, Turkey). On the basis of reports by the Second and Drafting Committees and after article-by-article approval it adopted, by a roll-call vote of 33 to 0, with 11 abstentions (Burma, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Greece, India, Kenya, Nigeria, Sweden, Thailand, Zaire), the Protocol amending the Limitation Convention. The Final Act was adopted by acclamation.

At its July session, UNCITRAL noted with appreciation that the Conference had adopted the Sales Convention and Protocol and expressed its hope that the Convention would receive the widest possible acceptance.

The General Assembly, in adopting resolution 35/51 on 4 December (see following subchapter), took note of the successful conclusion of the Conference.

### 1980 Sales Convention

The United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods consisted of 101 articles divided into four parts.

Part I of the Convention was divided into two chapters. Chapter I (articles 1 to 6) described the sphere of application of the Convention. The Convention governed the formation of contracts of sale and the rights and obligations of the seller and buyer arising from such contracts between parties having their places of business in different States or where the law of a contracting State would otherwise have been applied under the rules of private international law. Chapter II (articles 7 to 13) contained general provisions applicable to the entire Convention, intended to promote uniformity for such purposes as interpretation, determination of intent, usage and understandings. A contract of sale need not be evidenced by writing and was not subject to any other requirements as to form.

Part II, concerning the formation of contracts, contained 11 articles on the identification of offers that were sufficiently definite so that their acceptance resulted in a contract and on when the offer became effective (articles 14 and 15), on revocability of offers (articles 16 and 17), on methods of acceptance of offers (article 18), on when acceptance

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 960, resolution 33/93.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., p. 956.

became effective (articles 20, 21, 23 and 24), after which it could not be withdrawn (article 22), and on the effect of an acceptance quoting terms different from those contained in the offer (article 19)-which, if material enough, could constitute a rejection and counter-offer.

Part III, on the sale of goods, contained five chapters. Chapter I (general provisions) defined in article 25 a fundamental breach of contract as one resulting in such detriment as to deprive a party of what he was entitled to receive under the contract; a declaration of avoidance of contract was effective only by notice to the other party (article 26). Chapter I also dealt with the effect of delay or error in transmission of a communication (article 27), when a court was required to enforce one party's right to require performance of an obligation by the other party (article 28), and the right to modify or abrogate contracts by agreement between the parties (article 29).

Chapter II (obligations of the seller) dealt, in article 30 and in three sections comprising articles 31 to 52, with: the obligations of the seller regarding how, where and when he was to deliver the goods and the handing over of documents related thereto (articles 31 to 34); conformity of the goods to the requirements of the contract (articles 35 to 40); the seller's obligation to deliver goods free of third-party claims unknown to the buyer (articles 41 to 44); and remedies available (such as substitute goods, offers of repair, time extensions, claims for damages, avoiding of contract, reduction in price or refusal of delivery of goods) for breach of contract by the seller (articles 45 to 52).

In availing himself of the remedies under the Convention, the buyer would lose the right to rely on a lack of conformity of the goods with the contract if he did not notify the seller of defects within two years of delivery, unless that period was contractually different.

Chapter III (on obligations of the buyer, who, by article 53, was obliged to pay the price for the goods and take delivery as required by the contract and this Convention) set forth, in three sections: the buyer's obligation to pay the purchase price for the goods (articles 54 to 56) and where and when (articles 57 to 59); his obligation to take delivery (article 60); and the remedies for a breach of contract by the buyer (articles 61 to 65).

Chapter IV, on the passing of risk, contained articles 66 to 70 concerned with the time when the risk of loss of or damage to the goods passed from the seller to the buyer.

Chapter V, containing provisions common to the obligations of the seller and the buyer, contained six sections. The first section comprised articles 71 to 73 on anticipatory breach of the contract, i.e. cases in which the contract might be avoided or obligations suspended if it became apparent that a party would not perform a substantial part of his obligation. The second section (articles 74 to 77) stipulated the means of calculating damages for breach of contract; the third (article 78) entitled interest to be paid if a sum due was in arrears; the fourth (articles 79 and 80) enumerated cases permitting exemption from liability for failure to perform contractual obligations because of impediments

beyond a party's control; the fifth (articles 81 to 84) spelled out the effects (loss of rights and obligations that remained) resulting from avoidance of the contract; and the sixth section (articles 85 to 88) contained the obligation to preserve the goods during the life of the contract.

Although remedies were available at the option of the party which did not receive performance, several limitations were placed on the exercise of choice. The right to avoid the contract or require delivery of substitute goods was also circumscribed, unless the breach of contract was so serious as to be "fundamental."

part IV of the Convention (articles 89 to 101) contained the final provisions. The United Nations Secretary-General was designated as depositary (article 89). The Convention was not to prevail over already concluded agreements covering the same matters (article 90), and it was to be open for signature at United Nations Headquarters, New York, until 30 September 1981 (article 91). Contracting States could extend the Convention's provisions to their territorial units (article 93).

In order to retain the advantages of having an integrated convention covering both the formation of contracts and the sale of goods while at the same time providing States with a degree of flexibility, article 92 allowed a State at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to declare that it would not be bound by part II of the Convention (on the formation of contracts) or by part III (on the sale of goods). States could also declare at that time that the Convention was not to apply to contracts of sale or their formation where States had the same or closely related legal rules on matters governed by the Convention, as well as in other specified instances in which States made joint or reciprocal unilateral declarations to that effect (articles 94 to 97); these articles also indicated how such declarations were to be made or withdrawn and when they entered into force. No reservations were permitted except those expressly authorized (article 98).

Articles 99 and 100 dealt with the Convention's entry into force, and ratification, acceptance and approval of, accession to, and applicability of it. The Convention was to enter into force on the first day of the month one year after the date of deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. Article 101 allowed for denunciation.

#### Protocol amending the 1974 Limitation Convention

The 14-article Protocol amending the Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods brought the Convention's provisions into harmony with the 1980 Sales Convention.

The first six articles replaced provisions not in concord with the 1980 Convention. The remaining articles were final provisions. Article VII designated the Secretary-General as depositary and article VIII concerned instruments of accession. The Protocol



was to enter into force (article IX) on the first day of the sixth month following deposit of the second such instrument, provided that the 1974 Limitation Convention and the 1980 Sales Convention were also in force; if not, it would enter into force when those Conventions were in force. Ratification of or accession to the Limitation Convention could also constitute accession to the Protocol (article X), although a party could choose, under article XII, not to be bound by the Protocol's first article, applying the Limitation Convention only if the places of business of the parties to a sales contract

were in contracting States or if the rules of private international law made the law of a contracting State applicable. A party to the amended Limitation Convention was to be considered also a party to the unamended Convention in relation to a party to the Convention which had not yet acceded to the Protocol (article XI). Article XIII pertained to the means and effective date of denunciation, and article XIV bound the depositary to transmit certified copies of the Protocol to all States and copies of the amended Limitation Convention, when in force, to all States parties.

### Documentary references

United Nations Conference on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, Vienna, 10 March-11 April 1980. Official Records: Documents of the Conference and Summary Records of the Plenary Meetings and of the Meetings of the Main Committees. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.IV.3.

A/CONF.97/18. Final Act of United Nations Conference on Contracts for International Sale of Goods. Done at Vienna,

11 April. (Annex I: United Nations Convention on Contracts for International Sale of Goods; Annex II: Protocol amending 1974 Convention on Limitation Period in International Sale of Goods.)

A/35/17. Report of UNCITRAL on work of its 13th session, Headquarters, New York, 14-25 July, Chapter II.

A/C.6/35/L.2. Note by Secretary-General.

## United Nations Commission on international Trade Law

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) held its thirteenth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 14 to 25 July 1980. It adopted the UNCITRAL Conciliation Rules, intended for use in disputes arising in international commercial relations where the parties sought amicable settlement by recourse to conciliation. It decided to consider at its 1981 session the preparation of draft guidelines for administering international commercial arbitrations under the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules and to invite Governments to aid in obtaining material on arbitration for the purpose of preparing a draft model law on arbitral procedure. The Commission decided, in the context of legal problems related to a new international economic order, to accord priority to work related to contracts in the field of industrial development. It noted progress made on draft uniform rules on liquidated damages and penalty clauses, on a draft convention on international bills of exchange and international promissory notes and on uniform rules applicable to international cheques. It decided to hold a symposium on international trade law in 1981.

The General Assembly, on 4 December, adopted two resolutions on the work of UNCITRAL. It recommended, by resolution 35/52, use of the Conciliation Rules and, by resolution 35/51, that UNCITRAL continue legal work on the various topics of its work programme, appealing for State and organizational support for those efforts.

### International commercial arbitration and conciliation

#### UNCITRAL Conciliation Rules

The Commission, on 23 July, adopted the UNCITRAL Conciliation Rules for use in international commercial relations disputes.

The draft rules, submitted in 1979, had been revised by the Secretariat, in conformity with the Commission's request,<sup>3</sup> to take account of views expressed during the 1979 session and observations of Governments and interested international organizations.

The 20 articles covered: conditions under which the Rules might be applied, varied or excluded (article 1); invitations to conciliate and procedures by which conciliation proceedings were to begin (article 2); the number, appointment, working methods and role of the conciliator(s) (articles 3 to 5 and 7), including proscription of his role in arbitral or judicial proceedings (article 19); authorized assistance (articles 6 and 8); means of communication and place of meetings (article 9); rules for disclosure and confidentiality of information and proceedings (articles 10 and 14); the duty of the parties to co-operate with the conciliator (article 11); authorization to make settlement suggestions (article 12); drawing up settlement agreements (article 13) and fixing of costs and deposits relating thereto (articles 17 and 18); limitations on con-

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1130.

current resort to arbitral or judicial proceedings (article 16); and prohibition of the introduction as evidence in such other proceedings of views or proposals made by the other party or the conciliator (article 20).

It was recognized that conciliation under these Rules was a non-judicial, non-adversarial proceeding. The function of the conciliator, under article 7, was to assist the parties to reach an amicable settlement of their dispute. At every stage of the proceedings, the parties were to be in complete control. Either party could, under article 15, declare unilaterally that the proceedings were terminated. It was this element of party control throughout the proceedings, and the consequently less formal nature of the procedure, that distinguished the UNCITRAL Conciliation Rules from the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules adopted by the Commission in 1976.<sup>4</sup>

By resolution 35/52, adopted by consensus on 4 December, the General Assembly recommended the use of the Conciliation Rules and asked the Secretary-General to distribute them as widely as possible. The text of the resolution was introduced in the Sixth (Legal) Committee by Austria on behalf of 27 Member States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below); it was approved by the Committee on 7 November, also by consensus.

After approval of the text, Peru, speaking also on behalf of Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela, wished to make it clear that the Conciliation Rules would not take precedence over rules that Andean Pact bodies had adopted or would adopt on the subject.

The Assembly, by resolution 35/51, noted with satisfaction UNCITRAL'S unanimous adoption of the Rules (for details, see ACTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY below).

#### UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules

As the Commission had requested in 1979,<sup>5</sup> the Secretary-General prepared for its 1980 session a set of guidelines to assist arbitral institutions in formulating rules for administering arbitrations under the 1976 UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules. These guidelines sought to prevent disparity in the use of the Rules by independent arbitral institutions, which were increasingly applying the Rules in administered arbitration although such use had been excluded from their scope, since they had been designed for ad hoc arbitration.

There was support in the Commission for the idea of preparing guidelines in the form suggested by the Secretary-General, but it was decided to postpone detailed discussion until 1981 to allow time for consultations with interested circles.

The advantages and disadvantages of preparing a list of arbitral and other institutions that had declared their willingness to act as appointing authorities under the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules were also discussed in the Secretary-General's note. He suggested that it would not be desirable to do so; rather, it should be left to the institutions themselves to declare their willingness to act as such. The Commission adopted this recommendation.

#### Model arbitration law

On 21 July, UNCITRAL took note of a progress report by the Secretariat on its preparation of a model law on arbitral procedure, requested in 1979.<sup>6</sup> In order to facilitate preparation of an analytical compilation of national laws pertaining to arbitration procedure, to serve as a basis for preparing the model law, UNCITRAL invited Governments to provide materials on national legislation and case law and pertinent treatises.

The Assembly, in adopting resolution 35/51 (for details, see ACTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY below), repeated the appeal for such materials.

#### New international economic order

The Working Group on the New International Economic Order reported to UNCITRAL in 1980 on its session held at United Nations Headquarters from 14 to 25 January. It recommended six topics for inclusion in the work programme of the Commission. Of special importance to developing countries and to UNCITRAL'S work towards the new international economic order, in the Working Group's view, was the topic of harmonization, unification and review of contractual provisions commonly occurring in international contracts in the field of industrial development.

Additional topics were the legal aspects of multilateral commodity agreements, studies of legal issues arising from foreign investment, of intergovernmental bilateral agreements on industrial co-operation and of agreements on natural resources, and identification of legal problems arising from the activities of transnational corporations.

Pursuant to a Working Group request, the Secretary-General submitted a study reviewing the various types of contracts used in the context of industrialization: contracts on research and development, consulting, engineering, supply and construction of large industrial works, transfer of technology, service and maintenance, technical assistance, leasing, joint ventures, and industrial co-operation in general. The study described their main characteristics and content,

<sup>4</sup>See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 823.

<sup>5</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1130.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid.

noted existing legislation and referred to work in this field by other organizations and possible work to be done by UNCITRAL.

The Commission agreed to accord priority to work related to contracts in the field of industrial development and asked the Secretary-General to carry out preparatory work in respect of contracts on supply and construction of large industrial works and on industrial co-operation. He was to report to the Working Group, thenceforth to be composed of all UNCITRAL members, which was to report on progress to the Commission in 1981.

Also in accordance with its terms of reference, the Working Group considered the question of co-ordinating the legal work of organizations relevant to the new international economic order in order to avoid duplication of effort.

The Group placed before the Commission the following considerations: it was in the first instance the duty of Governments to exercise control over the work programmes of United Nations bodies in which they were represented, for which purpose detailed reports on different subjects and of the work thereon by various organizations would be useful; there should be greater co-operation between the secretariats of United Nations bodies; there might be need for a more rational approach by the United Nations to the legislative work of its various organs; and thought should be given to regular meetings of chairmen of commissions and committees.

The Commission agreed that the Group's recommendations, if fully implemented, would improve co-ordination. However, it felt that more information was required about the programmes and terms of reference of the various United Nations organs. It therefore asked the Secretariat to submit to it in 1981 complete information on the activities of other organs and international organizations so as to enable UNCITRAL to take appropriate decisions.

The General Assembly, in adopting resolution 35/51 (for details, see ACTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY below), called on UNCITRAL to continue taking account of Assembly resolutions on the new international economic order,<sup>7</sup> and endorsed its decision to carry out preparatory work on the contract topics chosen. It also reaffirmed UNCITRAL'S mandate in co-ordinating legal activities in trade law, and recommended that it maintain close collaboration and liaison with United Nations and other international organizations active in the field.

#### International trade contracts

At its 1980 session, UNCITRAL had before it a report of its Working Group on International Contract Practices which had met in September

1979.<sup>8</sup> The Group had considered preliminary draft rules, prepared by the Secretariat, regulating liquidated damages clauses (aimed at pre-estimating compensation payable on breach of contract) and penalty clauses applicable in a wide range of international trade contracts. There had been general agreement in the Group that greater consensus might be achieved on a set of rules designed to regulate such clauses in selected types, rather than a wide range, of international trade contracts. The Commission accepted the Group's recommendations that further work on the subject was justified, that another Group session be convened and that further studies be submitted to that session, focusing on how such clauses were drafted and used in trade contracts, the types of contracts that might usefully be regulated by uniform rules, and legal difficulties encountered in their use in courts and arbitration.

#### International payments

At its 1980 session, UNCITRAL had before it the reports of its Working Group on International Negotiable Instruments on its Geneva session in September 1979<sup>9</sup> and its New York session from 2 to 11 January 1980. These reported on progress made in preparing a draft convention on international bills of exchange and international promissory notes (mainly credit instruments) and in preparing draft uniform rules on international cheques (mainly payment instruments).

The Commission noted that the Working Group had completed the substance of its work on the 85-article draft convention, subject to reconsideration of certain issues referred to UNCITRAL'S Study Group on International Payments. The Working Group had also held a preliminary exchange of views on 30 articles of the draft uniform rules. It asked the Secretariat to complete the draft rules and submit a study on legal issues arising outside the cheque. It also agreed to convene a drafting group to harmonize the language versions of the draft convention.

The Commission decided to defer consideration of the draft convention until the Working Group had completed its work on international cheques, so that the Group might present a single integrated text or two harmonized texts. It also agreed that the Secretariat should prepare a commentary to the draft convention.

The Commission also discussed a report of the Secretary-General setting out issues to be considered in preparing uniform rules on security inter-

<sup>7</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 324 and 326, resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974; and 1975, p. 348, resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975.

<sup>8</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1128.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., p. 1129.

ests in goods (relating to secured property for credit transactions). The Commission's request for the report had followed from the Secretary-General's 1979 conclusion that, due to the complexity and different concepts of security interests, it would not be feasible to try to achieve unification by means of a uniform law in the form of a convention, although a model law might be formulated.<sup>10</sup>

The Commission concluded in 1980 that in all likelihood world-wide unification of the law was unattainable and that further work should not currently be carried out.

#### Symposium on international trade law

At its 1980 session, the Commission was informed of pledges from Austria, Canada, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and Yugoslavia towards the holding of the second UNCITRAL symposium on international trade law during UNCITRAL'S 1981 session at Vienna; these would be sufficient to finance travel and subsistence of some 15 participants from developing countries. The Commission invited further contributions to enable it to invite additional participants and asked the Secretary-General to make the arrangements for the seminar. He was also asked to report on the possibility of holding regional seminars.

There was general agreement that discussion in the symposium should cover the matters in which UNCITRAL was active, in particular arbitration and conciliation, sales, maritime law and the legal implications of the new international economic order.

By resolution 35/51 (for details, see ACTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY below), the Assembly expressed appreciation to States for symposium contribution offers and appealed to other States, organizations and individuals for similar contributions.

#### Other matters

##### Law library

After considering ways to develop further the materials in UNCITRAL'S law library at the International Trade Law Branch of the Secretariat's Office of Legal Affairs in Vienna- the UNCITRAL secretariat-UNCITRAL invited Governments to place the library on their mailing lists for legal materials such as official journals, gazettes, legislative texts and other publications.

In adopting resolution 35/51 (for details, see ACTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY below), the Assembly repeated this appeal and asked the Secretary-General to earmark from funds allocated to the common library of the Vienna Interna-

tional Centre an amount needed to maintain the law library and to acquire needed materials.

##### Summary records

Drawing attention to the relevance of summary records for the legislative history of United Nations treaties, conventions and other legal texts, UNCITRAL believed that it was in the interest of United Nations legislative work that such records be available. It requested the Assembly to authorize them for UNCITRAL meetings devoted to the preparation of draft conventions or other legal instruments.

The Assembly, in adopting resolution 35/51 (for details, see following section), recognized the relevance of those records and emphasized the advisability of continuing drawing up complete summary records for such meetings.

By resolution 35/10 B of 3 November 1980, the Assembly authorized summary records for UNCITRAL in such cases, subject to review in 1981 (for details, see p. 1229).

##### Action by the General Assembly

On 4 December 1980, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions on the work of UNCITRAL. By resolution 35/52, it recommended use of UNCITRAL'S Conciliation Rules (for details, see subsection above). Resolution 35/51 addressed other topics of UNCITRAL'S report and work programme, as noted in the sections above (model arbitration law, the new international economic order including co-ordination activities, training and assistance in international trade law, including the symposium on international trade law, and the United Nations Conference on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods). Taking note of the Commission's report on its 1980 session, the Assembly recommended that UNCITRAL continue its work in the above areas and commended its progress and efforts to enhance its efficiency.

Specifically, the Assembly by this resolution took note of UNCITRAL'S adoption of the Conciliation Rules and of its decisions on future work concerning the new international economic order, reaffirming UNCITRAL'S co-ordination mandate in this regard and recommending maintenance of collaboration and liaison with other international organizations for this purpose, and endorsed UNCITRAL'S decision to carry out preparatory work on two specific industrial contract topics. In addition, the Assembly appealed: for further contributions for the 1981 symposium; for law library materials, also asking the Secretary-General to earmark budgetary funds for library maintenance and acquisitions; and

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

for information on arbitration procedure relevant to drawing up a model law on arbitral procedure.

Resolution 35/51 was adopted by consensus by the Assembly. The Sixth Committee had similarly approved it on 7 November; the text was introduced by Austria on behalf of 31 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

### Documentary references and texts of resolutions

#### International commercial arbitration and conciliation

##### UNCITRAL CONCILIATION RULES

General Assembly- 35th session  
Sixth Committee, meetings 4-10, 41.  
Plenary meeting 81.

A/35/17. Report of UNCITRAL on work of its 13th session, Headquarters, New York, 14-25 July, Chapter V A.

A/C.6/35/L.10. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Panama, Philippines, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Sixth Committee on 7 November, meeting 41.  
A/35/627. Report of Sixth Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 35/52, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/35/627, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 4 December 1980, meeting 81.

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the value of conciliation as a method of amicably settling disputes arising in the context of international commercial relations,

Convinced that the establishment of conciliation rules that are acceptable in countries with different legal, social and economic systems would significantly contribute to the development of harmonious international economic relations,

Noting that the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law were adopted by the Commission at its thirteenth session after consideration of the observations of Governments and interested organizations,

1. Recommends the use of the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law in cases where a dispute arises in the context of international commercial relations and the parties seek an amicable settlement of that dispute by recourse to conciliation;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange for the widest possible distribution of the Conciliation Rules.

#### Action by the General Assembly

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meeting 43.  
Sixth Committee, meetings 4-10, 41.  
Plenary meeting 81.

A/35/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (21st session, Geneva, 15-27 September), Chapter VII B (para. 485: decision of 24 September).

A/35/17. Report of UNCITRAL on work of its 13th session, Headquarters, New York, 14-25 July. (Annex: List of documents before Commission.)

A/C.6/35/L.3. Note by Secretary-General.

For its consideration of UNCITRAL'S work, the Assembly also had before it a note by the Secretary-General indicating that the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, at its September 1980 session, had considered UNCITRAL'S report on 24 September and had taken note of it without comment.

A/C.6/35/L.9. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guyana, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Panama, Philippines, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United States, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Sixth Committee on 7 November, meeting 41.

A/C.6/35/L.11, A/C.5/35/68, A/35/681. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution I recommended by Sixth Committee in A/35/627. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/35/627. Report of Sixth Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 35/51, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/35/627, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 4 December 1980, meeting 81.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirteenth session,

Recalling its resolutions 2205(XXI) of 17 December 1986, by which it established the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law and defined the object and terms of reference of the Commission, 3108(XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, by which it increased the membership of the Commission, 31/99 of 15 December 1976, by which Governments of Member States not members of the Commission were entitled to attend as observers the sessions of the Commission and its working groups, and 34/142 of 17 December 1979, by which the co-ordinating function of the Commission in the field of international trade law was emphasized, as well as its previous resolutions concerning the reports of the Commission on the work of its annual sessions,

Recalling also its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974 and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975,

Reaffirming its conviction that the progressive harmonization and unification of international trade law, in reducing or removing legal obstacles to the flow of international trade, especially those affecting the developing countries, would significantly contribute to universal economic co-operation among all States on a basis of equality, equity and common interests and to the elimination of discrimination in international trade and, thereby, to the well-being of all peoples,

Having regard for the need to take into account the different social and legal systems in harmonizing the rules of international trade law,

Stressing the usefulness and importance of organizing symposia for promoting better knowledge and understanding of international trade law and, especially, for the training of young lawyers from developing countries in this field,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirteenth session;

2. Takes note of the successful conclusion of the United Nations Conference on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, held at Vienna from 10 March to 11 April 1980, which has resulted in the adoption of the Convention on Contracts

for the International Sale of Goods and a Protocol amending the Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods:

3. Commends the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law for the progress made in its work and for its efforts to enhance the efficiency of its working methods;

4. Notes with satisfaction that the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law has unanimously adopted the Conciliation Rules of the Commission;

5. Calls upon the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law to continue to take account of the relevant provisions of the resolutions concerning the new international economic order, as adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth and seventh special sessions;

6. Welcomes the decision of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law to the effect that its Working Group on the New International Economic Order shall be composed of all States members of the Commission;

7. Takes note with appreciation of the fact that the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law has welcomed the recommendation of the Working Group on the New International Economic Order concerning subject-matters to be included in the programme of work of the Commission and endorses the decision of the Commission that preparatory work be carried out in respect of contracts on supply and construction of large industrial works and on industrial co-operation;

8. Reaffirms the mandate of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law in co-ordinating legal activities in the field of international trade law;

9. Recommends that the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law should:

(a) Continue its work on the topics included in its programme of work;

(b) Continue its work on training and assistance in the field of international trade law, taking into account the special interests of the developing countries;

(c) Maintain close collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Law Commission and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and continue to collaborate with international organizations active in the field of international trade law;

(d) Continue to maintain liaison with the Commission on Transnational Corporations with regard to the consideration of legal problems that would be susceptible of action by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law;

10. Expresses its appreciation to all States which have offered to make contributions to the holding at Vienna in 1981 of the second symposium on international trade law of the

United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the occasion of the fourteenth session of the Commission:

11. Appeals to other States and to organizations, institutions and individuals to make similar contributions so that the number of participants in the second symposium from developing countries might be increased;

12. Reaffirms the importance of the legal work that is being undertaken by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law and of the increased role of the International Trade Law Branch of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat as the substantive secretariat of the Commission and, in this connexion:

(a) Recognizes the relevance of summary records for the legislative history of United Nations treaties, conventions and other texts of a legal character and emphasizes the advisability of continuing the practice of drawing up complete summary records for meetings of the Commission that are devoted to the preparation of draft conventions or other legal instruments;

(b) Requests the Secretary-General to earmark, out of the funds allocated to the common library of the Vienna International Centre, such an amount as is necessary for the maintenance of the law library of the Commission and for the acquisition of materials that are required in the context of the programme of work of the Commission;

(c) Appeals to Governments to contribute to the law library of the Commission at Vienna legal materials which are relevant to the work of the Commission, including official journals, gazettes and legislative texts;

(d) Further appeals to Governments to provide the secretariat of the Commission with relevant materials pertaining to arbitration procedure so that it can complete its work on a model law on arbitral procedure;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to forward to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law the records of the discussion at the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly relating to the report of the Commission on the work of its thirteenth session.

#### Other documents

United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Yearbook, Vol. X: 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.V.2; Vol. XI: 1980. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.V.8.

UNCITRAL Conciliation Rules. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.V.6. A/CN.9/176. Report of Working Group on New International Economic Order on work of its session, Headquarters, New York, 14-25 January.

A/CN.9/181. Report of Working Group on International Negotiable Instruments on work of its 9th session, Headquarters, New York, 2-11 January.

## Chapter IV

# Treaties and multilateral conventions

Registration and publication of treaties pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter

In accordance with a General Assembly request of 17 December 1979,<sup>1</sup> the Secretary-General reported to the Assembly's 1980 regular session on the question of the registration and publication of treaties and international agreements carried out under the terms of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.<sup>2</sup> In his

report, he noted a general improvement in registration and publication due to the strengthening of the resources used by the Secretariat and to Assembly resolutions concerning the establishment of a priority publication system<sup>3</sup> and giving the Secretariat the option to publish in

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1138, resolution 34/149.

<sup>2</sup>For text of Article 102 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

<sup>3</sup>See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 964, resolution 32/144 of 16 December 1977.

abridged form certain categories of bilateral international agreements.<sup>4</sup>

Improvement was achieved particularly in respect of registration, where the 11-month backlog which had existed on 31 August 1979 was eliminated. The backlog in the publication of the United Nations Treaty Series, however, amounted to 260 volumes on 31 August 1980 (as against 244 on 31 August 1979). In order to eliminate that backlog, the Secretary-General in 1979 had proposed a recovery plan, the first phase of which had been approved. According to the proposal, the backlog in publication should begin to diminish in 1981 and be eliminated in 1988. (See also sub-section below on DEPOSITARY FUNCTIONS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.)

The Secretary-General's report mentioned the development of the United Nations Treaty Information System and indicated that he had not received a sufficient number of replies from States and intergovernmental organizations to his questionnaire of October 1979 on activities in the matter of international agreements, to help determine the best ways of putting the System to use for the international community- to enable him to report on this question.

The report was considered by the Assembly's Sixth (Legal) Committee, which recommended on 1 December without vote, on an oral proposal of its Chairman, that the Assembly take note of the Secretary-General's report and place the question on the agenda of its 1981 session. The Assembly adopted the Committee's recommendation on 15 December without vote as decision 35/436..

#### Review of the multilateral treaty-making process

The Secretary-General submitted to the 1980 regular session of the General Assembly, as requested by the Assembly in 1977,<sup>5</sup> a report on techniques and procedures used in the elaboration of multilateral treaties.

The report discussed the general features of multilateral treaty-making within the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations, and included the observations of nine Governments which had responded to the Assembly's invitation in its 1977 resolution for information on the subject-Austria, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Japan, the Netherlands, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States-as well as the International Law Commission.

A diversity of methods and procedures employed was found within as well as outside the United Nations. The International Labour Organisation and the Hague Conference on Private International Law, however, followed highly structured procedures to elaborate treaties. In

addition to such questions as the initiation of treaty-making and the formulation and adoption of multilateral treaties, the report dealt with ways of accelerating and enlarging participation in multilateral treaties. Also provided was a series of questions to be considered in the examination of the treaty-making process.

The report was considered in the Assembly's Sixth Committee, which on 5 December approved without vote a resolution sponsored by Australia, Egypt, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, the Netherlands and Sri Lanka. The Assembly adopted it without vote on 15 December as resolution 35/162. It thereby took note of the report of the Secretary-General and of the views of Governments and the International Law Commission. It invited Governments and intergovernmental organizations to submit by 31 July 1981 their observations on the Secretary-General's report, taking into account the specific questions set forth therein, as well as their comments on any other aspect of the subject. The Secretary-General was requested to prepare and publish new editions of the Handbook of Final Clauses and the Summary of the Practice of the Secretary-General as Depositary of Multilateral Agreements. A report containing the replies received as well as a topical summary of the debate at the 1980 session was to be submitted to the Assembly in 1981.

#### Privileges and immunities

##### Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations

During 1980, the Federal Republic of Germany and Seychelles acceded to the 1946 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.<sup>6</sup> As at the end of 1980, the following 119 States were parties to the Convention:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium; Bolivia. Brazil. Bulgaria, Burma. Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland; Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Demo-

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 964, resolution 33/141 A of 19 December 1978.

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 964, resolution 32/48 of 8 December 1977.

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N., 1946-47, p. 100, text of Convention, annexed to resolution 22 A (1) of 13 February 1946.

cratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands; New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

#### Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies

During 1980, there were no notifications of succession or instruments of accession received in respect of the 1947 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies.<sup>7</sup> The parties to the Convention and the agencies in respect of which the Convention was applicable to those States remained the same as in 1979.<sup>8</sup>

#### Respect for privileges and immunities of officials

Reporting to the Economic and Social Council in 1980, the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) noted with concern that certain member States of United Nations organizations had taken measures against the security and independence of international civil servants, including detention, arrest and imprisonment without prior request to the respective executive head for the necessary waiver of immunity. In some instances, executive heads had not been allowed to contact the staff members concerned. Some staff members had disappeared; others had been subjected to pressure to induce them to resign. Deeply concerned at this state of affairs, ACC pointed out that, when joining the United Nations or specialized agencies, States undertook to respect the international character of the functions of staff members and not to seek to influence them. It recalled that the Commission on Human Rights had adopted at its 1980 session a resolution on the human rights of United Nations staff members (see p. 830), reminding Member States of their obligations under the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>9</sup> the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights<sup>10</sup> and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. (See also p. 996.)

At the 1980 regular session of the General Assembly, the question was discussed in the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee. Australia, Canada, Denmark, the Federal

Republic of Germany, Ghana, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Spain and the United States introduced a draft resolution on the subject, stating they considered it necessary for the Fifth Committee, which was responsible for the staffs well-being, to take action to guarantee adequate protection for international civil servants in the performance of their tasks.

The USSR questioned whether the protection of United Nations officials fell within the Committee's competence. In its view, it was a legal issue to be considered by the Sixth Committee. The Chairman said he understood that the resolution did not seek changes in the privileges of international civil servants under international conventions but related only to the practical application of those conventions and its bearing on the execution of the tasks of international civil servants. As not only the Sixth Committee but any of the Main Committees could draft international conventions, the Fifth Committee could therefore consider the draft resolution.

The USSR said that such consideration should not set a precedent for other drafts on the legal status of United Nations staff members. It should not mean either that the Fifth Committee was assuming the role of employer of the United Nations staff, in contravention of Article 97 of the Charter.<sup>11</sup>

The sponsors agreed with the USSR that the legal aspects of the draft resolution were within the competence of the Sixth Committee. If the Assembly's General Committee so decided at the next session, the item would be allocated to the Sixth Committee.

On 15 December, the Fifth Committee approved the text without objection and on 17 December the Assembly likewise adopted it as resolution 35/212.

The Assembly thereby appealed to all Member States to respect the privileges and immunities accorded to officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies by the Conventions on the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies. It requested the Secretary-General to bring this resolution to the attention of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, with the request to furnish information on cases in which there were clear indications that the status of staff members had not been fully re-

<sup>7</sup> See Y.U.N., 1947-48, p. 190, text of Convention, annexed to resolution 179(II) of 21 November 1947.

<sup>8</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1135, table.

<sup>9</sup> See Y.U.N., 1948-49, p. 535, resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948.

<sup>10</sup> See Y.U.N., 1966, p. 423, text of Covenant, annexed to resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966.

<sup>11</sup> For text of Article 97 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.



spected, and to submit, on behalf of ACC, a report to the Assembly containing any cases in which the international status of staff members had not been fully respected.

#### Registration and publication of treaties and agreements

Between 1 January and 31 December 1980, approximately 1,642 international agreements and 435 subsequent actions were received by the Secretariat for registration or filing and recording. In addition, there were 205 ex-officio registrations.

The texts of treaties and international agreements registered or filed and recorded are published by the Secretariat in the United Nations Treaty Series in the original languages with translations into English and French where necessary. In 1980, 20 volumes of the Treaty Series, covering treaties registered or filed and recorded in 1973, were issued. (For volume numbers, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### Depositary functions of the Secretary-General

On 3 October 1980, the Fifth Committee approved without vote a sum of \$346,000 for 1980-1981 to enable the Secretariat to cope with the rising workload in regard to the deposit, registration and publication of treaties. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) had approved this appropriation for the requested staff resources for that task, recommended that the General Assembly take note of the plan of action for the elimination of the backlog in the publication of the Treaty Series (see section above on REGISTRATION AND PUBLICATION OF TREATIES PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 102 OF THE CHARTER), and asked that the Secretary-General report every two years on progress in eliminating the backlog.

The Assembly, by section I of resolution 35/127 adopted without objection on 17 December 1980, endorsed the recommendations of ACABQ. It acted on the recommendation of its Fifth Committee, which approved the text without vote on 3 October, on an oral proposal of its Chairman.

#### New multilateral treaties concluded under United Nations auspices

The following treaties, drawn up under United Nations auspices, were deposited with the Secretary-General during 1980:

Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities. Concluded at Geneva on 27 June 1980

International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace and Charter of the University for Peace. Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 5 December 1980

International Cocoa Agreement, 1980. Concluded at Geneva on 19 November 1980

Protocol amending the Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods. Concluded at Vienna on 11 April 1980

Regulation No. 43: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of safety glazing and glazing materials for installation on power-driven vehicles and their trailers, and Regulation No. 44: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of restraining devices for child occupants of power-driven vehicles (child restraints), both annexed to the Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts, done at Geneva on 20 March 1958

United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods. Concluded at Vienna on 11 April 1980

United Nations Convention on International Multimodal Transport of Goods. Concluded at Geneva on 24 May 1980

Status of multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General as at 31 December 1980

The number of multilateral treaties for which the Secretary-General performed depositary functions stood at 309 at the end of 1980. During the year, 229 signatures were affixed to treaties for which he exercised depositary functions and 358 instruments of ratification, accession, acceptance and approval or notifications were transmitted to him. In addition, he received 62 communications from States expressing observations on declarations and reservations made by certain States at the time of signature, ratification or accession.

The following multilateral treaties, in respect of which the Secretary-General acts as depositary, came into force during 1980:

International Sugar Agreement, 1977. Concluded at Geneva on 7 October 1977; entered into force definitively on 2 January 1980

Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, with annex. Concluded at Vienna on 23 May 1969; entered into force on 27 January 1980

Regulation No 47: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles with regard to noise, and Regulation No 42: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their front and rear protective devices (bumpers etc.), both annexed to the Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts, done at Geneva on 20 March 1958: entered into force on 1 June 1980

International Natural Rubber Agreement, 1979. Concluded at Geneva on 6 October 1979; entered into force provisionally on 23 October 1980

Protocol to the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR). Concluded at Geneva on 5 July 1978; entered into force on 28 December 1980

## Documentary references and texts of resolutions

### Registration and publication of treaties pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter

General Assembly- 35th session  
Sixth Committee, meeting 68.  
Plenary meeting 95.

A/35/423. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/734. Report of Sixth Committee, draft decision, as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 1 December, meeting 68.

Decision 35/436, by which the General Assembly: (a) took note of the report of the Secretary-General; and (b) decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Registration and publication of treaties and international agreements pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations," as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/35/734, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 95.

### Review of the multilateral treaty-making process

General Assembly- 35th session  
Sixth Committee, meetings 55,60-64, 73, 75.  
Plenary meeting 95.

A/35/312 and Corr.1 and Add.1,2 and Add.2/Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General. (Add.1: Observations of Governments; Add.2 and Corr.1: Observations of International Law Commission.)

A/C.6/35/L.22. Australia, Egypt, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Netherlands, Sri Lanka: draft resolution, approved without vote by Sixth Committee on 5 December, meeting 75.

A/35/730. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 35/162, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/35/730, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 95.

The General Assembly,  
Bearing in mind that multilateral treaties are an important primary source of international law,

Conscious, therefore, that the process of elaboration of multilateral treaties, directed towards the progressive development of international law and its codification, forms an important part of the work of the United Nations and of the international community in general,

Recalling its resolution 32/48 of 8 December 1977, by which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the techniques and procedures used in the elaboration of multilateral treaties, taking into consideration the observations of Governments and of the International Law Commission on the subject,

Aware of the heavy burden which active involvement in the process of multilateral treaty-making places upon Governments,

Convinced that the most rational use should be made of the finite resources available for the elaboration of multilateral treaties,

Taking into account statements made at the current session in the debate in the Sixth Committee,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General, and of the views of Governments and of the International Law Commission contained in the addenda thereto, on the review of the multilateral treaty-making process;

2. Invites Governments and international intergovernmental organizations to submit by 31 July 1981 their observations on the report of the Secretary-General, taking into account the specific questions contained in section IV thereof, as well

as their comments on any other aspect of the subject, as they consider desirable:

3. Requests the Secretary-General to make his report and its addenda widely available to other interested organizations which are active in the preparation and study of multilateral treaties, and to invite them to comment on the subject of the report;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to collate and arrange the material received pursuant to General Assembly resolution 32/48, with a view to its possible publication;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to prepare and publish new editions of the Handbook of Final Clauses and the Summary of the Practice of the Secretary-General as Depositary of Multilateral Agreements;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report containing the replies received pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 above, as well as a topical summary of the debate at its thirty-fifth session;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Review of the multilateral treaty-making process."

### Privileges and immunities

#### RESPECT FOR PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF OFFICIALS

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 28, 56, 58, 59.  
Plenary meeting 99.

E/1980/34. Annual overview report of ACC for 1979/80. (Annex I: Security and independence of international civil service.)

E/1980/34/Add.1. Statements of ACC on Conventions on privileges and immunities of United Nations and specialized agencies.

A/C.5/35/L.49 and Rev.1. Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Spain, United States: draft resolution and revision, approved without objection by Fifth Committee on 15 December, meeting 59.

A/35/777. Report of Fifth Committee (on personnel questions). draft resolution III.

Resolution 35/212, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/777, adopted without objection by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99.

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the statement by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in annex I to its annual overview report for 1979/80,

Mindful of Article 100 of the Charter of the United Nations, under which each Member State has undertaken to respect the exclusively international character of responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities,

Mindful also that under the same Article of the Charter the Secretary-General and the staff shall not, in the performance of their duties, seek or receive instructions from any Government or from any other authority external to the Organizations,

Reaffirming the relevant Staff Regulations of the United Nations,

Aware of the absolute necessity that staff members be enabled to discharge their tasks as assigned to them by the Secretary-General without interference on the part of any Member State or any other authority external to the Organization,

Recalling that, under Article 105 of the Charter, officials of the Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Member States such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connexion with the Organization, which is indispensable for the proper discharge of their duties,

Realizing that staff members of the specialized agencies enjoy similar privileges and immunities,

Mindful of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13 February 1946 and of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of 21 November 1947,

Concerned about reports alleging that the privileges and immunities of officials of these organizations have been encroached upon,

1. Appeals to all Member States to respect the privileges and immunities accorded to officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies by the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13 February 1946 and by the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of 21 November 1947;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system with the request to furnish information on cases in which there are clear indications that the status of the staff members of such organizations has not been fully respected;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit, on behalf of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, a report to the General Assembly containing any cases in which the international status of the staff members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies has not been fully respected.

#### Registration and publication of treaties and agreements

United Nations Treaty Series, Vols. 845, 852, 854, 855, 857, 858, 859/860, 861, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867/868, 874/875, 876, 877, 878/879, 881, 885, 888, issued in 1980, covering treaties registered or filed and recorded in 1973.

Statement of Treaties and international Agreements registered or filed with the Secretariat during 1979 (ST/LEG/SER.A/383-394) and 1980 (ST/LEG/SER.A/395-406). (Issued monthly.)

#### DEPOSITARY FUNCTIONS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 8, 9.  
Plenary meeting 99.

A/35/7/Add.1. Report of ACABQ. (Paras. 11 and 12: Recommendations.)

A/C.5/34/40 and Corr.1,2. Revised estimates under sections 26 (Legal activities) and 29A (Department of Conference Services, Headquarters). Report of Secretary-General (1979).

A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee, Chapter III.1 and Chapter IV, draft resolution I (section I, as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 3 October, meeting 9).

Resolution 35/217, section I, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/780, adopted without objection by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99.

The General Assembly

I

Depositary functions of the Secretary-General and  
registration and publication of treaties

Endorses the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in para-

graphs 11 and 12 of its report on the depositary functions of the Secretary-General and registration and publication of treaties;

...

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to texts of sections II-XXI of Assembly resolution 35/217.]

#### New multilateral treaties

concluded under United Nations auspices

A/CONF.97/18. United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods. Concluded at Vienna on 11 April 1980; opened for signature at Headquarters, New York, from 11 April 1980 until 30 September 1981.

A/CONF.97/18, Annex II. Protocol amending the Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods. Concluded at Vienna on 11 April 1980; open for accession by all States, at any time, at Headquarters, New York.

TD/MT/CONF/16. United Nations Convention on International Multimodal Transport of Goods. Concluded at Geneva on 24 May 1980; opened for signature at Headquarters, New York, from 1 September 1980 to 31 August 1981.

E/ECE/324/Rev.1/Add.40,41 (E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.40,41). Regulation 41: Uniform provisions concerning approval of motor cycles with regard to noise; Regulation No. 42: Uniform provisions concerning approval of vehicles with regard to their front and rear protective devices (bumpers, etc.) (regulations annexed to Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts, done at Geneva on 20 March 1958). Entered into force as annexes to Agreement on 1 June 1980.

Regulation No. 43: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of safety glazing and glazing materials for installation on power-driven vehicles and their trailers, and Regulation No. 44: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of restraining devices for child occupants of power-driven vehicles (child restraints), both annexed to the Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts, done at Geneva on 20 March 1958.

TD/IPC/CF/CONF/24. Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities. Concluded at Geneva on 27 June 1980; opened for signature at Headquarters, New York, on 1 October 1980 until one year after date of its entry into force.

TD/COCOA.6/7. International Cocoa Agreement, 1980. Concluded at Geneva on 19 November 1980; opened for signature at Headquarters, New York, from 5 January 1981 until 31 March 1981.

General Assembly resolution 35/55, Annex. International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace and Charter of the University for Peace. Adopted by General Assembly of United Nations on 5 December 1980; opened for definitive signature and accession at Headquarters, New York, on 5 December 1980; entered into force on 7 April 1981.

Status of multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General as at 31 December 1980  
Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General,  
Status as at 31 December 1981. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.V.9.

#### Other documents

United Nations Juridical Yearbook, 1979. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.81.V.1.

## Chapter V

## Other legal questions

## Drafting of an international convention against the use of mercenaries

Pursuant to a 1979 General Assembly resolution,<sup>1</sup> the Secretary-General, by a note dated 29 February 1980, invited Member States to submit their views on the need to elaborate urgently an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries as well as the texts of national legislation or other rules and regulations relevant to the activities of mercenaries to be prohibited under such a convention.

The Secretary-General submitted a report to the regular 1980 Assembly session containing the views and comments of 28 Member States: Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Italy, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Philippines, Romania, Suriname, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, Venezuela. It was their general view that the elimination of mercenarism through a multi-lateral convention would contribute to international peace and security. Nigeria submitted the text of a draft international convention and proposed that an ad hoc committee be set up by the Assembly to elaborate such a convention.

Having before it the Secretary-General's report, the Assembly's Sixth (Legal) Committee discussed the drafting of a convention at six meetings held between 14 October and 17 November. Most speakers supported the idea of drafting a convention. France, however, considered that it would be preferable for the Secretariat to prepare a comparative study of national legislation, which would enable each country to review its legislation and possibly improve it. If it was the general view that a convention should be elaborated, it should be drafted seriously and with objectivity, after careful consideration of the legal problems which might arise.

The United States said that, while the drafting of an international convention might be an effective way of dealing with the problem, it was not the only possible approach; the Sixth Committee might be well advised to leave open the possibility of other approaches, such as urging States to consider the enactment of a appropriate legislation.

Canada believed that, if a convention was to establish mercenarism as an international offence, great care would have to be taken in setting out the precise definition of the offence. Care should also be taken when considering any provision dealing with the possibility of criminal liability on the part of States.

Many references were made in the debate to the term "mercenary"-as used in the Nigerian draft, the 1977 Convention for the Elimination of Mercenaries in Africa, adopted by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), and Additional Protocol I, on the protection of victims of international armed conflicts,<sup>2</sup> to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 on the protection of war victims-indicating that there was lack of agreement on a definition of the term.

African States, as well as Barbados, Brazil, China, Democratic Yemen, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Iraq, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Pakistan, Poland, Spain, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, considered the draft text submitted by Nigeria as a useful basis for deliberation by any group that might be established to draft a convention. Guinea, Madagascar and Togo felt the Nigerian text should be considered together with the 1977 OAU Convention.

The Netherlands doubted that there was enough support for the Nigerian proposal to establish an ad hoc committee to begin work on a convention. It felt it was essential first to ascertain that there was a solid political basis for such a procedure and to obtain more detailed views of Governments on the content of a convention.

On 20 November, the Sixth Committee approved by consensus a resolution introduced by Nigeria on behalf of 48 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below). The Assembly adopted it without vote on 4 December as resolution 35/48.

By the resolution, the Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries, composed of 35 Member States

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1152, resolution 34/140 of 14 December 1979.

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 706.

appointed by the Assembly President, after consultation with regional group chairmen, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and representing the principal legal systems of the world. The Committee was requested to elaborate an international convention as soon as possible and to report to the Assembly in 1981. In fulfilling its mandate, the Committee was authorized to take into account suggestions and proposals from any State, bearing in mind the views and comments in the Secretary-General's report and those expressed during the debate at the current session. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to compile a list for the Committee of relevant legislation of Member States and any other conventions of international and regional organizations on mercenaries.

Following approval of the resolution in Committee, Australia, Austria, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden (on behalf of the Nordic countries), the United Kingdom and the United States expressed reservations on the fourth preambular paragraph, by which the Assembly recognized that the activities of mercenaries were contrary to fundamental principles of international law, such as non-interference in the internal affairs of States, territorial integrity and independence, and seriously impeded the process of self-determination of peoples struggling against colonialism, racism and apartheid and all

forms of foreign domination. These reservations were based on the lack of clarity in distinguishing between the responsibilities of States and the liability of individuals, as Sweden put it; States, not individuals, were the subject of international law, Canada said.

The United Kingdom also reserved its position on the issues to be discussed by the Ad Hoc Committee and on the acceptability of the results. Italy and the United States felt the wording of the text prejudged the work of the Committee by defining in advance the scope of the proposed convention.

In a separate action, the Assembly on 14 November adopted resolution 35/35 A on the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights. By this resolution, the Assembly reaffirmed that mercenaries were criminals and that the practice of using them against national liberation movements and sovereign States constituted a criminal act; it called on all Governments to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in, and the transit of mercenaries through, their territory to be punishable offences and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report such legislation to the Secretary-General (for details, see p. 837).

### Documentary references and text of resolution

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meeting 43.  
Sixth Committee, meetings 20-24, 51-54, 56.  
Plenary meetings 81, 99.

A/35/366 and Add.1-3. Report of Secretary-General (views and comments of Governments).

A/35/542 and Corr.1. Note verbale of 14 October from Cuba (transmitting communiqué of extraordinary meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegations of non-aligned countries, New York, 2 and 3 October).

A/C.6/35/L.14 and Corr.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Burundi, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Suriname, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Sixth Committee on 20 November, meeting 56.

A/C.6/35/L.15, A/C.5/35/69, A/35/680. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Sixth Committee in A/35/655. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/35/655. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 35/48, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/35/655, adopted without vote by Assembly on 4 December 1980, meeting 61.

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need for strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity of States and self-determination of peoples, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and developed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling, in particular, its resolutions 2395(XXIII) of 29 November 1968, 2465(XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2548(XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2708(XXV) of 14 December 1970 and 3103(XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, as well as its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, and also Security Council resolutions 405(1977) of 14 April 1977 and 419(1977) of 24 November 1977, in which the Council denounced the practice of using mercenaries against developing countries and national liberation movements,

Recalling also its resolution 34/140 of 14 December 1979, in which it urged States to consider effective measures to prohibit the recruitment, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries,

Recognizing that the activities of mercenaries are contrary to fundamental principles of international law, such as non-interference in the internal affairs of States, territorial integrity and independence, and seriously impede the process of

self-determination of peoples struggling against colonialism, racism and apartheid and all forms of foreign domination,

Bearing in mind the pernicious impact that the activities of mercenaries have on international peace and security,

Considering that the progressive development and codification of the rules of international law on mercenaries would contribute immensely to the implementation of the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Having taken note of the views and comments expressed by Member States on the item,

1. Decides to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries, composed of thirty-five Member States;

2. Requests the President of the General Assembly, after due consultation with the chairmen of the regional groups, to appoint the members of the Committee on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and representing the principal legal systems of the world;

3. Requests the Committee to elaborate at the earliest possible date an international convention to prohibit the

recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries;

4. Authorizes the Committee in the fulfilment of its mandate to take into account suggestions and proposals from any State, bearing in mind the views and comments communicated to the Secretary-General and those expressed during the debate on this item at the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to compile a list of all relevant legislation of Member States and any other conventions and protocols additional thereto of international and regional organizations on mercenaries and to place such materials at the disposal of the Committee;

6. Requests Secretary-General to provide the Committee with any assistance and facilities it may require for the performance of its work;

7. Requests the Committee to present its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries."

## Draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind

In accordance with a 1978 General Assembly resolution,<sup>3</sup> the Secretary-General, by a note dated 24 April 1979, had invited Member States and intergovernmental organizations to submit their comments and observations on the draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind prepared by the International Law Commission in 1954.<sup>4</sup> In 1947, the Assembly had asked the Commission to formulate the principles of international law recognized in the Charter of the Nürnberg Tribunal and in the Judgment of the Tribunal, before which the Nazi war crimes trials were held after the Second World War; the code defined the offences against the peace and security of mankind which were crimes under international law for which the responsible individual was to be punished.

The Secretary-General submitted a report to the Assembly at its 1980 regular session, containing the replies received from 19 Governments and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The majority of the respondents favoured the draft code elaborated by the Commission which, they felt, should be reviewed in the light of the latest developments of international law. The Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Yugoslavia considered it essential to take into account the provisions of the conventions, international agreements, Assembly resolutions and other documents aimed at preventing offences against the peace and security of mankind, such as the crimes of genocide, racism, colonialism, war propaganda, and racial and national hatred, and acts punishable under the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949. They felt it especially

important to make room in the code for apartheid as well as for the relevant elements of the Assembly's 1974 Definition of Aggression<sup>5</sup> and the principles of the 1968 Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity."

Chile, Norway and Senegal offered comments and suggestions on the concrete operation of the code; Norway suggested that the International Law Commission undertake a renewed study of the question. Botswana found it difficult to accept the notion of the punishment of individuals for offences of an international character and considered that the terms used lacked acceptable definitions. Guatemala said that penalties to be imposed on offenders should be defined taking into account the principle *nullum crimen, nulla poena sine lege*. The Netherlands and Sweden were among those which held that the problem of implementing the code should be solved, for example through the creation of an international criminal court.

Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States doubted the desirability of further consideration of the draft code at the current time. The United Kingdom suggested that the need for such a code had been obviated by other instruments, and said that in any case "offences against the peace and security of mankind" should first be clarified. The United States observed that agreement on a code seemed highly unlikely and disagreement would not only distract attention from issues of greater priority on

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 970, resolution 33/97 of 16 December 1978.

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1954, p. 411.

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 847, text of Definition, annexed to resolution 3314(XXIX) of 14 December 1974.

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, p. 609, text of Convention, annexed to resolution 2391(XXIII) of 26 November 1968.

which progress was possible but risked weakening the impact of the existing precedents.

On 4 December, on the recommendation of its Sixth (Legal) Committee, the General Assembly adopted by consensus resolution 35/49, by which it requested the Secretary-General: to reiterate his invitation to Member States and intergovernmental organizations to submit or update by 30 June 1981 their comments and observations on the draft code and, in particular, to inform him of their views on future procedure, including the suggestion of referring the item to the International Law Commission; to prepare an analytical paper, based on the replies received and on the statements made during the debate, to facilitate further consideration; and to report to the Assembly in 1981, when it would accord the item priority and the fullest possible consideration.

The Sixth Committee had, without vote on 6 November, approved the text introduced by Zaire on behalf of 23 Members (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

During the debate in the Committee, a number of States stated that resumption of work on the draft code had become timely as a result of changes in the concept of international offence and the adoption of the Definition of Aggression in 1974. Algeria, Bangladesh, Burundi, China, Colombia, Hungary, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Trinidad and Tobago said the draft code should be re-examined, taking into account various instruments of international law concerning specific offences, including aggression, the taking of hostages, the crime of genocide, the protection of minorities, racial discrimination and especially apartheid. Zaire added that the very existence of a code would have a preventive effect by providing strict sanctions against offenders, would discourage the perpetuation of offences and would solve the important question raised by the principle *nullum crimen, nulla poena sine lege*.

China proposed that the main content of the code should be the grave offences against the peace and security of mankind represented by the illegal use of force in armed aggression and intervention, large-scale massacres of innocent people, genocide, colonial aggression and racial discrimination. Yugoslavia advocated a broad definition of aggression based on the contemporary conception of the principle of non-intervention which guaranteed to all peoples the right to decide freely their socio-political and economic system without outside interference.

Brazil, Egypt and Sweden were among those which raised the question of the mechanism necessary to implement the code. Sweden said that it would be unsatisfactory to leave implementation to national courts, since that might in many cases result in arbitrariness or in failure to take effective action against offenders.

Canada, while recognizing that there was a growing international awareness of the existence of universally reprehensible acts, as reflected in a number of legal instruments, wondered whether it would be useful to list, in a new instrument lacking implementation mechanisms, acts already recognized as offences and referred to not only in international instruments but also in national legislation. Similar views were expressed by France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States, all of which deemed further action to conclude a code neither currently necessary nor opportune.

As to the preparation of a code, views were divided. The majority, including Argentina, Brazil, Finland, Mongolia, New Zealand, Senegal and Venezuela, favoured remanding the issue to the International Law Commission with precise terms of reference. Others, such as Afghanistan, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Kuwait, the USSR and Yugoslavia, considered the Sixth Committee the most suitable body for studying the matter.

### Documentary references and text of resolution

General Assembly- 35th session  
Sixth Committee, meetings 10-15, 38, 40.  
Plenary meeting 81.

A/35/210 and Add.1,2 and Add.2/Corr.1. Draft code of offences against peace and security of mankind. Report of Secretary-General (replies from Governments and intergovernmental organizations).

A/C.6/35/L.7. Austria, Bangladesh, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, India, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Panama, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sweden, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe: draft resolution, approved without vote by Sixth Committee on 6 November, meeting 40.

A/35/615. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 35/49, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/35/615, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 4 December 1980, meeting 81.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind prepared by the International Law Commission in 1954,

Bearing in mind its resolution 33/97 of 16 December 1978, by which it decided to accord priority and the fullest possible consideration to the item entitled "Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind,"

Recalling the belief that the elaboration of a Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind could contribute to strengthening international peace and security and

thus to promoting and implementing the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 33/97.

Noting that further comments and observations on the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind are yet to be submitted by Member States and relevant international intergovernmental organizations.

Taking into account the statements made during the debate on this item,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to reiterate his invitation to Member States and relevant international intergovernmental organizations. to submit or update, not later than 30 June 1981, their comments and observations on the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind

and, in particular, to inform him of their views on the procedure to be followed in the future consideration of that item, including the suggestion of having the item referred to the International Law Commission;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, on the basis of the replies submitted by Member States and relevant international intergovernmental organizations and the statements made during the debate on this item, to prepare an analytical paper in order to facilitate the further consideration of the item;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind" and to accord it priority and the fullest possible consideration.

## Protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

By a letter dated 11 June 1980 to the Secretary-General, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden requested inclusion in the agenda of the thirty-fifth (1980) session of the General Assembly of an item entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives."

An attached explanatory memorandum referred to the customary rules of international law regarding the privileges and immunities granted to such missions and representatives, which had been codified in international conventions, the most important of which were the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations<sup>7</sup> and the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.<sup>8</sup> The memorandum noted that there had been increasingly frequent violations of or failures to observe the relevant provisions of international law, including the physical safety of diplomatic and consular personnel and the inviolability of their premises. In the light of this development, it was urgent that the Assembly consider ways of enhancing respect for the rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations.

On the recommendation of the General Committee, the Assembly included the item in its agenda and allocated it to the Sixth (Legal) Committee, which considered it at eight meetings held between 8 October and 25 November.

On 15 December, on the Committee's recommendation, the Assembly adopted resolution 35/168 by which it deplored all violations of the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations, urged all States to observe and implement them and strongly condemned all acts of violence against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives.

It urged in particular all States to ensure, in

conformity with their international obligations, the protection, security and safety of such missions and representatives in territory under their jurisdiction, including taking measures to prohibit therein illegal activities against their security and safety by persons, groups or organizations.

The Assembly called on all States which had not done so to consider becoming parties to the conventions concerning the inviolability of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, and, in cases where a dispute arose in connexion with violation of international law concerning that inviolability, to make use of the means for peaceful settlement of disputes, including the good offices of the Secretary-General. It invited them to report to the Secretary-General serious violations of the protection, security and safety of the missions and representatives in question, and invited the State in which the violations took place to report on measures taken to bring the offenders to justice, to prevent a repetition of such violations and eventually to communicate, in accordance with its laws, the final outcome of the proceedings against the offenders.

The Secretary-General was requested to: circulate to all States the reports he received, unless requested otherwise by the reporting State; invite all States to inform him of their views on measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives; and report to the Assembly in 1981 on the reports and views expressed. He was also invited to submit his own views on these issues.

Resolution 35/168 was adopted by consensus. The Sixth Committee had likewise approved the

<sup>7</sup> See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 512.

<sup>8</sup> See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 510.



text, introduced by Norway on behalf of 22 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), on 25 November. The adopted text was a revised version of a draft submitted by the five Nordic States that had requested inclusion of the item in the agenda.

Before approval of the resolution, Iran expressed reservations; in its opinion, the text did not provide for adequate measures for protecting the rights and security of the receiving State from subversive activities by diplomatic and consular missions. Afterwards, the Netherlands expressed reservations regarding the penultimate preambular paragraph dealing with the obligation of persons enjoying privileges and immunities to respect the laws and regulations of the receiving State and not to interfere in the internal affairs of that State. The United Kingdom said it assumed that the "serious violations" which States were invited to report to the Secretary-General were of the kind referred to in article 2 of the 1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents;<sup>9</sup> these included an attack on, or threats or attempts to attack, the person or liberty of a protected person, his official premises, private accommodation or means of transport.

During the debate in the Committee, many States, condemning all violent acts against diplo-

matic and consular missions, stressed the need to implement existing international instruments. The USSR drew attention to the need to protect the missions and representatives to international organizations. Australia, Canada, Morocco, the United States and Zaire expressed the view that international civil servants should also be included among the persons to be protected.

While many States placed emphasis on the responsibility of receiving or host States, Cuba, Morocco, Pakistan and Tunisia called attention also to the duty of the sending States to co-operate with host States and not to abuse the privileges and immunities granted.

Chile, Ecuador and Uruguay were among those which suggested that current circumstances required adaptation of existing instruments to current needs and that an additional instrument might be necessary. Need for severe punishment of offenders was emphasized by many States, including the Byelorussian SSR, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Spain and the USSR.

Canada, among others, suggested that the Secretary-General, through his good offices or otherwise, could help in resolving incidents of violent acts against missions.

<sup>9</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 775, text of Convention, annexed to resolution 3166(XXVIII) of 14 December 1973.

### Documentary references and text of resolution

General Assembly- 35th session  
Sixth Committee, meetings 15-19, 22, 60, 61.  
Plenary meeting 95.

A/35/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, Chapter VII.

A/35/142. Letter of 11 June from Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden (requesting inclusion in agenda of item entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives").

A/35/570. Letter of 27 October from German Democratic Republic (transmitting resolutions adopted by 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, Berlin, 14-25 September).

A/C.6/35/L.4. Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden: draft resolution.

A/C.6/35/L.4/Rev.1. Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, Iceland, Japan, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, Zaire, Zambia: revised draft resolution, approved by consensus by Sixth Committee on 25 November, meeting 61.

A/35/670. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 35/168, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/35/670, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 15 December 1980, meeting 95.

The General Assembly,  
Having considered the item entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives,"

Recalling its resolution 33/140 of 19 December 1978,

Taking note of the comments made by the Secretary-General in section VII of his report on the work of the Organization,

Conscious of its duty to develop and strengthen friendly relations and co-operation among States,

Convinced that respect for the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations, in particular those aimed at ensuring the inviolability of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, is a basic prerequisite for the normal conduct of relations among States and for the fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing that for the same reason it is also necessary to ensure respect for the principles and rules of international law aimed at protecting missions and representatives to international intergovernmental organizations,

Aware that respect for the principles and rules of international law concerning the status of officials of international intergovernmental organizations contributes to the promotion of international co-operation and understanding and that non-observance of those principles and rules is a matter of serious concern to the international community,

Recognizing that acts of violence against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives may seriously affect the maintenance of friendly relations and co-operation among States,

Deeply concerned at the increasing number of violations of, or failures to observe, the relevant principles and rules of international law pertaining to the inviolability of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives,

Expressing its sympathy for the victims of illegal acts

against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives,

Recalling that the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations also contain an obligation, without prejudice to their respective privileges and immunities under international law, for all persons enjoying such privileges and immunities to respect the laws and regulations of the receiving State and not to interfere in the internal affairs of that State,

Emphasizing the need for strict observance by all States of the principles and rules of international law in order to ensure the conduct of normal diplomatic and consular relations,

1. Deplores all violations of the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations:

2. Strongly condemns in particular all acts of violence against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives;

3. Urges all States to observe and to implement the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations;

4. Urges in particular all States to take all necessary measures with a view to effectively ensuring, in conformity with their international obligations, the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in territory under their jurisdiction, including practicable measures to prohibit in their territories illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that encourage, instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of acts against the security and safety of such missions and representatives;

5. Calls upon all States which have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the relevant conventions concerning the inviolability of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives;

6. Calls upon all States, in cases where a dispute arises in connexion with violation of the principles and rules of international law concerning the inviolability of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, to make use of the means for peaceful settlement of disputes, including the good offices of the Secretary-General;

7. Invites all States to report to the Secretary-General serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, and invites the State in which the violations took place to report also on measures taken to bring to justice the offenders and to prevent a repetition of such violations and eventually to communicate, in accordance with its laws, the final outcome of the proceedings against the offenders;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to circulate to all States, upon receipt, the reports received by him under the terms of paragraph 7 above, unless requested otherwise by the reporting State;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to invite all States to inform him of their views with respect to any measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the reports and views expressed pursuant to paragraphs 7 and 9 above and invites him to submit any views he may wish to express on these issues;

11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives."

## Relations with the host country

### Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country held three meetings in 1980. At its first, on 10 April, it had a preliminary exchange of views on a suggestion that the Committee study the possibility of contacting the host country, the United States, with a view to publishing a compilation of laws and regulations which should be known by the United Nations diplomatic community in New York; it found that the suggestion required further study.

With reference to the security of missions and the safety of their personnel, the USSR informed the Committee of details of the bomb explosion at its Mission on 11 December 1979,<sup>10</sup> which had caused considerable material damage. In the USSR's view, this was a terrorist act whose commission proved that the authorities of the host country did not provide adequate security. Those responsible should be punished severely and similar incidents prevented. The USSR demanded full compensation for the damage. In response, the United States indicated that it had officially expressed its deepest concern over the bombing, and reiterated its commitment to its responsibilities for the protection of diplomatic personnel and establishments.

The USSR also advised that, on 21 February 1980, a shot had been fired into the USSR Mis-

sion; it was only by chance that nobody had been hurt. The USSR found this incident demonstrated that the necessary safety of the Mission's staff was not being ensured. In this connexion, it drew attention to anti-Soviet propaganda by some circles in the United States, which it felt served to encourage the commission of such terrorist acts. In reply, the United States expressed deep regret over the incident. However, police ballistic experts had concluded that the bullet appeared to have been a random one fired by a handgun possibly a mile away. The United States stated that Soviet establishments enjoyed better protection than any other diplomatic mission in New York, and emphasized that it was not responsible for media coverage of incidents involving Soviet diplomatic establishments. Reaffirming the substance of its complaint, the USSR declined to accept the statements concerning the random nature of the shot.

The Committee also considered two other communications from the USSR concerning demonstrations in December 1979 and October 1980 in the immediate vicinity of its Mission. In the view of the USSR, these demonstrations, by members of Zionist organizations calling themselves the Students Struggle for Soviet Jewry

<sup>10</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1155.

and the Jewish Defense League, often combined with illegal acts of harassment of Mission personnel, were violations of the host country's international obligations. The United States responded that the demonstrations were lawful under its Constitution and local laws. It regretted and condemned any irresponsible acts by its citizens against Soviet personnel or property. To prevent further verbal harassment by alleged members of the Jewish Defense League, crime prevention teams had begun patrols in the vicinity of the Mission. Two persons had been arrested for harassment of a USSR counsellor and a hearing was scheduled. In this connexion, the United States emphasized it was important for the prosecution that the counsellor be made available to testify.

Angola informed the Committee that a disastrous fire of suspicious origin had swept through its Mission on 13 March. The United States replied that, while police and fire insurance underwriters had observed that the fire appeared to have been accidental, the New York City Fire Department believed that arson was the cause. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) would continue to investigate.

Cuba gave details to the Committee of the terrorist bomb explosion on 27 October 1979 in the street outside its Mission.<sup>11</sup> While no Cuban was injured, three United States citizens and a police officer had been hurt by flying glass, and serious material damage had resulted. Cuba recalled that this bombing was the third outrage committed against the Mission within 18 months. Although an organization known as "Omega 7" had publicly claimed responsibility, nothing had been done to prevent these acts. Allegedly, Omega 7 included Cuban counter-revolutionary elements trained by the United States Central Intelligence Agency. Cuba demanded appropriate reparations from the host country and found that the intolerableness of the acts called into question the advisability of maintaining United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Cuba also advised the Committee of 15 hostile acts against its Mission and personnel that had occurred between 28 August and 10 October 1980, including the assassination on 11 September of Félix García Rodríguez, an attaché at the Mission, while driving in the New York City borough of Queens. Persons identifying themselves as members of Omega 7 had claimed responsibility. In reply, the United States said it strongly condemned any hostile acts against Cuban or other diplomats, and gave assurances that it was devoting the greatest possible attention to the matter. Although, regrettably, no one had been apprehended or prosecuted to date, the United States was confident that in the near

future the persons responsible would be made to answer for their crimes.

The text of letters sent on 3 June to all permanent missions in New York City was transmitted to the Committee by the United States. The letters drew attention to intensive efforts by the United States to improve the protection of missions in the city. In May, a Terrorism Task Force composed of FBI agents and members of the New York City Police Department had been established to investigate all terrorist acts in the city and attempt to apprehend the perpetrators. Initially the focus would be on Omega 7.

Among other matters considered by the Committee was a complaint that the Deputy Permanent Representative of the USSR and his wife had been stopped by police while travelling in a car with diplomatic licence plates. Despite those plates and the identity papers shown by the Soviet diplomat, he had been held at the scene for 25 minutes. The United States took the view that no violation of diplomatic immunity had taken place. Police radar, it said, had recorded the car travelling above the speed limit; the diplomat had been detained only long enough to verify his status. The USSR reaffirmed its position in a subsequent communication, objecting to the 25-minute period taken for confirmation as excessive and doubting the need for calling a high ranking police officer to verify the Ambassador's diplomatic status.

By recommendations approved on 14 November, at the second of two meetings held that month, the Committee:

- expressed concern over any acts of terrorism committed against members of the diplomatic community in New York, noted the assurances given by the competent authorities and recognized that effective measures should be taken in view of recent events;

- urged the host country to continue to take measures to prevent any acts violating the security of missions and the safety of their personnel or the inviolability of their property, and to take measures against those responsible;

- called on missions to co-operate with the Federal and local United States authorities in cases affecting mission security;

- called on the host country to avoid actions not consistent with its obligations under international law relating to the privileges and immunities of Member States;

- appealed to the host country to review measures with respect to the parking of diplomatic vehicles and to consider terminating the practice of issuing summonses to diplomats;

- welcomed the diplomatic community's readi-

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

ness to co-operate in solving traffic problems, and noted the desirability of its making reasonable efforts to use off-street parking facilities;

- expressed the hope that an information programme would be carried out to acquaint the local population with the privileges and immunities of mission personnel and the importance of the international functions they performed;

- suggested that the Secretariat and others work together to solve difficulties caused by unpaid bills for goods and services rendered by private persons and organizations to certain missions and diplomats;

- expressed appreciation to the New York City Commission for the United Nations and the Consular Corps and to the bodies which contributed to its efforts to help the diplomatic community, provide hospitality and promote mutual understanding between that community and the people of New York City; and

- considered that its future meetings should be organized both at the request of Member States and as necessary to fulfil its mandate.

Consideration by the General Assembly

The report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country was considered at the 1980 regular session of the General Assembly by the Sixth (Legal) Committee. Notes verbales of 12 and 19 May from Afghanistan, submitted to both Committees, and of 28 July from the USSR currently before the Sixth Committee brought to the attention of the Secretary-General difficulties encountered by the two States in obtaining United States entry visas for their representatives. They accused United States authorities of actions contrary to their obligations under the 1947 Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations (Headquarters Agreement),<sup>12</sup> which required the host country to impose no impediments for the transit to and from United Nations Headquarters by representatives of Member States. They asked the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to prevent the repetition of such occurrences.

On 15 December, the Assembly adopted by consensus resolution 35/165, by which, having noted with deep concern the recent increase in acts of terrorism against premises and personnel of missions accredited to the United Nations, it expressed its sympathy for the victims of such acts, noted the assurances given by the host country and recognized that effective measures should be taken in view of recent developments.

The Assembly endorsed the recommendations in the report of the Committee on Relations with

the Host Country and strongly condemned the acts of terrorism perpetrated against United Nations missions and their personnel. It requested the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of host country relations with the United Nations, in particular with regard to the need for effective measures by the host country, and to follow developments in co-operation with the Committee Chairman.

The resolution was approved by consensus by the Sixth Committee on 4 December. It was sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Colombia, the Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

During the debate in the Sixth Committee, all speakers attached importance to security of missions and the safety of their personnel and emphasized the need for effective measures to ensure their safety. The USSR said the situation had grown worse in the past year and cited numerous incidents such as bombings, hostile demonstrations and the assassination of the Cuban attaché. It considered that the measures taken by the host country to protect missions and prosecute perpetrators were inadequate and that its tolerant attitude towards certain groups verged on complicity.

Afghanistan, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba and the Ukrainian SSR concurred with the USSR and emphasized the need for compliance with the provisions of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations<sup>13</sup> and the Headquarters Agreement.

Cuba pointed out that the assassination of its attaché had been described by United States officials as an act of terrorism. The assassins, it said, remained at large, however, although easily identifiable. Afghanistan's complaint about the difficulties created by the authorities of the host country with regard to providing entry visas to official representatives was supported by Cuba and the USSR. The Byelorussian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR appealed to the host country to consider terminating the practice of serving summonses to diplomats for traffic violations.

Egypt noted the housing crisis in Manhattan and the discrimination in that sector against diplomats, and expressed the hope that information efforts would be intensified to make the inhabitants of New York City aware of the privileges and immunities of missions and diplomats and of the importance of diplomatic operations. It also observed that the report of the New York

<sup>12</sup> See Y.U.N., 1947-48, p. 199, text of Agreement.

<sup>13</sup> See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 512.

City Commission for the United Nations and the Consular Corps indicated that the diplomatic community had co-operated well in respecting the laws and regulations of the host country; as shown by a reduction in the number of traffic offences by diplomatic vehicles, and that the presence of the United Nations brought nearly \$500 million annually to the city as against costs of \$21 million.

The United States joined with others in condemning all acts of terrorism and expressed its sympathy with the victims. It noted, however, that violence and terrorism were world-wide phenomena from which the United States was not isolated. The United States was committed to

carry out its obligations under international law and was making every effort to apprehend those responsible for terrorist acts. In this connexion, it stressed the importance of co-operation with United States authorities by the States concerned, which would enable the authorities to prosecute and punish the perpetrators.

In response to comments made concerning its tolerance in connexion with demonstrations against missions, the United States pointed out that respect for freedom of expression and of association was compatible with its international obligations; it categorically rejected any suggestions of improper or inadequate conduct on the part of the United States authorities.

### Documentary references and text of resolution

General Assembly- 35th session  
Sixth Committee, meetings 71, 73, 74.  
Plenary meeting 95.

A/35/26. Report of Committee on Relations with Host Country.

A/35/232, A/35/262. Notes verbales of 12 and 19 May from Afghanistan.

A/35/355. Note verbale of 28 July from USSR.

A/C.6/35/L.19. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Guinea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe: draft resolution.

A/C.6/35/L. 19/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 17 powers and by Ivory Coast, approved by consensus by Sixth Committee on 4 December, meeting 74.

A/35/733. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 35/165, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/35/733, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 15 December 1980. meeting 95.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country,

Recalling Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations,

Recalling further that the problems related to the privileges and immunities of the missions accredited to the United

Nations, the security of the missions and the safety of their personnel are of great importance and concern to the Member States, as well as the primary responsibility of the host country,

Having noted with deep concern the recent increase in acts of terrorism against the premises and personnel of missions accredited to the United Nations, noting the assurances given by the competent authorities of the host country and recognizing that effective measures should be taken in view of recent developments, in particular to avoid any acts violating the security of missions and the safety of their personnel,

Expressing its sympathy for the victims of the acts of terrorism perpetrated against accredited missions and their personnel,

1. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 31 of its report:

2. Strongly condemns the acts of terrorism perpetrated against missions accredited to the United Nations and their personnel;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of host country relations with the United Nations, in particular with regard to the need for effective measures to be taken by the host country in view of recent developments, and to follow developments in these areas in co-operation with the Chairman of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country;

4. Requests the Committee on Relations with the Host Country to continue its work, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2819(XXVI) of 15 December 1971;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country."

### Teaching and knowledge of international law

Activities under the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law continued during 1980 in accordance with a 1979 General Assembly resolution."

Under the fellowship scheme, jointly administered by the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), 20 fellowships were awarded to young government officials and university teachers

from the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Grenada, Guinea, New Zealand, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Saint Lucia, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Uganda, the Ukrainian SSR and Zaire.

The fellows attended courses at the Hague

<sup>14</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1158, resolution 34/144 of 17 December 1979.

Academy of International Law and seminars and special talks organized by UNITAR at The Hague, Netherlands. Some of them also received practical training in legal offices of the United Nations and its associated organizations and bodies.

The United Nations Office at Geneva again organized an International Law Seminar, sponsored by the International Law Commission and held during its annual session, held from May to July at Geneva. Twenty-five persons attended, each from a different country. Voluntary contributions from several Governments enabled a number of participants to receive fellowships. (See also p. 1126.)

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) continued to give attention to training and assistance in the field

of international trade law and to practical training under the United Nations/UNITAR fellowship scheme. The second UNCITRAL symposium on international trade law, which had been postponed in 1979 for lack of funds, was to be held during UNCITRAL's 1981 session at Vienna. (See also p. 1133.)

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization continued to contribute to the Programme through: the preparation of teaching material for use in universities; the convening at Vienna in January of an international congress on the teaching of disarmament in international law; and the granting of fellowships and financial assistance to non-governmental organizations carrying out training programmes, especially in the area of international and comparative law of human rights.

#### Documentary references

A/35/10. Report of International Law Commission on work of its 32nd session, Geneva, 5 May-25 July, Chapter IX B.  
A/35/14. Report of Executive Director of UNITAR (covering period 1 July 1979-30 June 1980), Chapter I B 1.

A/35/17. Report of UNCITRAL on work of its 13th session, Headquarters, New York, 14-25 July, Chapter VIII.  
Reports of International Arbitral Awards, Vol. XV///. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.80.V.7.

### Legal aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space

The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Legal Sub-Committee continued work in 1980 on two priority items: elaboration of draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting; and legal implications of remote sensing of the earth by satellites from space, with the aim of formulating draft principles on that subject. Discussion also continued on the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities, bearing in mind questions relating to the geostationary orbit, and existing international law relevant to outer space activities was reviewed with a view to determining whether supplemental provisions relating to the use of nuclear power

sources in outer space might be appropriate.

By resolution 35/14 of 3 November, on international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space, the General Assembly endorsed the Committee's recommendation that the Sub-Committee should continue considering the first two items on a priority basis considering matters relating to definition and/or delimitation. The Assembly further decided that the Sub-Committee should consider at its next session an item on the possibility of supplementing the norms of international law relevant to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space, for which purpose it established a Sub-Committee working group.

(For further details, see p. 119.)

### Observer status of national liberation movements

In accordance with a General Assembly decision of 17 December 1979,<sup>15</sup> an item concerning two resolutions adopted by the 1975 United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations<sup>16</sup> was included in the agenda of the Assembly's 1980 regular session. It was allocated to the Sixth (Legal) Committee for consideration.

The resolutions<sup>17</sup> dealt, respectively, with the observer status in international organizations of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and/or

by the League of Arab States and with the application of the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character,<sup>18</sup> adopted by the Conference, in future activities of international organizations.

On 15 December, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, the Assembly adopted, by

<sup>15</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1160, decision 34/433.

<sup>16</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 879.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid., p. 882.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid., p. 880.

a recorded vote of 97 to 10, with 29 abstentions, resolution 35/167 on this question. By the preambular part of the text, the Assembly noted that the Vienna Convention regulated only the representation of States in their relations with international organizations; the current practice of inviting national liberation movements recognized by OAU and/or by the League of Arab States to participate as observers in sessions of the Assembly, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and in the work of conferences held under their auspices, the Assembly was convinced, helped to strengthen international peace and co-operation.

By the operative paragraphs, the Assembly: invited all States which had not done so, particularly those which hosted international organizations or conferences convened by, or held under the auspices of, international organizations of a universal character, to consider as soon as possible ratifying or acceding to the Vienna Convention; called on the States concerned to accord to the delegations of the liberation movements in question the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their functions in accordance with the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to report in 1982 on the implementation of this resolution.

In the Sixth Committee, the text, introduced by the United Arab Emirates on behalf of 25 States (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), was approved on 5 December by a recorded vote of 70 to 10, with 29 abstentions. The sponsors accepted an amendment by Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and the USSR by which the paragraph inviting wider adherence to the Vienna Convention was added. The text and the amendments were orally modified by their sponsors: calls on and appeals to Member States were addressed to States in general.

Speaking before the vote in the Committee, Belgium, on behalf of the nine member States of the European Economic Community (EEC), ob-

served that only two of the resolution's 25 sponsors had signed the Vienna Convention and only one had ratified it; moreover, the Convention applied only to States. Since the resolution had been submitted at the very end of the session, leaving no opportunity for a meaningful debate, EEC appealed for a postponement of the matter. Argentina made a similar appeal.

In explanation of their negative votes, Canada and the United States pointed out that the Convention had not come into force, they had not ratified it, and only a few States had done so. The content of the resolution had many legal ramifications, required extensive discussion and was not appropriate for a hasty decision, the United States added. Canada could not accept that representatives of entities other than States be equated with those of States for the purpose of privileges and immunities. Similar views were expressed by Italy and the United Kingdom.

Israel explained its negative vote by pointing out that the 1975 Conference had merely asked the Assembly to examine the question; the matter therefore ought not to have been rushed to a decision.

Brazil, China and the USSR indicated that their positive votes were based on their support for national liberation movements. However, if a separate vote had been taken on the three-power amendment, Brazil said it would have voted against it and China would have abstained.

Austria said it had abstained because the resolution referred to a Convention to which Austria was not a party and which was not in force. Japan abstained for similar reasons and said it would have voted against the amendment if it had been voted on separately. Chile said that, although it was a party to the Convention and recognized liberation movements which were recognized by their regional organizations, it had abstained because certain movements had entered into agreements with countries that were inimical to the independence, political stability and self-determination of Chile.

#### Documentary references, voting details and text of resolution

General Assembly- 35th session  
Sixth Committee, meetings 74, 75.  
Plenary meeting 95.

A/C.6/35/L.25. Algeria, Bahrain, Benin, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors and as further amended by 3 powers, A/C.6/35/L.26 (orally subamended by sponsors), approved by Sixth Committee on 5 December, meeting 75, by recorded vote of 70 to 10, with 29 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

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

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Burma, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Spain, Sweden, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

A/C.6/35/L.26. Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, USSR: amendments to 25-power draft resolution, A/C.6/35/L.25.

A/35/736. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 351167, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/35/736, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1980. meeting 95, by recorded vote of 97 to 10, with 29 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

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

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Burma, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the resolution of the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations relating to the observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States,

Noting that the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character regulates only the representation of States in their relations with international organizations,

Taking into account the current practice of inviting the above-mentioned national liberation movements to participate as observers in the sessions of the General Assembly, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and in the work of the conferences held under the auspices of such international organizations,

Convinced that the participation of the national liberation movements referred to above in the work of international organizations helps to strengthen international peace and co-operation,

Desirous of ensuring the effective participation of the above-mentioned national liberation movements as observers in the work of international organizations and of regulating, to that end, their status and the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their functions,

1. Invites all States which have not done so, in particular those which are hosts to international organizations or to conferences convened by, or held under the auspices of, international organizations of a universal character, to consider as soon as possible the question of ratifying, or acceding to, the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character;

2. Calls upon the States concerned to accord to the delegations of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States, and which are accorded observer status by international organizations, the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their functions in accordance with the provisions of the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.



# Administrative and budgetary questions

## Chapter I

### Administrative arrangements

#### Composition of the United Nations Secretariat

On 17 December 1980, the General Assembly adopted resolution 351/210 on personnel questions. An annex to the resolution set out procedures and mechanisms for recruitment and appointment for Secretariat posts in the United Nations.

By the resolution, the Assembly endorsed recommendations of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee in the following areas : recruitment of Professional staff; geographical distribution of the staff and determination of desirable ranges; concepts of career, types of appointment, career development and related questions; and employment of women.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake measures to: ensure a more equitable geographical distribution of Professional staff posts and better representation of unrepresented and under-represented countries; increase the proportion of women, particularly at senior levels; and implement procedures and mechanisms for recruitment and appointment such as classification of Professional posts, regular recruitment missions, establishment of an annual work plan of recruitment, recruitment through competitive examinations at the P-1 (Assistant Officer) and P-2 (Associate Officer) levels, and systematization of the use of recruitment rosters at the P-3 (Second Officer) level and above. It also requested the Secretary-General to continue to permit replacement by candidates of the same nationality within a reasonable time-frame in respect of posts held by staff members on fixed-term contracts, thereby ensuring that the representation of Member States whose nationals served primarily on such contracts was not adversely affected. The Assembly reaffirmed the need to apply the regulations regarding the age of retirement and not to grant exceptions beyond six months, and decided that

10 out of every additional 100 posts should be added to the population factor-one of three weighted factors, the other two being membership in the Organization and contribution to the United Nations budget, taken into account in determining the desirable ranges of posts subject to geographical distribution, desirable ranges being the maximum and minimum numbers of posts above and below which a State was regarded as being over- or under-represented.

#### Report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat

The 1980 report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat reviewed the progress made in achieving objectives established with regard to recruitment and to the employment of women. It showed the representation of Member States in posts subject to geographical distribution, noting that at the beginning of the reporting year (1 July 1979-30 June 1980) there were 19 Member States not represented in the Secretariat. Following appointments and separations, the figure as at 30 June 1980 was 18, including a newly admitted Member State, Saint Lucia. Similar figures for under-represented Member States, i.e. those whose number of nationals was less than the lower limit of their desirable range, were 22 at the beginning of the period and 21 at its end. In 1978, the Assembly had requested the Secretary-General to establish an appointment target of 40 per cent of all posts subject to geographical distribution for nationals of unrepresented and under-represented Member States.<sup>1</sup>

The report indicated that some of the recruitment guidelines and procedures established in pursuance of this target had been revised lest

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 989, section II of resolution 33/143 of 20 December 1978.

qualified candidates from over-represented countries be discouraged from applying for posts subject to geographical distribution. Under the revised procedures, priority would be given to candidates from unrepresented and under-represented countries, women and young candidates, but superior candidates from over-represented countries, in particular women and nationals of developing countries, would also be put forward for review by the appointment and promotion bodies.

Of 268 appointments to posts subject to geographical distribution during the review period, four had gone to unrepresented countries, 52 to under-represented countries, 109 to within-range countries and 102 to over-represented countries.

In 1978, the Assembly had also requested that the regulations regarding retirement at age 50 should be applied and extensions should not be granted except for the time required to find a suitable replacement-not normally more than six months.<sup>2</sup>

The policy adopted in conformity with this request had resulted in a reduction in the number of staff granted extensions beyond retirement age from 141 in the 1978 reporting year to 98 in 1979 and 60 in 1980. Of these, language staff accounted for 29 extensions in 1978, 25 in 1979 and 12 in 1980.

In response to an Assembly request that the representation of developing countries at the senior levels (D-I (Principal Officer) and above) should be increased,<sup>3</sup> the report showed the geographical distribution of staff from developed and developing countries at these levels. Statistics were also given on age distribution and on the proportion of men and women in the Secretariat.

In 1978, the Assembly had requested that the proportion of women in posts subject to geographical distribution should be raised to 25 per cent over a four-year period.<sup>4</sup> Progress towards this objective continued to be steady but slow. The proportion of women in these posts had increased from 17.8 per cent in the 1978 reporting period to 18.9 per cent in 1980. In view of the difficulties experienced, vacant posts were being earmarked as an exceptional measure to meet the target. Measures taken to meet the Assembly's request with respect to the employment of women included the introduction of greater flexibility in the employment of spouses of staff members and the extension of maternity leave with full pay from 12 to 16 weeks. In addition, following established policy, particular attention continued to be paid in the annual promotion review to female staff members who were eligible for promotion or assignment to po-

sitions of greater responsibility, so as to ensure that their chances of advancement at all levels were equal to those of men.

Report on the geographical distribution of Professional staff

In 1979, the General Assembly had requested the Secretary-General to report in 1980 on the system of desirable ranges for the representation of Member States in posts subject to geographical distribution.<sup>5</sup>

The first of the two reports submitted by the Secretary-General in response to this request discussed the evolution of desirable ranges and the factors and criteria determining them. Alternative tables were included to serve as a basis for revising the ranges. They were based on a redistribution of the membership and contribution criteria, whereas the population factor had been maintained.

The second report, after noting the principles and guidelines governing the recruitment of staff, reviewed the concept of staff in posts subject to geographical distribution, which were subject to the system of desirable ranges. These were staff of the regular Secretariat in the Professional category and above who were appointed by the Secretary-General for a period of one year or more. This excluded staff appointed by officials other than the Secretary-General, staff in posts with special language requirements, staff specifically appointed for mission service, staff in posts financed on an interagency basis, technical co-operation project personnel, staff with permanent resident status in the country of their duty station, and staff appointed specifically for service with the United Nations Environment Programme.

A number of criteria for establishing new ranges were examined, some of which had been suggested in 1979 by the Assembly.<sup>6</sup> These included the level of development of Member States, the direct application of the size of the population of Member States, the establishment of a relationship between ranges and contribution understood as either a proportion of a State's gross national product or its size per capita, the adoption of one of the indicators of capacity to pay considered by the Committee on Contributions in 1977,<sup>7</sup> the establishment of a ceiling on the percentage contribution for calculating the range of a Member State, and the weight of the posts.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid, section III.

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1165, section I of resolution 34/219 of 20 December 1979.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 1029.

The Secretary-General formulated his own proposals on the basis of the Assembly's suggestions and of his consultations with representatives of the regional groups. He believed that the system of calculating desirable ranges should continue to be based on the factors of membership, population and contribution. He was of the view that any change in the method of calculating ranges should be made without reducing substantially the current range of any Member State. To take into account both this need and the concerns of the Assembly, the system of ranges would be revised by first increasing the base figure of posts subject to geographical distribution and, subsequently, by adding weight to the membership factor every time the base figure increased by an additional 100 posts.

The report contained a number of tables showing the consequences of alternative ranges, increases in the base figure, and increases in the number of Member States.

#### Implementation of personnel policy reforms

##### Report of the Secretary-General

In an October 1980 report to the General Assembly, the Secretary-General discussed steps taken towards fulfilment of a comprehensive plan for the reform of the personnel policies of the Organization. These efforts were described under three main headings: the structure of the Secretariat, recruitment and staff administration. The report reviewed the establishment and maintenance of a job-classification system and the initial steps taken towards the administration of the staff on the basis of occupational groups. The Secretary-General had decided to establish a job-classification system for posts in the Professional category, up to and including the Director (D-2) level, starting in 1980. To this purpose, posts would be classified on the basis of job descriptions outlining the duties and responsibilities of each post. In the development of this system, the Secretary-General bore in mind the common job-classification standards developed by the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC). The first tier (the "master standard") of the three-tiered system of job-classification standards<sup>8</sup> had been recommended by ICSC for progressive application beginning in January 1981.

Job-classification efforts were also being carried out for General Service posts in Geneva, New York and Vienna. In New York, the possibility of replacing the five-grade structure of the General Service category by one consisting of more grades was being considered. Its introduction would require close co-operation with other United Nations organs in New York, such as the

United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund, and the conduct of a new salary survey.

Questions reviewed under the second major heading-recruitment-included recruitment planning, vacancy bulletins and publicity, and the roster of external candidates. The planning of recruitment in the Secretariat was required for the attainment of the objectives set forth in Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations<sup>9</sup>- the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, and recruitment on as wide a geographical basis as possible -as well as those indicated by the Assembly in a number of resolutions with respect to nationals of unrepresented and under-represented Member States, women and young people. The basic tools used for this purpose were the projection of vacancies and the computerized roster of external candidates. The report referred to a study which had revealed a number of problems impeding the optimum use of the roster, and to steps being taken to solve these problems and enhance the operation and use of the roster. Also discussed were the issuance of vacancy bulletins, the use of publicity, and direct contacts with women's organizations to further the recruitment policies of the Organization. A programme of competitive examinations for the recruitment of junior Professionals scheduled for 1979-1980, which could not be held as planned owing mainly to conflicting claims on the resources available, was rescheduled for early 1981, and trial tests with new content and format for the recruitment of General Service staff were being introduced and reviewed.

Staff administration questions included a discussion of efforts to further career development, encourage staff mobility, administer competitive examinations for the passage of staff in the General Service and other categories to the Professional category, expand training programmes such as the staff development and external studies programmes, and update the Headquarters personnel data system. The report referred, in particular, to the competitive examinations conducted in 1979-1980 to determine the eligibility of staff in the General Service and other categories for promotion to posts at the P-1 and P-2 levels of the Professional category, in conformity with a 1978 request by the General Assembly.<sup>10</sup> Applications for the examination had been received from 750 staff members. Of these, the 157 highest-ranking candidates were convoked for a total of 199 interviews by boards of examiners.

<sup>8</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979,p.1167.

<sup>9</sup>For text of Article 101 (3) of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

<sup>10</sup>See footnote 1.

The Secretary-General concluded that, in spite of progress, the plan for personnel policy reform as a whole had not advanced as fast as might be hoped, due in the main to the complexity and extent of the administrative aspects of the Secretariat's work and to the claims on available resources.

#### Report of the Joint Inspection Unit

In September 1980, Maurice Bertrand (France), a member of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU), submitted a third report on the implementation of personnel policy reforms approved by the General Assembly in 1974.<sup>11</sup> The Inspector concentrated mainly on procedures with regard to recruitment. One of his principal recommendations was that competitive examinations already in use for the promotion of General Service staff to the Professional category should be extended to all recruitment at the lowest Professional grades (P-1 and P-2). This should be done through a series of examinations held in a large number of countries. By January 1983, all outside recruitment at these levels, amounting to some 80 posts a year, should be limited to those who passed the examinations.

The use of similar methods for recruitment at the P-3 level and the possibility of instituting a P-2/P-3 post category should be examined. In addition, the report proposed that recruitment to higher-level posts, for which competitive examinations were normally not suitable, should be based on the development and more systematic use of rosters both inside and outside the Secretariat. With regard to posts from P-3 up, priority should be given to internal promotion, with outside candidates to be considered only if no suitable person was already on the staff.

With regard to the competitive examinations currently being held for promotion of General Service staff to Professional posts, no examination should be held in 1980, to compensate for the fact that the Secretariat was planning to promote more persons that year than the Assembly had authorized. An end should be put to the exceptional measures that had permitted promotions from the General Service to the Professional category without competitive examinations. When examinations were resumed in 1981, promotions from the General Service category should be limited to 36 of the 120 posts, to meet the 30 per cent limit established by the General Assembly.<sup>12</sup>

In his comments on the JIU report, the Secretary-General noted that, in the next examinations for promotion from the General Service to the Professional category in 1981, he would be guided by the 30 per cent rule, but it would not be possible to quantify that percentage in ad-

vance by a specific figure such as the 36 suggested by JIU.

With respect to recruitment from outside to lower-level Professional positions, the Secretary-General agreed that, in most cases, competitive examinations were the most appropriate method. Examinations would be organized in such a way as to take into account the current representation of different nationalities in the Secretariat. However, he was not currently in a position to endorse the extension of competitive methods of selection to the P-3 level, and pointed out that coalescing of the P-2/P-3 grading levels would be incompatible with the job-classification system.

The Secretary-General proposed to report in 1982 on these matters as well as on the maintenance and use of the rosters of internal and external candidates; he agreed with the JIU recommendations concerning the need for greater use of the rosters.

#### JIU report on the status of women

in the Professional category and above

Another member of the JIU, Earl D. Sohm (United States), submitted in July 1980 a progress report on the representation of women in the Professional category and above in the organizations belonging to the United Nations common system of salaries and allowances. The aim was to increase the number of women in posts subject to geographical distribution to 25 per cent of the total over a four-year period.<sup>13</sup> The report, prepared in response to a 1978 request by the General Assembly,<sup>14</sup> updated a previous report on the subject.<sup>15</sup>

The Inspector stated that, despite a commitment by the organizations and obvious efforts to increase the proportion of women, there had actually been little change over the past three years in the percentage of women in the Professional category, except in the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Universal Postal Union and the World Health Organization. The percentage of Professional women in the 11 United Nations organizations studied had risen from 17.9 in 1977 to 18.3 by the end of 1979. The Inspector also noted a continued imbalance between men and women with regard to grade. The majority of Professional women was still concentrated at the P-2 and P-3 levels, in contrast to men, who were concentrated at the P-4 (First Officer)

<sup>11</sup> See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 900.

See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 989, section I of resolution 33/143 of 20 December 1978.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid., section III.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid., p. 983.

and sometimes P-5 (Senior Officer) levels. In addition, there were still only three women at the Assistant Secretary-General level, the same number as in 1976, and no woman had ever headed an organization in the United Nations system. Despite appeals, there was little evidence that Governments had responded by nominating more women candidates to vacancies in the secretariats.

The Inspector made a number of recommendations, such as: establishment of challenging targets; special recruitment missions; working with government representatives; contacts with organizations aware of qualified women; careful monitoring of the reactions of substantive units to women candidates; increased efforts to recruit young women at the lower grades as well as qualified women at the higher levels; review of training opportunities to enhance career development; review of promotion practices to ensure equal advancement opportunities; extension of the practice of part-time employment; and regular review of the situation by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC).

Commenting on the report, ACC endorsed the recommendations with regard to the setting of targets for the recruitment of women, the nomination of more candidates by Member States, and greater recruitment of young women at lower levels as well as qualified women at the P-3 level and above. Most of the other recommendations were already part of the practice of the organizations. The Committee also suggested that the Assembly should request that such efforts be pursued, reiterate its invitation to Member States to co-operate in the recruitment of women, and request the Secretary-General to report on progress in 1985.

#### Consideration by the General Assembly

On 10 December 1980, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the two JIU reports when it adopted decision 35/427 (see p. 1236).

Discussion of the composition of the Secretariat, with primary emphasis on a review of the system of desirable ranges and personnel policy reforms, was held mainly in the Fifth Committee. The Committee established a Formal Working Group on Personnel Questions to examine the matters covered by the reports. The Group submitted a draft resolution, which was approved by the Committee on 12 December without objection. The Assembly adopted it in like manner on 17 December as six-part resolution 35/2 10.

By section I, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General: to continue with a 40 per cent target of all vacancies in Professional posts subject to geographical distribution during

1981-1982 for nationals of unrepresented and under-represented countries; to raise the recruitment levels of personnel from those countries through an active recruitment policy; to continue to permit replacement by candidates of the same nationality in posts held by staff on fixed-term contracts, whenever necessary to ensure that representation of States whose nationals served primarily on fixed-term contracts was not adversely affected; and to ensure application of the principle that no post should be considered the exclusive preserve of any State or group. The Assembly reaffirmed the need to increase representation of developing countries in senior posts and to apply the regulations regarding the age of retirement-not granting exceptions beyond six months.

By section II of the resolution, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to calculate new desirable ranges for all Member States, to apply from 1 January 1981 and to be based on specific criteria designating the base figure for calculation, the weights of the membership, population and contribution factors, and the upper and lower limits of each range. In future, 10 of every additional 100 posts were to be added to the population factor and the remainder assigned equally to the other two factors. The question of desirable ranges would be discussed again in 1986..

By section III, the Secretary-General was asked to implement procedures and mechanisms for recruitment and appointment set out in an annex to the resolution, for posts subject to geographical distribution in the Secretariat. The procedures covered: basic preliminary requirements, such as classification of posts and job descriptions, timely publication of pending vacancies and recruitment missions; establishment of an annual work plan of recruitment; the use of competitive examinations at the P-1 and P-2 levels; and methods of recruitment at the P-3 level and above, including vacancy announcements, and maintenance of a roster of and dossiers on candidates.

Section IV contained a request that ICSC and JIU study further, and collaborate in drafting reports for 1981 on, the concepts of career, types of appointment, career development and related questions.

By section V, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General and called on Member States to continue efforts to increase the proportion of women in the Professional category and above. It called on executive heads of United Nations organizations to end discrimination based on sex, and asked them to meet the 25 per cent target for 1982 set by the Assembly and by the July World Conference of the United Nations

Decade for Women (see p. 894) and to take measures affecting employment of spouses, part-time employment, flexible working hours, sexual harassment, elimination of prejudices and improvement of the status of women in those organizations, as well as other measures to advance policy directives concerning women, including the possibility of designating a senior official to co-ordinate these functions. The Assembly asked JIU to continue monitoring developments and report by 1982, and the Secretary-General, as ACC Chairman, to report in 1981 on organizations' progress.

By section VI, the Assembly decided that the application of its resolutions dealing with mandatory retirement at age 60 would not be rigorously applied to locally recruited General Service staff serving before December 1978 and having less than 20 years' contributory service in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund at age 60. It asked the Secretary-General to continue providing facilities for the work of the Panel to Investigate Allegations of Discriminatory Treatment in the United Nations Secretariat, and to encourage Professional staff to work at more than one duty station; satisfactory performance during such tours should be a factor in evaluating them for promotion.

A draft resolution on the conduct of international civil servants, sponsored by Chad, was withdrawn before it was formally introduced. By this text the Assembly, deploring the distribution of anonymous materials within the United Nations premises disparaging to Member States or United Nations officials, would have requested the Secretary-General: to remind staff members and their representatives of the provisions of the United Nations Charter, the Staff Rules and Regulations and the standards of conduct in the international civil service, requesting them to refrain from action which reflected adversely on their positions as international officials responsible only to the Organization; to recognize as representatives of the staff only those covered by staff regulations 1.4 and 1.5, which stipulated that Secretariat members were to conduct themselves at all times in a manner befitting their status as international civil servants and exercise the utmost discretion in regard to official business matters; and to remind staff members and their representatives to utilize existing machinery, including the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, to deal with grievances and the resolution of disputes.

During the debate, a number of States, including Afghanistan, Australia, the Byelorussian SSR, Egypt, Ghana, India, Senegal and the United States, emphasized the importance of relevant Charter provisions, in particular those in Article 101, paragraph 3.

The Byelorussian SSR stated that this Article laid down very clear guidelines for the recruitment of staff and the determination of conditions of service with a view to securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, with due regard to the importance of recruiting staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible. Those two aspects were interdependent and neither one could be allowed to take priority over the other. This position was also held by Australia, the German Democratic Republic, Sweden and others. Pakistan, Portugal and the United States underlined that the paramount consideration in the recruitment of staff under Article 101 (3) was the securing of the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on the other hand, felt that due regard had not been paid to the principle of equitable geographical distribution in applying those provisions. Rwanda said a number of countries had sought to over-emphasize the Secretary-General's responsibility for personnel questions as Chief Administrative Officer under Article 97 of the Charter.<sup>16</sup>

Australia, the Bahamas, Barbados, Egypt, New Zealand and Sweden emphasized the importance of an independent international civil service. Sweden shared the concern expressed by the Secretary-General over the growing political pressure and interference by Member States at all levels of the Secretariat in the recruitment and promotion processes. Egypt stated that it was in the interest both of Member States and of staff that the international civil service should be truly independent and not merely multinational or intergovernmental.

The new desirable ranges were supported by Hungary, New Zealand, Sweden, the Ukrainian SSR and Yugoslavia. Among those that had reservations were Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States. Japan was particularly concerned about the concept of parity between the contribution and membership factors, which it believed should be achieved gradually over a long period of time. The United States pointed out that, given the competing claims for scarce resources and the fact that the major share of the United Nations budget was met by a few Member States that often made very large voluntary contributions as well, a wise and sensitive individual would perceive the political realities inherent in the link between equitable representation and the total contribution to United Nations organizations.

Egypt, India, Indonesia, Morocco, Venezuela (which spoke on behalf of the "Group of 77"

<sup>16</sup> For text of Article 97 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

developing countries) and others did not find the new ranges completely satisfactory, since they did not establish total parity between the membership and contribution factors, but thought they represented a reasonable compromise that would bring about some improvement in the current inequitable situation of developing countries. India could not agree with the system of calculating desirable ranges which made a State's scale of assessment a paramount consideration. Thus, the largest contributor, which in comparison to its economic strength made no greater sacrifice than the smallest, claimed a quarter of the posts.

The view that the ranges were merely a tool and that the principles of Article 101 (3) should continue to be the paradigm, was shared by the Bahamas, New Zealand, Sweden and the United States.

The preference to be given in recruitment to nationals of unrepresented and under-represented Member States and the establishment of a 40 per cent recruitment target for that purpose received the support of Afghanistan, the Byelorussian SSR, Colombia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Mongolia, Nigeria, Portugal, Rwanda, the Sudan and Sweden. Egypt, Ghana, Indonesia, Pakistan, and Trinidad and Tobago considered that special measures to recruit nationals of these countries should not include halting recruitment of candidates from over-represented countries. Portugal emphasized that such measures should be taken subject to the paramount consideration set forth in Article 101(3).

Many countries, including Barbados, Canada, Denmark, Mongolia, Portugal, Trinidad and Tobago, Yugoslavia and the United States, supported the measures designed to increase the proportion of women in the Secretariat, particularly at the senior levels. The Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, Indonesia, Rwanda, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and others emphasized that those measures should be taken in accordance with the principle of geographical distribution. In this context, Nigeria pointed out that, because of cultural and other factors, Africa had been unable to evolve an adequate system of education for its women; it would be unfortunate if the developed countries, which already appeared to have more than their share of male recruits, were to take advantage of the provisions for increased recruitment of women to increase the total recruitment of their nationals.

Togo appealed to the under-represented countries to put forward more female candidates for vacancies. It added that the recruitment of women should not be carried out on a regional

basis since such a system would prove discriminatory owing to the differences between regions with respect to concern over women's issues.

Australia, New Zealand and the United States strongly supported the designation of a senior official to co-ordinate functions related to the attainment of the policy directives concerning the appointment, promotion and assignment of women. Rwanda had reservations on this point and felt that a special post was not necessary.

The Syrian Arab Republic and Trinidad and Tobago underlined the importance of the work of the Panel to Investigate Allegations of Discriminatory Treatment. Moreover, complainants must be safeguarded against victimization, Trinidad and Tobago said.

Algeria, Barbados, Egypt, Indonesia, Nigeria, Senegal and others supported an increase in the representation of developing countries in senior and policy-making posts. Japan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Nigeria, Rwanda, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, and Trinidad and Tobago, among others, reaffirmed that no post should be considered the exclusive preserve of any Member State or group of States. Afghanistan, the Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the USSR and others supported the continuing replacement by candidates of the same nationality in respect of posts held by staff members on fixed-term contracts, to ensure that the representation of Member States whose nationals served primarily on such contracts was not adversely affected. Trinidad and Tobago believed that continuation of that practice was intended to provide a practical solution to a short-term situation and was not in any way a contradiction or violation of the basic principle of non-inheritance of posts. To Canada, such an arrangement was not a right but rather a matter for the discretion of the Secretary-General. Portugal believed that replacement of staff members by others of the same nationality must not be made beyond the bounds necessary to redress imbalances in representation.

The USSR's view that the number of permanent contracts should be reduced and the number of fixed-term contracts increased in order to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the Secretariat was strongly supported by Afghanistan, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia and the Ukrainian SSR. Bulgaria in particular considered that a greater use of fixed-term contracts would make it possible for all Member States to attain their desirable ranges more speedily and for the 25 per cent target for the employment of women to be attained without any further staff increases.

Egypt, Japan, Nigeria, Rwanda, Togo and others supported the strict application of the regulations on the age of retirement. The Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic felt that not even six-month extensions should be granted. The United States, however, believed that the age of retirement should be flexible, so that experienced and competent staff could be retained, regardless of age.

Many countries, among them Algeria, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Portugal, Trinidad and Tobago, and Yugoslavia, supported the proposed new recruitment procedures. Competitive examinations for recruitment, at the P-1 and P-2 levels in particular, received the support of Japan, Sweden, Togo, the United Kingdom, Yugoslavia and others. The Ukrainian SSR cautioned that cultural or linguistic discrimination should be avoided. Mongolia and Togo stressed that the ceiling of 30 per cent of posts to be filled by General Service-to-Professional examinations should be strictly enforced.

With reference to proposed reports on the concepts of career, types of appointment, career development and related questions, the Federal Republic of Germany, Pakistan and the United Kingdom expressed the view that the constitutional authority for dealing with personnel questions was vested in ICSC and not in JIU.

Many countries, including Algeria, Australia, the Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Rwanda, the Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, and the USSR, considered the resolution an acceptable compromise. Rwanda hoped its adoption would bring about a new dynamic recruitment policy which would take into account the interests of unrepresented and under-represented countries. Trinidad and Tobago described the resolution as a turning-point in the relationship between developed and developing countries and hoped that it would ultimately result in full equality of representation in the Secretariat.

#### Documentary references and text of resolution

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A/35/182 and Add.1. Progress report of JIU on status of women in Professional category and above; comments by ACC. Notes by Secretary-General (transmitting progress report and comments).

A/35/418 and Add.1. Third report of JIU on implementation of personnel policy reforms approved by General Assembly in 1974. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report); comments of Secretary-General.

A/35/528. Composition of Secretariat. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/35/7. Geographical distribution of Professional staff. Interim report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/35/10. Implementation of personnel policy reforms. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/35/36. Geographical distribution of Professional staff. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/35/L.13. List of staff of United Nations Secretariat. Report of Secretary-General (transmitting list).

A/C.5/35/L.34. Chad: draft resolution.

A/C.5/35/L.37. Draft resolution and Annex (draft recruitment procedures for posts subject to geographical distribution in United Nations Secretariat), as presented by Chairman of Formal Working Group on Personnel Questions, approved without objection by Fifth Committee on 12 December, meeting 56.

A/C.5/35/115. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution presented by Chairman of Formal Working Group on Personnel Questions, A/C.5/35/L.37. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/35/777. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 35/210 and Annex, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/777, adopted without objection by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99.

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the importance that Member States attach to the personnel questions of the Organizations,

Recalling the personnel policy and policy reform measures set out in its resolutions 1436(XIV) of 5 December 1959, 31/26 of 29 November 1976, 32/17 of 11 November 1977, 33/143 of 20 December 1978 and 34/219 of 20 December 1979,

Having examined the reports of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat and on the implementation of personnel policy reforms,

Taking note of the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on the implementation of the personnel policy reforms approved by the General Assembly in 1974 and on the status of women in the Professional category and above in the United Nations system,

Concerned about the limited progress achieved in the establishment of a coherent personnel policy, as well as in the implementation of the measures set out in the above-mentioned resolutions,

Noting the suggestions made by Member States during the deliberations of the Fifth Committee on this question at the thirty-fifth session,

Convinced that the effective and consistent implementation of the personnel policy and policy reform measures adopted by the General Assembly calls for an integrated approach to the personnel management requirements of the Organization,

Reaffirming that, as set out in Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, the paramount consideration in the employment of staff at every level is the need for the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, and convinced that this is compatible with the principle of equitable geographical distribution,

Recalling Article 8 of the Charter on the equality of opportunity for men and women to participate in the work of the Organization,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to establish a target of 40 per cent of all vacancies arising in Profes-



sional posts subject to geographical distribution during the period 1981-1982 for the appointment of nationals of unrepresented and under-represented countries, in order to ensure that all such countries achieve their desirable ranges during that biennium, while ensuring that the representation of countries which are within desirable ranges does not decrease:

2. Requests the Secretary-General to establish and pursue an active recruitment policy in order to raise the levels of personnel recruited from unrepresented and under-represented countries and countries below the midpoint of their desirable ranges to the extent possible towards this midpoint;

3. Reaffirms that no post should be considered the exclusive preserve of any Member State, or group of States, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that this principle is applied faithfully in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to permit replacement by candidates of the same nationality within a reasonable time-frame in respect of posts held by staff members on fixed-term contracts, whenever this is necessary to ensure that the representation of Member States whose nationals serve primarily on fixed-term contracts is not adversely affected;

5. Reaffirms the need to increase the representation of developing countries in senior and policy-formulating posts, while safeguarding the principle of equitable geographical distribution in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

6. Reaffirms the need to apply the regulations regarding the age of retirement and not to grant exceptions beyond six months after the established age of retirement;

### II

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the geographical distribution of Professional staff in the Secretariat,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to calculate new desirable ranges for all Member States, to apply from 1 January 1981, on the basis of the following initial criteria:

(a) The base figure for the calculations will be 3,350 posts;

(b) The membership factor will be based on 7.75 as the midpoint of the minimum desirable range;

(c) The population factor, to which 240 posts shall be allocated, will be directly related to the populations of the various regions and be distributed among the regions in proportion to their populations;

(d) The contribution factor will be based on the distribution of the remaining posts in proportion to the scale of assessments;

(e) The upper and lower limits of each range will be based on a flexibility of 15 per cent up or down from the midpoint but not less than 5.75 posts up or down;

2. Decides that, in future, 10 out of every additional 100 posts shall be added to the population factor, and the remaining posts shall be assigned equally to the membership and contribution factors;

3. Decides further to review at its forty-first session the question of desirable ranges, taking into account the concept of parity between the membership and contribution factors and discussions on this concept at the thirty-fifth session;

### III

Conscious of the need to define objective methods of recruitment in order to ensure the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Requests the Secretary-General to implement the procedures and mechanisms for recruitment and appointment described in the annex to the present resolution and to report to the General Assembly annually on their implementation;

### IV

Recalling its resolution 1436(XIV) of 5 December 1959, in which it recommended, *inter alia*, that the Secretary-

General's endeavours to increase the number of the Secretariat staff appointed on fixed-term contracts should be continued and encouraged,

Noting the growing tendency to increase the number of fixed-term appointments of staff in various organizations of the United Nations system,

Concerned about the limited progress in the establishment of a policy of career development,

Aware of the divergent views on such matters as various concepts of career, types of appointment and career development expressed, *inter alia*, in the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit and the International Civil Service Commission,

Recognizing the need to study further those matters and their impact on the implementation of Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations and personnel policy reforms,

1. Requests the International Civil Service Commission and the Joint Inspection Unit to study further the subjects of the concepts of career, types of appointment, career development and related questions and to submit separate reports thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

2. Invites the International Civil Service Commission and the Joint Inspection Unit to co-operate in the drafting of those two reports;

### V

Noting resolution 24 adopted by the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women and the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the status of women in the Professional category and above in the United Nations system,

Expressing deep concern at the lack of progress in increasing the proportion of women in the Secretariat,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to implement fully the provisions of section III of General Assembly resolution 33/143;

2. Calls upon Member States to continue their endeavours to assist the United Nations and the specialized agencies to increase the proportion of women in the Professional category and above, *inter alia*, by nominating more women candidates;

3. Calls upon the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the other organizations of the United Nations system to end all forms of discrimination based upon sex in recruitment, conditions of employment, assignment, training and promotion;

4. Requests the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the other organizations of the United Nations system, in pursuit of these objectives:

(a) To increase the proportion of women, particularly at the senior levels, in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution, and on personnel advisory and administrative boards, so as to meet the target set in General Assembly resolution 33/143 and in resolution 24 of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women;

(b) To amend staff rules which inhibit the employment of spouses in the same organization or duty station and to extend the practice of part-time employment and flexible working hours as soon as possible;

(c) To ensure that staff members employed in organizations of the United Nations system are not subject to sexual harassment in their place of work or in connexion with their work;

(d) To ensure further that women employed in the organizations of the United Nations system are not discriminated against because of their sex;

(e) To intensify efforts to eliminate prejudices and other factors which work against the recognition of women's capabilities and the improvement of their status within organizations of the United Nations system;

5. Requests the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the other organizations of the United Nations system to examine additional measures that will advance the attainment of the policy directives concerning the appointment, promotion and assignment of women in the secretariats, including the possibility of designating a senior official to co-ordinate these functions;

6. Requests the Joint Inspection Unit to continue to monitor developments and to report to the General Assembly not later than at its thirty-seventh session;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to report to the General Assembly, at its thirty-sixth session, on progress made in the organizations of the United Nations system in the recruitment, conditions of employment, career development and promotion of women in the Professional category and above;

#### VI

1. Decides that the application of the provision of General Assembly resolutions dealing with mandatory retirement at the age of 60 shall not be rigorously applied to locally recruited General Service staff who were already employed by the Organization prior to December 1978 and will have less than 20 years' contributory service in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund at the age of 60;

2. Takes note of the work of the Panel to Investigate Allegations of Discriminatory Treatment in the United Nations Secretariat and requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Panel with the necessary facilities for its activities;

3. Reiterates its requests to the Secretary-General that Professional staff of the United Nations should be encouraged to work at more than one duty station and that satisfactory performance during such tours of duty should be considered an additional positive factor in evaluating them for promotion.

#### ANNEX

Recruitment procedures for posts subject to geographical distribution in the United Nations Secretariat

##### I. Basic preliminary requirements

1. All posts shall be classified at each level of grades by occupation, this concept meaning "posts having largely comparable functions and the same entrance level qualifications." This classification shall be published.

2. Distinction shall be made between:

(a) Occupations for which it is reasonable to expect several vacancies each year;

(b) Those for which recruitment will be open only at widely spaced intervals.

3. For posts falling under category 2(a), job descriptions shall be complemented by an "occupational description," which will outline the main functions, the minimum level of qualifications and the desirable supplementary qualifications.

4. The vacancy announcement for all posts shall incorporate the existing job description. All changes in existing job descriptions and the content of job descriptions of new posts shall be submitted for approval to the Office of Personnel Services, justified by references to changes in programmes approved by intergovernmental bodies.

5. All pending departures of staff shall be made known to the Office of Personnel Services by the substantive departments as far in advance as possible of the actual departure date.

6. No prior commitments for appointments shall be made by the substantive departments.

7. In order to increase the number of candidates from under-represented and under-represented countries and of women candidates:

(a) Timely and frequent publicity shall be made regarding vacancies and recruitment of personnel, in co-operation with Member States, through information media, United Nations offices, universities and professional organizations, including women's organizations whenever appropriate, so as to enable the Office of Personnel Services to implement the personnel and recruitment policies adopted by States Members of the Organization;

(b) Regular recruitment missions composed of officials from both the Office of Personnel Services and the substantive departments shall be sent.

##### II. Annual work plan of recruitment

8. In order to facilitate the search for and the appointment of qualified candidates, particularly from unrepresented and under-represented countries and from among women, an annual work plan of recruitment shall be established. The plan shall indicate:

(a) General data on the estimated number of recruitments by grade and broad occupational groups;

(b) The targets to be reached during the year as to the number of candidates to be recruited from unrepresented and under-represented countries and among women, in accordance with the targets established by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

(c) The various means by which recruitment will be undertaken, such as competitive examinations, publicity or recruitment missions.

9. The Secretary-General will report to the General Assembly each year on the implementation of the plan.

##### III. Use of competitive methods at the P-I and P-2 levels

10. At the P-I and P-2 levels, recruitment shall be made as a rule through competitive examinations. This principle shall be applied as follows:

(a) Movement of staff from the General Service category to the Professional category shall continue to be limited to 30 per cent of the total number of posts available for appointment at these levels and is to be regulated exclusively through competitive examinations under the conditions outlined in section I, paragraphs 1 (g) and (i), of General Assembly resolution 33/143 of 20 December 1978. No exceptions shall be authorized,

(b) For the remaining 70 per cent of posts at the P-I and P-2 levels, a transitional plan ending 31 December 1982 shall be established for applying progressively the method of competitive examination, with due regard paid to the principle of equitable geographical distribution.

(c) Competitive examinations under the plan shall be devised on a national basis, in consultation with the Governments concerned. They shall contain measures to protect the confidentiality and objectivity of the methods of selection and to ensure that the methods of testing take into account the cultural and linguistic diversity of the membership of the United Nations. They shall be geared candidates with at least a first-level university degree. The examinations should be based on written tests in one of the official languages of the United Nations, including a general test, specialized examination by occupational groups and personal interview. They may be organized simultaneously by groups of countries, but a given number of vacancies should be defined and offered to each country in advance, taking into account the geographical representation of each Member State. A reserve list shall be established from which all P-I and P-2 posts will be filled.

##### IV. Methods of recruitment at the P-3 level and above

11. The list of occupations for which it is reasonable to expect several vacancies each year, as stated in section I, paragraph 2. (a). above, shall be communicated to Member States, together with the corresponding "occupation description" not later than 1 October of the preceding year, and applications for candidatures shall be requested on this basis.

12. Vacancy announcements for all posts shall be issued without delay as soon as vacancies are known.

13. All applications received from candidates meeting the minimum standards established by the Office of Personnel Services for posts and occupations shall be put into the roster of external candidates. This roster shall be modernized rapidly and rendered operable and efficient. A roster of internal candidates should be developed and organized along the same lines and used in accordance with the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations.

14. For each post open to recruitment a dossier shall be established comprising:

(a) A list of all potential qualified candidates, indicating name, nationality, sex, age and qualifications: this list shall be drawn from the roster;

(b) Their ranking by order of preference established by the substantive department concerned in consultation with the Office of Personnel Services;

(c) A summary of the interviews of the candidates considered most suitable.

This dossier shall be made available to the Appointment and Promotion Committee and the Appointment and Promotion Board.

15. For the evaluations of the candidates, the Office of Personnel Services, in consultation with the substantive

departments concerned, shall take into account the targets indicated in the annual recruitment work plan.

16. If the substantive department and the Office of Personnel Services agree on the selection of one candidate, this recommended candidate will be proposed for appointment, in accordance with the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations. If there is no agreement, the matter shall be submitted for advice to the Appointment and Promotion Committee and the Appointment and Promotion Board. If no solution is found, the Secretary-General or his designated representative will take the final decision.

17. The qualifications, nationality and sex of selected candidates shall be indicated on a list to be published twice a year and communicated to the delegations of Member States.

## United Nations salary system

The General Assembly, after examining the report of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) for 1980, adopted resolutions 35/214 A-C, affecting aspects of the salary and benefit system, including increases in the education grant, travel entitlements thereunder and home leave. It requested the Commission to complete its review of the post adjustment system, used to equalize the purchasing power of staff members serving in different countries, invited co-operation in the implementation of a new three-tier job-classification system,<sup>17</sup> consolidated 30 points of post adjustment into base pay of the Professional and higher categories, requested a study of the conditions of service of the General Service category and locally recruited personnel, and approved an ICSC classification of duty stations according to conditions.

By other decisions affecting remuneration, the Assembly increased the emoluments of the Secretary-General by an amount corresponding to a decrease in his post adjustment allowance, raised the annual compensation of some officials working for the Assembly who were not Secretariat officials and increased the salaries and daily fees of members of the International Court of Justice and ad hoc judges.

Details of these and other decisions are given in this subchapter.

### Report of the International Civil Service Commission

The International Civil Service Commission held two sessions in 1980, its eleventh, at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 19 February to 14 March, and its twelfth, at Geneva from 14 July to 8 August. Its Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions held its resumed fourth session from 30 January to 4 February and its fifth session from 30 June to 8 July, both at Geneva.

The 1980 ICSC report reviewed post adjustment and salary systems, education and death grants,

job-classification standards, the classification of duty stations and special career-development programmes. Adjustments in pension entitlements were also examined (see p. 1180). The Commission recommended revised salary and staff assessment scales for the General Service category, effective 1 January 1981, and the consolidation of 30 points of post adjustment into the base salary of staff in the Professional and higher categories in order to correct certain anomalies and rectify the deficit, estimated for 1980 at some 30 per cent, in the Tax Equalization Fund, which receives money from staff assessments to provide reimbursement to staff paying income tax on their United Nations earnings without becoming a financial charge on Member States that did not impose such taxes. The Commission also recommended an increase in the education grant for non-disabled children -maximum reimbursable costs would increase from 75 per cent of the first \$2,250 to 75 per cent of the first \$3,000 a year-an increase in the periodicity of home leave to 18 and 12 months for staff serving in difficult and very difficult duty stations, and in some cases provision of dependent children's travel twice instead of once per year between duty stations and distant places of schooling.

With regard to supplementary payments to international civil servants of certain nationalities by their Governments, ICSC recommended that the General Assembly call to the attention of all Member States that such practice was unnecessary, inappropriate, undesirable and inconsistent with the Staff Regulations. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination endorsed that recommendation in a statement transmitted by the Secretary-General on 19 November.

Other recommendations were that executive heads be delegated the authority to grade posts, subject to any appropriate control mechanisms,

<sup>17</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1167.

and that additional resources be provided to them to implement and maintain the common system job-classification standards promulgated by ICSC. While recommending to organizations the adoption of measures to ensure that adverse discrimination did not play a role in staff members' careers, ICSC recommended that they not institute special career-development programmes which would single out and groom for higher grades or establish target quotas at given grade levels for certain groups. The Commission recommended that no change be made to the current death grant benefit scheme.

Consideration by the General Assembly

For the first time, the views of the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations (FICSA) on matters affecting its members were placed before the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee at the Assembly's 1980 regular session, transmitted in a note by the Secretary-General. Commenting on the ICSC report, FICSA, representing through its 29 member associations and unions more than 40,000 international civil servants, supported ICSC recommendations on education grant increases, travel and some leave changes, career development and job classification, but strongly opposed the introduction of a revised scale of assessments for the General Service. It urged the Assembly to postpone any decision on this matter and to mandate ICSC to undertake a revision of the existing scales for the General Service and Professional categories, with a view to making a recommendation for a new single scale applying to all staff. With regard to supplementary payments by Governments, FICSA proposed that the Assembly mandate ICSC to examine the level of base salaries, with a view to adjusting them in such a way that they would attract staff of all nationalities. Opposing the practice of paying low salaries to national or local recruits, it suggested that ICSC be asked to study legal aspects of such Professional employees. It also proposed that ICSC be asked to include in its work programme questions relating to the employment of women.

The Secretary-General estimated that ICSC's recommendations would cost the United Nations about \$900,740 in 1981, almost half of it pertaining to the education grant proposal, a figure with which the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) concurred.

Speaking in the Fifth Committee, the United States said it considered United Nations salaries and benefits to be excessive in comparison to the pay of national civil servants. Afghanistan said it would be inappropriate to raise salaries at a time

when they already exceeded those of the United States civil service by 16 per cent. According to both these countries, there should be no increase in benefits until ICSC had completed its comparison of total pay of national and international civil servants. The United Kingdom said the fact that United Nations salaries were 16 per cent higher did not warrant any corrective action; to relate the pay of top officials strictly to the United States civil service would introduce serious anomalies into the pay structure and cause their salaries to fall below desirable levels. Ghana suggested that consideration be given to the idea of reviewing staff salaries regularly, perhaps every four or five years. The Federal Republic of Germany said it would co-operate with ICSC in its study of whether the Federal Republic's civil service was currently the best-paid national civil service; in the comparison, the expatriate factor in the international civil service should be given greater recognition where necessary.

Concerning the post adjustment system, the United States said it was defective because it applied cost-of-living adjustments to almost the entire net salary, and United Nations staff members were over-compensated for inflation, as the cost-of-living adjustments clearly took into account extraneous expenditures. The United Kingdom supported the ICSC proposal to reduce slightly the cost-of-living allowance for Professional staff. The Ukrainian SSR held it necessary to improve the methodology for calculating post adjustment. The Federal Republic of Germany called for a study of the distortions in the system so as to correct inequities. Pakistan said anomalies in the system might stem from the fact that at the time of its establishment 20 years earlier the United States dollar had been overvalued. The Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Japan, Pakistan and the United Kingdom supported the ICSC proposal to shift part of the post adjustment component of pay into the base salary. The United States did not currently want to support this measure because it was based on a faulty post adjustment system and would raise base salaries to a higher level than they would be if a more realistic formula were used to measure cost-of-living differences. Afghanistan felt the proposal could not be endorsed before additional information was supplied on its effects.

The United States expressed the view that it would be clearly justifiable to increase the staff assessment paid in lieu of national income tax, while Czechoslovakia said it was time to abolish the Tax Equalization Fund; it suggested that the Assembly call on Member States to exempt their nationals from the payment of national income tax.

The United States considered the education grant-paid to Professional staff serving outside their home countries to compensate them for the extra costs for their children's schooling-excessive, and opposed extending it to General Service staff or to Professionals serving in their home country. The Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Pakistan and the United Kingdom, however, supported ICSC's recommendation to raise the level of that grant.

Those four countries and Japan accepted the ICSC plan to classify duty stations so as to identify places where living conditions were difficult enough to warrant compensatory measures. The United States said the ICSC proposals to enable home travel more often at the employing organization's expense had not been convincingly justified or accurately costed.

Japan was pleased to note that ICSC had formulated the first tier (the "master standard" applicable from 1 January 1981) of its three-tiered system of job-classification standards. It expressed the belief that the standards would contribute to realization of the objective of equal pay for equal value. In the Federal Republic of Germany's opinion, job classification should not be too rigid in lower Professional grades, where separation into different levels of responsibility could become artificial. Austria felt uneasy about the system, which seemed to it to be complex and far removed from reality. For Afghanistan and the USSR, the ICSC proposals on job classification were unacceptable; in the USSR's opinion, the right to determine the level and number of posts had to remain the prerogative of the Assembly. Moreover, in working out the system, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR said, ICSC had drawn most of its models from systems used in the private sector, thus conflicting with the Noblemaire principle (basing the pay of the Professional and higher categories on pay levels of the highest paying comparable national civil service).

India, on the other hand, was convinced that the concept of an international civil service of which the Noblemaire principle was an essential part had long ago disintegrated, and it would make sense to discard that principle-proceeding carefully, however, to avoid hardship. Certain countries, India said, would continue to subsidize their nationals in the Secretariat not because they were poorly paid but to retain control over them. As long as that practice continued, other Members would continue to regard with suspicion staff members from countries making such payments. Pakistan and Mauritania also considered supplementary payments to be inappropriate, as did the Syrian Arab Republic, which warned that it could have serious consequences for staff morale.

Most speakers expressed support for what they regarded as the important role of ICSC. The United Kingdom added that it regretted breaches of the common system of pay and allowances, whether such breaches were committed by the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization or the General Assembly.

The Assembly acted on the ICSC recommendations in adopting, by a recorded vote of 125 to 0, with 12 abstentions, resolution 34/214 A on 17 December. The Fifth Committee approved the text on 9 December by a recorded vote-requested by the USSR-of 84 to 0, with 14 abstentions; it had been submitted by Argentina, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Pakistan, the Philippines, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United Kingdom.

By section I of the six-part resolution, the Assembly requested ICSC to present the results of its review of the post adjustment system to the Assembly at its 1981 session. It invited ICSC to complete its examination of the Noblemaire principle with a view to achieving comparability of compensation and ascertaining if the current comparator (the United States) was still the highest paid civil service.

By section II, the Assembly invited ICSC, the Secretary-General and all organizations that had accepted the Commission's statute to co-operate in implementing the three-tier job-classification system.

By section III, the Assembly requested ICSC to continue studying the principles and the methodology for surveys to determine the conditions of service, including gross salaries, of the General Service and locally recruited personnel.

By section IV, revised salary scales (see pp. 1170-1172) and consequential amendments to the Staff Regulations were approved, following the consolidation of 30 points of post adjustment into base pay, effective 1 January 1981. Staff Regulation amendments also gave effect to revisions of the education grant and of home leave and education-grant travel entitlements. These amendments were annexed to the resolution.

By this same section, the Assembly requested that the Commission review the possibility of extending the education grant to all internationally recruited staff, wherever they served, and, approving ICSC's classification of duty stations according to conditions of life and work, noted its intention to study further financial incentives for those serving in the most difficult stations.

By section V, ICSC was asked to begin as soon as possible a review of the language incentive scheme and to keep under review and report in 1982 on the possibility of establishing a cost-effective contributory system of death grant

(continued on p. 1173)

**SALARY SCALES FOR PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER CATEGORIES SHOWING ANNUAL GROSS  
AND THE NET EQUIVALENT AFTER APPLICATION OF STAFF ASSESSMENT**

(US dollars)

(Effective 1 January 1981)

D = Rate applicable to staff members with a dependent spouse or child; S = Rate applicable to staff members with no dependent spouse or child.

Level	Steps												
	/	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII
Under-Secretary-General													
Gross	96,765.00												
Net D	55,076.65												
Nets	50,011.58												
Assistant Secretary-General													
Gross	85,864.00												
Net D	50,524.52												
Net S	46,042.46												
Director (D-2)													
Gross	67,009.00	68,931.00	70,908.00	72,927.00									
Net D	42,172.19	43,051.95	43,941.60	44,850.15									
Nets	38,626.70	39,407.34	40,200.11	41,009.73									
Principal Officer (D-1)													
Gross	55,919.00	57,732.00	59,531.00	61,342.00	63,193.00	64,998.00	66,755.00						
Net D	36,939.12	37,809.36	38,672.88	39,537.03	40,397.75	41,237.07	42,054.08						
Nets	33,997.58	34,768.10	35,532.68	36,297.57	37,058.33	37,800.18	38,522.31						
Senior Officer (P-5)													
Gross	48,661.00	50,086.00	51,495.00	52,856.00	54,218.00	55,605.00	57,005.00	58,405.00	59,810.00	61,231.00			
Net D	33,318.33	34,041.00	34,745.00	35,426.00	36,107.00	36,788.40	37,460.40	38,132.40	38,810.64	39,485.42			
Nets	30,776.32	31,420.27	32,047.28	32,652.92	33,259.01	33,864.13	34,459.13	35,054.13	35,654.65	36,251.95			
First Officer (P-4)													
Gross	38,167.00	39,398.00	40,630.00	41,862.00	43,101.00	44,367.00	45,627.00	46,887.00	48,211.00	49,547.00	50,884.00	52,173.00	
Net D	27,611.52	28,300.88	28,990.80	29,680.72	30,371.53	31,042.51	31,710.31	32,378.11	33,079.83	33,771.50	34,440.00	35,084.50	
Nets	25,671.67	26,288.40	26,905.63	27,522.87	28,140.88	28,740.96	29,338.20	29,935.44	30,563.02	31,180.42	31,775.38	32,348.99	
Second Officer (P-3)													
Gross	30,518.00	31,589.00	32,648.00	33,713.00	34,814.00	35,939.00	37,055.00	38,157.00	39,202.00	40,237.00	41,282.00	42,315.00	43,375.00
Net D	23,103.98	23,757.29	24,403.28	25,031.54	25,670.12	26,322.62	26,969.90	27,605.92	28,191.12	28,770.72	29,355.92	29,934.40	30,516.75
Net S	21,600.46	22,192.72	22,778.35	23,345.90	23,921.73	24,510.10	25,093.77	25,666.66	26,190.21	26,708.74	27,232.29	27,749.82	28,270.75
Associate Officer (P-2)													
Gross	24,233.00	25,097.00	25,967.00	26,832.00	27,706.00	28,589.00	29,492.00	30,387.00	31,285.00	32,184.00	33,078.00		
Net D	19,194.79	19,739.11	20,287.21	20,832.16	21,382.78	21,927.29	22,478.12	23,024.07	23,571.85	24,120.24	24,663.24		
Net S	18,026.91	18,527.17	19,030.90	19,531.73	20,037.78	20,533.72	21,033.08	21,528.02	22,024.61	22,521.76	23,013.80		
Assistant Officer (P-1)													
Gross	18,200.00	18,964.00	19,740.00	20,516.00	21,318.00	22,120.00	22,935.00	23,724.00	24,513.00	25,285.00			
Net D	15,166.00	15,693.16	16,228.60	16,748.56	17,277.88	17,807.20	18,345.10	18,865.84	19,371.19	19,857.55			
Net S	14,304.00	14,792.96	15,289.60	15,770.25	16,258.67	16,747.08	17,243.42	17,723.92	18,189.03	18,636.02			

## SCHEDULES OF POST ADJUSTMENTS (AMOUNT PER INDEX POINT)

(in US dollars; effective 1 January 1981)

D = Rate applicable to staff members with a dependent spouse or child; S = Rate applicable to staff members with no dependent spouse or child.

(i) Additions (where cost of living is higher than at the base)

Level	Steps												
	/	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII
Under-Secretary-General	D	454.19											
	S	412.04											
Assistant Secretary-General	D	416.77											
	S	379.37											
Director (D-2)	D	347.25	354.80	362.31	369.82								
	S	318.40	324.91	331.73	338.24								
Principal Officer (D-1)	D	315.32	320.80	325.96	331.42	336.61	342.16	347.44					
	S	290.33	295.35	299.78	304.49	308.95	313.76	318.56					
Senior Officer (P-5)	D	289.79	294.25	298.49	302.78	307.64	311.64	316.55	321.16	325.73	330.02		
	S	267.75	271.75	275.52	279.31	283.70	286.94	291.36	295.46	299.28	303.39		
First Officer (P-4)	D	242.89	248.36	253.86	259.02	265.11	269.72	274.34	278.97	283.81	289.93	295.70	301.26
	S	225.65	230.61	235.60	240.30	245.58	249.72	253.83	257.96	262.35	267.64	272.98	278.03
Second Officer (P-3)	D	203.93	209.79	215.03	220.02	225.58	231.16	237.00	242.60	247.34	251.80	256.53	260.99
	S	190.21	195.56	200.31	204.77	209.84	214.89	220.26	225.35	229.59	233.54	238.06	242.00
Associate Officer (P-2)	D	169.42	174.53	179.03	183.88	188.67	193.50	198.32	202.84	207.66	212.49	217.00	
	S	159.05	163.32	167.60	171.92	176.50	180.81	185.11	189.40	193.72	198.00	202.30	
Assistant Officer (P-1)	D	135.08	139.65	144.18	148.74	153.30	157.84	162.69	166.66	170.94	175.22		266.06
	S	126.91	131.23	135.53	139.84	144.16	148.19	152.50	156.24	160.29	164.03		246.59

(ii) Deductions (where cost of living is lower than at the base)

Level	Steps												
	/	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII
Under-Secretary-General	D	440.37											
	S	399.50											
Assistant Secretary-General	D	404.19											
	S	367.96											
Director (D-2)	D	336.77	344.05	351.33	358.70								
	S	308.72	315.14	321.60	328.07								
Principal Officer (D-1)	D	295.35	302.25	309.15	316.05	322.93	329.55	335.97					
	S	271.97	278.14	284.26	290.38	296.46	302.31	308.01					
Senior Officer (P-5)	D	266.47	272.23	277.83	283.20	288.66	293.97	299.38	304.74	310.15	315.51		
	S	246.20	251.36	256.35	261.16	266.04	270.73	275.55	280.33	285.10	289.91		
First Officer (P-4)	D	220.88	226.40	231.92	237.44	242.97	248.25	253.49	258.73	264.23	269.79	275.29	280.54
	S	205.18	210.17	215.16	220.15	225.09	229.84	234.54	239.24	244.18	249.14	254.08	258.78
Second Officer (P-3)	D	184.83	190.05	195.22	200.25	205.35	210.57	215.75	220.84	225.52	230.16	234.84	239.47
	S	172.47	177.22	181.91	186.47	191.11	195.85	200.54	205.14	209.36	213.54	217.80	221.97
Associate Officer (P-2)	D	153.39	157.91	162.29	166.65	171.06	175.41	179.82	184.19	188.57	192.95	197.30	
	S	143.80	147.88	151.92	155.88	159.93	163.89	167.90	171.91	175.88	179.86	183.83	
Assistant Officer (P-1)	D	121.27	125.47	129.72	133.94	138.15	142.36	146.67	150.74	154.85	158.85		244.12
	S	114.10	118.02	122.00	125.94	129.82	133.66	137.59	141.33	145.12	148.76		226.15

**PENSIONABLE REMUNERATION (PR) FOR PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER CATEGORIES AND, FOR PURPOSES  
OF SEPARATION PAYMENTS, NET EQUIVALENT AFTER APPLICATION OF STAFF ASSESSMENT**

(Suggested salary scales after consolidation of 30 points)

D = Rate applicable to staff members with a dependent spouse or child; S = Rate applicable to staff members with no dependent spouse or child.

Level	Steps												
	/	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII
Under-Secretary-General													
PR	114,047.00												
Net D	62,162.58												
Net S	56,146.96												
Assistant Secretary-General													
PR	101,199.00												
Net D	56,894.72												
Net S	51,585.76												
Director (D-2)													
PR	78,976.00	81,241.00	83,572.00	85,952.00									
Net D	47,532.85	48,529.46	49,538.99	50,562.40									
Net S	43,395.98	44,281.61	45,173.81	46,075.84									
Principal Officer (D-1)													
PR	65,906.00	68,042.00	70,164.00	72,298.00	74,479.00	76,606.00	78,676.00						
Net D	41,659.36	42,652.32	43,606.84	44,567.34	45,548.62	46,490.02	47,400.84						
Net S	38,173.42	39,051.22	39,901.80	40,757.71	41,632.14	42,469.28	43,278.67						
Senior Officer (P-5)													
PR	57,351.00	59,031.00	60,691.00	62,296.00	63,901.00	65,536.00	67,186.00	68,836.00	70,501.00	72,166.00			
Net D	37,626.58	38,433.11	39,229.91	39,980.88	40,727.22	41,487.51	42,254.78	43,009.50	43,758.77	44,508.03			
Net S	34,606.26	35,320.38	36,025.88	36,689.87	37,349.54	38,021.54	38,699.71	39,369.51	40,037.19	40,704.86			
First Officer (P-4)													
PR	44,982.00	46,434.00	47,885.00	49,338.00	50,799.00	52,291.00	53,776.00	55,261.00	56,821.00	58,396.00	59,971.00	61,490.00	
Net D	31,368.98	32,138.28	32,907.57	33,667.16	34,397.74	35,143.63	35,886.15	36,623.44	37,372.26	38,128.28	38,884.30	39,606.01	
Net S	29,032.93	29,720.95	30,408.95	31,087.56	31,737.77	32,401.62	33,062.46	33,718.07	34,381.08	35,050.48	35,719.87	36,358.53	
Second Officer (P-3)													
PR	35,969.00	37,230.00	38,478.00	39,734.00	41,031.00	42,357.00	43,672.00	44,972.00	46,203.00	47,424.00	48,654.00	49,872.00	51,121.00
Net D	26,340.36	27,071.67	27,785.72	28,489.36	29,215.44	29,958.13	30,674.36	31,363.36	32,015.90	32,662.82	33,314.74	33,934.06	34,558.62
Net S	24,526.09	25,185.54	25,827.52	26,457.02	27,106.60	27,771.05	28,411.71	29,027.91	29,611.50	30,190.06	30,773.10	31,325.10	31,880.95
Associate Officer (P-2)													
PR	28,560.00	29,579.00	30,604.00	31,624.00	32,654.00	33,694.00	34,759.00	35,814.00	36,872.00	37,932.00	38,985.00		
Net D	21,910.02	22,531.71	23,156.80	23,779.02	24,407.51	25,021.10	25,638.50	26,250.44	26,864.05	27,478.84	28,069.83		
Net S	20,518.06	21,081.66	21,648.34	22,212.41	22,782.18	23,336.48	23,893.21	24,445.01	24,998.32	25,552.69	26,081.69		
Assistant Officer (P-1)													
PR	21,450.00	22,350.00	23,265.00	24,180.00	25,125.00	26,070.00	27,030.00	27,960.00	28,890.00	29,801.00			
Net D	17,365.35	17,959.35	18,563.27	19,161.77	19,757.13	20,352.50	20,957.31	21,543.23	22,111.33	22,666.81			
Net S	16,339.37	16,887.48	17,444.73	17,996.56	18,543.73	19,090.90	19,646.75	20,185.23	20,700.56	21,204.13			



(continued from p. 1169)

benefits. The Assembly welcomed ICSC's proposed examination of the relationship between the staff assessment system and the Tax Equalization Fund.

By section VI, the Assembly decided to establish from 1 January 1981, three temporary posts in the Cost-of-Living Section of the ICSC secretariat, pending a study due in 1981 of the long-term needs of that secretariat. It asked ICSC to continue providing the financial implications of all its recommendations.

Separate recorded votes were taken on section IV in both the Fifth Committee, at the request of the USSR, and the Assembly; it was approved in Committee by 70 votes to 11, with 8 abstentions, and in the Assembly by 118 to 11, with 4 abstentions.

Speaking in explanation of vote in the Committee, Algeria said it had voted for the provisions of section IV on the understanding that the criteria used to identify difficult duty stations would be applied equally and without discrimination in respect of all staff. The United Republic of Tanzania abstained, considering that the difficult stations should have been identified before the Committee was asked to decide on remedial measures. The United States voted against section IV and abstained in the vote on the resolution; it could not support the consolidation of 30 points of post adjustment into base salary, believed the methodology used was faulty, did not favour extending staff benefits until ICSC had reported on the total remuneration and conditions of service enjoyed by staff vis-à-vis the best-paying national civil service, believed that benefits under the education grant were already too high, opposed their payment to staff members living in their own country and disagreed with the idea of extending them to other staff, and could not currently support the proposal to change the frequency of home leave at difficult duty stations.

Egypt, while voting in favour, regretted that the text failed to cover the issues of supplementary payments to staff by Governments and the remuneration of nationally recruited Professional staff, particularly in developing countries, in accordance with local pay scales. Somalia said it had abstained, not having been consulted on the contents at any stage. Guinea observed that it had not taken part in the vote, not having had a text in their working language.

By resolution 35/214 B, adopted without vote on 17 December, the Assembly approved a revised scale of staff assessment for General Service and other locally recruited staff, including transitional arrangements, recommended by ICSC to avoid salaries lower than existing ones as a

result of application of the new scales, which would reflect the most recent tax rates in the seven headquarters countries and in 10 others where regional offices were located. The Assembly also approved consequential amendments to the Staff Regulations, annexed to the resolution, and invited ICSC to keep the matter of staff assessment for all categories under review.

The text of this resolution was proposed (as a draft decision) in the Fifth Committee by the United Kingdom and the United States; it was approved there without vote on 13 December.

A related resolution proposed by Barbados and approved by consensus by the Fifth Committee on 13 December was adopted by the Assembly without objection on 17 December as resolution 35/214 C. The Assembly thereby asked ICSC to keep under review the matter of supplementary payments made by Governments to international civil servants and report in 1981, taking into account the views expressed at the current Assembly session.

#### Emoluments of the Secretary-General

On 17 December, the General Assembly approved increases in the emoluments of the Secretary-General-i.e. an increase in his gross salary and a corresponding decrease in his post adjustment allowance-and approved budgetary appropriations for this purpose. The change, in line with a similar adjustment for Professional and higher category staff members (see preceding section), would leave the total amount of the Secretary-General's pay unaltered; a consequential effect would be to raise his maximum retirement benefit (equal to one half of gross salary) by \$14,325 a year- to \$69,650. There would also be a parallel adjustment to pensions in payment to the survivors of former Secretaries-General or their surviving spouses.

The text of the authorizing resolution was proposed by ACABQ and approved without objection by the Fifth Committee on 15 December. The Assembly similarly adopted it on 17 December as section XVII of resolution 35/217 on budgetary questions.

Effective 1 January 1981, the Secretary-General would thus receive a net salary of \$72,516.

#### Compensation for non-Secretariat

officials serving the General Assembly

The General Assembly, by resolution 35/221 of 17 December 1980 adopted without objection, decided that, with effect from 1 January 1981, the annual compensation of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of ICSC and the Chairman of ACABQ, whose compensation was established independently from the regular staff remuneration

system, would be increased from \$59,000 to \$67,000, with an additional allowance of \$5,000 for the two Chairmen. It decided also that these three officials' compensation and conditions of service would next be reviewed in 1985; between quinquennial reviews, their pay would be adjusted in accordance with an automatic adjustment procedure based on movement of the New York consumer price index, similar to that used for members of the International Court of Justice (see following section).

The Fifth Committee approved the text of this resolution without objection on 6 December, as proposed by the United Kingdom; the provisions therein were based on recommendations by the Secretary-General.

Bolivia and the United States said they would have voted against the text had it been put to a vote.

A draft decision by Panama-by which the Fifth Committee would have requested the Secretary-General to examine and report in 1981 on the possibility of devising a special system of grants and allowances, including post-retirement benefits distinct from the common system arrangements, for the three officials-was withdrawn.

Emoluments of members of the International Court of Justice

By resolution 35/220 A, the General Assembly approved on 17 December, by a recorded vote of 122 to 11, with 2 abstentions, an increase in the annual salary of the 15 members of the International Court of Justice from \$50,000 to \$70,000, effective 1 January 1981.

It decided to continue the system of interim cost-of-living supplements introduced in 1976,<sup>18</sup> rebasing and modifying the index used in accordance with a suggestion by the Secretary-General for the changes made in such a way as to ensure no loss or gain in total emoluments.

In addition, ad hoc judges were to receive \$192 (1/365th of basic annual salary) for each day on which they exercised their functions; those who did not normally live at The Hague (Netherlands) would receive an additional daily subsistence payment of 1/365th of the interim cost-of-living supplement rate (currently \$102 per day).

The Fifth Committee, on 3 December, by 73 votes to 10, with 4 abstentions, approved the text of the resolution, which was proposed by ACABQ to embody the Secretary-General's suggestions, as amended by ACABQ.

In a report to the Assembly, prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with a 1976 Assembly decision that the salaries of the judges be reviewed every five years<sup>19</sup> -the previous re-

view having been made in 1975- the Secretary-General had proposed the increase, with the corresponding reduction in their interim cost-of-living adjustments.

Together with the above resolution, and by the same votes, both the Committee and the Assembly approved a second text, which became resolution 35/220 B, increasing the pensions for retired Court members and their maximum child benefit (see p. 1188).

Honoraria payable to members of United Nations organs

On 19 November 1980, the Chairman of the Sixth (Legal) Committee informed the Fifth Committee Chairman of the view of the International Law Commission (ILC) that the special allowance paid to ILC members was inadequate and that it was the sense of the Sixth Committee that non-adjustment of their honoraria had over the years eroded the level of the special allowance fixed in 1957. He requested that the Fifth Committee give consideration to the problem as early as possible.

By resolution 35/218 of 17 December, adopted by a recorded vote of 111 to 12, with 13 abstentions, the General Assembly increased, with effect from 1 January 1981, honoraria payable to members of ILC, the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), the United Nations Administrative Tribunal and the Human Rights Committee.

These were exceptions to the principle of non-payment of honoraria to members of United Nations organs and subsidiary organs. The honoraria of Chairmen (Presidents) were increased to \$5,000, of the Vice-Chairman of INCB to \$4,000 and of other members to \$3,000; an additional amount of \$2,500 would be payable to ILC members when acting as special rapporteurs preparing specific reports between ILC sessions.

Algeria, Cyprus, Spain and the Syrian Arab Republic spoke in favour of the new proposal, in view of the amount of time the experts were called on to devote to their tasks and the erosion of purchasing power. Australia and the United States, considered honoraria as symbolic payments not related to changes in the cost of living and therefore thought that an increase was not justified. Rather than have the Assembly increase the amounts paid as exceptions, Australia would have preferred to see applied the general rule that no honoraria be paid to members of subsidiary organs. The United Kingdom supported the principle of increasing the payments but had abstained since it regarded the proposed amounts as excessive.

<sup>18</sup>See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 869, resolution 31/204 of 22 December 1976.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

Mexico, which sponsored the resolution, had originally proposed that the Chairmen receive \$4,000, the INCB Vice-Chairman \$2,500, and other members \$1,500. Mexico accepted the figures ultimately adopted, which were orally proposed by Egypt, as well as an Egyptian amendment to delete a parenthetical phrase excepting the ILC Chairman from the additional amount payable to ILC members if he acted as special rapporteur. The Fifth Committee approved the amended text on 26 November by 53 votes to 11, with 19 abstentions. At the request of the USSR, a separate vote was taken on the second

paragraph, requesting the Secretary-General to keep the rates under review and report to the Assembly when, in his judgement, a revision might be warranted. Paragraph 2 was approved by 50 votes to 13, with 19 abstentions.

The Committee's decision was taken following consideration of a 1976 comprehensive study of honoraria by the Secretary-General, supplemented by a 1978 report requested by ACABQ, as well as ACABQ's related 1979 report, action on all of which had previously been postponed.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>20</sup> Ibid, p. 932; 1977, p. 1060; 1978, p. 1068; and 1979, p. 1181.

#### Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

##### Report of the International Civil Service Commission

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 32,33,35,37-40,42,48-50,55, 57,58.  
Plenary meeting 99.

A/35/30 and Corr.1.2. Report of ICSC on its 11th (Headquarters, New York, 19 February- 14 March) and 12th (Geneva, 14 July- 8 August) sessions.

A/C.5/35/37. Comments by Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations (FICSA) on report of ICSC. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting comments).

A/C.5/35/L.31 and Rev.1. Argentina, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Pakistan, Philippines, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom: draft resolution and revision and Annex (draft amendments to Staff Regulations of United Nations), approved by Fifth Committee on 9 December, meeting 50, by recorded vote of 84 to 0, with 14 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Somalia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States.

A/C.5/35/39, A/35/7/Add.15. Administrative and financial implications of recommendations contained in report of ICSC (Chapters IV A 3 and D, V A and C and VI A). Statement by Secretary-General and report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/35/96. Amendments to Staff Regulations of United Nations. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/35/110. Administrative and financial Implications of 9-power revised draft resolution, A/C.5/35/L.31/Rev.1. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/35/772. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution A.

Resolution 35/214 A and Annex, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/772, adopted on 17 December 1980. meeting 99, by recorded vote of 125 to 0, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States.

The General Assembly,

Taking note with appreciation of the sixth annual report of the International Civil Service Commission,

Reaffirming the central role of the Commission in the development of a single unified international civil service through the application of common personnel policies and standards, methods and arrangements,

Endorsing the systematic and integrated approach which the Commission is pursuing in its work,

I

1. Notes with appreciation the continuing efforts of the International Civil Service Commission to review the application of the Noblemaire principle, and invites the Commission to complete its examination as soon as possible, especially with a view to achieving comparability of total compensation of the United Nations remuneration of the Professional and higher categories with that of the selected comparator national

civil service and to ascertaining whether the present comparator is still the highest paid civil service;

2. Requests the Commission to intensify and speedily to conclude its fundamental and comprehensive review of the purposes and operations of the post adjustment system as requested in General Assembly resolution 34/165 of 17 December 1979 by fully taking into account the causes of possible anomalies, and to submit the results of the review to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

3. We/comes the Commission's willingness to advise Member States, upon request, in developing a system for adjusting the salaries of their expatriate staff, provided that this assistance does not impinge upon the exercise of the Commission's functions under its statute and that no additional resources will be required for this assistance;

### II

1. Notes the progress made by the International Civil Service Commission under the authority given to it under articles 13 and 14 of its statute;

2. Notes the decision of the Secretary-General to implement the Master Standard of job classification, beginning on 1 January 1961;

3. Invites the Commission, the Secretary-General and the heads of the organizations which have accepted the Commission's statute to co-operate fully in the implementation of the common standards of job classification established by the Commission, ensuring appropriate consideration of the individual situation and requirements of each organization and the most economical use of resources;

### III

1. Notes the surveys of best prevailing conditions for the General Service and related categories carried out by the International Civil Service Commission under article 12 of its statute, including the second such survey at Geneva;

2. Requests the Commission to continue to study the general principles and methodology for surveys to determine the conditions of service of the General Service and other locally recruited categories, including the determination of gross salaries, taking into account the views expressed in the Fifth Committee at the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly;

### IV

1. Decides that, for staff in the Professional and higher categories, thirty points of post adjustment shall be consolidated into base pay, effective 1 January 1981, in conformity with the recommendation by the International Civil Service Commission in paragraph 101 of its report, resulting in salary scales (gross and net), post adjustment schedules and scales of staff assessment and pensionable remuneration as set forth in annexes II to V to the Commission's report, and that the base of the post adjustment system shall be changed from New York at 100 as at November 1973 to New York as at October 1977;

2. Decides to revise the schedule of costs reimbursable under the provisions of the education grant, as recommended by the Commission in paragraph 156 of its report;

3. Requests the Commission to review the possibility of extending the education grant to all internationally recruited staff, wherever they may serve;

4. Approves the classification by the Commission of duty stations according to conditions of life and work and the increase in the periodicity of home leave and of travel entitlements under the education grant, as recommended by the Commission in paragraphs 224 and 226 of its report, pending the determination of eligible duty stations;

5. Notes the Commission's intention to study further financial incentives for staff members serving in the most difficult duty stations;

6. Approves the amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, with effect from 1 January 1961, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution, to replace the pres-

ent schedules of net and gross salaries, post adjustment amounts, the scales of staff assessment and of pensionable remuneration, as well as to give effect to the revision of the education grant and of home leave and education grant travel entitlements;

### V

1. Requests the International Civil Service Commission to begin as soon as possible the review of the language incentive scheme of the United Nations which is already on its programme of work;

2. We/comes the examination of the relationship between the staff assessment system and the Tax Equalization Fund, as proposed by the Commission in paragraph 104 of its report;

3. Requests the Commission to keep under review the possibility of establishing a cost-effective contributory system of death grant benefits and to submit the results of the review to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session;

### VI

1. Decides to establish, effective 1 January 1981, three temporary posts-one P-3, one G-5 and one G-4-in the Cost-of-Living Section of the secretariat of the International Civil Service Commission, pending the study of the long-term needs of that secretariat to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

2. Requests the Commission to continue to provide to the General Assembly the total financial implications of all recommendations of the Commission covered by its annual report.

## ANNEX

### Amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations

#### Regulation 3.2

In the first paragraph, replace the third sentence by the following text:

"The amount of the grant per scholastic year for each child shall be the sum of 75 per cent of the first \$3,000 of admissible educational expenses, 50 per cent of the next \$1,000 of such expenses and 25 per cent of the next \$1,000, up to a maximum grant of \$3,000."

In the same paragraph, replace the fourth sentence by the following text:

"Travel costs of the child may also be paid for an outward and return journey once in each scholastic year between the educational institution and the duty station, except that in the case of staff members serving at designated duty stations where schools do not exist which provide schooling in the language or in the cultural tradition desired by staff members for their children, such travel costs may be paid twice in the year in which the staff member is not entitled to home leave. Such travel shall be by a route approved by the Secretary-General, but not in an amount exceeding the cost of such a journey between the home country and the duty station."

In the third paragraph, replace the second sentence by the following text:

"The amount of this grant per year for each disabled child shall be equal to 75 per cent of the educational expenses actually incurred up to \$5,000, subject to a maximum grant of \$3,750."

#### Regulation 3.3

Replace paragraph (b) (i) by the following text:

"(b) (i) The assessment shall be calculated at the following rates for staff whose salary rates are set forth in paragraphs 1 and 3 of annex I to the present Regulations:

Total assessable payments (US dollars)	Assessment (percent)	
	Staff member with a dependent spouse or a dependent child	Staff member with neither a dependent spouse nor a dependent child
First \$16,000 per year	14.7	19.4
Next \$4,000 per year	31.0	36.0
Next \$4,000 per year	34.0	39.1
Next \$4,000 per year	37.0	42.1
Next \$5,000 per year	39.0	44.7
Next \$5,000 per year	42.0	47.7
Next \$5,000 per year	44.0	49.9
Next \$6,000 per year	47.0	52.6
Next \$6,000 per year	50.0	55.5
Next \$6,000 per year	52.0	57.5
Next \$7,000 per year	53.5	58.9
Next \$7,000 per year	55.0	59.9
Next \$7,000 per year	56.0	60.9
Next \$8,000 per year	57.0	62.1
Remaining assessable payments	59.0	64.5"

## Regulation 5.3

Insert the following text as the second sentence:

"However, in the case of service at designated duty stations having very difficult or difficult conditions of life and work, eligible staff members shall be granted, respectively, home leave once in every 12 months and once in every 18 month."

## Annex I to the Staff Regulations

## Salary scales and related provisions

Replace paragraph 1 by the following text:

"1. The Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, having the status equivalent to that of the executive head of a major specialized agency, shall receive a salary of \$US 125,400 per year; the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation shall receive a salary of \$US 125,400 per year; an Under-Secretary-General shall receive a salary of \$US 96,765 per year; and an Assistant Secretary-General shall receive a salary of \$US 85,864 per year, subject to the staff assessment plan provided in staff regulation 3.3 and to post adjustments wherever applied. If otherwise eligible, they shall receive the allowances which are available to staff members generally."

Replace the tables at the end of annex I by the following tables:

[Tables referred to appear on pp. 1170-1172.]

A/35/30 and Corr.1.2. Report of ICSC, Chapter III C and E 5 (paras. 84 and 85).

A/C.5/35/37. Comments by FICSA. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting comments (paras. 21/23)).

A/C.5/35/L.42. United Kingdom and United States: draft decision and Annex (draft amendments to Staff Regulations of United Nations), approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 13 December, meeting 58.

A/35/772. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution B and Annex.

Resolution 35/214 B and Annex, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/772, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99.

## The General Assembly

1. Approves the revised scale of staff assessment for staff in the General Service and other locally recruited categories as well as the manner of application, including the transitional arrangements, as recommended by the International Civil Service Commission in paragraphs 84 and 85 of its sixth annual report:

2. Invites the International Civil Service Commission to keep under review the matter of staff assessment for all categories of staff and to report to the General Assembly as appropriate;

3. Approves the amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, with effect from 1 January 1981, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution.

## ANNEX

Amendments to the Staff Regulations  
of the United Nations

## Regulation 3.3

Replace paragraph (b) (ii) by the following text:

"(b) (ii) The assessment shall be calculated at the following rates for staff whose salary rates are established under paragraph 7 of annex I to the present Regulations:

Total assessable payment (US dollars)	Assessment (per cent)
First \$2,200 per year	7
Next \$2,000 per year	11
Next \$2,000 per year	15
Next \$2,000 per year	19
Next \$4,000 per year	22
Next \$4,000 per year	25
Next \$4,000 per year	28
Next \$6,000 per year	32
Next \$6,000 per year	35
Next \$6,000 per year	38
Next \$8,000 per year	41
Remaining assessable payments	43"

A/35/30 and Corr.1.2. Report of ICSC, Chapter IV A 6.

A/C.5/35/37. Comments by FICSA. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting comments (paras. 36-38)).

A/C.5/35/61. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting ACC statement).

A/C.5/35/L.40. Barbados: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Fifth Committee on 13 December, meeting 58.

A/35/772. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution C.

Resolution 35/214 C, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/772, adopted without objection by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99.

## The General Assembly,

Taking note of paragraphs 115 to 123 of the report of the International Civil Service Commission concerning supplementary payments made to international civil servants by their Governments,

Requests the International Civil Service Commission to keep the matter under review and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, taking fully into account the views expressed by delegations during the discussion of this question at the thirty-fifth session.

## Emoluments of the Secretary-General

General Assembly- 35th session

Fifth Committee, meeting 60.

Plenary meeting 99.

A/35/7/Add.30. Report of ACABQ.

A/35/7/Add.30, Annex. Draft resolution, as recommended by ACABQ, approved without objection by Fifth Committee on 15 December, meeting 60.

A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee (on programme budget for biennium 1980-1981). Chapter III.27 and Chapter IV: draft resolution I, section XVII.

Resolution 35/217, section XVII, by which the General Assembly (I) concurred with the recommendation of the

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, contained in paragraph 3 of its report, concerning the emoluments of the Secretary-General, and (2) approved additional appropriations of \$7,200 under section 1 and \$14,000 under section 31 of the programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981, and an increase of \$14,000 in the approved estimates of income under income section 1, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/780, adopted without objection by Assembly on 17 December 1980. meeting 99.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to sections I-XVI and XVIII-XXI of Assembly resolution 35/217.]

### Compensation for non-Secretariat officials serving the General Assembly

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 46,48.  
Plenary meeting 99.

A/C.5/35/53. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/35/L.32. United Kingdom: draft resolution, approved without objection by Fifth Committee on 6 December, meeting 48.

A/C.5/35/L.33. Panama: draft decision.

A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee, Chapter III. 16 and Chapter IV. draft resolution V.

Resolution 35/221, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/780, adopted without objection by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99.

The General Assembly.

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,

1. Decides that, with effect from 1 January 1981, the annual compensation of the two full-time members of the International Civil Service Commission and of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions shall be \$67,000, with an additional allowance of \$5,000 for the Chairman of the Commission and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee;

2. Decides that the compensation and other conditions of service of the full-time members of the International Civil Service Commission and of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions shall next be reviewed at the fortieth session of the General Assembly and thereafter normally every five years;

3. Decides that, in between such periodic reviews, the annual compensation shall be adjusted in accordance with the procedure described in paragraph 11 of the report of the Secretary-General.

### Emoluments of members of the International Court of Justice

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 36,44.  
Plenary meeting 99.

A/35/7/Add.10. Report of ACABQ.

A/35/7/Add.10, Annex. Draft resolution, part B, as recommended by ACABQ, approved (parts A and B together) by Fifth Committee on 3 December, meeting 44, by 73 votes to 10, with 4 abstentions.

A/C.5/35/33. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee, Chapter III. 13 and Chapter IV. draft resolution IV A.

Resolution 35/220A, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/780, adopted (parts A and B together) by Assembly on 17 December 1980. meeting 99. by recorded vote of 122 to 11, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy. Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States  
Abstaining: Japan,<sup>a</sup> Romania.

<sup>a</sup>Subsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3537 B (XXX) of 17 December 1975 and 31/204 of 22 December 1976 on the emoluments of the members of the International Court of Justice,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

1. Decides that, with effect from 1 January 1981, the annual salary of the members of the International Court of Justice shall be \$70,000;

2. Decides to continue the system of interim cost-of-living supplements introduced pursuant to paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 31/204, subject to rebasing and modifying the index used for this purpose in accordance with the suggestion made by the Secretary-General in paragraph 18 of his report;

3. Decides further that the ad hoc judges referred to in Article 31 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice shall receive a fee of \$192 for each day on which they exercise their functions and that those ad hoc judges who do not normally live at The Hague shall receive an additional daily subsistence payment equal to one three-hundred-and-sixty-fifth of the interim cost-of-living supplement payable at the time to a member of the Court.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page reference to Assembly resolution 35/220 B.]

### Honoraria payable to members of United Nations organs

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 34,36,38.  
Plenary meeting 99.

A/33/7/Add.39. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/31/2. Report of Secretary-General (1976).

A/C.5/33/54. Report by Secretary-General (1978).

A/C.5/35/L.20. Communication of 19 November from Sixth Committee Chairman to Fifth Committee Chairman.

A/C.5/35/L.21. Mexico: draft resolution, as orally amended

by Egypt, approved by Fifth Committee on 26 November, meeting 38, by 53 votes to 11, with 19 abstentions.  
A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee (on programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter III.10 and Chapter IV, draft resolution II.

Resolution 35/218, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/780, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99, by recorded vote of 111 to 12, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Bahamas, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Mali, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, United Kingdom.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Reaffirming the principle enunciated in its resolution 2489(XXIII) of 21 December 1968, according to which neither a fee nor any other remuneration in addition to subsistence allowances at the standard rate shall normally be paid to members of organs or subsidiary organs unless expressly decided upon by the General Assembly,

1. Decides that, with effect from 1 January 1981, the following revised rates of honoraria shall be payable in those cases which it has already authorized on an exceptional basis, namely, the International Law Commission, the International Narcotics Control Board, the United Nations Administrative Tribunal and the Human Rights Committee:

	Revised rate of honoraria (US dollars)
Chairmen (Presidents)	5,000
Vice-Chairman of the International Narcotics Control Board	4,000
Other members	3,000
Additional amount payable to members of the International Law Commission, when acting as special rapporteurs, conditional upon the preparation of specific reports or studies between sessions of the Commission	2,500

2. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the above rates of honoraria under review and to report thereon to the General Assembly when, in his judgement, their revision by the Assembly might be warranted.

## United Nations pension system

The General Assembly approved several changes in 1980 in the benefits payable to participants in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (resolutions 35/215 A and B) and took several other actions affecting Fund operations. These measures were taken following consideration of recommendations by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, which oversees the pension system for staff members of the United Nations and 12 other participating agencies. In addition, the Assembly adopted three resolutions -35/216 A-C-on the investment policy of the Pension Fund, with particular reference to African countries.

The 13 organizations that were members of the Fund in 1980 were: United Nations (including the Registry of the International Court of Justice); International Atomic Energy Agency; International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); World Health Organization; International Civil Aviation Organization; International Telecommunication Union; World Meteorological Organization;

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization; World Intellectual Property Organization; International Fund for Agricultural Development; Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization.

During the year ending 31 December 1980, the number of participants in the Pension Fund increased from 46,904 to 49,098 and its principal rose from \$1,870,216,859 to \$2,154,600,924. The income of the Fund from interest and dividends during the year, less investment management costs, was \$142,196,000. As at 31 December 1980, 5,386 retirement benefits, 5,255 deferred and early retirement benefits, 1,852 widows' and widowers' benefits, 3,087 children's benefits, 356 disability benefits, and 31 secondary dependants' benefits were in payment by the Pension Fund.

Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board held its twenty-seventh session at Washington, D. C., from 2 to 13 June 1980, and its twenty-eighth (special) session at United

Nations Headquarters, New York, from 15 to 18 September. Its report to the General Assembly in October contained, in addition to recommendations for Assembly action described below: the audited accounts of the Fund for the year ended 31 December 1979, together with the report of the Board of Auditors on the annual audit of the Fund; a summary of the Fund's investments as at that date; and statistical tables reflecting the operation of the Fund during 1979. The report gave an account of action or decisions taken within the Board's own authority on matters such as the annual review of the Fund's investment position and policy, and the methodology and assumptions to be used in the next actuarial valuation of the Fund as at 31 December 1980.

Acting on recommendations by the Board, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) and the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, the General Assembly, on 17 December, adopted resolutions 35/215 A and B on the Pension Fund. The seven sections of resolution 35/215 A related to: (i) amendments to the Regulations of the Fund; (ii) revision of the pension adjustment system; (iii) admission of a new organization -to membership in the Fund; (iv) concurrence in agreements for the transfer of pension rights; (v) authorization to supplement the voluntary Emergency Fund; (vi) approval of administrative expenses of the Fund; and (vii) a request to examine and propose supplementary measures for pensioners with inadequate pensions. The resolution was adopted by 135 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions. Having first approved the addition of the last section (see subsection below), the Fifth Committee approved the Board-recommended text on 13 December, by 88 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

The Assembly also expressed concern over the increasing cost of pension adjustments. By resolution 35/215 B, approved without vote in both the Fifth Committee and the plenary Assembly on 13 and 17 December, respectively, studies were requested, to be submitted in 1981, on procedures and methodology for verifying a pensioner's residence, the possibility of pro-rata pension adjustments for pensioners who spent significant time in a country not their country of residence, and the practice of simultaneously receiving both special service fees and pensions.

The Assembly adopted without vote on 17 December decision 35/447- whose text was submitted by Kenya, based on an ACABQ recommendation, and similarly approved by the Fifth Committee on 13 December- thereby requesting the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC), in co-operation with the Pension Board, to give

high priority to elaborating a special pension adjustment index for pensioners which would include the impact of national taxation, and report thereon in 1981. Such an index was meant to replace the current use of the post adjustment system in measuring cost-of-living differences, in pensioners' countries of residence, which was based on expenditure patterns of active staff and did not reflect income tax as an item of expenditure.

The Commission had recommended that, pending completion of a study on such a special index, the current post adjustment indices should be used for adjustment purposes in regard to the Professional and higher categories. As regards General Service category pensioners, ICSC proposed an adjustment system of pensionable remuneration for the purpose of determining pension entitlements of staff retiring to high-cost-of-living countries.

Reservations on such a special index were expressed by staff representatives, while Austria, New Zealand and the United States favoured the idea, taking account of national income tax legislation. Kenya felt that income tax was a fact to be looked at critically; many retirees in high-cost countries paid none on their pensions, whereas others retiring in many developing countries had to pay such tax. In Kenya's view, an index could avoid excessive gains by some retirees and extra expenses to States. In Austria's opinion, the work of examining the effect of national income tax on United Nations pensions could gain substantially from the addition of a group of tax experts. Yugoslavia favoured setting a deadline of January 1982 by which ICSC should submit its findings on the subject.

#### Pensionable remuneration and the pension adjustment system

The Board recommended, with the endorsement of ICSC, changes in pensionable remuneration requiring revisions in both the pension adjustment system and the mechanisms used to index the pensionable remuneration of staff in the Professional and higher categories.

The recommendations involved maintenance of a universal pensionable remuneration system for such staff at the base of the system (New York), which would continue to be a function of their gross remuneration. It would be supplemented by a selective system providing for the application of cost-of-living differential factors to the final average remuneration. The rates of pensionable remuneration effective 1 January 1981 for staff in the Professional and higher categories would be established at the level reached by the application of a world-wide (major duty station) index known as WAPA



(weighted average of post adjustments) and, thereafter, periodically adjusted to reflect changing levels of inflation, using the United States consumer price index. The movement of each index would be measured twice a year, in January and in July. A change in pensionable remuneration would be effected on the following 1 April or 1 October respectively, if the movement amounted to 5 per cent or more.

Under the proposed scheme, Professionals retiring in countries where cost of living was substantially higher than that in New York would have their initial pension increased by the application of a cost differential factor, expressed as a percentage of their final average remuneration during the best three of their last five years. The difference in cost of living would have to be at least four classes of post adjustment or 22 per cent, averaged over the three years prior to retirement, before any differential was applied. The greater the difference, the larger would be the increase, up to a maximum of 46 per cent; but the increase in the pension would fall short of the cost-of-living difference. The post adjustment (cost-of-living allowance) paid to staff members in the country of retirement would be compared to that paid in New York to determine whether and how much the pension benefit should be raised. To limit the effect on those receiving high pensions, the percentage increase would be applied only to an amount equal to the pensionable remuneration at grade P-2 (Associate Officer), increment step XI.

Noting that no additional measures were needed for staff members in the General Service category who retired in the country of their duty station, as their pensionable remuneration reflected all elements of their compensation and was adjusted automatically by any cost-of-living increase in salary, the Board and ICSC suggested that for those staff members who retired in a country other than that of their duty station, a cost-of-living differential factor should be applied on the basis of the differences between the General Service pay scales at the country of retirement and at the duty station. An adjustment would be made to the local currency pension entitlement of a General Service staff member if he retired in a country where the General Service net salaries exceeded those in his duty station by 22 per cent or more. The adjustment would be calculated by reference to the same progressive scale of cost-of-living differential factors used for staff in the Professional and higher categories.

In order to give recognition to the adverse effect of currency fluctuations and inflation on small pensions, the Board recommended a further modification in the pension adjustment

system, affecting only its dollar track. It would apply to retirement, disability and survivors' benefits which, based on 15 years of service, amounted to less than \$4,000 per annum. Such pensions would be increased proportionally by the application of the same progressive scale of factors used for measuring the cost-of-living differential factors.

In a statement transmitted to the Assembly on 19 November by the Secretary-General, the interagency Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) stated that the joint ICSC/Board proposals offered a pragmatic solution to very complex problems; while they were of necessity a compromise and not fully satisfactory to any of the concerned parties, they were acceptable to all the organizations, and ACC strongly recommended their adoption by the Assembly.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions noted that the use of the post adjustment classification of duty stations for purposes of calculating the cost-of-living differential factors for staff in the Professional and higher categories gave rise to certain possible anomalies attributable to the fact that the post adjustment mechanism was essentially intended for staff in service. The Committee recommended that the Assembly approve the proposals of the Board and ICSC with a proviso that ICSC should give high priority to the elaboration of a special index for pensioners, including the impact of national taxation. The Assembly took action on this recommendation when it adopted decision 35/477 on 17 December (see preceding section).

The Advisory Committee also understood that the pensionable remuneration of Field Service personnel was to continue to be treated in the same way as Professional staff, and recommended that appropriate reference to that category should be made in the Staff Rules of the United Nations.

Subject to those observations and recommendations, ACABQ recommended approval of the Board's proposals. These were subsequently adopted by the Assembly in sections I and II of resolution 35/215 A (see preceding section). The Assembly thereby decided that the Regulations of the Joint Staff Pension Fund were to be amended (to reflect changes in the definition of pensionable remuneration), as from 1 January 1981, as set forth in an annex to the Board's report. It also decided to revise, in accordance with the Board's recommendations and with effect from the same date, the pension adjustment system it had approved in 1978.<sup>21</sup>

<sup>21</sup>See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 1001, section I of resolution 33/120 of 19 December 1978.

Barbados said it was not fully convinced of the adequacy of consultations on the matter and had been obliged to abstain in the vote.

The USSR said it had not objected to the ICSC/Board recommendations that new criteria for pensionable remuneration should be established, on the understanding that they would not involve, currently or in the future, an additional financial burden for Member States.

Commenting in the Fifth Committee on the Board's proposal for a revised pension system that would give higher payments to pensioners retiring in high-cost countries, the United States said it was currently opposed to it but would reluctantly go along if a majority wished to adopt it. New Zealand and the United Kingdom described the proposal as a compromise, which New Zealand wanted to see reviewed after two years. In spite of difficulties in certain areas, Kenya supported the proposal in general, as it felt it honoured the principle that cost-of-living differences between countries should not be covered in full by the supplement paid to pensioners in high-cost countries and it met the criterion established by the Assembly that States should not have to finance any increased benefits.

As to the levels of benefits, the United States said the new proposals would significantly benefit pensioners who, having been paid exceedingly high salaries, might receive pensions lower than they desired. Ecuador held the opinion that persons who had devoted the best years of their lives to the United Nations deserved the benefits proposed. Belgium said the formula proposed would increase the actuarial deficit of the Fund and would allow pensionable remuneration, already swollen as a result of European inflation, to grow further in response to inflation in the United States; in addition, the new scheme would, in view of its complexity, entail far greater administrative costs.

The Federal Republic of Germany, on the other hand, which said it had been pressing for the introduction of a system that would adjust pensions so as to allow for currency changes and inflation, supported the proposed system of cost-of-living adjustments for both categories of staff. Italy said approval of the proposals would in no way close the door to a future comprehensive examination of the United Nations salary and pension systems from a global perspective, instead of solely from the perspective of one particular national service; while it would have preferred a simpler, less costly scheme, it was prepared to support the Board's proposal on the understanding that its operation would be carefully monitored by the Board and reviewed by the Assembly, perhaps in three years' time. Austria supported the principle that some adjustment was called for to correct the large dif-

ferences in purchasing power of pensions paid in different countries and agreed in general to the system proposed, but expressed reservations concerning the extent to which the adjustments would be applied.

As for the revised staff assessment scale for the General Service category, the Federal Republic of Germany did not, contrary to the view of the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations (FICSA), feel that this question really belonged under the heading of the pension issue; nevertheless, the Assembly should accept the recommendations of ICSC, as it had already accepted the changes in staff assessment rates for Professional employees. The Philippines said it had no objection to the proposed modification of the pensionable remuneration of the General Service category, but would appreciate further details concerning FICSC's objections to the establishment of a new global scale of assessment. The General Service staff should not be losers in any package intended to improve the status of United Nations pensioners.

#### Admission to Fund membership

Taking action on a renewed Pension Board recommendation to admit the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property to membership in the Fund, deferred in 1979,<sup>22</sup> the Assembly decided, by section III of resolution 35/215 A (see section above) to admit the Centre with effect from 1 January 1981. The Advisory Committee had agreed to the Board's recommendation, the Board having been informed by UNESCO that the Centre was a separate and autonomous organization which met the requirements of membership set out in the Fund's Regulations. As suggested by ACABQ, the Board decided to review the relevant article, 3 (b), to ascertain whether the requirements for admission of new member organizations should be revised.

#### Transfer of pension rights

The Board invited the Assembly's concurrence in proposed agreements with the Governments of the Byelorussian SSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, as well as with the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and the European Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasts, for the reciprocal transfer of pensions rights between them and the Fund.

The agreements with the three Member States followed in broad principle the agreement concluded with the Government of Canada in 1970;<sup>23</sup> those with the organizations followed the

<sup>22</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1173.

<sup>23</sup> See Y.U.N., 1970, 843, resolution 2696(XXV) of 11 December 1970.

principles embodied in transfer agreements with the Commission of the European Communities approved in 1977<sup>24</sup> and with the European Space Agency and the European Free Trade Association approved in 1979.<sup>25</sup>

The Assembly concurred in the agreements, as ACABQ recommended; the Assembly's action was contained in section IV of resolution 35/215 A of 17 December 1980 (see section above).

While a number of countries, including Italy, the Philippines and Yugoslavia, endorsed the transfer of pension rights, the United States opposed it strongly. The USSR said the fear that pension rights would not be guaranteed to individuals was not justified because the agreements had been concluded in the interest of participants in the Pension Fund who, in the exercise of free choice, could either retain their United Nations pension rights or make use of the provisions in the transfer agreements.

#### Emergency Fund

Authorization to the Board to supplement voluntary contributions to the Pension Fund's Emergency Fund for another year, up to \$ 100,000, was given by the Assembly in section V of resolution 35/215 A of 17 December 1980 (see section above). The Emergency Fund had been established in 1973 to alleviate hardship among individual pensioners. The Assembly's action had been recommended by the Board; ACABQ concurred in the Board's recommendation.

#### Administrative expenses

The Board submitted to the Assembly budget estimates to be charged to the Pension Fund for administrative expenses (including those chargeable to investments) of \$4,744,200 (net) for 1981, consisting of some \$2.73 million in investment costs and \$2.01 million in administrative costs, together with supplementary estimates for 1980 in an amount of \$181,700.

The Board requested 14 additional posts (including six conversions from temporary-assistance posts), two new temporary-assistance posts and two reclassifications. The Advisory Committee recommended approval of the Board's request for six new General Service posts, six conversions and two reclassifications—two fewer permanent posts than were asked; it agreed to the 1980 supplement but recommended a \$46,000 cut in 1981 expenses.

The Fifth Committee adopted on 13 December, by a recorded vote—taken at the request of the United States—of 63 to 5, with 19 abstentions, a Kenyan oral amendment to the text the Board had recommended for Assembly approval; it thereby restored the sum needed to cover the two temporary-assistance posts not recom-

mended by ACABQ. Thus it approved expenses chargeable directly to the Fund for 1981 of \$4,723,200 (net) (the ACABQ-recommended amount of \$4,698,200, increased by \$25,000 for the new posts); it also approved supplementary expenses of \$181,700 (net) for 1980.

This action, adopted by the Assembly on 17 December 1980 (see section above), became section VI of resolution 35/215 A. On the administrative expenses of the Pension Fund, the United States asked the Board to report in 1981 on the results of efforts to increase the efficiency of its secretariat's operations without further increases in staff or other resources. Kenya said the Board's request for additional staff was justified by the complexity and volume of work brought about by the proposed changes in the pension system. Austria, the Philippines and the United Kingdom also felt that the Fund secretariat needed appropriate backstopping and supported the request for two additional temporary-assistance posts.

#### Supplementary measures

In the Fifth Committee, Austria proposed to add a seventh section to the draft resolution the Board had recommended for Assembly adoption. This provision would request the Board to consider, in conjunction with its proposed study of aid to pensioners of advanced age who needed supplementary payments, and submit proposals in 1981 within the Fund's available resources, on measures to alleviate the situation of pensioners who retired in the early years of the Pension Fund and whose pensions remained inadequate despite subsequent adjustments. The Fifth Committee approved this proposal on 13 December without objection; the Assembly adopted it as section VII of resolution 35/215 A on 17 December (see section above).

#### Valuation assumptions

The Board reviewed during 1980 and decided on various changes in the rates of interest assumptions, based on recommendations of the Committee of Actuaries, for use in the actuarial valuation of the Fund to be conducted as at 31 December 1980. The Board requested, on the Committee's recommendation, that the valuation should be supplemented by realistic projections of the expected progress of the Fund over the next 30 years. This would enable the Board to assess the need for any measures to improve the financial status of the Fund.

<sup>24</sup> See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 1000, section IV of resolution 32/74 of 9 December 1977.

<sup>25</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1175, section II of resolution 34/221 of 20 December 1979.

Investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

In response to a request by the General Assembly of 20 December 1979,<sup>26</sup> the Secretary-General in November 1980 submitted a report on Pension Fund investments, a subject considered by the Pension Board at its 1980 sessions. The Secretary-General attributed a negative investment return of minus 0.39 per cent in the year ended 31 March 1980, the date traditionally used in reporting to the Board, largely to the temporary strength of the United States dollar in March and to large declines in the bond market.

Against a background of general market uncertainty, wide and erratic fluctuations, high inflation rates and volatile markets, a policy of particular caution had been followed, with continuing reliance on diversification of investments. Investment in development-related securities continued to increase (\$306 million at 30 June 1980, compared to \$206 million a year earlier) as did those made directly in developing countries (\$81 million compared with \$51 million), as distinct from those made in regional development banks; investment possibilities in Africa had been given especially close scrutiny. Fifty per cent (\$942 million) of the Fund's portfolio was invested in securities of transnational corporations, a decline from 51 per cent a year earlier.

The Secretary-General said all efforts were directed to preservation of assets and enhancement of investment return over the medium and longer term by a policy of prudent diversification by type, geography and currency, continually geared to increased investment in developing countries in accordance with the basic principles governing Fund investment.

The United Kingdom introduced in the Fifth Committee a resolution co-sponsored by the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States, which the Committee approved on 13 December by a recorded vote-requested by Cuba-of 53 to 18, with 21 abstentions, and the Assembly adopted on 17 December by 100 votes to 15, with 19 abstentions, as resolution 35/216 A. By this text, the Assembly took note with appreciation of the Secretary-General's report and reaffirmed its confidence in him as trustee of the Fund's assets. The Assembly asked him to continue to diversify Fund investments in appropriate investments in developing countries whenever it served participants' and beneficiaries' interests and was in accordance with the criteria of safety, profitability, liquidity and convertibility. This last provision was the result of a sponsor-accepted oral amendment by New Zealand.

Cuba and Panama, explaining their opposi-

tion to the resolution, said the new operative paragraph was not acceptable since it made investments in developing countries contingent upon the interests of pension participants and beneficiaries. They added that, while they supported diversification, they considered that reference to world-wide diversification in a preambular paragraph was too vague and made no reference to developing countries or the need to explore portfolio opportunities in those countries. Cuba felt that noting the Secretary-General's report with appreciation gave the false impression that all States were satisfied with it; Cuba also noted the omission of a reference to the high percentage of assets invested in transnational corporations.

Cuba, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nicaragua and Panama sponsored a resolution subsequently adopted by the Assembly, by which it commended the Secretary-General's efforts-which he was asked to continue and accelerate and on which he was asked to report in 1981- as trustee, to fulfil his mandate to diversify Fund investments and ensure, in consultation with the Investments Committee, that Fund resources invested in transnational corporation shares were reinvested in developing countries to the greatest extent practicable, subject to careful observance of the requirements of safety, profitability, liquidity and convertibility and in conformity with the Fund's Regulations. The Assembly decided that, as from its 1982 session, a detailed biennial inventory of Fund investments would be made for finding ways and means of strengthening its operations.

The Fifth Committee approved this text on 13 December by a recorded vote-requested by the United States-of 72 to 20, with 1 abstention; the Assembly adopted it on 17 December by 114 votes to 23 as resolution 35/216 B.

Speaking in explanation of vote on behalf of the nine member States of the European Economic Community, Belgium said they supported the principles governing management of the portfolio, but were concerned for the Fund's profitability and balance in investment and good management, and regretted being unable to support the text. Canada and Spain said they did not share the concern expressed in a preambular paragraph that investments in shares of transnational corporations had been maintained at an appreciable level. If the four criteria of safety, profitability, liquidity and convertibility were to be observed, Canada said, there could be no legislative preference for any specific investment. Australia concurred in the views. Portugal said it could not support the decision to make a

<sup>26</sup> Ibid., p. 1177, resolution 34/222 B.

detailed biennial inventory of investments; it did not believe the Fifth Committee was competent to involve itself in investments in an increasingly detailed fashion.

Kenya and Sierra Leone sponsored a text by which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to consult all States members of the Organization of African Unity, as well as financial institutions in Africa, with a view to making substantial investments in Africa on safe and profitable terms, in keeping with the development requirements of African countries (the last clause was orally changed by the sponsors from "in keeping with the need for external financing for development projects"). The Fifth Committee approved the text without objection on 13 December and the Assembly adopted it without vote on 17 December as resolution 35/216 C.

The United Kingdom said it had reservations about the text, in that it did not refer specifically to the four investment criteria; however, it did not object to its adoption by consensus on the understanding that it would form part of an omnibus resolution on investment which included reference to those criteria. Morocco observed that, over and above the four criteria, nothing should stand in the way of compliance, given the importance the Committee attached to the need to take advantage of development-related investment opportunities in Africa.

Speaking of the Pension Fund investments in the Fifth Committee's discussions, the United States said it found the poor rates of return disappointing; the Fund's first investment consideration, in both developing and developed countries, must be to seek the absolute highest rate of return possible, bearing in mind safety and liquidity. Ecuador wanted the resolutions introduced to be regarded merely as suggestions, as the funds belonged to private individuals, not

Member States. While the Philippines and others welcomed the increase in direct investments in developing countries, New Zealand said a balanced portfolio should continue to include investments in developed countries. As to investments in Africa, the representative of the Secretary-General noted that the Fund had recently sent a mission to confer with African banks. The Fund's investments in the African Development Bank had risen from \$3.9 million in March 1979 to \$14.1 million in October 1980.

Pension scheme for members of  
the International Court of Justice

By resolution 35/220 B, adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December by a recorded vote of 122 to 11, with 2 abstentions, together with resolution 35/220 A on emolument increases for members of the International Court of Justice (see p. 1178), the Assembly decided that, with effect from 1 January 1981, the annual value of all pensions in course of payment as at 31 December 1980, including the pensions of any members of the Court who retired on or before that date, would be increased by 40 per cent; they were consequential upon and proportionate to recommended basic salary increases for judges in active service through incorporation of part of their cost-of-living supplement into their basic salaries. A proportionate increase would also raise the maximum child's benefit from \$860 to \$1,200.

The Secretary-General had proposed these changes in a report to the Assembly on the emoluments of Court members (see p. 1174). The text of the resolution, embodying the Secretary-General's suggestions, had been proposed by ACABQ. The Fifth Committee approved ACABQ's draft on 3 December by 73 votes to 10, with 4 abstentions.

#### Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

Report of the United  
Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 53,54,56-58.  
Plenary meeting 99.

A/35/9 and Add.1. Report of United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board. (Add.1: Transfer of pension rights.)

A/35/9, Annex VI. Draft resolution, as proposed by Board and as amended by Austria, A/C.5/35/L.50 (section VII), and further orally amended by Kenya, approved by Fifth Committee on 13 December, meeting 58, by 88 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

A/35/30 and Corr.1,2. Report of ICSC on work of its 11th (Headquarters, New York, 19 February- 14 March) and 12th (Geneva, 14 July- 8 August) sessions, Chapter III.

A/35/720. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/35/63. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting ACC statement on pensionable remuneration).

A/C.5/35/L.50. Austria: amendment to draft resolution recommended by Board in A/35/9, Annex VI.

A/35/774. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution I A.

Resolution 35/215 A, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/774, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99, by 135 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to the General Assembly and to the member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund for 1980, chapter III of the report of the International Civil Service Commission and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

I  
Amendments to the Regulations of the United Nations  
Joint Staff Pension Fund

Decides that the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund shall be amended, without retroactive effect, from 1 January 1981, as set forth in annex VII to the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board;

II  
Pension adjustment system

Decides to revise the pension adjustment system contained in General Assembly resolution 33/120 of 19 December 1978, with effect from 1 January 1981, in accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board contained in section IV.C of its report to the Assembly for 1980 and in annex V thereto;

III  
Admission to membership of the International  
Centre for the Study of the Preservation and  
the Restoration of Cultural Property

Decides to admit the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property to membership in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, in accordance with article 3 of the Regulations of the Fund, with effect from 1 January 1981;

IV  
Transfer of pension rights

Concurs in the agreements approved by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board with the Governments of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, with the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and with the European Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasts, under article 13 of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, with respect to continuity of pension rights between these parties and the Fund:

V  
Emergency Fund

Authorizes the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to supplement the voluntary contributions to the Emergency Fund, for a further period of one year, by an amount not exceeding \$100,000;

VI  
Administrative expenses

Approves expenses, chargeable directly to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, totalling \$4,723,200 (net) for 1981, being the amount of \$4,698,200 recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, increased by an amount of \$25,000 required for the two temporary-assistance posts requested by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, and supplementary expenses of \$181,700 (net) for 1980 for the administration of the Fund;

VII  
Supplementary measures

Requests the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to consider, in conjunction with its proposed study of aid to pensioners who because of their advanced age are in need of supplementary payments, measures to alleviate the situation of pensioners whose retirement in the early years of the existence of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund resulted in pensions which have remained inadequate despite subsequent adjustments, and to submit proposals thereon, which

are within the available resources of the Fund, to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

A/C.5/35/L.46. United States: draft resolution, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 13 December, meeting 58.  
A/35/774. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution I B.

Resolution 35/215 B, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/774, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1980. meeting 99.

The General Assembly,  
Concerned over the increasing cost of pension adjustments,

Requests the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to take the following action and report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session:

(a) To study the procedures involved in the verification of a pensioner's residence;

(b) To study the possibility of a methodology to verify a pensioner's residence;

(c) To study the possibility of pro-rata divisions of pension adjustments for pensioners who spend a significant part of a retirement year in a country other than their stipulated country of residence;

(d) To study the practice whereby individuals holding United Nations special service agreements or contracts receive a fee and a pension simultaneously from the United Nations or the specialized agencies.

A/35/720. Report of ACABQ, para. 33.

A/C.5/35/L.51. Kenya: draft decision, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 13 December, meeting 58.

A/35/774. Report of Fifth Committee, draft decision.

Decision 35/447. by which the General Assembly took note of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 33 of its report and requested the International Civil Service Commission, in co-operation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, to give high priority to the elaboration of a special index for pensioners, including the impact of national taxation, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/774, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99.

Investments of the United  
Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 54,56-58.  
Plenary meeting 99.

A/35/9 and Add.1. Report of United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, Chapter IV D 1.

A/C.5/35/41 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/35/L.39. Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution, as orally amended by New Zealand and sponsors, approved by Fifth Committee on 13 December, meeting 58, by recorded vote of 53 to 18, with 21 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Venezuela. Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Afghanistan, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Panama, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania

Abstaining: Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Benin, Brazil, Burundi, Chile, Gabon, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Philippines, Romania, Singapore, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uruguay.

A/35/774. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution II A.

Resolution 35/216A, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/774, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99, by 100 votes to 15, with 19 abstentions.

The General Assembly,  
Recalling its resolution 34/222 of 20 December 1979,  
Mindful of the interests of the participants and beneficiaries of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and of the morale and efficiency of the international civil service,

Noting that a policy of prudent, world-wide diversification of the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund serves the interests of the participants and beneficiaries,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to diversify the investments of the Fund in appropriate investments in developing countries whenever this serves the interests of the participants and beneficiaries and is in accordance with the criteria of safety, profitability, liquidity and convertibility;

3. Reaffirms its confidence in the Secretary-General as trustee of the assets of the Fund.

A/C.5/35/L.41 and Corr.1. Cuba, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama: draft resolution, as orally corrected by Fifth Committee Secretary, approved by Committee on 13 December, meeting 58, by recorded vote of 72 to 20, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Somalia.

A/35/774. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution II B.

Resolution 35/216 B, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/774, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99, by 114 votes to 23.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 31/197 of 22 December 1976, 32/73A of 9 December 1977, 33/121 A of 19 December 1978 and 34/222 A of 20 December 1979, in which it requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the

resources which the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund holds invested in transnational corporations are invested on safe terms and, to the greatest extent practicable, in sound investments in developing countries,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board on the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund,

Reaffirming the fiduciary responsibility of the Secretary-General for the interests of the participants and beneficiaries of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund under the Regulations and Rules of the Fund,

Reaffirming its belief that the diversification of investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund in developing countries and development agencies can facilitate the attainment of the objectives and purposes of the organizations of the United Nations system without affecting the profitability of the investments of the Fund,

Noting with concern that investments in shares of transnational corporations have been maintained at an appreciable level,

1. Commends the efforts of the Secretary-General, as trustee of the assets of the Fund, to fulfil the mandate given to him to diversify the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and to ensure, in consultation with the Investments Committee, that the resources which the Fund holds invested in shares of transnational corporations are reinvested in developing countries to the greatest extent practicable, subject to careful observance of the requirements of safety, profitability, liquidity and convertibility, and in conformity with the Regulations of the Fund;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue and accelerate the efforts mentioned in paragraph 1 above and to report on those efforts to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

3. Decides that, as from the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, a detailed biennial inventory of the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund shall be made with a view to finding ways and means of strengthening its operations in conformity with the Regulations of the Fund and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

A/C.5/35/L.47. Kenya and Sierra Leone: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved without objection by Fifth Committee on 13 December, meeting 58.

A/35/774. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution II C.

Resolution 35/216 C, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/774, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/121 B of 19 December 1978 and 34/222 B of 20 December 1979.

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund,

Requests the Secretary-General to continue to consult with the Governments of all States members of the Organization of African Unity, as well as financial institutions in Africa, with a view to making substantial investments in Africa on safe and profitable terms in keeping with the development requirements of African countries.

Pension scheme for members of the International Court of Justice

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 36,44.  
Plenary meeting 99.

A/35/7/Add.10. Report of ACABQ, paras. 14-16.

A/35/7/Add.10, Annex. Draft resolution, part B, as recommended by ACABQ, approved (parts A and B together) by

Fifth Committee on 3 December, meeting 44, by 73 votes to 10, with 4 abstentions.

A/C.5/35/33. Report of Secretary-General, paras. 15-18.

A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee, Chapter III.13 and Chapter IV, draft resolution IV B.

Resolution 35/220 B, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/780, adopted (parts A and B together) by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99, by recorded vote of 122 to 11, with 2 abstentions.

[For recorded vote, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES to section on EMOLUMENTS OF MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE, p. 1178.]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1562(XV) of 18 December 1960, 1925(XVIII) of 11 December 1963, 2367(XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2890 A (XXVI) of 22 December 1971, 3193 A

(XXVIII) of 18 December 1973 and 3537 A (XXX) of 17 December 1975, on the pension scheme for members of the International Court of Justice,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Decides that, with effect from 1 January 1981 and notwithstanding any provision to the contrary contained in the Pension Scheme Regulations for members of the international Court of Justice, the annual value of all pensions in course of payment as at 31 December 1980, including the pensions of any members of the Court who retire on or before that date, shall be increased by 40 per cent, and that the maximum child's benefit payable under article IV, paragraph 1 (a), of the Regulations shall be increased from \$860 to \$1,200 annually.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page reference to Assembly resolution 35/220 A.]

## Other administrative and personnel questions

Evaluation of the structure of the Secretariat

On 17 December 1980, the General Assembly adopted, without objection, on the recommendation of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee: resolution 35/211, by which it decided to establish a 17-member Committee of Governmental Experts to Evaluate the Present Structure of the Secretariat in the Administrative, Finance and Personnel Areas, and requested the Secretary-General to take interim measures within the existing structure to ensure that the Office of Personnel Services had the necessary authority to implement effectively the personnel policies outlined in Assembly resolutions; and decision 35/444 authorizing payment of travel and subsistence costs for the new Committee's members who were not stationed in New York. The resolution was presented by the Chairman (Austria) of a Formal Working Group on Personnel Questions of the Fifth Committee, and the decision was orally proposed by the Committee Chairman; both were approved without objection by the Committee on 12 December.

The Assembly also, by decision 35/446 of 17 December, asked the new Committee to study the use of the term "Controller" in the nomenclature of the Secretariat (see below).

In a letter of 8 November to the Fifth Committee Chairman, the Secretary-General recalled that the current administrative structure of the Secretariat had been in effect since 1968/consisting of one official at the higher level within the top echelon, the Under-Secretary-General for Administration, Finance and Management, assisted by officials at the lower levels, in charge of the offices of the Controller and the Director of Personnel. Concern had been raised since then regarding the adequacy of this structure to implement effectively decisions of the Assembly in this sphere. Some felt that there was a diffu-

sion of authority on personnel matters while others believed that financial and personnel issues could not be wholly separated. Moreover, there was a trend in the Organization towards decentralization and to giving greater budgetary, financial and administrative flexibility to regional commissions and major programmes. Therefore, the Secretary-General felt it might be opportune to review the current administrative machinery with emphasis on evaluating the interrelationships among administrative units at Headquarters, these units and those at major offices away from Headquarters, and between administrative units in general and the substantive activities they served.

The recommendation by the Fifth Committee's Formal Working Group on Personnel Questions to establish a Committee of Experts received the strong support of many countries, including the Bahamas, Egypt, Ghana, Indonesia, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, the Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela (which spoke on behalf of developing Member States belonging to the "Group of 77"). The Syrian Arab Republic would have preferred the request for interim measures to have been more precise and stronger in its thrust, so as to give the Secretary-General the necessary flexibility and authority for the steps required, although, with regard to that paragraph, the United Kingdom said it was essential to draw a distinction between structural and procedural considerations. Egypt also attached great importance to the interim measures, which it said were urgently required to give the Office of Personnel Services the needed authority to implement the policies provided for in Assembly resolution 35/210 of 17 December (see p. 1164). Canada felt that adoption of the annex to resolution 35/210, setting out recruitment procedures, ob-



viated to some extent the need for any further significant interim measures and even perhaps for restructuring; changes should not be introduced to tailor the Secretariat to fit personalities, it said. The Federal Republic of Germany would have preferred not to have a study carried out by outside experts, and considered that it was not clear what was intended by the interim measures other than the procedures described in the annex to resolution 35/210.

Australia, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Portugal and others expressed the hope that the new Committee would not limit itself to recommending the upgrading of posts or the decantation of authority from one office to another. Australia's support for the establishment of the Committee proceeded from the view that its review would be objective and not call into question the Secretary-General's prerogatives and responsibilities. Portugal regretted the need to establish the Committee; the problems should preferably have been settled by existing authorities. While Benin, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo and others emphasized the need to take special interim measures to strengthen the Office of Personnel Services, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany and others considered that no special measures should be adopted pending the outcome of the study. Algeria thought that the Committee's mandate, legal status and duration should have been set more clearly to avoid wasting time over procedural difficulties; the experts' qualifications should have been determined and information on Secretariat participation provided.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Morocco said that, had the decision on travel and subsistence costs been put to a vote, they would not have supported it in the belief that States should bear the costs of sending experts. The decision was an exception to established arrangements regarding the payment of travel and subsistence and was unacceptable to the Ukrainian SSR. Panama and Sierra Leone shared the concern that the experts might not be able to complete their evaluation in the two weeks for which appropriations were made, while the USSR considered that time to be more than ample, though it expressed concern at the seemingly preferential treatment given to a subsidiary the Fifth Committee wished to set up.

The redesignation of the title Controller as Assistant Secretary-General for Financial Services was another subject of Fifth Committee discussion. Canada, Spain, the United States and the Upper Volta introduced a draft resolution by which the Assembly, reaffirming its desire to strengthen United Nations financial management, would have requested the Secretary-

General to maintain the use of the title and the functions of the Controller in connexion with the Assistant Secretary-General for Financial Services.

In taking this action, the Assembly would have recalled a 1967 decision<sup>27</sup> endorsing the separation of the authority and responsibilities of the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management from the day-to-day financial tasks performed by the Controller, as well as 1978 and 1979 decision<sup>28</sup> endorsing proposals by the Board of Auditors for improving United Nations financial management and control systems, especially those that would strengthen the role of the Controller to enable him to provide functional leadership, guidance and central direction to all United Nations financial functions.

The Federal Republic of Germany also sponsored a draft decision by which the new Committee of Governmental Experts was requested to include in its review the question of the use of the term "Controller" in the nomenclature of the Secretariat, taking into account the various functions of financial management and control in the United Nations, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its 1981 regular session.

This decision was approved by the Fifth Committee on 16 December by a recorded vote of 45 to 7, with 41 abstentions. In view of this, the four-nation draft resolution was not put to a vote. The Assembly adopted the decision on 17 December by a recorded vote of 78 to 5, with 48 abstentions, as decision 35/446.

The United States considered that the decision would delay restoration of the use of the term. India had suggested that the two texts be combined. This suggestion was not acceptable to the Federal Republic of Germany. Algeria, Egypt, Indonesia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Panama, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Yugoslavia would have preferred a compromise text.

#### Job classification and career development of language staff

On 17 December 1980, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/225, approving proposals of the Secretary-General aimed at reclassifying language posts.

On 28 November, the Secretary-General had reported on and endorsed proposals by two study groups, one for Headquarters and the other for Geneva, which recommended restructuring language services at those duty

<sup>27</sup> See Y.U.N., 1967, p. 817, resolution 2369(XXII) of 19 December 1967.

<sup>28</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 1065, resolution 33/10 of 3 November 1978; and Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1236, section III of resolution 34/233 of 20 December 1979.

stations. The groups drew on a 1979 inquiry into career prospects for language staff by Eduardo Jiménez de Aréchaga (Uruguay), a former President of the International Court of Justice, who had recommended that the criteria followed in the classification of posts should be reviewed with full staff participation; a more favourable proportion between P-5, P-4 and P-3 posts should be established in order to provide avenues of advancement and to retain the best staff; the ratios between P-5, P-4 and P-3 language posts should be such that career development would be no less favourable than that for other Professional staff.

The translation process in the United Nations was evaluated by the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) in an April report, which drew attention to the limited career prospects for translators.

The JIU study examined the effectiveness, productivity and operating problems of the translation services—a first JIU attempt at a system-wide evaluation of an administrative process, whose costs represented about 7 per cent of the regular budgets of the organizations in the United Nations system (some \$70 million, 1,600 full-time staff and 400,000 pages of material yearly). Recommendations made to realize cost saving and improve the translation process included: strengthening document quality control, workload planning and references; encouraging language training centres and incentives for additional languages; greater use of contractual translation; system-wide efforts to develop productivity analysis, computer-assisted management information systems and a common computerized terminology and research unit; reconsideration of the use of translators for *précis*-writing functions and adequate facilities for translators; a shift towards self-revision of translations; and more careful periodic assessment of operations, effectiveness and results.

The Assembly took note of JIU's report with appreciation when it adopted decision 35/427 on 10 December (see p. 1236).

Commenting on the JIU report, the interagency Administrative Committee on Co-ordination observed that a quota system for documents was not considered feasible. There was also little support for additional-language incentives or for reassessment of translators' *précis*-writing functions, and it was agreed that there was a limit to the usefulness of recourse to external translation. In general, the organizations saw merit in most of the other recommendations, subject to budgetary restraints and the exigencies of individual organizations.

The Secretary-General proposed to implement a new grading structure for language staff over the three-year period 1981-1983; he recom-

mended a larger number of posts in senior grades and the gradual introduction of self-revision of documents with a consequential reduction in the number of P-3 posts for translators, which would result in a net reduction of 67 posts, based on the workload remaining at its current level. By the end of this period, up to 45 per cent of translations would be self-revised.

A special study group on job classification and career development, set up by the Secretary-General, produced a revised grading structure that would provide the language staff with better career prospects as follows: Associate Translator (P-2), Translator (P-3), Translator (self-revising) (P-4), Reviser (P-4), Senior Reviser (P-5) and Chief of Service (D-1). It varied from that being developed by the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) in its work on tier II standards for translators with respect to the classification of self-revising translators at the P-4 level. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) trusted that these differences could be resolved through consultations with ICSC.

In its evaluation of the Secretary-General's report, ACABQ stated that the proposed elimination of 20 P-3 translator posts (with 106 language posts to be upgraded) should go hand-in-hand with the gradual introduction of self-revision. Meetings away from Headquarters or Geneva should be covered by translators who could revise their own work, so as to reduce the number of language staff needed on missions. More sensitive documents such as draft resolutions would continue to be revised.

The Fifth Committee approved on 15 December, by 87 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions, a resolution sponsored by Morocco, as orally amended by Australia and the sponsor, by which the Assembly would approve the Secretary-General's proposals for reclassifying language posts so that the number reclassified was in proportion to the number established for each of the six languages of the United Nations and so that the translators, interpreters, verbatim reporters, editors, copy-preparers and proof-readers benefited. The Secretary-General would be asked to apply self-revision on an experimental basis, to the extent that it did not affect the quality of documents, and to report in 1981 on implementation.

The Assembly adopted the Committee's proposed text on 17 December, by a recorded vote of 124 to 0, with 11 abstentions, as resolution 35/225. The paragraph approving the Secretary-General's proposals was voted on separately in the Fifth Committee at the request of the USSR; it was approved by 86 votes to 8, with 2 abstentions.

With the sponsor's acceptance, Australia changed a preambular statement that the new languages required particular attention to indicate that the more recently introduced languages required particular attention.

The United Kingdom said it had voted in favour of the text on the understanding that it would not require additional appropriations during the current or next biennium.

#### Reclassification of regular-budget posts

During 1980, ACABQ discussed the question of reclassification of regular-budget posts with the executive heads or representatives of specialized agencies and, in a November report, it addressed the question with particular reference to the division of responsibilities between the intergovernmental organs and the executive heads, as well as to the scope of the problem in the agencies. It noted that requests for such reclassification had been included by the Secretary-General in all his budget estimates or programme budget proposals for many years. As such adjustments should involve both upgradings and downgradings, ACABQ envisaged the possibility for the Secretary-General to exchange posts at the P-5 (Senior Officer) level and below between budget sections, provided that the total number of posts at each level, as approved by the Assembly, remained unchanged; the Secretary-General would be required to seek ACABQ's concurrence in the proposed reclassifications, and ACABQ would then report to the Assembly thereon. Requests for upward reclassifications which were not offset by the downgrading of other posts should be submitted only in the context of the biennial programme budget proposals and only when it had been determined in the light of strict criteria that there had been a significant change in the nature of the duties and responsibilities. They would have to be reviewed and endorsed by the Classification Section of the Office of Personnel Services. Exceptional circumstances on special problems associated with promotion of deserving staff could be through alternative procedures, which would not involve the reclassification of posts, examined on an interagency basis if desired, with ICSC assistance, and appropriate recommendations made to the Assembly.

On 5 December, the Fifth Committee decided, without vote, on an oral proposal by its Chairman, to recommend to the Assembly that it take note of ACABQ's report and endorse its recommendations.

The Assembly took this action in adopting without objection on 17 December section VIII of resolution 35/217.

#### Access by staff representatives to the Fifth Committee

On 17 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/213 by which it reiterated its readiness to consider fully the views of the staff as set out in documents submitted through the Secretary-General, and decided that the Fifth Committee might invite representatives of the staff to introduce these documents.

#### Report of the Secretary-General/

A report of 30 September by the Secretary-General on the participation of the staff in the consultative bodies within the United Nations system described the various procedures that allowed effective participation by staff representatives, at both the organizational and interorganizational levels, in the process of determining conditions of employment. The most recent of these was an 18-member Secretariat-wide Staff-Management Co-ordination Committee composed of representatives of the staff and the administration at major duty stations. It was established by the Secretary-General on 30 June, to meet biannually under the chairmanship of the Chairman of the Joint Advisory Committee at Headquarters, to advise on staff questions of Secretariat-wide concern. It held its first session from 1 to 5 September to discuss, along with other subjects, the current report.

The report said that, despite an elaborate system of staff consultation within the Secretariat, many staff representatives did not consider the existing arrangements to be sufficient. They sought direct access to the Fifth Committee in order that the views of the staff might be heard at the final stage of the decision-making process. The extension of staff consultation to the level of the Fifth Committee would be in line with the recent trend, both within and outside the United Nations, for a greater participation of staff in the determination of their conditions of employment, particularly in view of the fact that the Fifth Committee had, in recent years, increasingly assumed the responsibility of deciding on matters of direct interest and concern to the staff, including the Committee's occasional non-acceptance or reversal of recommendations by ICSC, a body which had formal procedures of consultation with staff representatives. With regard to the existing system of consultations, the report noted that many staff representatives advocated replacing it by a system based on negotiations, resulting in binding agreements between administration and staff.

The Secretary-General concluded that the purpose of better staff involvement could be served by allowing the possibility for the Fifth Committee, after obtaining his views on the

matter, to invite a single recognized staff representative of the United Nations or the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations (FICSA) to submit a statement either orally or in writing on any proposal concerning staff matters under its consideration.

The Secretary-General transmitted to the Assembly in September a report of the Staff Unions and Associations of the United Nations Secretariat, in accordance with a 1979 Assembly resolution<sup>29</sup> whereby the Assembly had expressed its readiness to receive and consider staff views set out by a single recognized representative in a document submitted through the Secretary-General.

The report reviewed personnel problems and issues under three major headings: security and independence of the international civil service; staff-management relations; and conditions of employment. It stated that, contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, political pressure and interference by Member States occurred at all stages of the appointment and promotion process in the Secretariat.

Among its recommendations were that: the principle of equitable geographical distribution should be applied on a Secretariat-wide basis and not in every unit, large or small; nationality should not be a ground for excluding staff members from transfers, assignments or promotions; there should be interchangeability and rotation of different nationalities in posts to allow for career development; proposals for extension beyond retirement age should first be approved by appointment and promotion bodies, as should appointments and promotions to the D-2 (Director) level; Member States should refrain from paying salary supplements to their nationals in the Secretariat and should respect their basic legal obligations under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations<sup>30</sup> with respect to the arbitrary arrest and detention of staff without due process; specific steps should be taken to alleviate and compensate for difficulties faced by staff members working at difficult duty stations and on peace-keeping missions, including the institution of a hardship or hazardous pay allowance; effective staff participation in decision-making related to the terms and conditions of service could only come about through establishment of a system of negotiations, by bringing United Nations practice into line with public service practice in many countries and with international standards for the public service adopted by the International Labour Organisation, and by access to the Fifth Committee in terms of oral and written submissions; the 1979 competitive examination experience should be completely reviewed to deter-

mine if examinations should be continued and, if so, to devise improvements; no year should elapse without General Service-to-Professional promotions, and the quota for such promotions should be increased; all entry-level posts should be filled, whether from inside or outside, through improved competitive examinations; better orientation and training courses should be made available to local field staff; preference should be given to women in recruitment from over-represented countries or where the number of promotions was limited; where merited, they should receive accelerated promotion; at least two out of five candidates presented for posts should be women; special efforts must be made to recruit and promote women from developing and unrepresented countries; JIU recommendations for improving the use of the roster of candidates should be implemented; child-care centres should be established in New York and Vienna; bursary awards should be increased at both the United Nations and Vienna International Schools and such a school should be established at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; more implementation authority and resources should be given to the Panel to Investigate Allegations of Discriminatory Treatment; retired staff should not be brought back as consultants to do the same job they did as staff members, and more favourable incentives should be offered to staff who wished to take early retirement; staff grievances should be dealt with more promptly, using simpler procedures; the Secretary-General should be bound by decisions of the Joint Disciplinary Committee, the Joint Appeals Board and the United Nations Administrative Tribunal; summary dismissal should not be allowed until the Disciplinary Committee had heard and judged the case; and a labour-management arbitration panel should be established for dealing with collective labour disputes.

A resolution on staff access to the Fifth Committee was sponsored in that Committee by Australia, Denmark, Finland, France, the Gambia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Sweden.

On 15 December, the Committee approved the text by a recorded vote, requested by the USSR, of 67 to 14, with 25 abstentions. The General Assembly adopted it on 17 December as resolution 35/213, by a recorded vote of 95 to 17, with 22 abstentions.

The Assembly thereby, reaffirming the responsibility and authority of the Secretary-General as the Chief Administrative Officer of

<sup>29</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1181, resolution 34/220 of 20 December 1979.  
<sup>30</sup> See Y.U.N., 1946-47, p. 100, text of Convention, annexed to resolution 22 A (I) of 13 February 1946.

the United Nations, reiterated its readiness to receive and consider fully the views of the staff as set out by a single recognized staff representative of the Secretariat, and by a designated representative of FICSA, in documents submitted through the Secretary-General under the agenda items on personnel questions and on the report of ICSC, respectively. To assist its deliberations, the Fifth Committee could, if considered desirable, invite those representatives to make oral presentations from the floor at the beginning of its consideration of the relevant agenda item. Questions posed by Committee Members in response to the statements could be answered in writing by the representative concerned in a single supplementary document submitted through the Secretary-General.

In explanation of vote, Benin, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Japan and the USSR said they voted against the text because they considered that the interests of the staff were represented by the Secretary-General and the staff already had other mechanisms through which their views were made known. Japan said it was not the Committee's function to negotiate with the staff, and Benin did not believe staff representatives should appear on an equal footing with States. Ethiopia said regional office staff might under the resolution seek access to the Government without consulting the Secretary-General's immediate representative.

The Bahamas, which abstained, said the Committee must look at staff problems objectively and comprehensively, and not jeopardize its role as a legislative body or do anything that might imply a vote of no confidence in the administration; when access was deemed necessary, it should be confined to access to subsidiary bodies of the Fifth Committee. Mauritania, Nigeria and Pakistan said their votes in favour were cast on the understanding that the text did not undermine the authority of the Secretary-General; because it felt it might do so, Morocco abstained. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya said the resolution would add new and unnecessary burdens to the Committee's work. The Syrian Arab Republic, which abstained, said the text did not actually give access to the Fifth Committee but did not prevent it either, leaving the whole matter pending. While the Upper Volta felt it could lead to complications for the Committee, it voted in favour, since the actual arrangements were left to the Committee. Canada said it would not oppose adoption, but observed that the text merely authorized the Committee to do what it already had the right to do and would open the door for a debate on the matter every year. Brazil and Egypt said they had voted in favour on the understanding that the Committee might

hear representatives on an ad hoc basis but never regularly. Nigeria said its vote in favour was cast on the understanding that an invitation to staff was not mandatory. The United Kingdom said that if paragraph 5, concerning the procedure for answering questions posed by Committee Members, had been voted on separately, it would have voted against it, considering that it did not ensure sufficient control of direct communication between Committee and staff.

#### First-class travel in the United Nations

On the recommendation of the Secretary-General, as endorsed by ACABQ and the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly on 17 December 1980 amended its 1977 resolution<sup>31</sup> which had set out the conditions under which first-class air travel would be authorized for official travel in the Organizations: it added the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to the officials entitled to travel first class. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to prepare a study on the conditions for travel of permanent representatives when on official missions on behalf of the Organization, and asked that his 1981 report cover the period from 1 October 1980 to 30 June 1981, and thereafter annually from mid-year to mid-year.

The text had been approved without vote by the Fifth Committee on 6 December based on an oral proposal by its Chairman, incorporating ACABQ-endorsed suggestions of the Secretary-General as well as those of New Zealand and the Syrian Arab Republic (concerning the time-frame for annual reports to permit earlier consideration) and Senegal (on the study of travel for accredited permanent representatives); it was subsequently adopted by the Assembly without objection as section X of resolution 35/217.

The Secretary-General's 1980 report covered the period from 1 October 1979 to 30 September 1980, indicating the exceptions he had authorized to allow first-class travel (involving 48 persons and 74 journeys) and of the savings achieved by using economy and other air fares (an estimated \$229,000). Noting that travel by first class and by the Concorde for trans-Atlantic flights had increased, ACABQ recommended that the Secretary-General exercise tighter control over exceptions to the travel standards and approve travel by the Concorde only for the security officer accompanying him.

India had proposed that permanent representatives to the United Nations be entitled to first-class air travel when on United Nations

<sup>31</sup> See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 1004, resolution 32/198 of 21 December 1977.

business, but withdrew this proposal following the Senegalese suggestion that the Secretary-General be asked to prepare a study on this question.

Had the issue been put to a vote, the United States said it would have voted against the Chairman's suggestions.

#### Amendments to the Staff Rules

In adopting without objection decision 35/445 on 17 December, the General Assembly took note of the amendments to the Staff Rules, as reported by the Secretary-General. The Fifth Committee approved the text without vote on 15 December on an oral proposal of its Chairman. Neither body discussed the matter.

The principal changes in rules in the 100 series-applicable to all staff except technical

assistance project personnel, staff members specifically engaged for conferences and short-term service, and special interneers-made to implement policy decisions previously taken or to revise non-Professional salary scales, affected employment of spouses, maternity leave, repatriation grants, excess baggage and unaccompanied shipments, rates of pensionable remuneration, revised salary scales for the General Service category, salary increments for staff in the Manual Workers category, and dependency and language allowances. Amendments to the 200 series, applicable to staff members specifically recruited for service with technical assistance projects, followed the same pattern as the amendments to the 100 series. Additional changes to the 200 series affected daily subsistence allowances while travelling, and the authentic texts of the rules.

#### Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

##### Evaluation of the structure of the Secretariat

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 9, 28, 55-62.  
Plenary meeting 99.

A/C.5/35/48. Letter of 8 November from Secretary-General to Chairman of Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/35/L.37/Add.1. Draft resolution presented by Chairman of Formal Working Group on Personnel Questions, approved without objection by Fifth Committee on 12 December, meeting 56.

A/C.5/35/116. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution presented by Chairman of Formal Working Group, A/C.5/35/L.37/Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/35/777. Report of Fifth Committee (on personnel questions), draft resolution II.

Resolution 35/211, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/777, adopted without objection by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99.

##### The General Assembly,

Taking note of the letter dated 8 November 1980 from the Secretary-General to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee, in which he indicated that a committee of experts should be established to evaluate the present administrative structure of the Secretariat,

1. Decides, as an exception to its resolution 35/5 of 20 October 1980, to establish a Committee of Governmental Experts to Evaluate the Present Structure of the Secretariat in the Administrative, Finance and Personnel Areas, which should submit a report prior to the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint seventeen experts through consultations with regional groups and with due regard to equitable geographical distribution;

3. Requests the Committee to take fully into account the views expressed in the Fifth Committee during the discussions of the relevant items on the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, pending and without prejudice to the decision to be taken by the General Assembly during its thirty-sixth session on the above-mentioned report, to take such interim measures, within the existing administrative structure, as to ensure that the Office of Personnel Services has the authority necessary to implement effectively

the personnel policies outlined in the relevant resolutions of the Assembly.

A/35/777. Report of Fifth Committee, draft decision I, as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved without objection by Committee on 12 December, meeting 56.

Decision 35/444, by which the General Assembly decided to authorize the payment of travel and subsistence costs in respect of the members of the Committee of Governmental Experts to Evaluate the Present Structure of the Secretariat in the Administrative, Finance and Personnel Areas, established under Assembly resolution 35/211 of 17 December 1980, who are not stationed in New York, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/777, adopted without objection by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99.

A/C.5/35/L.3 and Rev.1. Federal Republic of Germany: draft decision and revision, approved by Fifth Committee on 16 December, meeting 62, by recorded vote of 45 to 7, with 41 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Swaziland, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay, Venezuela

Against: Canada, Panama, Portugal, Spain, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta

Abstaining: Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Central African Republic, China, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

A/C.5/35/L.35. Canada, Spain, United States, Upper Volta: draft resolution.

A/35/777. Report of Fifth Committee, draft decision III.

Decision 35/446, by which the General Assembly decided to request the Committee of Governmental Experts to Evaluate the Present Structure of the Secretariat in the Administrative, Finance and Personnel Areas, established under Assembly resolution 35/211 of 17 December 1980, to include in its review the question of the use of the term "Controller" in the nomenclature of the Secretariat, taking into account the various functions of financial management and control in the United Nations, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/777, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99, by recorded vote of 78 to 5, with 48 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay, Venezuela, viet Nam

Against: Central African Republic, <sup>a</sup>Spain, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta

Abstaining: Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Burundi, Cape Verde, China, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

<sup>a</sup> Subsequently advised the Secretariat that It had intended to vote in favour.

#### Job classification and career development of language staff

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 58, 60, 61.  
Plenary meeting 99.

A/35/7/Add.27. Report of ACABQ.

A/35/294 and Add.1. Report of JIU on evaluation of translation process in United Nations system; comments by ACC. Notes by Secretary-General (transmitting report and comments).

A/C.5/35/75. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/35/L.45. Morocco: draft resolution, as orally amended by Australia and sponsor, approved by Fifth Committee on 15 December, meeting 61, by 87 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee (on programme budget for biennium 1980-1981). Chapter III.29 and Chapter IV, draft resolution IX.

Resolution 35/225, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/780, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99, by recorded vote of 124 to 0, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan,

Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,

Taking note of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Recognizing the extreme importance of preserving the quality of all United Nations documents,

Stressing the necessity of avoiding any measure that might impair the equal status of all the official and working languages of the United Nations,

Recognizing that the career of staff in all the language occupational groups at the United Nations represents a functional continuum within which the range of grade levels should reflect the increasingly complex and specialized nature of the assignments performed by language groups,

Bearing in mind that the problems confronting the various language groups are not of a comparable nature and that the more recently introduced official languages require particular attention,

1. Approves the proposals of the Secretary-General aimed at reclassifying language posts so that:

(a) The number of posts reclassified is in proportion to the number established for each of the six languages of the United Nations:

(b) The translators, interpreters, verbatim reporters, editors, copy-preparers and proof-readers benefit from the reclassification measures;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to apply self-revision on a provisional and experimental basis, to the extent that it does not affect the quality of United Nations documents, whatever the official or working language used;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

#### Reclassification of regular-budget posts

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meeting 47.  
Plenary meeting 99.

A/35/7/Add.8. Report of ACABQ. (Paras. 41-44: Recommendations.)

A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee (on programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter III.14 and Chapter IV, draft resolution I (section VIII, as orally proposed by Fifth Committee Chairman on suggestion of ACABQ Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 5 December, meeting 47).

Resolution 35/217, section VIII, by which the General Assembly (1) took note of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the reclassification of regular-budget posts; and (2) endorsed the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee in paragraphs 41 to 44 of its report, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/780, adopted without objection by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to sections I-VII and IX-XXI of Assembly resolution 35/217.]

#### Access by staff representatives to the Fifth Committee

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 28, 56, 59, 60, 62.  
Plenary meeting 99.

A/C.5/35/16. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/35/17. Views of staff representatives of United Nations Secretariat. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting document entitled "Personnel Questions: Report submitted by the Staff Unions and Associations of the United Nations Secretariat").

A/C.5/35/L.44. Australia, Denmark, Finland, France, Gambia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sweden: draft resolution, approved by Fifth Committee on 15 December, meeting 60, by recorded vote of 67 to 14, with 25 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Malawi, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Afghanistan, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Japan, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

Abstaining: Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Colombia, Democratic Yemen, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia.

A/35/777. Report of Fifth Committee (on personnel questions). draft resolution IV.

Resolution 35/213, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/777, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99, by recorded vote of 95 to 17, with 22 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania,

Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Afghanistan, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Hungary, Japan, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

Abstaining: Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burma, Cape Verde, Colombia, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/220 of 20 December 1979,

1. Reaffirms the responsibility and authority of the Secretary-General as the Chief Administrative Officer of the United Nations under Article 97 of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Reiterates its readiness:

(a) To receive and consider fully the views of the staff as set out by a single recognized representative of the staff of the United Nations Secretariat in a document submitted through the Secretary-General under the agenda item entitled "Personnel questions;"

(b) To receive and consider fully the views of the staff as set out by a designated representative of the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations in a document submitted through the Secretary-General under the agenda item entitled "Report of the International Civil Service Commission;"

3. Decides that, to assist its deliberations, the Fifth Committee may, if considered desirable, invite:

(a) A single recognized representative of the staff of the United Nations Secretariat to make an oral presentation to the Committee to introduce, at the beginning of the Committee's consideration of the relevant agenda item, the document referred to under paragraph 2 (a) above;

(b) A designated representative of the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations to make an oral presentation to the Committee to introduce at the beginning of the Committee's consideration of the relevant agenda item, the document referred to under paragraph 2 (b) above;

4. Notes that the statements referred to in paragraph 3 (a) and (b) above would be made from the floor of the conference room;

5. Notes further that if any questions are posed by Members of the Fifth Committee in response to the statements referred to under paragraph 3 (a) and (b) above, they could be answered in writing by the representative of the staff of the United Nations Secretariat or of the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations as appropriate, in a single supplementary document submitted through the Secretary-General.

#### First-class travel in the United Nations

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 47, 48.  
Plenary meeting 99.

A/35/7/Add.17. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/35/62. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee (on programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter III.18 and Chapter IV. draft resolution I (section x, as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 6 December, meeting 48).



Resolution 35/217, section x, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/780, adopted without objection by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99.

The General Assembly

...

x

First-class travel in the United Nations

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on first-class travel in the United Nations and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions:

2. Decides to amend the provisions of paragraph 2 (a) of its resolution 32/198 of 21 December 1977 as follows:

"(a) The Secretary-General, the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and one representative of each Member State attending regular, special or emergency special sessions of the General Assembly shall be entitled to first-class travel;"

3. Requests that the report to be submitted by the Secretary-General on this subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session should cover the period from 1 October 1980 to 30 June 1981 so as to enable the Fifth Committee to consider it at the beginning of the session and that, thereafter, reports should be submitted annually to cover the period from 1 July to 30 June of the following year;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a study on the conditions for travel of permanent representatives accredited to the United Nations when travelling on official missions on behalf of the Organization:

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to sections I-IX and XI-XXI of Assembly resolution 35/217.]

#### Amendments to the Staff Rules

General Assembly- 35th session

Fifth Committee, meeting 59.

Plenary meeting 99.

A/C.5/35/9. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/777. Report of Fifth Committee (on personnel questions). draft decision II, as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 15 December, meeting 59.

Decision 35/445, by which the General Assembly took note of the amendments to the Staff Rules contained in the report of the Secretary-General, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/777, adopted without objection by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99.

## Chapter II

# Budgetary arrangements

## United Nations programme budget

Revised programme budget  
for the biennium 1980-1981

On 17 December 1980, the General Assembly approved revised budget appropriations totalling \$1,339,151,200 for the biennium 1980-1981. The Assembly also approved revised estimates of income in the amount of \$238,333,100-including \$193,897,500 to be derived from staff assessment (a kind of internal income tax paid by United Nations staff members) on salaries and wages.

The revised appropriation figure represented an increase of \$91,358,000, or 7.3 per cent above the amount for 1980-1981 (\$1,247,793,200) initially appropriated by the Assembly in December 1979.<sup>1</sup> The revised income figure was \$16,989,900 above the initial 1979 estimates (\$221,343,200).<sup>2</sup>

Member States were to be assessed a net total of \$571,336,764 for 1981 (gross assessment (\$669,456,779) less offsets from the Tax Equalization Fund (\$98,120,015) which was financed from staff assessment and used to reimburse staff members who paid national income tax). This sum was the main source of financing in 1981 for a total of \$715,254,600 in appropriations, of

which \$623,896,600 represented the second half of the initial appropriations for 1980-1981, and the balance of \$91,358,000 was the increase approved in the revised budget for the biennium. Other sources of financing in 1981 were: \$98,120,015 from staff assessment, \$27,778,300 in revenue and miscellaneous income, \$17,963,025 in unspent appropriations from years prior to 1980 (the surplus account), and the \$56,496 contribution of a new Member State for 1979-1980.

These decisions were embodied in three Assembly resolutions adopted on 17 December on the recommendation of the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee which approved them earlier that day. Resolution 35/226 A, on revised appropriations for 1980-1981, was adopted by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 111 to 20, with 5 abstentions, after having been approved in Committee by a recorded vote of 74 to 19, with 4 abstentions. Resolution 35/226 B, on revised income estimates for the biennium, was

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1192, resolution 34/230 A of 20 December 1979.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., p. 1193, resolution 34/230 B of 20 December 1979.

approved without objection in Committee and adopted by consensus by the Assembly. Resolution 35/226 C, on the financing of appropriations for 1981, was adopted by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 112 to 20, with 5 abstentions, after its approval in Committee by a recorded vote of 73 to 18, with 4 abstentions.

The Assembly approved the revised budget on the basis of reports by the Secretary-General and recommendations by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ). The Secretary-General submitted a total of \$98,608,600 in proposed increases. The Fifth Committee, largely on the basis of ACABQ's recommendations, approved all but \$7,250,600 of this sum. The approved additions consisted of \$74,789,600 in revised estimates based on proposals of the Secretary-General, and \$16,568,400 for the financial implications of resolutions approved by the Assembly during the current session.

The bulk of the Secretary-General's revised estimates were submitted in his first performance report on the 1980-1981 budget, dated 10 December 1980. In this report, he submitted supplementary expenditure estimates totalling \$54,200,900. Higher inflation rates than had been anticipated in the initial budget were cited as the main factor in the rise. The Advisory Committee recommended approval of all but \$252,700 of this amount. The Fifth Committee, on 16 December, on an oral suggestion by its Chairman in the light of the ACABQ recommendation, approved by a recorded vote of 73 to 17, with 6 abstentions an amount of \$53,948,200 additional expenditure, as well as an increase of \$6,378,100 in income estimates.

Explaining its negative vote on the revised appropriations, the USSR criticized what it called the entirely unjustified increase in Secretariat staff, swollen administrative expenses and the lack of any real effort to increase efficiency or counter the effects of inflation and currency instability. Moreover, some of the funds requested would be used to finance illegal activities that contravened the Charter of the United Nations. Any new expenditure which arose during the biennium should be financed primarily by making economies, re-evaluating programme priorities and reapportioning resources released through the curtailment or elimination of obsolete and ineffective activities.

Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Japan said their votes against additional appropriations were to be understood as expressions of concern or displeasure about continued budget growth. The Federal Republic of Germany expressed hope that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) would

set priorities among programmes and decide what were the real needs of the United Nations. Japan said that, while it recognized efforts by the Secretariat to restrain budget growth, it felt that greater efforts to achieve economy and increased productivity were required so as to absorb additional costs and redeploy resources; it also called for more systematic efforts to identify obsolete, marginally useful or ineffective activities. Italy said that, in the light of the difficult international economic climate, the restraints being placed on national budgets should extend to the United Nations budget. Canada, while recognizing that the Secretary-General had finally taken a first step towards curbing growth, called on Member States to become much more aware of the need for financial restraint. Furthermore, it said, the Secretary-General should impose a zero net growth rate in submitting the next budget which could be done if priority programming and resource redeployment were taken seriously.

The United Kingdom, voting against the revised budget appropriations for the first time, said that instead of redeploying resources the Assembly had authorized many new activities, the cost of which far outweighed potential savings from the Secretary-General's meagre list of activities which might be terminated (see section below). The system of assessed contributions rested on a foundation of consent which could only be weakened by the action of a majority of Member States, against the will of a significant minority, in transferring to the regular budget charges which belonged elsewhere.

The United States cited the following reasons for its negative vote: first, a zero net programme-growth policy had not been followed; second, programme managers had not complied satisfactorily with the Assembly's calls for the elimination of completed, obsolete, marginal and ineffective activities; third, it could not accept the Secretariat's casual attitude in simply presenting the totality of requirements to offset inflation and currency fluctuations; and fourth, the revised appropriations included items which should not be charged to Member States, such as the financing of meetings which excluded some Member States, the cost of the New York office of the South West Africa People's Organization, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the Secretariat's Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, assistance to liberation movements and grants to the United Nations Fund for Namibia. The United States noted that States paying about 86 per cent of the budget had either voted against it or had abstained.

Israel, which also voted against, said there

had been insufficient efforts to meet the challenge of maximum budgetary restraint. Moreover, it could not agree to the approval of funds for activities of a one-sided political nature.

Portugal abstained because it felt that activities could be carried out more efficiently and more economically.

Brazil and Spain, as well as Finland (speaking also on behalf of Denmark, Norway and Sweden), while voting in favour of the revised appropriations, expressed concern about the continued budget growth. Spain said it would be an interesting experiment to involve Member States, through the Assembly's Main Committees, in the identification of obsolete, marginal or ineffective activities and in the establishment of priorities. Brazil felt that any curb on expenditure should not be at the expense of the urgent needs of developing countries, which should have first priority, and that the Secretary-General should be given clear guidelines. Finland said that the four Nordic countries, while favouring greater efforts to finance new activities from within available resources, were opposed to any step which might hamper the flexibility and dynamic character of the United Nations.

Egypt, Greece and the Syrian Arab Republic explained their votes in favour of the revised appropriations. Egypt attributed the increases mainly to inflation which stemmed primarily from conditions in developed countries, for the effects of which developing countries should not be penalized, and to the Assembly's approval of important activities endorsed by the majority. Therefore, the argument that the additional appropriations were opposed by States contributing the greater part of the budget was irrelevant. Greece said it bore in mind the dynamic role which the United Nations was called on to play, yet the Secretariat should endeavour to achieve savings and display greater financial prudence in preparing the budget proposals for 1982-1983, in line with the steps being taken by Member States to practise restraint. The Syrian Arab Republic stated that the United Nations merely mirrored conditions in its Member States, whose budgets were increasing each year.

#### Programme and budget performance

In compliance with recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit on programming and evaluation, approved by the General Assembly in 1978,<sup>3</sup> the Secretary-General submitted a report dated 19 March 1980 on the programme performance of the United Nations in 1978-1979. Using as a framework the descriptions of each substantive programme contained in the 1978-1979 proposed programme budget, the

report classified all programme elements and their related output into five categories, according to the status of their implementation: (1) completed as programmed, (2) completed with deviations, (3) in progress as programmed, (4) in progress with deviations and (5) not commenced. Explanations were provided for items in categories (2), (4) and (5). In addition, actions initiated but not programmed in 1978-1979 were identified. The percentage of output implemented as programmed was indicated for each programme. Part Two of the report dealt specifically with aspects of the identification of activities that were completed, obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective (see following section).

Considering this report at its May/June 1980 session, CPC welcomed the first attempt at quantifying programme performance in percentage terms, but expressed concern that the figures were of questionable reliability and could not be used as a valid basis for judgement. It felt some explanations for non-implementation were not acceptable or were insufficiently valid and that areas reporting a high degree of non-implementation had probably suffered from inadequate programme planning. It recommended that the Secretariat submit proposals for the termination of activities to the appropriate inter-governmental body for approval rather than taking unilateral decisions.

Since CPC's view was that an interim programme performance report on the first half of the budgetary period would be of limited usefulness, agreement was expressed with the Secretariat's proposal that such reports would be prepared and submitted biennially, at the end of implementation of each programme budget.

Also commenting on programme performance for 1978-1979, ACABQ said in a report to the General Assembly dated 9 September that the Secretary-General's report was ambiguous in attributing delays or postponements to shortages or lack of staff. Like CPC, ACABQ questioned the figures provided on the proportion of work actually carried out in each programme.

With regard to budget performance, ACABQ reported that, according to the Secretary-General, the United Nations had underspent 1978-1979 appropriations by \$6,693,328, or 0.6 per cent of the revised total of \$1,084,186,200 approved by the Assembly in 1979.<sup>4</sup> The Committee noted that one of the reasons why appropriations had not been fully utilized was the staff vacancy situation in various Secretariat units.

The recommendations of CPC were endorsed

<sup>3</sup>see Y.U.N., 1978, p. 1031, resolution 33/118 of 19 December 1978.

<sup>4</sup>see Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1197, resolution 34/223 A of 20 December 1979.

by the Assembly in resolution 35/9 of 3 November 1980 (see section below on the MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR 1980-1983).

identification of output

In addition to his report on programme performance, the Secretary-General reported in March on how future programme budgets would identify the planned output of Secretariat actions—an output being a specific product such as a report or a meeting. A list of outputs was considered necessary in order to present to CPC, ACABQ and the Fifth Committee a statement of what would be delivered as a result of the expenditure of the resources requested and to provide a reference for subsequent performance monitoring and reporting. In a series of recommendations, the report indicated how various outputs would be described in the programme narratives of budget documents, according to whether they involved the organization of intergovernmental meetings, reports to intergovernmental bodies, peace-keeping and humanitarian operations, technical publications, public information services, technical assistance projects, grants and fellowships, and others.

The report was described by CPC as a positive contribution to the improvement of programme planning. The Committee recommended that it serve as a basis for instructions on the presentation of programme narratives in future budgets.

Identification of completed, obsolete and marginally useful or ineffective activities

In compliance with a 1979 General Assembly resolution,<sup>5</sup> the Secretary-General devoted Part Two of his report on programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1978-1979 (see preceding section) to the identification of activities that had been completed or were obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective. A total of 55 programme elements were identified as having been terminated for those reasons; in addition, 57 separate items of output were also shown as having been terminated. These terminations had resulted in the release and redeployment of 138 Professional work-months.

The tentative criteria for the identification of obsolete, marginally useful or ineffective activities were accepted by CPC in June, on the understanding that they would be further refined and applied more strictly in future. The Committee noted with concern, however, that the programme performance report did not respond to the mandate laid down by the Assembly in 1979,<sup>6</sup> and recommended that the Economic and Social Council should reiterate to the Secretary-General the need to provide the information to the Assembly at its 1980 regular session.

In response to CPC's recommendations, which were endorsed by the Council on 25 July by decision 1980/179 (see p. 992), the Secretary-General submitted another report dated 14 November. The report identified 14 additional programme elements and 57 outputs which had been terminated; a total of 341 Professional work-months were released as a consequence and redeployed to other activities. The Secretary-General proposed for Assembly approval that: reporting on completed activities be limited to the biennial programme performance reports, focusing on programme output level and using the biennial budget as a frame of reference; and reporting on activities which were obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective be undertaken in the context of the proposed medium-term plan and subsequent revisions of the programme budget, the programme performance report, and the in-depth programme evaluation reports.

The Advisory Committee recommended that the Assembly approve the proposals. It concurred in the Secretary-General's suggestion to defer to its 1982 session the submission of a full and comprehensive report on the implementation of the Assembly's 1975 resolution requesting information on programmes, projects or activities completed, nearly completed, or considered by the appropriate intergovernmental bodies to be obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective.<sup>7</sup>

On 17 December 1980, the Assembly adopted without objection resolution 35/209 on the subject, following approval of the text by the Fifth Committee without vote on 11 December. The Assembly thereby decided to: terminate the activities identified in the November report of the Secretary-General as obsolete, ineffective or of marginal usefulness, taking into consideration the opinions of competent bodies; approve his proposals for the establishment of an integrated and comprehensive procedure for identifying such activities within the framework of United Nations planning, programming and budgeting cycles; request CPC to undertake, in the context of its consideration of programme priority setting, a comprehensive study of the subject and report to it and to the Economic and Social Council in 1981; request the Secretary-General meanwhile to identify obsolete, marginally useful and ineffective activities in the preparation of the 1982-1983 budget for CPC and ACABQ consideration; and endorse ACABQ's recommendation on deferral until 1982 of a full and comprehensive report on implementing the Assembly's 1975 resolution on this question.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid., p. 1202, resolution 34/225 of 20 December 1979.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid.

<sup>7</sup>See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 951, resolution 3534(XXX) of 17 December 1975.

The text was sponsored by Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

The sponsors orally revised their text after submission: "forthwith" was deleted from the decision to terminate forthwith the activities identified by the Secretary-General; the Assembly approved his proposals (rather than his findings) that a comprehensive procedure should be established "within the framework of the planning, programming and budgeting cycles" (rather than that such a procedure should be incorporated in those cycles); requested a comprehensive (rather than an in-depth) study of this subject; and transmitted the Secretary-General's November report to CPC for consideration at its 1981 session, rather than transmitting it for CPC consideration in the context of the comprehensive study of the subject.

Following submission by the USSR of several oral amendments, informal consultations produced additional oral revisions announced by the sponsors. These included addition of a phrase to indicate that the opinions of competent bodies were to be taken into consideration in terminating the activities identified as obsolete, ineffective or of marginal usefulness, and mention of ACABQ as well as CPC in the provision whereby the Secretary-General's identification of such activities, in preparing the 1982-1983 budget, was to be considered by both bodies in their examination of budget proposals.

The United Republic of Cameroon observed, after approval of the text, that it was not happy with the request to the Secretary-General to identify obsolete and ineffective activities in preparing the budget, whose effect, it said, would make identification a part of the budgetary rather than the planning exercise. Regarding the forthcoming study, Indonesia said it could in no circumstances accept any attempt to use the study and the consequent redeployment of resources as a pre-condition for the financing of new activities.

### Medium-term plan for 1980-1983

By a 1979 resolution,<sup>8</sup> the General Assembly had established a number of principles and guidelines for medium-term planning in the United Nations. The period to be covered by the medium-term plan was increased from four to six years, beginning with the next one (1984-1989), and the plan would be redrafted every two years to provide an up-to-date framework for the programme budget covering the first biennium of its four-year perspective. As a consequence, the submission of a 1982-1985 proposed medium-term plan originally scheduled for 1980 was not required, but the 1980-1983 plan—

drawn up in 1978<sup>9</sup> but not endorsed that year, and reviewed by the Economic and Social Council in 1979<sup>10</sup>—was reviewed to take into account all decisions with programme implications during the first biennium (1980-1981).

To provide an up-to-date framework for the 1982-1983 proposed programme budget, the Secretary-General submitted to the Economic and Social Council, CPC and the Assembly in 1980 reports on: proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for 1980-1983; model medium-term plans; and a draft calendar for the preparation of the proposed medium-term plan for 1984-1989. Preliminary conclusions in the last-mentioned report were that participation of sectoral, regional and other intergovernmental organs in the plan's formulation could necessitate considerable rescheduling of meetings and extra costs.

Revisions incorporating the effects of decisions taken by various intergovernmental bodies to the medium-term plan for 1980-1983 were proposed for 13 out of 25 major programmes. Major revisions were made to the disarmament programme as a result of the tenth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (May/June 1978), and to the international trade programme as a result of the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) (May/June 1979). Proposed changes in the programme of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a result of its Third General Conference (January/February 1980) and to the science and technology programme, which was superseded by recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (August 1979), were issued later as addenda to the Secretary-General's report. Less extensive revisions were proposed in respect of individual subprogrammes of the following major programmes: political and Security Council affairs activities; international justice and law; trusteeship and decolonization; public information; development issues and policies; food and agriculture; human settlements; natural resources and energy; ocean economics and technology; and statistics.

The proposed revisions incorporated general principles and specific recommendations formulated by CPC and endorsed by the Assembly in 1979.<sup>11</sup> At its May/June 1980 session, CPC, in recommendations focusing on the planning process, recommended: the full involvement of the relevant sectoral, functional or regional intergov-

<sup>8</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1200, resolution 34/224 of 20 December 1979.

<sup>9</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 1013.

<sup>10</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1188.

<sup>11</sup> See footnote 8.

environmental bodies, without rescheduling sessions, in the preparation of the medium-term plan prior to review by CPC, the Economic and Social Council or the Assembly; that, in formulating the 1982-1983 programme budget, the Secretary-General should follow priorities recommended by CPC in its 1980 report; that priority determination among major programmes should be accomplished within the context of the planning process; and that CPC in 1981 should determine the criteria and methods to be used in setting priorities for 1984-1989. It requested a brief report outlining the major issues and suggesting ways of making a decision. Relative real growth rates of programmes should be retained, except those for political and Security Council affairs activities, food and agriculture, human settlements, industrial development, and science and technology. A table of proposed relative biennial real growth rates of the major programmes was contained in CPC's report.

With respect to the medium-term plan for 1984-1989, CPC recommended: that the plan be prepared for review in 1982; that revisions to it be proposed in 1984; that the introduction to the plan contain a summary of its main initiatives; that a narrative at the major programme level indicate the relationship of that sector's plan to the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (the 1980s); that the plan and programme budget continue to be linked at the programme level; and that the proposed programme budget be finalized and distributed by the end of April 1981 to allow for review by CPC at its May/June 1981 session. The Committee recommended several amendments to the programmes and sub-programmes in the 1980-1983 medium-term plan; the changes agreed on during its discussions would be set out in corrigenda to the initial plan document.

After reconsidering whether the medium-term plan should be "rolling" (subject to replacement by a new plan after a given interval, such as two years) or "fixed" (established once and for all for a given period, subject to partial review), CPC felt there was no need to take a decision at the current session; this decision needed only to be taken after the experience of the first revision to the plan.

The Economic and Social Council, by decision 1980/175, took note of the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983, taking into account the comments and reservations made by some CPC members and comments made in the Council. This decision was adopted without vote on 24 July. It was orally proposed by the Chairman of the Council's Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, amend-

ed by the USSR to add the reference to comments and reservations of CPC members-with a sponsor-accepted subamendment by the United States to refer to those of "some" CPC members-and approved by the Committee without vote on 22 July.

By a separate decision of 25 July-decision 1980/179-the Council endorsed most of the recommendations and conclusions in CPC's report (for details, see p. 992).

When the medium-term plan was discussed in the Assembly's Fifth Committee, India introduced, on behalf also of Barbados, Burundi, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Yugoslavia, a draft decision on the subject. The Committee approved a sponsor-revised and orally amended version of that text without vote on 14 October; the Assembly adopted it as resolution 35/9 without objection on 3 November. The Assembly thereby took note of the relative real growth rates for major programmes proposed by CPC, and decided to endorse most of CPC's other conclusions and recommendations, taking into account the reservations and comments made thereon in framing and considering the report in CPC, the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly.

However, the Assembly did not endorse recommendations: that the phrase "of an unforeseeable nature" be deleted from a provision in a 1976 Assembly resolution<sup>12</sup> by which sectoral, functional and regional programme-formulating organs involved in planning and programming were urged to refrain from undertaking new activities not programmed in the medium-term plan and the subsequent budget unless a pressing need of an unforeseeable nature arose, as determined by the Assembly; that human settlements be one of the programme areas for immediate Secretariat analysis for improved distribution of tasks and responsibilities between the regional commissions and other United Nations units, programmes and organs (see also p. 569); and that guidelines be formulated for a system-wide questionnaire collect information for an appraisal of how restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system in accordance with a 1977 Assembly resolution<sup>13</sup> had begun better to meet the requirements of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>12</sup>See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 888, resolution 31/93 of 14 December 1976.

<sup>13</sup>See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 438, resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977.

<sup>14</sup>See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 324 and 326, texts of Declaration and Programme of Action, contained in resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974.

The Assembly endorsed revisions to the medium-term plan of UNCTAD for 1980-1983 accepted ("accepted" was formerly "agreed to"-an oral change by the sponsors) by the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board's Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget (see p. 636).

Believing that plan revisions should include changes recommended by intergovernmental bodies following reviews of the system's response to existing mandates and as a result of implementing the Assembly's 1979 resolution on identifying completed, obsolete and marginally useful or ineffective activities,<sup>15</sup> the Assembly asked those bodies regularly to review their programmes in time to convey their views and concerns to CPC. Considering that CPC should not continue to set relative real growth rates, the Assembly asked it to determine at its 1981 session new criteria and methods for setting programme priorities; in setting such priorities, CPC was invited to take into account the views on sub-programme priorities of relevant bodies and to assess whether priorities had been respected in the proposed programme budget. The Assembly emphasized the importance of the satisfactory implementation of CPC's recommendations on finalization and distribution of the programme budget by April 1981 to allow for CPC review in 1981.

Reaffirming its belief in the value of the Joint Meetings of CPC and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) (see p. 992), the Assembly asked the Secretary-General and specialized agency heads to ensure their personal participation in those Meetings and invited ACC to report in 1981 on measures to improve inter-agency communication (see pp. 571 and 991).

#### Services to extrabudgetary activities

The Secretary-General's report on services provided by the United Nations to activities financed from extrabudgetary resources, originally submitted to the General Assembly in 1979 but deferred to the 1980 session,<sup>16</sup> divided services into three categories, supporting: the administrative structure of extrabudgetary activities; technical co-operation programmes; and substantive activities financed by extrabudgetary funds.

The largest category, in terms of the amount of money spent, covered costs incurred to provide backstopping at Headquarters or major overseas offices for technical co-operation projects financed from such voluntarily funded sources as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); in the second largest cost category were administrative services performed for voluntarily funded bodies. The report suggested that the total support costs for technical

co-operation continue to be shared between the United Nations and the extrabudgetary source. A simple practical formula to be determined by the Assembly should be applied rather than detailed cost measurements.

With regard to support for administrative structures financed outside the regular budget, the Secretary-General noted that the United Nations and UNDP had worked out a new methodology for determining how much the United Nations should be reimbursed for its services. This new formula would call for calculating the percentage of a particular unit's workload devoted to its support for UNDP, and requiring UNDP to pay that percentage of the unit's total budget. A simple reimbursement formula should also be applied with regard to support for substantive activities financed outside the regular budget.

Endorsing continuation of the Secretary-General's methodology as well as of current procedures for administrative and budgetary presentation of reimbursement resources, ACABQ suggested refining and strengthening the system of administrative and financial control, especially in the administration of trust funds. It noted that the UNDP Governing Council in June had decided on a new formula for reimbursing executing agencies for their costs in providing support services for project execution (see p. 592), and that the Economic and Social Council had endorsed that decision by resolution 1980/65 of 25 July (see p. 593).

Regarding support costs for substantive activities, ACABQ shared the Secretary-General's view that the reimbursement rate was related to the question of the formula of reimbursement of technical co-operation support costs.

The report of ACABQ also examined the question of the creation of extrabudgetary posts and recommended that the establishment of all extrabudgetary posts at the D-I (Principal Officer) level and above for which the approval of an intergovernmental organ was not required be subject to the concurrence of ACABQ which would then report to the Assembly.

Also addressed was the question of future presentation of annex VIII of the proposed programme budget, which concerned extrabudgetary support services. Having obtained a precise indication from the Secretary-General of how this annex would be presented in future, ACABQ reproduced this information in an annex to its report. It had no objection to his stated intention of reflecting information on support services to activities financed from extrabudgetary resources in future programme budget proposals, instead of submitting further separate reports on the issue.

<sup>15</sup>See footnote 5.

<sup>16</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1189.

In the Fifth Committee, the USSR orally proposed a draft decision to request the Secretary-General to continue submitting separate reports. After informal consultations and acting on an oral suggestion by the Chairman which took into account the USSR proposal, the Fifth Committee recommended that the Assembly take note of the reports of the Secretary-General and ACABQ, endorse the latter's recommendation on establishment of senior-level extrabudgetary posts,

and request the Secretary-General to submit, as a separate annex to future programme budgets, all necessary information on services provided by the United Nations to activities financed from extrabudgetary resources. This decision was taken on 9 October without objection.

On 17 December, the General Assembly adopted this recommendation without objection; its provisions became section II of resolution 35/217.

#### Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions

##### Revised programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981

##### General Assembly- 35th session

Fifth Committee, meetings 8, 9, 20, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, 34, 38-45, 47-52, 55, 58, 61-65.  
Plenary meeting 99.

##### DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

- A/35/7. First report of ACABQ on programme budget for biennium 1980-1981.
- A/35/7/Add.1-32. Second to 33rd reports of ACABQ on programme budget for biennium 1980-1981.
- A/C.5/35/100. A/35/7/Add.31. Programme budget for biennium 1980-1981: First performance report. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.
- A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee, Chapter III.35.
- A/C.5/35/L.1. Work of Fifth Committee at its 35th session. Note by Chairman.
- A/C.5/35/L.48 (Part I and Corr.1, Part II and Part III and Add.1). Draft report of Fifth Committee.

##### Administrative and financial implications of Assembly decisions and recommendations of Main Committees

- A/C.5/35/19, A/35/7/Add.3. UNCTAD: Preparatory work for bringing Common Fund into operation (Fifth Committee). Note by Secretary-General and report of ACABQ (paras. 1 and 6-13).
- A/C.5/35/22, A/35/7/Add.3. UNCTAD: Interim arrangements for International Natural Rubber Council (Fifth Committee). Note by Secretary-General and report of ACABQ (paras. 1-5 and 13).
- A/C.5/35/25, A/35/577. Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (Second Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/35/27 and Corr.1, A/35/7/Add.4, A/35/551. Situation in Kampuchea (Plenary). Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.
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- A/C/35/33, A/35/7/Add.10. Emoluments of members of ICJ (Fifth Committee). Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.
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- A/C.5/35/49, A/35/658. International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace (Third Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/35/50, A/35/646. International Year of Disabled Persons (Third Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/35/54, A/35/662. Report of Special Committee on Enhancing Effectiveness of Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations (Sixth Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/35/55 and Corr.1, A/35/7/Add.12, A/35/656. UNHCR: International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (Third Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/35/56, A/35/711. Report of IAEA (Plenary). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.
- A/5/35/57, A/35/645. Situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (Plenary). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/35/59, A/35/713. Report of Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting Human Rights of Population of Occupied Territories (Special Political Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/35/60, A/35/577. Report of Economic and Social Council: Permanent sovereignty over national resources in occupied Arab territories (Second Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.
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- A/C.5/35/82. Arabic language services (Fifth Committee). Statement by Secretary-General.
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- A/C.5/35/110. Report of ICSC (Fifth Committee). Statement by Secretary-General.
- A/C.5/35/111, A/35/7/Add.29, A/35/775. Questions relating to information (Special Political Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/35/112, A/35/698. Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Plenary). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/35/113, A/35/767. Consolidation of progressive development of principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to legal aspects of new international economic order (Sixth Committee). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/35/115, A/C.5/35/116. Personnel questions (Fifth Committee). Statements by Secretary-General.
- A/C.5/35/117 and Corr.1, A/35/776. Policies of apartheid of Government of South Africa (Plenary). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/35/118. Pattern of conferences (Fifth Committee). Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/35/119. Consolidated statement of administrative and financial implications in respect of conference-servicing costs (Fifth Committee). Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/35/120, A/35/801. Question of Namibia (Plenary). Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

#### Revised estimates

A/35/7/Add.30. Emoluments of Secretary-General. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/34/40 and Corr.1,2, A/35/7/Add.1. Depositary functions of Secretary-General and registration and publication of treaties: Revised estimates under sections 26 (Legal activities) and 29A (Department of Conference Services, Headquarters). Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/35/23 and Corr.1, A/35/7/Add.5. Revised estimates resulting from decisions of Economic and Social Council at its 1st and 2nd regular sessions, 1980 (Part 1). Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/35/23/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, A/35/7/Add.16. Revised estimates resulting from decisions of Economic and Social Council at its 1st and 2nd regular sessions, 1980 (Part II: Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee of ECLA). Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/35/31, A/35/7/Add.6. Resources for work programme at regional level: Revised estimates under section 19 (United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)). Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/35/44 and Corr.1, A/35/7/Add.20. Industrialization: Revised programme budget of UNIDO for 1981. Note by Secretary-General and report of ACABQ (section A).

A/C.5/35/46. Trade and development: Revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD at its 20th and 21st sessions, Geneva. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/35/52, A/35/7/Add.19. Development Forum: Revised estimates under section 27 (Public information). Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/35/81 and Corr.1, A/35/7/Add.28. Accommodation at Vienna International Centre. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/35/53. Conditions of service and compensation for officials other than Secretariat officials serving General Assembly. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/35/76. Establishment of child-care centre at Headquarters. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/35/83, A/35/7/Add.32. Revised estimates under section 5B (Centre for Science and Technology for Development). Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ (paras. 1-14).

A/C.5/35/91, A/35/7/Add.32. United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development. Matters requiring consideration by General Assembly at its 35th session. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ (paras. 15-18).

A/C.5/35/97. Revised estimates under section 28G (Electronic Data-Processing and Information Systems Division: International Computing Centre (United Nations share)). Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/35/100, A/35/7/Add.31. First performance report. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

#### DECISIONS ON PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR 1980-1981

A/C.5/35/L.48 (Part III) and Add.1. Draft report of Fifth Committee, Chapter IV, draft resolution x A, approved by Committee on 17 December, meeting 63, by recorded vote of 74 to 19, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Afghanistan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, China, New Zealand, Portugal.

A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee, Chapter II and Chapter IV, draft resolution x A.

Resolution 35/226 A, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/780, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99, by recorded vote of 111 to 20, with 5 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Afghanistan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, China, New Zealand, Portugal, Romania.

#### REVISED BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1980-1981

##### The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1980-1981 the amount of \$US 1,247,793,200 appropriated by its resolution 34/230 A of 20 December 1979 shall be increased by \$US 91,358,000. as follows:

# Budgetary arrangements

1207

section	Amount appropriated by resolution 34/230 A	Increase or (decrease)  (us deliers)	Revised appropriation
PART I. Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination			
1. Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination	25,113,400	3,001,300	28,114,700
Total, PART I	25,113,400	3,001,300	28,114,700
PART II. Political end Security Council affairs; Peace-keeping activities			
2. Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities	59,258,000	7,654,600	66,912,600
Total, PART II	59,258,000	7,654,600	66,912,600
PART III. Political affairs, trusteeship end decolonization			
3. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization	13,584,200	1,271,400	14,855,600
Total, PART III	13,584,200	1,271,400	14,855,600
PART IV. Economic, social and humanitarian activities			
4. Policy-making organs (economic and social activities)	7,073,900	1,246,900	8,320,800
5A. Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation	2,431,500	95,000	2,526,500
5B. Centre for Science and Technology for Development	1,418,900	1,646,400	3,065,300
6. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	40,035,800	453,400	40,489,200
7. Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	13,110,000	570,400	13,680,400
8. Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters	2,500,200	86,100	2,586,300
9. Transnational corporations	7,298,100	291,500	7,589,600
10. Economic Commission for Europe	24,137,300	1,465,700	25,603,000
11. Economic and Social Commission for Asia end the Pacific	23,056,100	3,064,400	26,120,500
12. Economic Commission for Latin America	32,455,800	9,762,000	42,217,800
13. Economic Commission for Africa	27,120,300	2,581,000	29,701,300
14. Economic Commission for Western Asia	14,393,500	58,000	14,451,500
15. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	50,069,600	4,891,000	54,960,600
16. International Trade Centre	8,370,500	495,800	8,866,300
17. United Nations Industrial Development Organization	70,117,200	5,252,100	75,369,300
18. United Nations Environment Programme	10,678,200	546,500	11,224,700
19. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	7,598,400	539,900	8,138,300
20. International drug control	5,904,200	300,200	6,204,400
21. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	25,740,600	1,562,200	27,302,800
22. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator	4,762,200	67,900	4,830,100
23. Human rights	9,689,900	741,100	10,431,000
24. Regular programme of technical co-operation	27,248,100	786,700	28,034,800
Total, PART IV	415,210,300	36,504,200	451,714,500
PART V. International justice and law			
25. International Court of Justice	7,573,200	1,372,700	8,945,900
26. Legal activities	10,049,000	590,300	10,639,300
Total, PART V	17,622,200	1,963,000	19,585,200
PART VI. Public information			
27. Public information	46,226,300	2,592,300	46,818,600
Total, PART VI	46,226,300	2,592,300	48,818,600
PART VII. Common support services			
28. Administration, management and general services	213,008,400	32,029,600	245,038,000
29. Conference and library services	190,416,800	12,225,700	202,642,500
Total, PART VII	403,425,200	44,255,300	447,680,500
PART VIII. Special expenses			
30. United Nations bond issue	17,056,000		17,056,000
Total, PART VIII	17,056,000		17,056,000

Section	Amount appropriated by resolution 34/230 A	Increase (decrease)  (US dollars)	Revised appropriation
PART IX. Staff assessment			
31. Staff assessment	184,604,300	5,763,300	190,367,600
Total, PART IX	164,604,300	5,763,300	190,367,600
PART X. Capital expenditures			
32. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises	65,693,300	(11,953,100)	53,740,200
Total, PART x	65,693,300	(11,953,100)	53,740,200
PART XI. United Nations institute for Training and Research			
33. United Nations Institute for Training and Research	-	305,700	305,700
Total, PART XI		305,700	305,700
GRAND TOTAL	1,247,793,200	91,358,000	1,339,151,200

A/C.5/35/L.48 (Part III) and Add.1. Draft report of Fifth Committee, Chapter IV, draft resolution XB, approved without objection by Committee on 17 December, meeting 63.

A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee, Chapter II and Chapter IV. draft resolution X B.

Resolution 35/226 B, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/780, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99.

#### REVISED INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE BIENNIUM 1980-1981

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1980-1981 the estimates of income approved by its resolution 34/230 B of 20 December 1979 shall be increased by \$US 16,989,900, as follows:

Income section		Amount appropriated by resolution 34/230 B	Increase or (decrease)  (US dollars)	Revised estimates
	PART I. income from staff assessment			
1.	Income from staff assessment	188,028,600	5,868,900	193,897,500
	Total, PART I	188,028,600	5,868,900	193,897,500
	PART II. ; Other income			
2.	General income	21,448,700	7,624,700	29,073,400
3.	Revenue-producing activities	11,865,900	3,496,300	15,362,200
	Total, PART II	33,314,600	11,121,000	44,435,600
	GRAND TOTAL	221,343,200	16,989,900	238,333,100

A/C.5/35/L.48 (Part III) and Add.1. Draft report of Fifth Committee, Chapter IV, draft resolution X C, approved by Committee on 17 December, meeting 63, by recorded vote of 73 to 18, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey,

United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Afghanistan, Belgium, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, China, New Zealand, Portugal.

A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee, Chapter II and Chapter IV, draft resolution XC.

Resolution 35/226 C, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/780, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99. by recorded vote of 112 to 20, with 5 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Afghanistan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, China, New Zealand, Portugal, Romania.

#### FINANCING OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1981

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the year 1981:

1. Budget appropriations in a total amount of \$US 715,254,600 consisting of \$US 623,896,600, being one half of the appropriations initially approved for the biennium 1980-1981 by General Assembly resolution 34/230 A of 20 December 1979, and \$US 91,358,000, being the additional appropriations approved during the thirty-fifth session by resolution A above, shall be financed in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations as follows:

(a) \$16,657,300 being half of the estimated income other than staff assessment approved for the biennium 1980-1981 by resolution 34/230 B of 20 December 1979;

(b) \$11,121,000 being the estimated increase in income other than staff assessment approved by resolution B above;

(c) \$56,496 being contributions of a new Member State for 1979-1980;

(d) \$17,963,025 being the balance of the surplus account as at 31 December 1979;

(e) \$669,456,779 being the assessment on Member States in accordance with resolution 34/6 A of 25 October 1979 on the scale of assessments for the years 1980, 1981 and 1982;

2. There shall be set off against the assessment on Member States, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund in the total amount of \$US 98,120,015 consisting of:

(a) \$94,014,300 being half of the estimated staff assessment income approved by resolution 34/230 B;

(b) \$5,868,900 being the estimated increase in income from staff assessment approved by resolution B above;

(c) Less \$1,763,185 being the decrease in actual income from staff assessment compared to the revised estimates for the biennium 1978-1979, approved by resolution 34/223 B of 20 December 1979.

#### CONSIDERATION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Plenary meeting 45.

E/1980/109. Summary of estimates of programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its 1st and 2nd regular sessions of 1980. Report of Secretary-General.

Decision 1980/186, by which the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General containing the summary of estimates of programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by the Council during its first and second regular sessions of 1980, as orally proposed by Council President, adopted without vote by Council on 25 July 1980, meeting 45.

#### Programme and budget performance

General Assembly- 35th session

Fifth Committee, meetings 7, 10, 12.

A/35/7. Activities of ACABQ (spring and summer 1980). section E. First report of ACABQ.

A/35/38. Report of CPC on work of its 20th session, Headquarters, New York, 5 May-4 June, Chapter VIII Band X I.

A/C.5/35/1 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1,2. Programme performance of United Nations for biennium 1978-1979. Report of Secretary-General, Part One.

#### IDENTIFICATION OF OUTPUT

A/C.5/35/2. Identification of output in programme budget of United Nations. Report of Secretary-General.

#### Identification of completed, obsolete and marginally useful or ineffective activities

General Assembly- 35th session

Fifth Committee, meetings 7, 8, 10, 12, 49, 50, 52, 54.

Plenary meeting 99.

A/35/709. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/35/1 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1,2. Programme performance of United Nations for biennium 1978-1979. Report of Secretary-General, Part Two.

A/C.5/35/40 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/35/L.36. Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Sweden, United Kingdom: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 11 December, meeting 54.

A/35/548/Add.1. Report of Fifth Committee (part II) (on medium-term plan for period 1980-1983).

Resolution 35/209, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/548/Add.1, adopted without objection by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99.

The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolutions 3534(XXX) of 17 December 1975, 31/93 of 14 December 1976, 32/201 of 21 December 1977, 33/204 of 29 January 1979 and 34/225 of 20 December 1979,

Reaffirming the importance of identifying activities that have been completed or are obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective in order to redeploy resources to finance new United Nations activities,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly at the request of the Economic and Social Council, and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. Decides to terminate the activities identified in the Secretary-General's report as obsolete, ineffective or of marginal usefulness, taking into consideration the opinions of competent bodies;

3. Approves the proposals of the Secretary-General that an integrated and comprehensive procedure for the identification of completed, obsolete, ineffective and marginally useful activities should be established within the framework of the planning, programming and budgeting cycles of the United Nations;

4. Requests, to this end, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-first session to undertake, in the context of its consideration of programme priority setting, a comprehensive study of this subject and to submit its conclusions to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1981 and to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

5. Transmits the report of the Secretary-General to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination for further consideration at its twenty-first session;

6. Requests the Secretary-General in the meantime to identify obsolete, marginally useful and ineffective activities, in the preparation of the programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983, for the consideration of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in their examinations of the programme budget proposals;

7. Endorses the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that the submission of a full and comprehensive report on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 3534(XXX) and subsequent resolutions affirming it, requested by the Assembly in its resolution 34/225, be deferred until the thirty-seventh session.

#### Medium-term plan for 1980-1983

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meetings 12, 14, 18.  
Plenary meeting 44.

A/35/6 and Corr.1 and Add.1,2. Proposed revisions to medium-term plan for period 1980-1983. (Add.1: Chapter 23-Science and technology; Add.2: Chapter 17-Industrial development.)

A/35/38. Report of CPC on work of its 20th session, Headquarters, New York, 5 May-14 June, Chapters II, VIII A and X A and H.

E/1980/101. Report of Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, draft decision, as orally proposed by Committee Chairman and as amended by USSR (subamended by United States), approved without vote by Committee on 22 July, meeting 18.

Decision 1980/175, by which the Council took note Of the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983, in the light of the recommendations made by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twentieth session and taking into account the comments and reservations of some members of that Committee and the comments made in the Council at its second regular session of 1980, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1980/101, adopted without vote by Council on 24 July 1980, meeting 44.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 3, 4, 7-10, 12, 13, 15, 16.  
Plenary meeting 50.

A/35/3/Rev.1. Report of Economic and Social Council for year 1980, Chapter XXXV.

A/35/7. First report of ACABQ, paras. 19-27.

A/35/15, Vols. I and II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD. Vol. I (11th special session, 14 and 20 March; and 20th session, 17-26 March, Geneva), Part Two: Chapter VI and Annex I (decision (e)); Vol. II (21 St session, Geneva, 15-27 September). Chapter VI E (para. 455: decision of 27 September).

A/C.5/35/3 and Corr.1. Model medium-term plans. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/35/4 and Corr.1. Draft calendar for preparation of proposed medium-term plan 1984-1989. Report Of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/35/L.7. Barbados, Burundi, Canada, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Netherlands, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia: draft decision.

A/C.5/35/L.7/Rev.1. Revised draft decision sponsored by above 15 powers and by Denmark, Finland, Norway and Uganda, as further orally revised by sponsors, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 14 October, meeting 16.  
A/35/548. Report of Fifth Committee (part I).

Resolution 35/9, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/548, adopted without objection by Assembly on 3 November 1980, meeting 50.

#### The General Assembly

1. Takes note of the relative real growth rates for major programmes proposed by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in its report and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1980/179 of 25 July 1980;

2. Decides to endorse the other conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, taking into account the reservations and comments made thereon in the framing and consideration of the report in the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, except for:

(a) The recommendation, in paragraph 321 of the report, that the phrase "of an unforeseeable nature" in paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 31/93 of 14 December 1976 be deleted;

(b) The recommendation regarding human settlements in paragraph 364 (b) of the report;

(c) Paragraph 365 (b) (ii) of the report;

3. Endorses those revisions to the medium-term plan of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for the period 1980-1983 accepted by the Working Party of the Trade and Development Board on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget;

4. Believes that revisions to the medium-term plan should include changes recommended by intergovernmental bodies as a result of their reviews of the response of the system to existing mandates, and as a result of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 34/225 of 20 December 1979;

5. Requests intergovernmental bodies regularly to review programmes within their areas of competence in order to convey in time their views and concerns about such programmes to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;

6. Considers that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should not continue to set relative real growth rates and requests the Committee, at its twenty-first session, to determine new criteria and methods to be employed in setting programme priorities;

7. Invites the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, in setting programme priorities, to take into account the views on subprogramme priorities of the relevant intergovernmental and expert bodies in the fields of their competence;

8. Reiterates that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should analyse the proposed programme budget in order to assess whether programme priorities have been respected;

9. Emphasizes the importance of the satisfactory implementation of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 339 and 340 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, so that the budget proposals are ready by the end of April 1981 and the Committee is able to give the proposed programme budget its considered attention;

10. Reaffirms its belief that the joint meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, after the necessary preparations envisaged in Economic and Social Council decision 1980/185 of 25 July 1980, should afford the specialized agencies the opportunity to discuss problems of mutual interest with the intergovernmental body designated by the

General Assembly in its resolution 31/93 and by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2008(LX) of 14 May 1976, with a view to improving the efficiency of the system:

11. Requests the Secretary-General and the heads of all specialized agencies to ensure their personal participation in those meetings, in order that they may serve the purpose envisaged for them by the General Assembly;

12. Invites the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the measures it has taken to implement paragraph 56 of the annex to Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977.

#### Services to extrabudgetary activities

General Assembly- 35th session

Fifth Committee, meetings 9-12.

Plenary meeting 99.

A/C.5/34/21. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/7/Add.2. Report of ACABQ. (Para. 24: Recommendations.)

A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee (on programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter III.2 and Chapter IV, draft resolution I (section II, as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved without objection by Committee on 9 October, meeting 12).

Resolution 35/217, section II, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/780, adopted without objection by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99.

#### The General Assembly

##### II

Services provided by the United Nations to activities financed from extrabudgetary resources

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on services provided by the United Nations to activities financed from extrabudgetary resources and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. Endorses the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee in paragraph 24 of its report;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit, as a separate annex to future proposed programme budgets, all the necessary information on services provided by the United Nations to activities financed from extrabudgetary resources;

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to sections I and III-XXI of Assembly resolution 35/217.]

## Scale of assessments for apportionment of United Nations expenses

Scale of assessments for the financial years 1981 and 1982

The General Assembly, by resolutions 35/11 A and B of 3 November 1980, adopted together without objection, established the rate of assessment for 1979 to 1982 for Saint Lucia, admitted to United Nations membership on 18 September 1979, and included the Democratic People's Republic of Korea among the non-member States called upon to contribute towards the 1980, 1981 and 1982 expenses of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). The texts of the resolutions were proposed by the Committee on Contributions and approved jointly by the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee without objection on 21 October.

For the percentage scales of assessment and net contributions payable for 1980, 1981 and 1982, see the table on pp. 1215-1216.

As requested by the Assembly in 1979,<sup>17</sup> when it had adopted the scale of assessments for the financial years 1980, 1981 and 1982,<sup>18</sup> the Committee on Contributions, at its fortieth session, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 13 to 30 May 1980, studied and subsequently reported to the Assembly on ways and means of increasing the fairness and equity of the scale of assessments.

Report of the Committee on Contributions

In its 1980 report to the Assembly, the Committee on Contributions discussed its examina-

tion of: methods for avoiding excessive variations in assessment rates between successive scales; a general index of development reflecting a country's capacity to pay, including economic and social indicators and the ability of Member States to secure convertible currency; heavy dependence of certain Member States on export of one product or a few products; application of the low per capita income allowance formula; different methods of national accounting by Member States, and different inflation rates and their effects on the comparability of national income statistics; national wealth as a factor of a country's capacity to pay; establishment of a uniform time period for basic data; and the effects of altering the statistical base period in the scale of assessments.

The Committee was unable to agree on what was meant by excessive or extreme variations. Some members considered that an imposition of any upward or downward limits would lead to a distortion of the true measurement of the capacity to pay. For countries experiencing continual growth or continual decline in their national incomes, the consequence of applying arbitrary limits to a series of successive scales would be to worsen that distortion over a period of years; it would also lessen the flexibility of the Committee to moderate scales for States whose upward or downward movements resulted from changes

<sup>17</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1209, resolution 34/6 B of 25 October 1979.

<sup>18</sup>Ibid., p. 1208, resolution 34/6 A of 25 October 1979.

in national income, thereby diminishing their chances to obtain additional relief. Other members felt that the introduction of some limit would not essentially represent a departure from the capacity-to-pay principle since the current measurement based on national income, but not on other economic and social indicators, could not adequately reflect capacity to pay. The Committee also considered in this context the possibility of introducing a scale of up to 4 decimal digits. It concluded that this question should be kept under constant review.

Committee members agreed that, in principle, national income as a measure of capacity to pay should be supplemented by other economic and social indicators. In view of the absence of full conceptual agreement on the choice of indicators and the lack of actual statistics, the Committee decided to take up this question further at its next session and requested the Statistical Office to prepare a study on the relative ranking of Member States in respect of selected leading economic and social indicators.

With respect to the difficulty experienced by certain Member States in securing convertible currency, the Committee examined, as it had at past sessions, statistical data on external public debt in relation to export of goods and services, to international reserves and to national income, but did not find an appropriate formula for taking payment difficulties systematically into account in establishing the scale of assessments. As this question required further investigation, it requested the Secretariat to collect additional information for its future work.

The Committee also examined the effects of sharp rises or declines in prices on export earnings and the terms of trade and trade balances of certain Member States which depended heavily on the export of one or a few products. It realized that, in the case of developing countries dependent on the export of a non-renewable natural resource, account should be taken of that fact when assessing their capacity to pay. In the case of countries with commodity-oriented economies confronted with steep declines in export prices and increasing prices for imports, or countries whose earnings were subject to sharp fluctuations, the Committee realized that there might be an impairment of their relative capacity to pay as a result of a reduction in their international reserves of convertible currencies. Sharp movements in export as well as import prices could contribute to domestic inflation which, in turn, would distort the statistical measurement of national income, especially when the exchange rates did not respond adequately to variations in the relative rates of inflation. In this connexion, the Committee considered again the

possibility of using data on national income in constant rather than in current prices. Since that method presented serious conceptual and practical difficulties, including the choice of rate of conversion, imperfections in price indexes and the choice of an appropriate basket of goods and services valued for the base period, it agreed to keep the matter under review.

The Committee discussed a number of formulae for calculating the low per capita income allowance-used to mitigate assessment rates for the poorest countries (except those paying the minimum rate) in proportion to the amount by which their national income per head of population fell below \$1,800 per year-and their consequences on the scale of assessments. According to some members, an upward shifting of the low per capita income limit would result in heavily favouring middle-income countries rather than low-income countries. Others were of the opinion that such a change would be in conformity with the principle to take into consideration the ever-widening gap between the economies of the developing and developed countries. The Committee concluded that the matter should be thoroughly examined in connexion with the general review of the scale of assessments in 1982.

Progress had been achieved in reconciling the different methods of national accounting used by Member States with market economies and those with centrally planned economies. More and more countries belonging to the latter group were in a position to supply data of national income in market prices according to the system of national accounts, as required for the Committee's purpose, or were able to provide sufficiently detailed economic statistics to enable the Secretariat to make the necessary adjustments.

The Committee explored again the idea that a nation's accumulated wealth as well as its current annual income could be jointly considered as the factors influencing its capacity to pay, but concluded that sufficient progress had not been made in methodology and availability of national wealth statistics to warrant their systematic use in the determination of countries' relative capacity to pay.

In order to ensure a uniform time period for the basic data, the Committee decided to take appropriate action at the next general review in 1982 to adjust any Member State's fiscal year statistics to a calendar year basis.

Finally, the Committee studied the effects of altering the statistical base period in the formulation of the scale of assessments comparing statistics based on three-, five-, seven- and nine-year base periods. Some members favoured retaining a seven-year statistical base, while others expressed the hope that the Committee would



return to the use of the former three-year base period, which they felt more appropriately reflected relative economic changes and was long enough to provide for correction of the influence of short-term fluctuations. Some considered that, in view of the lack of the necessary data on national wealth, an average national income for a period of nine years or longer would be more acceptable in order to obtain a wider reflection of economic realities. Within the time available, the Committee could not examine in depth all the aspects of this question and, therefore, decided to take it up again in 1982.

Other matters examined by the Committee were: reports on States which were in arrears in payment of their assessed contributions; a report of the Secretary-General on arrangements made for 1980 payments in currencies other than United States dollars (11 States paid the equivalent of \$2.6 million in five of 21 acceptable non-dollar currencies), after which the Committee recommended that he continue to be authorized to make similar arrangements up to 1982; and a request by the World Tourism Organization for national income data and statistics used by the Committee, on which the Committee sought further guidance. Other subjects considered resulted in the draft resolutions subsequently adopted by the Assembly as resolutions 35/11 A and B on the assessment rate for Saint Lucia and the contribution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea towards UNIDO expenses.

#### Consideration by the General Assembly

In the discussion of the Committee's report in the Fifth Committee, most speakers were in general agreement with the conclusions of the Committee on Contributions and endorsed the principle of apportioning expenses according to the capacity to pay. However, while a number of members continued to favour the use of national income as an internationally acceptable, objective and dependable statistical indicator of a country's capacity to pay, others, such as Algeria, India, Japan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, the Philippines, Portugal, and Trinidad and Tobago, called for supplementing national income data with other economic and social indicators.

Portugal would have appreciated a more detailed account of the Committee's deliberations on such indicators and on the question of inflation rates and their effects on the comparability of national income statistics. Canada expressed its support of supplementary criteria to

the extent that they could be generally and uniformly applied to all; since the necessary statistical data were either incomplete or non-existent, the additional criteria could not be used in the foreseeable future. The Netherlands suggested that the Committee select the factors and indicators to be studied on the basis of whether or not they were quantifiable and would ensure world-wide comparability. According to the Federal Republic of Germany, it was dangerous to use criteria which could not be quantified for all Member States and which would change the currently accepted basis for comparison of quantitative data based on comparable statistics. France, while recognizing that national income was a monetary criterion which could be distorted by inflation and exchange rates, observed that every other indicator also entailed difficulties.

Spain, Venezuela and Yugoslavia called for continued study of the question of social and economic indicators, considering that they would help to measure with greater precision the real capacity to pay. Poland said much remained to be done before a reasonably meaningful and acceptable set of indicators was arrived at. Brazil said such indicators, taken in isolation, tended to reflect not a country's capacity to pay but rather its level of well-being, which might be related to income distribution but not necessarily to the generation of income. In Indonesia's view, a new general index covering economic and social, as well as value and structural, aspects of development, including per capita national income, might provide a more comprehensive indicator of a country's overall level of development than did national income.

Egypt, Hungary, Poland and the Syrian Arab Republic emphasized that due consideration must be given to the ability of Member States to secure convertible currency. The ratio of external public debt to national income and changes in terms of trade should also be considered.

While countries such as Algeria, Indonesia, Nigeria and Venezuela were of the opinion that a country's accumulated wealth, as well as current annual income, should be taken into account in determining capacity to pay, others such as Czechoslovakia considered that idea questionable because inadequate data and methods made it impossible to use wealth as a systematic indicator. Greece and Italy believed that accumulated wealth as an indicator could not be interpreted to include national assets of a cultural character or pertaining to the national environment. Given the complexity of net national wealth, Morocco and Portugal urged that further

developments in that important field be kept under review.

Commenting on the low per capita income allowance formula, Bangladesh, Japan, Mauritania and the Philippines expressed the view that it should be applied in such a manner as to lessen the burden of the low per capita income countries, in particular the least developed countries. The German Democratic Republic urged the Committee to explore ways of taking into account the particularly difficult economic situation of the least developed countries, for example by fixing their minimum contribution at a considerably lower level, or by setting a percentage for their combined contribution, with each country paying an equal share. Brazil expressed dissatisfaction with the formula because of the faulty methods of measuring national income; the aim of a revised formula was to update the real value of the dollar limit to take into account the devaluation of the dollar. Hungary, Poland and Yugoslavia favoured improving the formula by raising the upper limit of per capita income to \$2,500 in order to keep up with the state of the world economy. Australia supported some revision of the formula, while France preferred to maintain the dollar limit of \$1,800 but to increase the relief factor of 75 per cent. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya did not support any shift in percentage points in calculating the formula for the least developed countries.

A number of States, for example Greece, Indonesia, Japan and the Philippines, supported the idea that the Committee should make every effort to develop a formula to avoid excessive variations in the assessments between successive scales. Such views, however, were not shared by others. For instance, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Portugal warned against the imposition of artificial percentage limits, which would amount to an arbitrary departure from the accepted principle of assessment on the basis of capacity to pay. New Zealand felt that there was no need to place a formal limit on the increase or decrease allowable between successive scales. Czechoslovakia voiced serious doubts about the concept of avoidance of excessive variations of individual rates according to capacity to pay; variations in assessment rates were already more than sufficiently mitigated by the seven-year statistical base period. Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania considered the existing procedure flexible enough to enable the Committee to make allowance, on a case-by-case basis, for States with particular difficulties.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya believed that a

practical method could be worked out on the basis of a consensus to avoid excessive variations and maintained the view that the introduction of upward and downward limits would not constitute a departure from the principle of assessment based on capacity to pay. The Syrian Arab Republic expressed the hope that the marked increase in some countries' assessed contributions in the most recent scale of assessments would not be repeated when the next scale was drawn up.

With respect to the statistical base period, Australia reiterated its view that the seven-year period continued to serve more than adequately as a safeguard against unwarranted fluctuations in national assessments between successive scales. The German Democratic Republic, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Romania, Trinidad and Tobago, and Yugoslavia were among those favouring the retention of the seven-year period, which, the Netherlands added, appeared to ensure reasonable stability, without ignoring economic realities but successfully avoiding excessive fluctuations in national assessments. New Zealand did not wish to see the seven-year period lengthened, while Japan thought that it would be advisable, until the statistical data for a set of acceptable socioeconomic indicators became available, to extend the base period. Nigeria favoured a nine-year period for that purpose. Pakistan felt that, while a long base period would reflect some elements of accumulated wealth, it would also distort the assessment of some Member States.

France and Poland preferred a five-year base period which, in their opinion, would be more adequate to correct the influence of short-term changes and exchange rate fluctuations.

Algeria wanted the development assistance provided by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to be taken into account in determining the scale of assessments. The Syrian Arab Republic observed that, in the case of States whose earnings depended on exports of one or a few products, account should be taken of the rising prices of goods they imported and the effect of foreign exchange rates on their capacity to pay.

The Ivory Coast explained that it would not be able to meet its increased assessment of 0.03 per cent because of the overall decline in the prices of its principal export crops and the rising prices of its imports, including its rising oil bill. It expressed the hope that, in the light of these circumstances, the Committee would maintain its contribution at 0.02 per cent.

PERCENTAGE SCALES OF ASSESSMENT FOR UNITED NATIONS BUDGETS  
AND NET CONTRIBUTIONS PAYABLE FOR 1980 AND 1981 AND 1982

(Contribution amounts in US dollars)

FOR 1980		FOR 1981 AND 1982		FOR 1980		FOR 1981 AND 1982			
MEMBER STATE	Percent- age scale of assessment <sup>a</sup>	Net con- tribution to united Nations regular budget <sup>b</sup>	Percent- age scale Of assessment <sup>c</sup>	Net con- tribution to United Nations regular budget <sup>b</sup>	MEMBER STATE	Percent- age scale of assessment <sup>a</sup>	Net con- tribution to united Nations regular budget <sup>b</sup>	Percent- age scale Of assessment <sup>c</sup>	Net con- tribution to United Nations regular budget <sup>b</sup>
Afghanistan	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128	Honduras	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128
Albania	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128	Hungary	0.33	1,689,788	0.33	1,88,5,223
Algeria	0.12	614,469	0.12	685,535	Iceland	0.03	153,617	0.03	171,384
Angola	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128	India	0.60	3,072,344	0.60	3,427,677
Argentina	0.78	3,994,045	0.78	4,455,981	Indonesia	0.16	819,292	0.16	914,047
Australia	1.83	9,370,645	1.83	10,454,418	Iran	0.65	3,328,371	0.65	3,713,318
Austria	0.71	3,635,607	0.71	4,056,086	Iraq	0.12	614,469	0.12	685,535
Bahamas	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128	Ireland	0.16	819,292	0.16	914,047
Bahrain	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128	Israel	0.25	1,280,143	0.25	1,428,199
Bangladesh	0.04	204,823	0.04	228,511	Italy	3.45	17,665,970	3.45	19,709,147
Barbados	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128	Ivory Coast	0.03	153,617	0.03	171,384
Belgium	1.22	6,247,096	1.22	6,969,612	Jamaica	0.02	102,411	0.02	114,256
Benin	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128	Japan	9.58	49,055,072	9.58	54,728,589
Bhutan	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128	Jordan	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128
Bolivia	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128	Kenya	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128
Botswana	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128	Kuwait	0.20	1,024,114	0.20	1,142,560
Brazil	1.27	6,503,126	1.27	7,255,252	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128
Bulgaria	0.16	819,292	0.16	914,047	Lebanon	0.03	153,617	0.03	171,384
Burma	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128	Lesotho	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128
Burundi	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128	Liberia	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128
Byelorussian SSR	0.39	1,997,021	0.39	2,227,991	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.23	1,177,732	0.23	1,313,943
Canada	3.28	16,796,711	3.28	18,737,973	Luxembourg	0.05	256,028	0.05	285,639
Cape Verde	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128	Madagascar	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128
Central African Republic	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128	Malawi	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128
Chad	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128	Malaysia	0.09	460,851	0.09	514,151
Chile	0.07	358,440	0.07	399,896	Maldives	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128
China	1.62	8,295,325	1.62	9,254,730	Mali	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128
Colombia	0.11	563,263	0.11	628,408	Malta	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128
Comoros	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128	Mauritania	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128
Congo	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128	Mauritius	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128
Costa Rica	0.02	102,411	0.02	114,256	Mexico	0.76	3,891,633	0.76	4,341,725
Cuba	0.11	563,263	0.11	623,408	Mongolia	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128
Cyprus	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128	Morocco	0.05	256,028	0.05	285,639
Czechoslovakia	0.83	4,260,073	0.83	4,741,621	Mozambique	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128
Democratic Kampuchea	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128	Nepal	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128
Democratic Yemen	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128	Netherlands	1.63	8,346,531	1.63	9,311,858
Denmark	0.74	3,789,222	0.74	4,227,469	New Zealand	0.27	1,382,555	0.27	1,542,455
Djibouti	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128	Nicaragua	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128
Dominica	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128	Niger	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128
Dominican Republic	0.03	153,617	0.03	171,384	Nigeria	0.16	819,292	0.16	914,047
Ecuador	0.02	102,411	0.02	114,256	Norway	0.50	2,560,284	0.50	2,856,398
Egypt	0.07	358,440	0.07	399,896	Oman	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128
El Salvador	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128	Pakistan	0.07	358,440	0.07	399,896
Equatorial Guinea	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128	Panama	0.02	102,411	0.02	114,256
Ethiopia	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128	Papua New Guinea	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128
Fiji	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128	Paraguay	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128
Finland	0.48	2,457,874	0.48	2,742,142	Peru	0.06	307,234	0.06	342,767
France	6.26	32,054,775	6.26	35,762,106	Philippines	0.10	512,057	0.10	571,279
Gabon	0.02	102,411	0.02	114,256	Poland	1.24	6,349,508	1.24	7,083,868
Gambia	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128	Portugal	0.19	972,908	0.19	1,085,431
German Democratic Republic	1.39	7,117,594	1.39	7,940,788	Qatar	0.03	153,617	0.03	171,384
Germany, Federal Republic of	8.31	42,551,947	8.31	47,473,338	Romania	0.21	1,075,320	0.21	1,199,687
Ghana	0.03	153,617	0.03	171,384	Rwanda	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128
Greece	0.35	1,792,198	0.35	1,999,479	Saint Lucia <sup>d</sup>	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128
Grenada	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128	Samoa	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128
Guatemala	0.02	102,411	0.02	114,256	Sao Tome and Principe	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128
Guinea	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128	Saudi Arabia	0.58	2,969,930	0.58	3,313,422
Guinea-Bissau	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128	Senegal	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128
Guyana	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128	Seychelles	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128
Haiti	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128	Sierra Leone	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128
					Singapore	0.08	409,646	0.08	457,023
					Solomon Islands	0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128

		FOR 1980		FOR 1981 AND 1982				FOR 1980		FOR 1981 AND 1982	
MEMBER	STATE	Percent- age scale of assessment <sup>a</sup>	Net con- tribution to United Nations regular budget <sup>b</sup>	Percent- age scale of assessment <sup>c</sup>	Net con- tribution to United Nations regular budget <sup>b</sup>	MEMBER	STATE	Percent- age scale of assessment <sup>a</sup>	Net con- tribution to United Nations regular budget <sup>b</sup>	Percent- age scale of assessment <sup>c</sup>	Net con- tribution to United Nations regular budget <sup>b</sup>
Somalia		0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128	United Arab					
South Africa		0.42	2,150,639	0.42	2,399,375	Emirates		0.07	512,057	0.10	571,279
Spain		1.70	8,704,970	1.70	9,711,754	United					
Sri Lanka		0.02	102,411	0.02	114,256	Kingdom		4.52	22,837,748	4.46	25,479,071
Sudan		0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128	United Republic					
Suriname		0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128	of Cameroon		0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128
Swaziland		0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128	United Republic					
Sweden		1.24	6,707,948	1.31	7,483,763	of Tanzania		0.01	52,334	0.01	63,666
Syrian Arab						United States		25.00	149,735,605	25.00	167,347,460
Republic		0.02	153,617	0.03	171,384	upper Volta		0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128
Thailand		0.10	512,057	0.10	571,279	Uruguay		0.04	204,823	0.04	228,511
Togo		0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128	Venezuela		0.39	2,560,285	0.50	2,856,398
Trinidad and						Viet Nam		0.03	153,617	0.03	171,384
Tobago		0.03	153,617	0.03	171,384	Yemen		0.01	51,206	0.01	57,128
Tunisia		0.02	153,617	0.03	171,384	Yugoslavia		0.39	2,150,639	0.42	2,399,375
Turkey		0.30	1,547,841	0.30	1,722,628	Zaire		0.02	107,202	0.02	117,820
Uganda		0.01	51,528	0.01	57,552	Zambia		0.02	102,411	0.02	114,256
Ukrainian SSR		1.53	7,476,034	1.46	8,340,682						
USSR		11.60	56,838,340	11.10	63,412,040	Total		100.06	533,797,597	100.00	595,883,631 <sup>e</sup>

<sup>a</sup>As approved by the General Assembly on 25 October 1979 (resolution 34/6 A) for the years 1980-1982.

<sup>b</sup>The amounts listed represent net contributions payable after allowing for credits for the Tax Equalization Fund and other revenues and after adjustment for advances to the Working Capital Fund.

<sup>c</sup>As approved by the General Assembly on 17 December 1980 (resolution 35/226 C).

<sup>d</sup>See General Assembly resolution 35/11 A of 3 November 1980.

<sup>e</sup>Represents gross assessment (\$669,456,779) less \$73,573,148 in credits accorded to Member States (\$98,120,015 in respect of the Tax Equalization Fund reduced by \$24,546,867 to meet charges for tax refunds to staff members required to pay national income tax). Credits from staff assessment were charged for 1981 against the following States which required their nationals in the Secretariat to pay income tax: Turkey, 58,769; Uganda, \$424; United Republic of Tanzania. \$6,538; United States. \$24,527,552; Zaire, \$3,564.

### Member States in arrears

By a letter of 10 January 1980, the Secretary-General informed the General Assembly President at the opening of the Assembly's sixth emergency special session that eight States (Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Nicaragua, Paraguay, South Africa, Sudan) were more than two years in arrears in payment of their financial contributions to the United Nations, within the terms of Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations.<sup>19</sup> The Assembly decided on that date that its decision of 4 January<sup>20</sup> to extend as an exceptional measure the authorization to vote for Members at that time in arrears would remain valid for the current session, with the exception of South Africa. On 14 January, the Secretary-General informed the President that the Congo and Paraguay had made the necessary payments.

The same five States, reduced by the Sudan, were in arrears at the opening of the seventh emergency special session on 22 July, as noted by the Secretary-General in a letter of that date.

On 25 August, at the opening of the eleventh special session, Chad, Comoros and South Africa remained, although the following day the President was informed that Comoros had made the necessary payment. At the opening of the thirty-fifth session on 16 September, Chad and South Africa were more than two years in arrears.

In response to requests from Chad annexed to the Secretary-General's letters of 22 July and 16 September and requests from Nicaragua annexed to his letters of 10 January and 28 July and in accordance with Article 19 whereby a Member might be permitted to vote if the Assembly was satisfied that failure to pay was due to conditions beyond a Member's control the Assembly authorized Chad, on 29 July and 16 September, and Nicaragua, on 14 January and 29 July, to participate in the vote during the sessions in question.

<sup>19</sup>For text of Article 19 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

<sup>20</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1206.

### Documentary references and texts of resolutions

Scale of assessments for the financial years 1981 and 1982

General Assembly— 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 12, 15-19, 21.  
Plenary meeting 50.

A/35/11. Report of Committee on Contributions on work of its 40th session, Headquarters, New York, 13-30 May.

A/35/11. Chapter VII. Draft resolution, parts A and B, as recommended by Committee on Contributions, approved (parts A and B together) without objection by Fifth Committee on 21 October, meeting 21.

A/35/564. Report of Fifth Committee.

Resolutions 35/11 A and B, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/564, adopted (parts A and B together) without objection by Assembly on 3 November 1980, meeting 50.

## A

The General Assembly

Resolves that:

1. The rate of assessment for Saint Lucia, admitted to membership in the United Nations on 18 September 1979, shall be as follows:

Member State	Percentage contribution	
	1979	1980-1981
Saint Lucia	0.01	0.01

2. For the years 1980 to 1982, this rate shall be added to the scale of assessments established under General Assembly resolution 34/6 of 25 October 1979;

3. For 1979, Saint Lucia shall contribute at the rate of one ninth of 0.01 per cent;

4. The contributions of Saint Lucia for 1979 and 1980 shall be applied to the same basis of assessment as for other Member States, except that in the case of appropriations approved under General Assembly resolutions 33/13 C and D of 8 December 1978 and 34/7 B and C of 3 December 1979 for the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, and under Assembly resolutions 34/9 A of 1 November 1979 and 34/9 B of 17 December 1979 for the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, the contributions of that State, as determined by the group of contributors to which it may be assigned by the Assembly, shall be calculated in proportion to the calendar year:

5. The advances to the Working Capital Fund of Saint Lucia under regulation 5.8 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations shall be calculated by the application of the rate of assessment of 0.01 per cent to the authorized level of the Fund, such advances to be added to the Fund pending the incorporation of the new Member's rate of assessment in a 100 per cent scale.

## B

The General Assembly

Resolves that paragraph 7 (f) of its resolution 34/6 A of 25 October 1979 shall be amended to include the Democratic

People's Republic of Korea among the non-member States called upon to contribute towards the 1980, 1981 and 1982 expenses of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in accordance with the scale set out in paragraph 7 of that resolution.

## Member States in arrears

General Assembly- 6th emergency special session  
Plenary meetings 1, 6, 7.

A/ES-6/2 and Add.1.2. Letters of 10 and 14 January from Secretary-General to President of General Assembly.

General Assembly- 7th emergency special session  
Plenary meetings 1, 11.

A/ES-7/6 and Add.1. Letters of 22 and 28 July from Secretary-General to President of General Assembly.

General Assembly- 11th special session  
Plenary meetings 1, 4.

A/S-11/21 and Add.1. Letters of 25 and 26 August from Secretary-General to President of General Assembly.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Plenary meeting 1.

A/35/456. Letter of 16 September from Secretary-General to President of General Assembly.

## Other documents

A/INF/35/3. Collection of contributions during period 1 January to 15 September.

ST/ADM/SER.B/248. Status of contributions as at 30 June.

ST/ADM/SER.B/250. Statement of assessment of Member States' contributions to United Nations regular budget for 1981.

ST/ADM/SER.B/252. Status of contributions as at 31 December.

ST/ADM/SER.B/255. Assessment of contributions by non-member States towards 1980 expenses of United Nations activities in which they participate.

## Financial emergency of the United Nations

On 10 December 1980, the General Assembly adopted, by a recorded vote of 64 to 8, with 9 abstentions, resolution 35/113 on the financial emergency of the United Nations. Noting with concern that the Organization's short-term deficit had increased by more than 100 per cent since 31 December 1976 and bearing in mind that a partial solution could enhance liquidity and might facilitate the achievement of progress towards a comprehensive settlement, the Assembly invited the Secretary-General, after consultation with pertinent groups, to issue postage stamps on conserving and protecting nature, including endangered species. Provisions of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations by which income derived from such stamps was to be credited to Member States were not to apply in this case; after deducting production costs, a

portion of the revenues earned were to be earmarked for promoting, under United Nations auspices, conservation and protection of nature and endangered species, and the remaining revenues placed in a special account. The Secretary-General was to publicize the stamps with the aim of mobilizing the support of the philatelic community and interested organizations, and report on the project's progress in 1981.

Member States were invited to exert all possible efforts to reach a comprehensive accord and place the finances of the Organization on a sound footing, giving due consideration to suggestions put forward during the Assembly's current debate. The Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations was asked to keep the situation under review and report as appropriate to the Assembly's 1981 ses-

sion. The Secretary-General was asked to submit to that session detailed information on the extent, rate of increase and composition of the Organization's deficit, as well as voluntary contributions received.

Pakistan introduced the draft of the resolution in the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee on behalf of 13 sponsors: Egypt, Ghana, Indonesia, Malawi, Mauritania, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Yugoslavia, Zaire. The Committee approved it on 4 December by a recorded vote, requested by the United Kingdom, of 76 to 10, with 10 abstentions.

Speaking in explanation of vote, the USSR reiterated that the text did not reflect the real reasons for the financial emergency nor did it propose adequate measures for eliminating the deficit; moreover, it contained provisions which would involve a violation of the existing financial rules. Cuba added that the causes of the emergency were not mentioned; in its opinion, those causes included inflation and monetary instability.

The Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom abstained, holding that the resolution did not solve the underlying causes of the emergency-which in their view was the withholding by some Members of payment of their assessed contributions- but only presented some pragmatic solutions of limited scope intended to mitigate the situation. India, Japan and Morocco said that while the text did not solve the problem it would help alleviate the difficulties and accordingly they voted in favour. Similarly Denmark, on behalf of the Nordic countries, said they voted in favour because they wished to promote a solution; nevertheless, they did not consider that the resolution dealt adequately with the problem.

Benin said that, at some point, the international community would have to give serious consideration to the substance of the question; it was regrettable that small, resource-poor countries which paid their assessments should see their contributions eaten away by an inflation which they had not caused, with no effort being made to remedy it.

The Secretary-General in a report of 26 September analysed the financial situation of the United Nations. A series of annexes contained: a comparative analysis of the short-term deficit of the United Nations as at 30 June 1980 and 1979; information on estimated withholdings by Member States from the United Nations regular budget; withholdings by certain Members, which they stated to be for reasons of principle, to the expenses connected with the United Nations Emergency Force, the United Nations

Disengagement Observer Force and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (about two thirds of the short-term deficit); information relating to the United Nations Special Account to receive voluntary contributions for reducing the deficit, as at 30 June 1980 and 1979; and an estimated statement of cash position for 1980 of the United Nations General Fund, the Working Capital Fund and special accounts.

The report noted that withholdings by Member States from the regular budget, principally in respect of the bond issue and budget-financed technical assistance, had increased to a projected \$72 million at the end of 1980 (from \$68.1 million in 1979). The short-term deficit had increased from \$188.4 million in 1979 to \$209.2 million as at 30 June 1980.

Speaking in the Fifth Committee, the Vice-Chairman of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations, which had last met in 1976, said the ideal solution to financial problems would be for Member States to resolve their political differences, which were primarily responsible for the withholdings. He suggested that at least a partial or interim solution should be proposed if the Organization was not to find itself in an untenable financial situation.

The Assistant Secretary-General for Financial Services spoke of the growing deficit, and an increase in the number of States which withheld contributions, in respect of peace-keeping operations. The Secretary-General had repeatedly stressed that late payments to or failure to pay troop-contributing countries might affect their willingness to continue to make contingents available to the international community. Should the deficit continue to increase, there was every possibility that the financial situation of the Organization would be more difficult and its cash position more precarious in the years ahead.

Australia, Italy, Japan and Norway, among others, held that the financial situation was the result of an illegal and deplorable practice of some Member States withholding part of their assessed contributions. Japan felt it might be worthwhile to renew the appeal for voluntary contributions to the special account established in 1972,<sup>21</sup> to which only a few countries had responded, or perhaps a change should be made in budgeting methods, such as establishing a system limiting activities to those for which finances were available, with due regard for programme priorities. Italy opposed using interest, profits on stamp sales or other such revenue to

<sup>21</sup> See Y.U.N., 1972, p. 710, resolution 3049 A (XXVII) of 19 December 1972.

finance payment on United Nations bonds or help reduce the deficit. Australia shared Italy's belief that that would be tantamount to compelling all Member States to bear the burden resulting from the refusal of a few to pay all their assessed contributions.

The position of Hungary and the USSR was that: the United Nations regular budget should not be used to finance projects not of an administrative nature, such as principal and interest on bond issues, the United Nations Cemetery in Korea and similar items of expenditure, which they deemed unjustified and contrary to the Charter of the United Nations; aggressors alone should bear the financial consequences of their actions taken in violation of Assembly resolutions or the Charter; and new programmes of technical co-operation and transfer to the regular budget of posts and programmes formerly financed from extrabudgetary funds should be financed from funds released by the elimination of obsolete, marginally useful or ineffective programmes. Technical assistance should be removed from the regular budget and financed from voluntary extrabudgetary funds payable in national currencies. The USSR also proposed that developed countries holding bonds should renounce claim to their redemption and that States should contribute to the United Nations Development Programme a sum equivalent to that part of their contributions which financed the regular programme of technical assistance. Another important factor, in the USSR's view, was the rapid rate of budget growth due to lack of vigour in improving efficiency and rationalizing the use of available resources. Another reason for the so-called financial emergency, Hungary added, was that yearly additional contributions were needed to compensate for the effects of inflation.

Sierra Leone, which was among States expressing concern over the large sums withheld because of positions of principle, said it could not accept the arguments advanced by those which opposed financing the regular programme of technical assistance from the regular budget.

Pending settlement of political differences which had given rise to the emergency, Pakistan suggested that three types of measures be considered, aimed at restoring the financial integrity of the budget: doubling the level of the Working Capital Fund from \$40 million to \$80 million; authorizing the Secretary-General to retain in a suspense account the surplus appropriations for 1978-1979 and temporarily suspending application of the financial regulations which stipulated the disposition of those funds; and transferring all or part of miscellaneous income to a special reserve which would constitute another cushion against cash shortage.

While Morocco and others supported Pakistan's proposals, France and the United Kingdom had misgivings: the former said they would not help meet the deficit and would in effect burden regularly-paying States with the share of those that refused to meet their obligations; the latter said the proposals would elevate cash-flow difficulties above principle, to which the United Kingdom was opposed, and did not attack the root of the problem. France also felt that expenditure on technical assistance under the regular budget must be limited as much as possible.

Egypt submitted a number of proposals, including suggestions that: income from revenue-producing activities and additional funds resulting from the admission of new Members not be refunded to Member States; every opportunity be taken to issue and sell commemorative stamps, coins and the like; guided tour fees at Headquarters be increased; major contributors and countries whose balance of payments was not in deficit pay their assessed contributions at the beginning of the year and/or in advance; those States especially, but also others holding United Nations bonds, consider forfeiting repayment of principal and interest; States be asked to pledge generous voluntary contributions; and Members objecting to including technical aid in the regular budget or those offering non-convertible currencies be asked to re-examine their position.

#### Documentary references, voting

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 15, 16, 25-27, 43, 44, 46.  
Plenary meeting 89.

A/C.5/34/44 and Corr.1. Analysis of financial situation of United Nations. Report of Secretary-General (1979).

A/C.5/35/13. Report of Secretary-General (updating analysis of financial situation to 30 June).

A/C.5/35/L.24. Egypt, Ghana, Indonesia, Malawi, Mauritania, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution, approved by Fifth Committee on 4 December, meeting 46, by recorded vote of 76 to 10, with 10 abstentions, as follows:

#### details and text of resolution

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Congo, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon,

United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Cuba, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Mozambique, United Kingdom.

A/35/722. Report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 35/113, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/722, adopted by Assembly on 10 December 1980, meeting 89, by recorded vote of 64 to 8, with 9 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chad, China, Congo, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United States, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Mozambique, United Kingdom.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 3049(XXVII) of 19 December 1972, 3538(XXX) of 17 December 1975 and 32/104 of 14 December 1977,

Noting with concern that the short-term deficit of the Organization has increased by more than 100 per cent since 31 December 1976.

Recalling the request in its resolution 32/104, addressed to all Member States, particularly those among them whose efforts can promote an accord, to negotiate with the aim of

bringing about a lasting solution to the financial problems of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind that a partial or interim solution of parts of the problem could enhance the liquidity of the Organization and might facilitate the achievement of further progress towards a comprehensive settlement, which is desired by all Member States,

1. Invites the Secretary-General, after consultation with groups devoted to the conservation and protection of nature, to issue postage stamps on that subject, including, as appropriate, endangered species of the planet;

2. Decides that the provisions of regulations 5.2 and 7.1 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations shall not apply to the sale proceeds of the above-mentioned postage stamps so that a portion of the revenues so earned, after deducting the cost of producing the stamps, shall be earmarked for promoting, under United Nations auspices, the noble cause of conservation and protection of nature and endangered species;

3. Further decides that the remaining revenues shall be placed in a special account;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to give appropriate publicity to the above-mentioned postage stamps with the aim of mobilizing the support of the philatelic community and organizations devoted to the conservation and protection of nature;

5. Invites Member States to exert all possible efforts to reach a comprehensive accord and place the finances of the Organization on a sound footing and to give due consideration to the useful suggestions that were put forward during the debate on the item at the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly:

6. Requests the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations to keep the financial situation of the Organization under review and to report, as appropriate, to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

7. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session:

(a) A progress report on the status of the project on the issuance of the special postage stamps;

(b) Detailed information regarding the extent, rate of increase and composition of the deficit of the Organization, as well as voluntary contributions received from Member States and other sources;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Financial emergency of the United Nations: report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations."

## Chapter III

# Other administrative and budgetary questions

## Pattern of United Nations conferences

In 1980, the General Assembly approved guidelines on the preparation, organization and servicing arrangements of special conferences of the United Nations. The Assembly's Committee on Conferences continued throughout the year to oversee the scheduling of United Nations meetings and examined ways to achieve better utiliza-

tion of conference resources. The Assembly also appropriated additional moneys to cover estimates of conference-servicing requirements in 1981 and asked for a complete schedule of titles of conference-servicing staff and a clear definition of their functions for a study of the question of workload standards for conference-servicing personnel.



### Decisions of the Economic and Social Council

During the year, the Economic and Social Council approved changes in the calendar affecting a number of its subsidiary organs. On 17 April, it accepted an offer by Mexico to hold the sixth session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations at Mexico City in June/July, rather than at New York in May, and approved rescheduling of the Commission's Intergovernmental Working Group on a Code of Conduct to commence in May, rather than April. Decision 1980/113, containing this action, was proposed by the Council President and adopted without objection. On 7 November, by decision 1980/188 orally proposed by the Council President on the recommendation of the Working Group's Chairman, the Council approved a one-week extension of the Group's January 1981 session.

The Council also changed the dates for convening its own second regular session of 1980 (3 rather than 2 July), suspending on an exceptional basis its rule of procedure specifying when its regular sessions would be held, and for the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (postponing the start of the two-day session by a day, to 1 July). This action, recommended by the Council's Bureau, was adopted on 2 May without objection as decision 1980/148.

On 23 July, the Council approved revised dates and venue changes for the two Working Groups on Development Priorities and Policy Needs of Africa (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, September/October) and of South and East Asia (Bangkok, Thailand, October) of the Committee for Development Planning, and for the 1981 session (January instead of February) of the Statistical Commission. Decision 1980/157, incorporating this action, was proposed by the Committee for Development Planning and the Secretariat, and was adopted without objection.

### Report of the Committee on Conferences

The main tasks of the 22-member Committee on Conferences in 1980 had been defined in a 1979 General Assembly resolution.<sup>1</sup> In pursuance of this directive, the Committee developed a number of recommendations, which it submitted in its 1980 report to the Assembly. Further, in accordance with its mandate laid down in 1977,<sup>2</sup> the Committee continued to deal with matters related to, and intersessional departures from, the approved calendar of conferences and meetings for 1980. It approved eight changes in the conference programme, ranging from changes of venue and dates to addition of meetings and extension of sessions of various organs.

The Committee was also requested to approve the scheduling of meetings of a number of subsidiary organs of the Assembly during its 1980 regular session. Although the Assembly had stipulated in 1979 that subsidiary organs should complete their work by 1 September in order to report by the opening of the Assembly session,<sup>3</sup> the Committee approved a number of rescheduling requests expressly to enable some bodies to finalize their reports. It decided that a decision on whether certain bodies should be entitled to continue holding meetings of a substantive nature during the regular Assembly session should be referred to the Assembly's General Committee. The Committee recommended that the Assembly appeal to all its subsidiary organs to do their utmost to ensure that the Assembly's 1979 decision on this question would be meticulously adhered to, including affirmation of 1 September as the mandatory deadline for the completion of their work.

The Committee submitted for approval a revised calendar of United Nations conferences and meetings for 1981. In view of the limited number of conference rooms available at Headquarters, the Committee recommended that, in the event the Assembly approved the recommendation to hold the tenth session of the Third United Nations Conference of the Law of the Sea in New York, it should authorize the Committee to meet during the Assembly's regular 1980 session in order to propose necessary adjustments in the calendar of conferences for 1981 and, consequently, to enable the Assembly to consider fully any concomitant financial implications.

The Committee reviewed the extent to which Assembly resolutions and recommendations on the pattern of conferences had been implemented, including planned and actual durations of sessions of Assembly subsidiary organs. It recommended that the Assembly take note of the positive effects of over-programming, which had been introduced to reduce the negative impact on conference resources of cancellations of scheduled meetings. The Committee suggested that the Secretary-General should be encouraged to continue applying maximum over-programming whenever possible.

The planned and actual duration of sessions of subsidiary bodies of the Assembly was examined on the basis of a report providing data for all those bodies that had met in 1979 at Headquarters and at the United Nations Office at Geneva.

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1039, resolution 34/50 of 23 November 1979.

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 1039, resolution 32/72 of 9 December 1977.

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1219, section III of decision 34/401 of 25 October and 29 November 1979.

The Committee identified a number of bodies with a low utilization of available meeting time; its Chairman addressed letters to the chairmen of those bodies requesting their co-operation in shortening sessions. The Committee agreed that the relevant results should be fully reflected in the draft calendar of conferences and meetings for 1982-1983, and transmitted its data and findings to the Ad Hoc Committee on Subsidiary Organs.

The Committee took note of a Secretariat report on the implementation of Assembly decisions taken in the context of the pattern of conferences, including guidelines to reduce the wastage resulting from cancellations of scheduled meetings, the organization of work of United Nations bodies, informal meetings, a manual for committee secretaries, special conferences, and standards of staffing requirements.

The Committee also reviewed the organizational and servicing arrangements of past special conferences and their preparatory meetings to identify the most effective framework for their organization. It recommended a draft resolution on special conferences for adoption by the Assembly, annexing thereto a set of guidelines for the preparation, organization and servicing of special conferences. The guidelines proposed, in the preparatory phase: action to be taken at the intergovernmental and national levels; action to be taken by the Secretary-General; measures to control and limit documentation; and measures to be taken in respect of conferences held at the invitation of a host Government. Proposals were also outlined relating to the conference phase itself.

The Committee held an extensive exchange of views on the entire range of questions involved in implementing the measures adopted by the Assembly to control and limit documentation (see following subchapter).

#### Decisions of the General Assembly

The report and recommendations of the Committee on Conferences were considered by the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee at the Assembly's 1980 regular session. The Assembly adopted three resolutions based on the Committee's report.

By a resolution on the future work of the Committee on Conferences-resolution 35/10 A adopted by consensus on 3 November-the Assembly approved the recommendations of the Committee on Conferences as amended by the Fifth Committee, authorized the Committee on Conferences to make any adjustments in the 1981 calendar of conferences thereby approved which might become necessary as a result of action at the current Assembly session, emphasized the need

for more Committee control over the establishment of and changes to calendars of subsidiary bodies, and asked it to undertake the necessary consultations in that regard. The Assembly instructed all its subsidiary organs to complete their reports for the following session by 1 September and to report any necessary post-deadline activity in addenda. It requested the Committee, when preparing the calendar for 1982-1983, to propose, after due consultations, the shortening of sessions of subsidiary Assembly bodies and recommend for consideration those which could meet biennially. The Assembly decided further that all proposals made at Assembly sessions affecting the schedule of conferences and meetings were to be reviewed by the Committee when administrative implications were being considered. It requested the Committee to study the possibility of establishing mechanisms to enforce all existing rules to control and limit documentation so as to ensure its timely availability in all official languages and to report thereon in 1981. It requested the Assembly President, after consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, to appoint 22 Member States, on the basis of equitable geographical balance, to serve on the Committee for a three-year term.

The text of resolution 35/10 A, which was prepared following informal consultations among Fifth Committee Members, was approved by consensus by that Committee on 24 October.

Informal consultations were also held on the draft resolution on special conferences submitted by the Committee on Conferences. The Fifth Committee approved several amendments introduced by its Chairman recommending to the Assembly a modified version of the Committee's text. It deleted the sole recommended preambular paragraph by which the Assembly would have expressed concern about the growth in the number of and expenditure entailed in special conferences and their preparations. Taking into account suggestions by Morocco, the Fifth Committee modified the wording of operative paragraph 1 which would have the Assembly invite United Nations Members and organs, when considering the convening of special conferences, to ensure that (rather than determine whether) the objectives of the proposed conference were such that they had not been achieved and could not be pursued (the words "within a reasonable time-frame" were added here) through established intergovernmental machinery of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

The remaining four operative paragraphs recommended by the Committee on Conferences were retained. By these, the Assembly would: decide that preparatory committees should be established for special conferences only if this function could not be appropriately performed

by an existing intergovernmental organ; decide that the secretariats for special conferences should as far as possible be provided by existing Secretariat machinery with any needed temporary strengthening; ask the Secretary-General to propose in 1981 standard rules of procedure for special conferences; and approve the guidelines (except for a section on control and limitation of documentation) for the preparation, organization and servicing of special conferences.

New Zealand, which acted as co-ordinator of the informal consultations, proposed to add a new operative paragraph by which the Joint Inspection Unit would be invited to undertake a study on the improvement of the secretarial organization for special conferences, with a view to recommending procedures for reinforcing the efficiency and effectiveness of conference preparations, and to report, through the Committee on Conferences, to the Assembly in 1982. The Fifth Committee approved all these amendments on 24 October by consensus. The resolution as amended, with its annex containing the guidelines, was adopted without vote by the Assembly on 3 November as resolution 35/10 C.

A third resolution- 35/10 B-which the Assembly adopted on 3 November after considering the report of the Committee on Conferences, related to summary records for meetings of subsidiary organs of the Assembly (see following subchapter).

By a letter of 8 December to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee, the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences transmitted his Committee's recommendation to the Assembly that two bodies scheduled to meet in New York during 1981 -the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and the Intergovernmental Working Group on a Code of Conduct of the Commission on Transnational Corporations -meet at Geneva instead. The Committee further recommended that the Assembly call on all other bodies entitled to meet at Headquarters during the tenth session of the Law of the Sea Conference (March/April 1981) to keep their meeting requirements to a minimum.

Administrative and financial  
implications of conference-servicing costs

Statements of financial implications issued during the Assembly's 1980 session contained estimates of conference-servicing requirements in 1981, on a full-cost basis-i.e. to be provided through recruitment of temporary staff-up to a total amount of \$23,463,100. On 12 December, the Secretary-General prepared a consolidated statement of all the administrative and financial implications in respect of conference-servicing costs in order to identify to what extent the es-

timated requirements could be absorbed within the existing capacity and subsequently how much would be requested as an additional appropriation. The Secretary-General proposed that the Assembly approve for 1981 an additional appropriation equal to that approved for 1980 (\$3,745,000) since several uncertainties remained about the schedule and venue of certain conferences. He intended to submit a more detailed analysis, for presentation to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) during the first part of 1981, which would be the basis for any required adjustment in the appropriation at the time of the performance report.

In an oral report to the Fifth Committee, ACABQ agreed with the Secretary-General's proposal. Following approval by the Fifth Committee on 16 December by a recorded vote of 75 to 18, with 2 abstentions, this amount was included in the revised budget appropriations for 1980-1981 adopted by the Assembly in resolution 35/226 A of 17 December (see p. 1197).

In explanation of vote, the United Kingdom, which voted against the appropriations, protested the practice of not allowing for a vote on conference-servicing costs in first reading, on the ground that additional costs would not be known until the end of the session, which it said undermined Assembly control over conference-servicing expenditures. The United States, which also cast a negative vote, expressed the hope that the General Committee at the 1981 session would be more successful in obtaining compliance with the 1 December deadline for Main Committee approval of resolutions that entailed financial obligations, including conference-servicing costs, and stated that the so-called full-cost estimates submitted to the Main Committees were grossly inflated, which made them meaningless as any objective guide. Also, the amount requested included sums for activities which the United States considered unjustified and objectionable, and it was disappointed that the Secretariat had been unable adequately to balance new conference-servicing requirements against savings or resources released from completed, obsolete, marginal or ineffective activities.

The USSR's objection to the proposed amount was one of principle: it objected to the appropriation of additional sums after the budget had been adopted.

Workload standards for technical and  
complementary conference-servicing staff

In accordance with a 1979 General Assembly decision,<sup>4</sup> the Secretary-General submitted to the 1980 Assembly session a report on the feasi-

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., p. 1214, decision 34/405 of 1 November 1979.

bility of establishing further workload standards, in particular for technical and complementary conference-servicing staff.

In his report, the Secretary-General identified six categories of technical and complementary staff servicing in and around conference areas: sound technicians, conference officers, messengers, security guards, meeting room attendants (at Geneva only), and information officers and supporting staff. He concluded that it was not possible to establish universally applicable standards for the first five categories since requirements in their functions tended to vary widely from one meeting to another. Finding that statement inadequate, ACABQ indicated that it planned to pursue its study of the matter. Regarding the sixth category, information coverage of meetings, the Secretary-General reported that workload standards and staffing patterns were being developed by the Department of Public Information.

The Assembly endorsed the recommendations on this subject by ACABQ, which recommended that the Secretary-General prepare a complete schedule of titles of conference-servicing staff with a clear definition of their functions and submit to ACABQ in early 1981 a progress report on the question of workload standards for conference-servicing personnel, including relevant information on the results of interagency meetings on language arrangements, documentation and publications. The Assembly action was contained in section VII of resolution 35/217, adopted on 17 December without objection, following approval by the Fifth Committee on 21 November, also without objection, of an oral proposal to that effect by its Chairman. The Assembly at the same time noted that ACABQ would revert to this question when it considered the proposed programme budget for 1982-1983.

#### Documentary references and texts of resolutions

E/1980/INF.1. Calendar of conferences and meetings for 1980. Note by Secretariat.

E/1980/INF.3. Resolutions and decisions of General Assembly and Economic and Social Council regarding calendar of conferences and documentation. Note by Secretariat, Chapter II.

Economic and Social Council- 1st regular session. 1980 Plenary meetings 9, 23.

E/1980/L.16. Note by Secretariat.

Decision 1980/113, as proposed by Council President, adopted without objection by Council.

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 17 April 1980, the Council approved the following changes in the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1980:

(a) It accepted the offer made by the Government of Mexico to hold the sixth session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations at Mexico City from 23 June to 4 July 1980 (instead of at Headquarters from 12 to 21 May 1980);

(b) The tenth session of the Intergovernmental Working Group on a Code of Conduct would be held at Headquarters from 12 to 21 May 1980 (instead of from 21 April to 2 May 1980).

E/1980/L.36. Consideration of provisional agenda for Economic and Social Council 2nd regular session, 1980. Note by Secretariat, Chapter II (Note by Bureau), para. 3: Recommendations.

Decision 1980/148, by which the Council decided: (a) to convene the second regular session of the Council on 3 July 1980 (instead of 2 July) and, to that end, to suspend, on an exceptional basis, rule 2 of the rules of procedure of the Council regarding dates of convening and adjournment; and (b) to hold the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on 1 and 2 July 1980 (instead of 30 June and 1 July), as recommended by Council Bureau, E/1980/L.36, adopted without objection by Council on 2 May, meeting 23.

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980 Plenary meeting 43.

E/1980/L.41 and Add.1. Note by Secretariat.

Decision 1980/157, as proposed by Committee for Development Planning and by Secretariat, E/1980/L.41 and Add.1, adopted without objection by Council.

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 23 July 1980, the Council approved the following changes in the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1980 and 1981:

(a) The Working Group on Development Priorities and Policy Needs of Africa of the Committee for Development Planning will meet at Addis Ababa from 29 September to 3 October 1980;

(b) The Working Group on Development Priorities and Policy Needs of South and East Asia of the Committee for Development Planning will meet at Bangkok from 20 to 24 October 1980;

(c) The twenty-first session of the Statistical Commission will be held at Headquarters from 12 to 21 January 1981 (instead of from 17 to 26 February 1981).

Economic and Social Council- resumed 2nd regular session, 1980 Plenary meeting 46.

Decision 1980/188, by which the Council approved the extension by one week of the twelfth session of the Intergovernmental Working Group on a Code of Conduct, which was to be held at United Nations Headquarters from 5 to 23 January 1981, as orally proposed by Council President on recommendation of Chairman of Intergovernmental Working Group, adopted without objection by Council on 7 November 1980, meeting 46.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 9-11, 14, 15, 17, 21-24, 61, 62.  
Plenary meeting 50.

A/35/32 and Add.1. Report of Committee on Conferences.  
A/C.5/35/L.9. Draft resolution prepared following informal consultations and submitted by Fifth Committee Chairman, approved by consensus by Fifth Committee on 24 October, meeting 24.

A/35/576. Report of Fifth Committee. draft resolution A.

Resolution 35/10 A, as recommended by Fifth Committee. A/35/576, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 3 November 1980, meeting 50.

#### Future work of the Committee on Conferences

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 32/72 of 9 December 1977, in particular paragraph 3 (c), (d) and (e) thereof,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on Conferences and approves the recommendations contained therein as amended;

2. Authorizes the Committee on Conferences to make any adjustments in the calendar of conferences for 1981 which may become necessary as a result of action and decisions by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

3. Emphasizes the need for the Committee on Conferences to exercise more control over the establishment of and changes to calendars of conferences of subsidiary bodies of the United Nations, including its offices, programmes and organizations, and requests the Committee to undertake the necessary consultations in that regard;

4. Instructs all subsidiary organs of the General Assembly to complete their reports for the following session of the Assembly not later than 1 September and to report any activity after the adoption of such reports, where necessary, to the Assembly in addenda to the reports of the organs concerned;

5. Requests the Committee on Conferences, when preparing the biennial calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for 1982-1983, to propose, on the basis of past experience and after due consultations with the subsidiary organs concerned, the shortening of sessions of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and to recommend, if appropriate, for consideration by the Assembly, bodies that could begin to meet on a biennial basis;

6. Decides that all proposals affecting the schedule of conferences and meetings made at sessions of the General Assembly shall be reviewed by the Committee on Conferences when administrative implications are being considered under the requirements of rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly;

7. Requests the Committee on Conferences to study the possibility of establishing effective mechanisms to enforce all existing rules to control and limit documentation with a view to ensuring the timely availability of documentation in all official languages and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

8. Requests the President of the General Assembly, after consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, to appoint twenty-two Member States, on the basis of an equitable geographical balance, to serve on the Committee on Conferences for a three-year term.

A/35/32. Report of Committee on Conferences, Chapter VI.

A/35/32, Chapter VIII. recommendation 3. Draft guidelines on preparation, organization and servicing of special conferences of United Nations and their preparatory meetings, as recommended by Committee on Conferences, amended as result of informal consultations, A/C.5/35/L.14/Rev.2 (paras. 1 and 2), with amendments approved by consensus by Fifth Committee on 24 October, meeting 24.

A/35/32, Chapter VIII. recommendation 5. Draft resolution, as recommended by Committee on Conferences, amended as result of informal consultations, A/C.5/35/L.10/Rev.1 and A/C.5/35/L.14/Rev.2 (para. 3), and by New Zealand, A/C.5/35/L.15/Rev.1, both amendments approved by consensus by Fifth Committee on 24 October, meeting 24.

A/C.5/35/L.10 and Rev.1. Note by Fifth Committee Chairman transmitting amendments and revised amendments, prepared following informal consultations, to draft resolution recommended by Committee on Conferences, A/35/32 (recommendation 5).

A/C.5/35/L.14 and Rev.1. Amendments and revised amendments, prepared following informal consultations and submitted by Fifth Committee Chairman, to draft guidelines recommended by Committee on Conferences, A/35/32 (recommendation 3).

A/C.5/35/L.14/Rev.2. Revised amendments submitted by Fifth Committee Chairman following further informal consultations, to draft guidelines and draft resolution recommended by Committee on Conferences, A/35/32 (recommendations 3 and 5).

A/C.5/35/L.15 and Rev.1. New Zealand: amendment and revised amendment to draft resolution recommended by Committee on Conferences, A/35/32 (recommendation 5).

A/35/576. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution C and Annex (draft guidelines).

Resolution 35/10 C and Annex, as recommended by Fifth Committee. A/35/576, adopted without vote by Assembly on 3 November 1980, meeting 50.

#### Special conferences of the United Nations

The General Assembly

1. Invites Member States and United Nations organs, when considering the convening of special conferences, to ensure that the objectives of the proposed conference are such that they have not been achieved and cannot be pursued within a reasonable time-frame through the established intergovernmental machinery of the United Nations and the specialized agencies;

2. Decides that preparatory committees should be established for special conferences only if this function cannot be appropriately performed by an existing intergovernmental organ;

3. Decides that the secretariats for special conferences should, to the extent possible, be provided by the existing Secretariat machinery with such temporary strengthening as may be required;

4. Approves the guidelines for the preparation, organization and servicing of special conferences as set out in the annex to the present resolution;

5. Requests the Committee on Conferences, in the light of discussions during the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, to reconsider the question of guidelines on the control and limitation of documentation for special conferences and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to propose draft standard rules of procedure for special conferences of the United Nations for consideration by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

7. Invites the Joint Inspection Unit to undertake a study on the improvement of the secretarial organization for special conferences, with a view to recommending procedures for reinforcing the efficiency and effectiveness of preparations for such conferences, and to submit its report, through the Committee on Conferences, to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

#### ANNEX

Guidelines on the preparation, organization and servicing arrangements of special conferences of the United Nations and their preparatory meetings

##### I. Preparatory phase

A. Action to be taken at the intergovernmental and national levels

1. If the General Assembly or the Economic and Social Council designates or establishes a preparatory organ for a conference, this organ should hold as soon as possible or practical a short organizational session of a few days' duration in order to elect its officers, to consider the organization

and timing of a further session or sessions during the preparatory period, to adopt a provisional agenda for its first substantive session and to provide initial guidance for the substantive activities of the Secretariat.

2. If a preparatory organ is scheduled to hold several sessions, it should adopt at the end of each session a provisional agenda for the subsequent session.

3. If a preparatory organ is established, its last session Prior to the conference should be scheduled so as to allow enough time, between the closing of the session and the opening of the conference, for the timely circulation of the preparatory organ's report in all official languages.

4. States should be invited to designate, whenever appropriate and where possible, a single national focal point early in the preparatory process and to inform the conference secretariat thereof by a certain date.

#### B. Action to be taken by the Secretary-General

5. An indicative outline of the work programme derived from the general goals and objectives pronounced by the General Assembly or the Economic and Social Council when convening the conference should be submitted to the preparatory organ at its organizational session.

6. The bureau of a preparatory organ should be informed in an appropriate manner of the substance of all relevant measures to control and limit documentation which need to be applied to the documentation for a special conference and its preparatory organ.

7. Organizational rules and arrangements relevant to a conference, as well as a draft timetable for its work throughout its entire duration, should be submitted in the form of a document to a preparatory organ by the time of its last session.

8. An annotated provisional agenda, a document on the organization of work and related arrangements, including a timetable, and all required and available substantive documentation should be circulated well in advance of, but not later than, six weeks prior to the opening of a conference for which no preparatory organ is established.

#### C. Conferences held at the invitation of a host Government in accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/140

9. Whenever it is decided by the General Assembly to hold a conference away from established headquarters, a host Government should be invited to set up, at its earliest convenience, a national preparatory committee to serve as focal point for local arrangements to be made in connexion with the conference.

10. With regard to practical arrangements and working facilities, account should be taken of:

(a) The need to accommodate working, drafting and negotiating groups, as well as caucuses and regional groups, interagency meetings and briefings of press and non-governmental organizations, in suitably sized and suitably equipped conference rooms;

(b) The possibility of setting up, under the host Government's auspices and on a commercial basis, a service centre at the conference site for use by delegations.

The Secretary-General shall inform delegations well in advance of the opening of the conference about such local facilities and the conditions under which they would be available.

#### II. Conference phase

11. Special conferences should be scheduled so as to allow a sufficient interval, between the closing of the conference and the opening of the regular session of the General Assembly at which the report of the conference is to be considered, for the timely circulation of the report in all official languages.

12. Where necessary, there should be provision for a maximum of two days of consultations immediately prior to the opening of a conference:

(a) For pre-conference consultations to consider organizational matters, preferably on the day prior to the opening of the conference;

(b) For consultations within regional groups.

13. Recommendations emanating from pre-conference consultations should, in principle, be acted upon without further discussion at the first plenary meeting of a conference.

14. If circumstances so require, each regional group could be requested to designate, immediately prior to the opening of the conference, two persons to serve as "friends of the Rapporteur or Rapporteur-General" to assist the latter in preparing the draft report of the conference.

15. Messages by heads of State or Government which are made available during the opening meeting of a conference should be read from the floor by the delegation concerned prior to the substantive opening statement by the Secretariat.

16. If a general debate is to be held at a special conference, it should start at the second meeting, usually in the afternoon of the opening day.

17. A time-limit of fifteen minutes for interventions by representatives of States and of ten minutes for statements by other participants should normally be observed during the general debate.

18. The following procedure should apply in connexion with the right of reply:

(a) Delegations should exercise their right of reply at the end of the day whenever two meetings have been scheduled for that day and whenever such meetings are devoted to the consideration of the same item;

(b) The number of interventions in the exercise of the right of reply of any delegation at a given meeting should be limited to two per item;

(c) The first intervention in the exercise of the right of reply for any delegation on any given item at a given meeting should be limited to five minutes and the second intervention should be limited to three minutes.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page reference to Assembly resolution 35/10 B.]

A/C.5/35/118. Administrative and financial implications of recommendations of Committee on Conferences, A/C.5/35/L.38. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/35/L.38. Letter of 8 December from Chairman of Committee on Conferences to Chairman of Fifth Committee.

#### Administrative and financial implications of conference-servicing costs

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meeting 62.

A/C.5/35/119. Consolidated statement of administrative and financial implications in respect of conference-servicing costs. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee (on programme budget for biennium 1980-1981). Chapter III.34.

#### Workload standards for technical and complementary conference-servicing staff

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meeting 33.  
Plenary meeting 99.

A/35/7/Add.7. Report of ACABQ. (Paras. 9 and 10: Recommendations.)

A/C.5/35/28. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee (on programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter III.9 and Chapter IV, draft resolution I (section VII, as orally proposed by Fifth Committee Chairman, approved without objection by Fifth Committee on 21 November, meeting 33).

Resolution 35/217, section VII, by which the General Assembly (1) endorsed the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraphs 9 and 10 of its report on workload standards for technical and complementary conference-servicing staff; and (2) took note of the fact that the Advisory Committee would revert to this question when it considered the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983,

as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/780, adopted without objection by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to sections I-VI and VIII-XXI of Assembly resolution 35/217.]

## Publications and documentation of the United Nations

In 1979, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly had taken steps to reduce the volume of United Nations documentation by discontinuing on an experimental basis the provision of summary records for the meetings of most of their subsidiary bodies.<sup>5</sup>

By resolution 35/10 B of 3 November 1980, the Assembly reintroduced-subject to review at its 1981 session on the basis of recommendations of the Committee on Conferences and the experience gained, and with the request that they keep their requirements to a reasonable minimum and dispense with meeting records whenever possible-summary records for the following organs: the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; the Special Committee against Apartheid; the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization; the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, when holding preparatory sessions for the envisaged 1981 Conference on the Indian Ocean; the United Nations Council for Namibia; and the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) and the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, for sessions devoted to the preparation of draft conventions and other legal instruments.

Exceptions to the rule set forth regarding summary records in a 1979 Assembly resolution<sup>6</sup> followed partly from several requests for records reinstatement. The Secretary-General, in a report of 24 September 1980, had suggested that the Assembly might wish to refer to the Committee on Conferences for priority consideration in 1981 formal requests he had received or expected to receive from the last three bodies mentioned above, and authorize the Committee to grant exceptions it found warranted. He also suggested that the Assembly might wish to confirm the continued applicability of its 1979 resolution in respect of summary records for all the other organs for which such records were discontinued, for organs that did not receive summary records before the adoption of that resolution and for organs not yet established, unless the Assembly approved explicit exceptions. This last recommendation also became a provision of Assembly resolution 35/10 B.

Communications of 6, 8 and 14 October to the Chairman of the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee from the Chairmen of the Sixth (Legal) Committee, on behalf of UNCITRAL, and the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, and the President of the Council for Namibia also sought reintroduction of summary records. The other bodies were included in the resolution's list of exceptions during the Fifth Committee's debate on the item, on oral proposals by Nigeria (Special Committee against Apartheid), the Philippines (Special Committee on the Charter) and Sri Lanka (Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean), agreed to by the other six sponsors of an amendment to include these Committees as well as the Palestinian Rights Committee. The sponsors also accepted subamendments by Austria to grant exceptions to UNCITRAL and the Outer Space Committee's Legal Sub-Committee for meetings devoted to preparation of draft conventions and other legal instruments (rather than those devoted to discussion of legal texts), and an amendment to make the exceptions subject to Assembly review in 1981.

Resolution 35/10 B was adopted by a recorded vote of 74 to 6, with 23 abstentions; the Fifth Committee approved the text on 24 October by 87 votes to 6, with 20 abstentions.

Notes of 29 January and 20 May by the United Nations Secretariat and the Secretary-General, respectively, set forth the policies laid down by the General Assembly regarding control and limitation of documentation. The notes concentrated on the main areas of meeting records (including a list of entitlements to meeting records), the content and format of reports of subsidiary bodies, and the presentation, volume, length and timely circulation of documentation.

In a note of 29 September, the Secretariat drew the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee's attention to the need to reduce the volume of documentation. It suggested: reduction of the number of requests for additional

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1214, Assembly resolution 34/50 of 23 November 1979; p. 1218, Council resolution 1979/69 of 2 August 1979; and p. 1219, Assembly decision 34/418 of 23 November and section III of decision 34/401 of 25 October and 29 November 1979.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., p. 1214, resolution 34/50 of 23 November 1979.

documents; discontinuance of requests that documents be submitted to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council unless Council action was required; incorporation of reports of governing bodies or secretariats of subsidiary or related organs into annual reports of the subsidiary organ; requesting more oral reports; and submission of reports requiring complex consultation with Governments or specialized agencies, or the establishment of an expert body, to the Assembly at a session later than the one immediately following the request.

Implementation of the measures to control and limit documentation, including those on the provision of meeting records, was monitored by the Committee on Conferences.

The Committee, in its 1980 annual report, recommended that the General Assembly ask the Secretary-General to ensure that detailed explanations were provided for delays in the issuance of documentation, to be reflected in documents on the state of preparedness of documentation. It recommended that the Assembly appeal to all its subsidiary organs to adhere meticulously to its 1979 decisions, in particular those concerning the requirement that subsidiary organs complete their work by 1 September, so that their reports were available by the opening of the Assembly session, and that no subsidiary organ of the Assembly meet at United Nations Headquarters during a regular Assembly session.<sup>7</sup>

This last recommendation was the subject of an Assembly instruction in resolution 35/10 A of 3 November. By the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee on Conferences to study and report in 1981 on the possibility of establishing effective mechanisms to enforce all existing rules to control and limit documentation with a view to ensuring timely availability in all official languages. (For details of resolution 35/10 A, see preceding subchapter.)

Also, in resolution 35/10 C of the same date, the Assembly requested the Committee to reconsider, in the light of discussions during the current Assembly session, the question of guidelines on the control and limitation of documentation for special conferences and report to it in 1981 (this paragraph was included by the Fifth Committee by consensus on 24 October, following informal consultations on a text for this resolution recommended by the Committee on Conferences in its 1980 annual report). In the guidelines for the organization of special conferences, annexed to the resolution, the Secretary-General was asked to circulate all substantive documentation no later than six weeks prior to the opening of a special conference for which no preparatory organ was established, and such con-

ferences should be scheduled so as to allow a sufficient interval between its close and the opening of the regular Assembly session for the timely circulation of its report. (For further details of resolution 35/10 C, see preceding subchapter.)

The Committee on Conferences had recommended a series of other specific measures to control and limit documentation, to be included in the guidelines; however, following informal consultations, they were not approved by the Assembly's Fifth Committee. After the informal consultations, the Chairman introduced amendments to the recommendations: a section of the guidelines for special conferences relating to control and limitation of documentation was deleted, as was an annex in the Committee's report setting out a format to be followed in the presentation of national or technical papers.

Resolution 35/10 B, twice revised, was sponsored by Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, the Philippines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon and Zambia. Their text was submitted as an amendment adding a new section to a draft resolution presented by the Fifth Committee Chairman following informal consultations on a draft on special conferences submitted by the Committee on Conferences (see p. 1222).

France, the United Kingdom and the United States also introduced an amendment to add a new section on this subject to the draft which resulted from informal consultations. Their text contained the same first operative paragraph as that adopted by the Assembly-confirming the continued applicability of its 1979 resolution-but would have had the Assembly request the Committee on Conferences to consider, on a priority basis early in 1981, any requests for summary record reinstatement by Assembly subsidiary organs submitted to it at its 1980 session, and would have had the Assembly authorize the Committee to grant the exceptions it found warranted. The sponsors did not press their amendment to a vote.

As requested by the USSR, the Fifth Committee voted separately on several of the proposed amendments. By 86 votes to 13, with 11 abstentions, and by 80 votes to 19, with 13 abstentions, respectively, it decided to retain UNCITRAL and the Special Committee on the Charter in the list of bodies for which summary records were to be reinstated. Australia, explaining its negative vote, believed decisions concerning exceptions should be taken by the Committee on Conferences, not the Fifth Committee. The USSR was convinced that those organs had other ways

<sup>7</sup> Ibid, pp. 1219 and 1215, decision 34/401, section III, para. 24, and section V, para. 34.



and means of reporting their work, but did not oppose reinstatement of meeting records for the other bodies in that list, although the decision to do so should not be regarded as a precedent.

Canada, Israel and the United States, in explanation of vote, said the large number of exceptions might undermine progress achieved in controlling documentation, might be a prelude to further exemptions and was incompatible with efforts to realize savings and limit volume.

At the request of the United States, the Committee voted on the revised text, paragraph by paragraph: paragraph 1, confirming the applicability of the Assembly's 1979 resolution on discontinuance of summary records, was adopted by 113 votes to 0; paragraph 2, listing exempted bodies, by 86 votes to 9, with 19 abstentions. The nine-nation amendment as a whole was then approved by 87 votes to 6, with 20 abstentions.

#### Documentary references, voting details and text of resolution

E/1980/INF.3. Resolutions and decisions of General Assembly and Economic and Social Council regarding calendar of conferences and documentation. Note by Secretariat, Chapter I.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 9-11, 14, 15, 17, 21-24, 61, 62.  
Plenary meeting 50.

A/INF/35/1. Control and limitation of documentation. Note by Secretary-General.

A/35/32. Report of Committee on Conferences, Chapter V and Chapter VIII, recommendation 2.

A/35/32/Add.1. Addendum to report of Committee on Conferences, Chapter II (para. 11) and Chapter III, recommendations 6 and 7.

A/C.5/35/12. Report of Secretary-General. (Para. 9: Recommendation.)

A/C.5/35/34. Administrative and financial implications of g-power amendment, A/C.5/35/L.11/Rev.2, and of d-power amendment, A/C.5/35/L.12. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/35/L.4. Note by Secretariat.

A/C.5/35/L.5. Communication of 6 October from Sixth Committee Chairman to Fifth Committee Chairman.

A/C.5/35/L.6. Communication of 8 October from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People to Fifth Committee Chairman.

A/C.5/35/L.8. Communication of 14 October from President of United Nations Council for Namibia to Fifth Committee Chairman.

A/C.5/35/L.9. Draft resolution prepared following informal consultations and submitted by Fifth Committee Chairman, approved by consensus by Fifth Committee on 24 October, meeting 24.

A/C.5/35/L.11 and Rev.1. Senegal and Zambia: amendment and revised amendment to draft resolution prepared following informal consultations and submitted by Fifth Committee Chairman, A/C.5/35/L.9.

A/C.5/35/L.11/Rev.2. Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, Zambia: revised amendment to draft resolution submitted by Fifth Committee Chairman, A/C.5/35/L.9, as subamended by Austria, A/C.5/35/L.16, and by Sri Lanka, A/C.5/35/L.17, approved as draft resolution by Fifth Committee on 24 October, meeting 24, by 87 votes to 6, with 20 abstentions.

Canada and the United Kingdom, which said their position was based solely on administrative and budgetary grounds, added that the exceptions were likely to constitute a regrettable precedent. Brazil said the decision to authorize exceptions should not have the effect of instituting a procedure by which to overturn previous Assembly decisions nor as setting a precedent for authorizing reinstatements for all Assembly subsidiaries.

Finland and New Zealand considered that the procedure followed had violated provisions of the Assembly's 1979 resolution; Australia, New Zealand and Peru, moreover, said they could not support the paragraph containing exemptions in the light of the adoption of the Austrian subamendment calling for further review in 1981, while the Bahamas and Trinidad and Tobago said they voted in favour of that provision in the light of the subamendment.

A/C.5/35/L.12. France, United Kingdom, United States: amendment to draft resolution submitted by Fifth Committee Chairman, A/C.5/35/L.9.

A/C.5/35/L.16. Austria: subamendment to 9-power revised amendment, A/C.5/35/L.11/Rev.2.

A/C.5/35/L.17. Sri Lanka: subamendment to 9-power revised amendment, A/C.5/35/L.11/Rev.2.

A/35/576. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution B.

Resolution 35/10 B, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/576, adopted by Assembly on 3 November 1980, meeting 50, by recorded vote of 74 to 6, with 23 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Israel, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, Byelorussian SSR, Denmark, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam.

#### Summary records for meetings of subsidiary organs of the General Assembly

##### The General Assembly

1. Confirms the continued applicability of its resolution 34/50 of 23 November 1979 in respect of summary records for all those subsidiary organs of the General Assembly for which the provision of summary records was discontinued, for those organs which did not receive summary records prior

to the adoption of resolution 34/50 and for those organs which may be established in the future, unless explicit exceptions are approved by the Assembly;

2. Decides to grant exceptions from the rule set forth in paragraph 1 above, subject to review at the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly on the basis of recommendations of the Committee on Conferences and in the light of experience gained, to the following subsidiary organs:

(a) Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;

(b) United Nations Council for Namibia;

(c) United Nations Commission on International Trade Law and Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space for sessions devoted to the preparation of draft conventions and other legal instruments;

(d) Special Committee against Apartheid;

(e) Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization;

(f) Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, when holding preparatory sessions for the Conference on the Indian Ocean envisaged in General Assembly resolution 34/80 B of 11 December 1979;

and requests those organs to keep their requirements for summary records, whenever possible, to a reasonable minimum and to dispense, whenever possible, with meeting records.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to Assembly resolutions 35/10 A and C.]

## Administrative and budgetary co-ordination

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) during 1980 again examined general budgetary trends in the specialized agencies related to the United Nations. In its annual report to the General Assembly on administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the agencies, ACABQ commented on the budgets of the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Civil Aviation Organization, the Universal Postal Union, the International Telecommunication Union, the World Meteorological Organization, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), as well as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). These agencies' relationship agreements with the United Nations provided for transmittal of their budgets for review by the Assembly. The report contained comparative tables of approved budgets, net contributions, and contributions to technical co-operation activities, scales of assessment, Working Capital Funds and established posts.

The report submitted by ACABQ in 1979<sup>8</sup> had not been considered by the Assembly that year; its 1980 report complemented the earlier one. It indicated that, as 1981 was the second year of the agencies' biennial budgetary periods except UNESCO's, the increases in budget levels over 1980 were attributable largely to inflation and currency fluctuations rather than to programme changes. When added to the regular budget of the United Nations, the total amount of the approved or estimated budgets for 1981 was nearly \$1,412 million, of which almost \$532 million

related to the United Nations and \$880 million to the specialized agencies (excluding IFAD, for which the 1981 figure was not available) and IAEA. This was an increase of \$57 million over 1980, when the approved figures were \$532 million for the United Nations and \$823 million for the agencies, although WIPO's \$17.4 million of that amount was listed as a preliminary figure.

The Advisory Committee drew attention to the fact that IFAD's practice of communicating its budget to the Assembly only after approval by all the Fund's competent organs and after much of the financial period had elapsed was not in accordance with the United Nations/IFAD relationship agreement.

The total number of established posts projected for 1981 stood at 23,044, virtually unchanged from 1980's approved 23,039 posts. The total was divided almost equally between the United Nations (11,214) and the agencies (excluding IFAD) (11,830). Only UNESCO reported a substantial increase in posts (5 per cent) for 1981, while WHO reported a substantial decrease (4.9 per cent).

The total number of staff members in posts throughout the United Nations system (excluding the financial agencies in Washington, D. C.) was 38,649 as of 30 December 1980. In addition to established posts, this included staff members in temporary posts and those financed from extrabudgetary resources.

By resolution 35/114, adopted without objection on 10 December, the General Assembly concurred with ACABQ's observations and comments and referred them to the organizations concerned; it also referred to those agencies the comments made during the debate on the report in the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee—which considered the report and approved, without objection on 4 November, the text of the resolution as submitted by its Chairman following consultations among Committee

<sup>8</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1219.

Members. The Assembly transmitted <sup>ACABQ'S</sup> report to the Board of Auditors, the Panel of External Auditors, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (<sup>CPC</sup>) and the Joint Inspection Unit for their information, and reiterated its 1978 request<sup>9</sup> that <sup>ACABQ</sup> emphasize more in its future reports budgetary developments in individual organizations which were of potential interest to other organizations, and to supplement those reports with reports on specific problems common to the United Nations system.

The Assembly also urged <sup>IFAD</sup> to respond to <sup>ACABQ'S</sup> request concerning the timely submission of its budget.

(See also p. 996.)

During the debate in the Fifth Committee, France and the United Kingdom noted that <sup>ACABQ</sup> in its report had drawn attention to an observation by the <sup>UNESCO</sup> Director-General, who had said there was a tendency by the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council towards too many requests for contributions and reports which in some instances concerned problems of secondary importance or matters already abundantly discussed, as well as a tendency for the Assembly to take measures or decisions on matters plainly within the province of the specialized agencies; co-ordination did not mean the proliferation of competing secretariats in various activities but rather economy of effort.

Japan, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and others expressed concern at the steady growth of the administrative budgets of the organizations. It was essential, Romania stated, to make rational and effective use of the funds available, in particular to maintain strict control over staff costs. Japan and the Ukrainian SSR also said they disapproved of increasing allocations from regular budgets to technical co-operation activities, which they felt should be financed from voluntary sources. The USSR said it was clear from <sup>ACABQ'S</sup> report that there was no real link between the tremendous growth of the administrative machinery, which did not function as efficiently as it should, and the increase in the pressing needs of Member States, which could be met without staff increases by increasing productivity, reorganizing work and better management. The Ukrainian SSR said there was clearly room for administrative and budgetary co-ordination, as witnessed by the poor quality of information, the lack of standardization, the use of different criteria in preparing the various budgets, and lack of harmonization of budget and programming cycles. The United Republic of Cameroon observed that co-ordination did not necessarily require system-wide synchronization of planning periods, and it seemed desirable to maintain a certain flexibility in its view.

A number of suggestions were put forward on information various States would like to see included in <sup>ACABQ'S</sup> annual report on administrative and budgetary co-ordination. Italy thought a comparative table should be provided on voluntary as well as assessed contributions; it also suggested that <sup>ACABQ</sup> should limit discussions with the agency executive heads, making greater use of correspondence. France pointed to the need to strengthen the role of the bodies which played a leading role in co-ordination, i.e. the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (<sup>ACC</sup>), <sup>CPC</sup> and <sup>ACABQ</sup>, which, France hoped, would put forward specific views on the question. Sharing the concern regarding the problem of duplication, the United States felt <sup>ACABQ</sup> should try to determine where duplications existed and indicate appropriate action; that, it added, demonstrated the need to develop a common system of budgetary standards and reporting measures. It also suggested that <sup>ACABQ</sup> should provide tables or material illustrating: administrative costs and costs of services as a percentage of the budget; ratios of headquarters posts to field posts, General Service staff to Professional staff, and expenditure on equipment to personnel costs; conformity to standard job classification; specific cost-cutting or efficiency measures implemented during the year; and inflation and currency fluctuation corrections.

Poland and the United States both felt <sup>ACABQ</sup> should place greater emphasis on analysis and its report should contain more recommendations on administrative and budgetary problems common to the entire system. Poland also said perhaps the co-ordination item should be included in the agenda only every other year, in off-budget years. The USSR hoped that in future reports <sup>ACABQ</sup> would summarize its observations and comments. The Philippines thought it would be helpful if agencies could indicate the methods they used to establish their scales of assessment, the amount of reimbursement of overheads in their budgets, and the sums they set aside to meet inflation. What they considered to be a particularly worrisome problem- the growing impact on budgets of inflation and currency fluctuations- was stressed by Cuba, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and others.

Electronic data-processing  
and information systems

Information Systems Unit in the Department  
of International Economic and Social Affairs

The General Assembly, in its 1980 omnibus resolution on questions relating to the pro-

<sup>9</sup>See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 1056, resolution 33/142 A of 20 December 1978.

gramme budget for 1980-1981, dealt with the Information Systems Unit of the Secretariat's Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA). It decided that the salaries and common staff costs of the basic staff of the Unit's Development Information System (two Professional and two General Service posts) should be funded temporarily by the regular budget for 1981, that other operating and servicing costs should be financed through a combination of extrabudgetary support costs financing and voluntary contributions and that the System should be submitted to continued external evaluation. A report thereon should be circulated prior to the 1981 Assembly session.

Section XIII of resolution 35/217, incorporating the Assembly's decision, was adopted on 17 December by 110 votes to 19, with 9 abstentions; the Fifth Committee approved the text-revised by its sponsors to delete a reference to revenues generated by services rendered to users as a means of financing operating and servicing costs on 8 December by 73 votes to 15, with 18 abstentions. The sponsors were Canada, Mauritania, Panama, Somalia and Sweden.

A draft resolution on the same subject was sponsored and revised by the United States but rejected by the Fifth Committee on 8 December by 22 votes in favour to 33 against, with 47 abstentions. By that draft, the Assembly would have: extended appreciation to Member States which had generously supported the Unit through voluntary contributions; suggested that the Unit be maintained and requested the Secretary-General to undertake studies on arrangements for reimbursing it through voluntary contributions, for services provided; recommended that future users in the United Nations system reimburse the Unit for the costs of services; decided to defer financing it from the regular budget pending the submission by the Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems (IOB) of a report on the Unit, in particular on its co-ordination with other United Nations information systems; decided that staff remuneration during 1981 should be absorbed within already allocated regular-budget funds; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the 1981 Assembly session regarding possible areas of duplication or overlap of the Unit's work with that of the United Nations Bibliographic Information System and to suggest ways of eliminating such duplication.

The Secretary-General reported on 20 October on the one-year extended pilot phase of the Development Information System, established within the Information Systems Unit to make available to international and government officials information contained in unpublished

documents in the files of DIESA, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat). The System's data base currently contained some 3,100 references. The Secretary-General reported on the use made of and demand for the Unit's information dissemination services during 1980 by Governments and institutions concerned with economic and social development. The System was to be submitted to IOB for review and comment; however, as IOB had not met since the Assembly made that request in December 1979,<sup>10</sup> the Secretary-General had asked UNESCO to carry out such an evaluation. The organization concluded that the System had great potential value, which might be enhanced if it became a central component of a world-wide network of development information resources.

As the achievements of both the Unit and the System had been below expectations, in the view of ACABQ, that Committee recommended that continuation of the Unit by financing its estimated \$230,000 1981 operating cost from the United Nations regular budget, as the Secretary-General had proposed, should not be approved. It suggested that he explore the possibility of continuing the Unit on a limited basis, in support particularly of technical co-operation activities under arrangements whereby it would be reimbursed from extrabudgetary resources at rates to be agreed on by the users, and that he seek to supplement those resources by soliciting voluntary funds.

Explaining their votes on the United States draft, Canada, Mauritania, Sierra Leone and Somalia said its adoption would spell the end of the Information Systems Unit. Chad, Panama and Senegal said they could not support it because of paragraph 3, recommending user reimbursement for costs of services of the Unit, which they felt was not in the interests of the developing countries. Peru also believed the resolution was detrimental to activities benefiting those countries. The United Republic of Tanzania, on the other hand, which voted in favour, understood paragraph 3 to mean that United Nations organizations would have to pay for services but Member States would not. Egypt opposed the text since it believed that 1981 staff remuneration could not be absorbed within already allocated funds. Algeria and the United Republic of Cameroon abstained in the hope of securing a further trial period for the Unit. India said it voted in favour because the Unit's work did not currently seem to justify regular-budget funds.

<sup>10</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1222, section I of resolution 34/233 of 20 December 1979.

To guarantee the continued existence of the Unit was Peru's stated reason for voting in favour of the five-power text approved by the Committee. Algeria, noting comments on the Unit's potential, said it supported the decision. Indonesia supported it as an interim arrangement, but would have preferred to incorporate in it what it considered the positive elements of the United States draft: studies on reimbursement and deferring financing pending an IOB report. Although Egypt was not satisfied with the Unit's current level of work, it believed its performance could be improved and therefore voted in favour. Morocco said its abstention indicated its concern that IOB had not yet submitted its evaluation report. Senegal observed that it would normally have opposed continued provision of funds since the Unit had not lived up to expectations but, because the System would be submitted to continued evaluation and a definitive decision taken in 1981, it abstained. The USSR regarded the continued existence of the Unit as unwarranted and damaging, and said it would have no part in its financing.

#### Budget of the International Computing Centre

On 17 December 1980, by section XIV of resolution 35/217, the General Assembly approved, by 128 votes to 10, the 1981 budget estimates for the International Computing Centre, an inter-agency facility at Geneva financed by the United Nations and other participating organizations in the United Nations system. As submitted by the Secretary-General and orally endorsed by ACABQ, the Centre's 1981 budget estimates totalled \$5,037,000, compared to an approved estimate of \$4,905,600 for 1980. The text of this decision was approved without vote by the Fifth Committee on 11 December, on an oral proposal of its Chairman.

#### Common Register for Development Activities

Further development of another United Nations information system—an interorganization project register for analysing expenditures of United Nations organizations, known as CORE—currently awaited additional information input and a thorough examination of its first phase (see p. 995).

#### Impact of inflation on

budgets of the United Nations system

In a statement of 9 May 1980 to the Economic and Social Council, ACC reviewed measures taken by the different organizations in the United Nations system to deal with the budgetary pressures created by the current international financial situation and by currency instability in particular. Cases where it had proved feasible to deal with the effects of currency instability through arrangements capable of systematic and continuing application, such as reserve accounts or the earmarking of casual income, were of particular interest. It continued to hold the view that, in any of the necessarily diverse approaches to the problem, the dual objective of protecting the programmes and budgets of the organizations and of limiting recourse to supplementary estimates and assessments must be firmly pursued.

The Council, without vote on 25 July, took note of the ACC statement when it adopted decision 1980/183; the text had been similarly approved by the Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee on 22 July, as orally proposed by its Chairman.

During its discussion at the General Assembly's 1980 regular session of administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies (see section above), the Fifth Committee examined a twice-deferred 1978 report of the Secretary-General on the question of the impact of inflation on the budgets of United Nations organizations.<sup>11</sup> Subsequently, the Assembly took note of the report and decided to include the question in the provisional agenda of its 1981 session. Decision 35/426, embodying this action, was adopted without vote on 10 December, having been similarly approved by the Fifth Committee on 29 October. The text was orally proposed by the Chairman taking into account a request by Cuba—which said it had decided not to submit to the current session a draft resolution it had prepared on the subject—that the question be included in the 1981 agenda.

<sup>11</sup>See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 1034.

### Documentary references and texts of resolutions

#### Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

##### General Assembly- 35th session

Fifth Committee, meetings 18, 22-25, 27, 29, 30.  
Plenary meeting 89.

A/34/684. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of United Nations with specialized agencies and IAEA. Report of ACABQ (1979).

A/35/481 and Add.1. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/35/L.18 and Rev.1. Draft resolution and revision submitted by Chairman of Fifth Committee, approved without objection by Committee on 4 November, meeting 30.

A/35/621. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution.

Resolution 35/114, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/621, adopted without objection by Assembly on 10 December 1980, meeting 89.

The General Assembly,

Concerned with the growing need for effective administrative and budgetary co-ordination within the framework of the United Nations system,

Recalling its decision taken at its 2440th plenary meeting, on 15 December 1975, to consider in depth the item entitled "Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency" normally in off-budget years,

Having noted with appreciation the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

1. Concurs with the observations and comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as contained in its reports;

2. Refers to the organizations concerned the observations and comments contained in those reports, as well as the comments and observations made in the course of the debate in the Fifth Committee;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to refer to the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system, through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, matters arising out of the reports of the Advisory Committee and of the related debate in the Fifth Committee which call for their attention and necessary action;

4. Urges the International Fund for Agricultural Development to respond to the request, contained in paragraph 4 of the report of the Advisory Committee to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, concerning the timely submission of the Fund's administrative budgets;

5. Transmits the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the Board of Auditors, the Panel of External Auditors, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Joint Inspection Unit for their information;

6. Reiterates the request addressed to the Advisory Committee in paragraph 5 of its resolution 33/142 A of 20 December 1978 to give greater emphasis in its future reports on administrative and budgetary co-ordination to budgetary developments in individual organizations which are of potential interest to other organizations and to supplement those annual reports with reports on specific problems common to the United Nations system.

Electronic data-processing  
and information systems

INFORMATION SYSTEMS UNIT IN THE DEPARTMENT  
OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 36,44-46,48,49.  
Plenary meeting 99.

A/35/7/Add.9. Report of ACABQ.  
A/C.5/35/32 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General.  
A/C.5/35/L.26 and Rev.1. United States: draft resolution and revision.  
A/C.5/35/L.28 and Rev.1. Canada, Mauritania, Panama, Somalia, Sweden: draft resolution and revision, approved by Fifth Committee on 8 December, meeting 49, by 73 votes to 15, with 18 abstentions.  
A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee (on programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter III.22 and Chapter IV: draft resolution I, section XIII.

Resolution 35/217, section XIII, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/780, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99, by 110 votes to 19, with 9 abstentions.

The General Assembly

### XIII

Establishment of an Information Systems Unit in the  
Department of International Economic and Social Affairs

Decides that the salaries and common staff costs of the basic staffing complement of the Development Information System of the Information Systems Unit, consisting of two Professional posts (one P-4 and one P-2) and two General Service posts (one G-5 and one G-3), should be funded temporarily by the regular budget for 1981, that other operating and servicing costs should be financed through a combination of extrabudgetary support costs financing and voluntary contributions, that the System should be submitted to continued external evaluation and that a report thereon should be circulated to delegations in good time so that the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session may pronounce itself on the possible continuance and methods of financing of the Information Systems Unit;

### BUDGET OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMPUTING CENTRE

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meeting 55.  
Plenary meeting 99.

A/C.5/35/97. Revised estimates under section 28G (Electronic Data-Processing and Information Systems Division: International Computing Centre (United Nations share)). Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee (on programme budget for biennium 1980-1981). Chapter III.23 and Chapter IV: draft resolution I (section XIV, as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 11 December, meeting 55).

Resolution 35/217, section XIV, by which the General Assembly approved the budget estimates for the International Computing Centre for the year 1981, as contained in the report of the Secretary-General, totalling \$5,037,000, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/780, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99, by 128 votes to 10.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to sections I-XII and XV-XXI of Assembly resolution 35/217.]

Impact of inflation on  
budgets of the United Nations system

Economic and Social Council- 2nd regular session, 1980  
Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, meeting 17.  
Plenary meeting 45.

E/1980/39 and Corr.1. Statement by ACC.  
E/1980/99 (Part III). Report of Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee (on international co-operation and co-ordination within United Nations system). draft decision V, as orally proposed by Third Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 22 July, meeting 17.

Decision 1980/183, by which the Council took note of the statement by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the effect of continuing currency instability on the budgets of organizations in the United Nations system, as recommended by Third Committee, E/1980/99 (Part III), adopted without vote by Council on 25 July 1980, meeting 45.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 18,22-25,27.  
Plenary meeting 99.

A/C.5/33/47. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/621. Report of Fifth Committee (on administrative and budgetary co-ordination of United Nations with specialized agencies and IAEA). para. 9: recommendation (draft decision, paras. (a) and (b)), as orally proposed by Committee Chairman (para. (C), following request by Cuba). approved without vote by Committee on 29 October, meeting 27.

Decision 35/426, by which the General Assembly decided: (a) to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the impact of inflation on the budgets of the organizations of the United Nations system; and (b) to include that question in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/621, adopted without Vote by Assembly on 10 December 1980, meeting 89.

## United Nations Postal Administration

In 1980, gross revenue of the United Nations Postal Administration from the sale of philatelic items at United Nations Headquarters, New York, and at overseas offices totalled almost \$21 million. Revenue derived from the sale of stamps for philatelic purposes is retained by the United Nations; revenue from stamps used for postage from United Nations Headquarters is retained by the United States Postal Service in accordance with an agreement between the United Nations and the United States Government. Similarly, revenue from stamps used for postage from the Palais des Nations, Geneva, and from the Vienna International Centre is retained by the Swiss and Austrian Postal, Telephone and Telegraph Enterprise, respectively, in accordance with agreements between the United Nations and the Swiss and Austrian Governments.

In March, responsibility for marketing, distribution and sale of United Nations stamps in Austria and the Federal Republic of Germany was transferred from the Geneva Office to Vienna.

During 1980, six commemoratives, two souvenir cards, three souvenir sheets and one definitive stamp were issued.

On 11 January, the first commemorative stamp was issued on the theme "New International Economic Order," in denominations of 15 and 31 cents, 0.80 Swiss francs and 4 Austrian schillings. At the same time, a definitive stamp of 2.50 Austrian schillings was issued.

The theme of the second commemorative stamp was the "United Nations Decade for

Women." The stamp was issued on 7 March, in denominations of 15 and 20 cents, 0.40 and 0.70 Swiss francs, and 4 and 6 Austrian schillings. A souvenir card was issued at the same time.

The third commemorative issue, on 16 May, was for "United Nations Peace-keeping Operations," in denominations of 15 and 31 cents, 1.10 Swiss francs and 6 Austrian schillings.

The "35th Anniversary of the United Nations" was the subject of the fourth commemorative issue, on 26 June, in denominations of 15 and 31 cents, 0.40 and 0.70 Swiss francs, and 4 and 6 Austrian schillings. Three souvenir sheets were issued at the same time, of 46 cents, 1.10 Swiss francs and 10 Austrian schillings.

On 26 September, the commemorative "Flag Series" was launched, featuring the flags of Member States. The first 16 stamps in this series were issued in denominations of 15 cents each.

The sixth and final commemorative issue for the year paid tribute to the "Economic and Social Council." The stamps were issued in denominations of 15 and 20 cents, 0.40 and 0.70 Swiss francs, and 4 and 6 Austrian schillings. A souvenir card accompanied this issue.

The number of first-day covers serviced for the various issues in 1980 was as follows:

New International Economic Order	724,424
Definitive (2.50 Austrian schillings) }	
United Nations Decade for Women	937,557
United Nations Peace-keeping Operations	717,065
35th Anniversary of the United Nations	1,610,248
Flag Series	6,145,595
Economic and Social Council	667,240

## Joint Inspection Unit

In 1980, the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) submitted one report to the Economic and Social Council and four reports to the General Assembly, each covering a specific area of United Nations activity examined by the Unit. On 10 December, the Assembly took note of the Unit's annual report, summarizing its work in the year ended 30 June, and commended it for its work.

In the report it submitted to the Council, JIU evaluated the technical co-operation activities of

the United Nations system in Sri Lanka (see p. 599). The four reports submitted to the Assembly dealt with: the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (see p. 999); an evaluation of the translation process in the United Nations (see p. 1190); the status of women in the Professional category and above (see p. 1160); and the third report, transmitted in September, on the implementation of personnel policy reforms approved by the Assembly in 1974 (see

p. 1160). The Assembly noted and otherwise acted on these reports either by decision 35/427 (see below) on the work of JIU or in other resolutions related to the subjects under which they were discussed. In addition, JIU also submitted an interim report on procedures for obtaining estimates and soliciting bids on construction projects (see p. 1239).

In accordance with a 1977 Assembly resolution,<sup>12</sup> the Secretary-General reported to the Assembly in November 1980 on the implementation of recommendations contained in four JIU reports considered by the Assembly prior to 1980: the second report on implementation of personnel policy reforms;<sup>13</sup> a report on the Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems;<sup>14</sup> a report on medium-term planning in the system;<sup>15</sup> and a report on the establishment of an Information Systems Unit (formerly Information Services Unit) in the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs.<sup>16</sup>

In the twelfth report on its activities, for the period 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980, JIU summarized 14 reports and one note it had prepared. Four of them were submitted to the Council or the Assembly under separate cover (see above). The note and seven of the remaining reports evaluated training and research activities established or assisted by the United Nations: Asian and Oceanic Postal Training School (Bangkok, Thailand); Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (Tokyo, Japan); Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development (Kuala

Lumpur, Malaysia); African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development (Tangier, Morocco); Regional Training Centre for Archivists (Accra, Ghana); Regional Dairy Development and Training Centre for English-speaking countries in Africa, of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Naivasha, Kenya); African Regional Training Centre for Labour Administration (Yaoundé, United Republic of Cameroon); Commonwealth Caribbean project for the education and training of allied health personnel. One report examined the use of consultants and experts under the regular programme in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and two reviewed planning and programming for children at the country level by the United Nations Children's Fund and the Fund's proposed new budget format.

On 10 December, the Assembly adopted without objection decision 35/427, by which it took note with appreciation of the annual and other reports submitted to it by JIU. The decision was recommended by the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, which approved it, as orally proposed by its Chairman, without vote on 3 December.

<sup>12</sup>See Y.U.N., 1977, 1053, resolution 32/199 of 21 December p. 1977.

<sup>13</sup>See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 983.

<sup>14</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 961.

<sup>15</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 1187.

<sup>16</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 1220.

## Documentary references

E/1980/82 and Add.1,2. Report of JIU on evaluation of technical co-operation activities of United Nations system in Sri Lanka. Add.1: Project summaries; Add.2: Synthesis of comments of United Nations system.

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 28,32,33,35,36,43,56-58.  
Plenary meeting 89.

A/35/34. Report of JIU on its activities during period 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980.

A/35/181 and Add.1. Report of JIU on UNITAR. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report); comments of Secretary-General.

A/35/182 and Add.1. Progress report of JIU on status of women in Professional category and above; comments by ACC. Notes by Secretary-General (transmitting progress report and comments).

A/35/294 and Add.1. Report of JIU on evaluation of translation process in United Nations system; comments of ACC. Notes by Secretary-General (transmitting report and comments).

A/35/418 and Add.1. Third report of JIU on implementation

of personnel policy reforms approved by General Assembly in 1974. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report); comments of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/35/6. Interim report of JIU on procedures for obtaining estimates and soliciting bids on United Nations construction projects.

A/C.5/35/58. Implementation of recommendations of JIU. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/35/L.2. Work programme of JIU for 1980.

A/35/723. Report of Fifth Committee, draft decision, as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 3 December, meeting 43.

Decision 35/427, by which the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the following documents: (a) annual report of the Joint Inspection Unit; and (b) reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the status of women in the Professional category and above, the evaluation of the translation process in the United Nations system and the implementation of the personnel policy reforms approved by the Assembly in 1974, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/723, adopted without objection by Assembly on 10 December 1980. meeting 89.



## Office accommodation and extensions to United Nations conference and office facilities

At its 1980 regular session, the General Assembly approved a reduction of a previously approved construction project for United Nations offices at Nairobi, Kenya. It also approved revised appropriations for the Vienna International Centre and authorized a study on United Nations accommodation at Santiago, Chile. The Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) submitted an interim report on procedures for obtaining estimates and soliciting bids on construction projects.

Details of these actions follow.

### Accommodation at Nairobi

As indicated in an October report to the 1980 regular General Assembly session on the status of the construction project approved in 1977<sup>17</sup> for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and for accommodation of other United Nations offices at Nairobi, the UNEP Executive Director, in approving the recommendations of the UNEP Committee on Contracts which had reviewed space requirements and proposed conference facilities with a view to effecting savings in construction costs, had rejected all bids in the interests of the Organization and proposed that the original project as approved in 1977- and as amended in 1979 to authorize additional construction to accommodate the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)<sup>18</sup> - should be considerably scaled down by reducing planned office space and common service facilities and by postponing construction of two main conference services.

The Executive Director indicated that the revised proposal would mean a 15 per cent savings, of \$5,230,000 at the current exchange rate of 7.33 Kenyan shillings to the United States dollar, in the \$34,780,000 (KSh 254,944,000) approved in 1979. The Secretary-General, in a separate report, supported the Executive Director's submission.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) agreed that, in the light of recent developments and bearing in mind that the approved project contained provision for expansion beyond 1985, a reduction appeared to be warranted. With regard to conference facilities, ACABQ found it difficult to reconcile the revised proposals with the recommendations submitted by the Secretary-General in 1977 and 1979, but concluded that the Executive Director's proposals were based on a more accurate assessment of current and future requirements, and recommended approval of the proposals.

The Assembly, by resolution 35/222 of 17 December, approved the proposals in the Executive Director's report; however, it also decided to restore the two major conference rooms as envisaged in the original project and the necessary adjustment of catering, library and documentation facilities within the total appropriation of KSh 254,944,000 approved in 1979. The Secretary-General was asked to proceed without delay with the construction and submit a progress report in 1981 and annually thereafter until completion of the project.

Resolution 35/222 was adopted by a recorded vote of 119 to 9, with 8 abstentions. The Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee approved the text on 6 December by a recorded vote, requested by the USSR, of 83 to 9, with 7 abstentions, as submitted and revised by its sponsors: Burundi, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritania, Panama, Senegal, Sudan.

In explanation of vote, Canada, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Sweden (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland and Norway), the United Kingdom and the United States, concerned over the delays which had occurred in the project, expressed the hope that established United Nations Financial Regulations and Rules would be observed, especially rule 110.21 dealing with the award of contracts to the lowest acceptable bidder, and understood that the total cost of the project would not exceed the total appropriations authorized. The USSR reiterated its reservations on the need for any construction at Nairobi.

In December, the Secretary-General also reported on common services which were to be established at the United Nations Centre at Nairobi to ensure a sharing of the Centre's services by United Nations agencies and programmes represented there; the report was prepared in accordance with a 1979 Assembly resolution.<sup>19</sup>

The Secretary-General reported that he had arranged for a survey to assess the situation on as broad a basis as possible. According to the survey, carried out in April 1979, there were basically three ways for providing common services at locations containing separate United Nations

<sup>17</sup>See Y.U.N., 1977, p. 1055, resolution 32/208 of 21 December 1977.

<sup>18</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1228, section XI of resolution 34/233 of 20 December 1979.

<sup>19</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 1229, section XII of resolution 34/233 of 20 December 1979.

units: each unit would carry, according to its own needs, the responsibility for its common services; one organization would provide services to others on a reimbursable basis (similar to the situation at Vienna); or a special unit separate from the local or organizations would provide services to them (as at Geneva). The Secretary-General indicated that proposals for Nairobi based on a comprehensive analysis, including relevant cost analyses, would be submitted to the Assembly's 1981 regular session.

The Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report on 17 December in adopting section XVIII of resolution 35/217; the text, orally proposed by the ACABQ Chairman, was approved by the Fifth Committee on 15 December. Both actions were taken without objection.

#### Accommodation at the Vienna International Centre

A report by the Secretary-General, submitted to the Assembly in November 1980, highlighted developments during the year at the Vienna International Centre, a complex of buildings made available by the Austrian Government, at nominal rent, to United Nations entities and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). As at 31 October, the Centre was occupied by 3,759 persons. Developments included the inauguration of guided lecture tours, which became fully operational in May, and the establishment on 1 January of a United Nations Office at Vienna for liaison, representation and diplomatic depository functions and to undertake consultations with Austrian authorities on local administrative arrangements and on all matters relating to the United Nations presence at Vienna, excluding those concerning the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). It was decided that UNIDO, whose Executive Director, as the highest ranking official at Vienna, represented the Secretary-General there, would continue to be responsible for the servicing of United Nations conferences at Vienna, on an experimental basis, for another year from 1 January 1981.

During 1980, the Vienna International School began to enter students for the international baccalaureate. Agreement was reached between the Austrian Government and the School on the selection of a site for the School's permanent quarters, expected to be completed in 1984.

Agreements had been prepared: between the United Nations and Austria, supplementing that of 13 April 1967 between the two entities regarding the headquarters of UNIDO, regulating specific matters pertaining to the occupancy of the Vienna Centre by international organizations; and between the United Nations, IAEA and Aus-

tria to establish and administer a common fund for the financing of major repairs and replacements at the Centre, as well as a protocol to that agreement containing a provisional list of main elements to be used in defining whether a repair or replacement was deemed major and thus to be financed from the fund.

The tripartite committee, established in 1977 under the terms of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Secretary-General, the IAEA Director-General and the UNIDO Executive Director, held three meetings during 1980, at which the formula for sharing of costs between the organizations was refined.

The report also contained revised estimates for the costs of operating the Centre during 1980-1981 in the net amount of \$14,244,700, since the Assembly had made budgetary provisions for 1980 only, pending further experience with the operation of the Centre which was opened in 1979. Commenting on the report, ACABQ recommended that the estimated additional requirement be reduced to \$11,694,800. Following approval by the Fifth Committee on 13 December, this amount was included in the revised budget adopted by the Assembly in resolution 35/226 A of 17 December (see p. 1197).

#### Accommodation at Santiago

In 1979, the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) had requested its Executive Secretary to undertake a study and submit proposals concerning space requirements for ECLA headquarters at Santiago. The Secretary-General, in a report of 9 December 1980, stated that the number of staff accommodated at the existing site had grown considerably since it was completed in 1966 and substandard office space had been improvised. Additional space for future occupancy needs could not be rented nearby and, consequently, \$125,000 was requested to finance an architectural and engineering study.

The Fifth Committee agreed with an ACABQ oral recommendation that the study be carried out without an additional appropriation and that additional requirements be considered in the context of the 1981 budget performance report; it recommended that the Assembly take note of the Secretary-General's report and authorize him to undertake the study.

The Fifth Committee took its decision on the understanding that no additional appropriations would be required for the 1980-1981 programme budget. It asked the Secretary-General to exert every effort to cover the related costs within existing appropriations, on the understanding that any additional requirements that might arise would be considered in the context of the

budget performance report to be submitted in 1981.

Referring to the late submission of the report, the USSR, supported by Cuba, orally proposed, but did not press to a vote, that a decision be postponed until the 1981 Assembly session, while Panama and Peru said it would be to the detriment of the Latin American region if the Committee did not act immediately. The Fifth Committee action was approved on 13 December by a vote, taken at the request of the USSR, of 80 to 9, with 1 abstention. The Assembly adopted the recommendation on 17 December, by a recorded vote of 120 to 9, with 3 abstentions, as section XV of resolution 35/217.

In explanation of its abstention in Committee, Cuba said it did not share the view that additional construction should take place in Chile because it was not possible for all countries to have access to that country; it felt the proposed study should focus on the possibility of expanding facilities at Mexico City or Port of Spain, Trinidad.

#### **Procedures for obtaining estimates and soliciting bids on construction projects**

By a note of 9 July 1980, the Secretary-General transmitted an interim report of JIU on procedures for obtaining estimates and soliciting bids on United Nations construction projects.

The report described action taken thus far by JIU in response to a 1979 Assembly request for a full-scale study of those procedures.<sup>20</sup>

The report indicated that the Inspectors had prepared a two-part questionnaire. The first part sought information on all United Nations construction projects completed since 1970 and costing more than \$1 million, or currently under way and expected to cost more than \$2 million. Of the 11 respondent organizations, only the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) had construction projects which fell within the scope of the study; the World Intellectual Property Organization, not a participating organization of JIU, was unable to reply, as it did not have the manpower for the extensive research necessary. The second part of the questionnaire posed detailed questions on specific projects chosen on the basis of replies to the first part. It covered three projects for the United Nations (in New York, Geneva and Bangkok (Thailand)) and one project each for ILO, UNESCO, WHO and ITU. The final report was to be submitted to the 1981 Assembly session.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid., p. 1229, section X of resolution 34/233 of 20 December 1979.

### **Documentary references, voting details and texts of resolutions**

#### **Accommodation at Nairobi**

General Assembly—35th session

Fifth Committee, meetings 37, 38, 40-42, 47, 48, 61.

Plenary meeting 99.

A/35/7/Add.11. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/35/35. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/35/35/Add.1. Report of Executive Director of UNEP.

A/C.5/35/L.27. Kenya, Panama, Senegal, Sudan: draft resolution.

A/C.5/35/L.27/Rev.1. Burundi, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritania, Panama, Senegal, Sudan: revised draft resolution, as corrected by Fifth Committee Secretary, approved by Committee on 6 December, meeting 48, by recorded vote of 83 to 9, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, United Kingdom.

A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee (on programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter III.17 and Chapter IV, draft resolution VI.

Resolution 35/222, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/780, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99, by recorded vote of 119 to 9, with 8 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suri-

name, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Luxembourg, United Kingdom.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General and that of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Having also considered the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Recalling its resolution 32/208 of 21 December 1977, in which it approved the construction of the permanent headquarters facilities for the United Nations Environment Programme at Nairobi,

Recalling further section XI of its resolution 34/233 of 20 December 1979, in which it approved additional office space and conference facilities for the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat).

Ta/ing into account that the United Nations accommodation at Nairobi is the first such accommodation to be established in a developing country,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme for their efforts to provide the General Assembly with a more economical alternative for the accommodation of the United Nations at Nairobi;

2. Decides to approve the proposals contained in the report of the Executive Director and also decides to restore the two major conference rooms as envisaged in the original project, as approved by the General Assembly in 1977, and the necessary adjustment of catering, library and documentation facilities within the total appropriation of 254,944,000 Kenyan shillings approved by the Assembly in 1979;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to proceed, without delay, with the construction and to submit a progress report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session and on an annual basis thereafter until the project is completed.

A/C.5/35/114. Common services at United Nations Centre, Nairobi. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee (on programme budget for biennium 1980-1981). Chapter III.30 and Chapter IV. draft resolution I (section XVIII, as orally proposed by ACABQ Chairman, approved without objection by Fifth Committee on 15 December, meeting 61).

Resolution 35/217, section XVIII, by which the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on common services at Nairobi, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/780, adopted without objection by Assembly on 17 December 1980. meeting 99.

Accommodation at the  
Vienna International Centre

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meeting 58.

A/35/7/Add.28. Report of ACABQ. (Para. 40: Recapitulation.) A/C.5/35/81 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General.

Accommodation at Santiago

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meeting 58.  
Plenary meeting 99.

A/C.5/35/80. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee (on programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter III.24 and Chapter IV, draft resolution I (section XV, as orally proposed by Fifth Committee Chairman, approved by Committee on 13 December, meeting 58. by 80 votes to 9, with 1 abstention).

Resolution 35/217, section XV, by which the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations accommodation at Santiago and authorized him to undertake the architectural and engineering study referred to therein, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/780, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99. by recorded vote of 120 to 9, with 3 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

Abstaining: Benin, Cuba, Grenada.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to sections I-XIV, XVI, XVII and XIX-XXI of Assembly resolution 35/217.]

Procedures for obtaining estimates  
and soliciting bids on construction projects  
A/C.5/35/6. Interim report of JIU.

## Financial reports and accounts and reports of the Board of Auditors for 1978 and 1979

On 17 December 1980, by resolution 35/208 adopted without vote, the General Assembly accepted the financial reports and accounts and

the audit opinions of the Board of Auditors for the biennium ended 31 December 1979 for the United Nations, the International Trade Centre,

the United Nations University (UNU), the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation; it also accepted the financial reports and/or audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors for the year ended 31 December 1979 for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).

The Assembly expressed its appreciation for the observations and comments made in a report on the subject by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), requested the Board of Auditors and ACABQ to continue to give greater attention to the areas on which they had made observations and comments, and requested the executive heads of the organizations and programmes concerned to take remedial action as required.

This action had been recommended by the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee which, on 3 October, approved without vote a draft resolution proposed by its Chairman.

Some of the Board's observations and ACABQ's comments on individual organizations and programmes are summarized below.

The Advisory Committee had no comments on the 1979 accounts of UNU, UNITAR, UNRWA or UNFPA.

United Nations. The Board commented on the action taken by the Administration on the observations and recommendations in the Board's 1978 special report on the financial management and control review of the United Nations Headquarters, New York, and the United Nations Office at Geneva.<sup>21</sup> In this connexion, ACABQ noted that the financial report of the Secretary-General for 1978-1979 contained information on the progress made by the Administration in implementing those recommendations. The Committee welcomed the establishment of a Financial Management and Control Systems Unit as recommended by the Board and endorsed by the General Assembly in 1978<sup>22</sup> and 1979.<sup>23</sup> Priority programmes assigned to the Unit were: the development and implementation of new budgetary and financial systems for trust funds; the design and implementation of cash-forecasting and cash-management information systems; the design and implementation of a new personnel-payroll system; and revision and issuance of a financial manual.

The Advisory Committee expressed concern at the slow progress in adopting and enforcing (particularly in offices away from Headquarters) measures for the establishment and efficient management of trust funds, on which it requested a follow-up report. In its discussion of budgetary control, the Board observed that allotment control procedures had not significantly improved and it would monitor progress in this regard. New revised allotment policies to be introduced would also cover extrabudgetary activities as part of the new trust fund procedures being developed, ACABQ was informed.

The Committee noted that the Board's recommendations to strengthen the responsibility of the Assistant Secretary-General for Financial Services for offices away from Headquarters, to improve cash-flow forecasting procedures and to develop a basis to measure investment performance had not been fully implemented.

The Board extended its examination of payroll expenditures to include a review of staffing-table controls and of the relationship between the personnel and payroll systems.

On the Board's recommendation to evaluate them, a task force headed by the Chief of the Financial Management and Control Systems Unit had been appointed. Its work was to include a complete analysis of how posts were authorized and appointments made.

The Board pointed out continuing weaknesses concerning the use of experts and consultants. The Advisory Committee was informed that a steering committee had been created in late 1979 to assist the Administrative Management Service in the development of a Secretary-General's Bulletin on types of personnel services used by the Organization.

Work on the comprehensive financial manual recommended by the Board and approved by the Assembly in 1978<sup>24</sup> had begun in January 1980.

The Board identified travel as one area where the Administration's procedures for budgetary control were not effective, drawing attention to weaknesses in the way travel expenditures were authorized, recorded and controlled. The Administration agreed to review, revise and consolidate all administrative instructions dealing with travel expenditures.

The Board referred to the limited action taken by the Administration to improve the effectiveness of the internal audit function as recommended by the Board in 1978; it recommended

<sup>21</sup> See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 1064.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid., p. 1065, resolution 33/10 of 3 November 1978.

<sup>23</sup> See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1236, section III of resolution 34/233 of 20 December 1979.

<sup>24</sup> See footnote 22.

changes in the Internal Audit Division for more effective and comprehensive audit coverage. A review of the Division's organizational structure was to be reflected in the Secretary-General's proposed programme budget for 1982-1983.

Although encouraged by the action taken to improve procurement systems and accounting procedures for expendable and non-expendable property, the Board indicated that more improvements needed to be made. To shorten time-lags between requisition and delivery of goods purchased through Headquarters, an Automated Purchase Payment System was expected to become operational by 1981.

International Trade Centre. The Board informed the General Assembly that the Centre had no comprehensive documentation of its administrative, budgetary and financial policies, responsibilities and procedures. The Administration agreed with the Board's recommendation that the Centre should prepare a financial manual, and ACABQ expressed concern at the apparent lack of control of the use of consultant funds, as revealed by the Board, and indicated that it would follow up on this question.

Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme. The Board indicated that UNEP had not adequately complied with United Nations policies and procedures for engaging outside expertise and professional services and that adequate control was not being exercised over expenditures. The Advisory Committee noted that the UNEP administration had agreed with the Board's recommendations that immediate steps should be taken, and said it would follow up on the subject.

United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation. The Advisory Committee trusted that the Administration would take immediate action to deal with the weaknesses identified by the Board in the areas of budgetary control, trust funds, appointment of a travel agent and travel control procedures.

United Nations Development Programme. The Board reported that progress had been made in designing new financial and programme management systems being developed under the Integrated Systems Improvement Project. It believed that a regular analysis of variances between budgetary and actual expenditures should be incorporated in the budget system to improve financial management and control, and spoke of the need to upgrade the internal auditing, urging UNDP to continue giving priority to review and analysis of the financial statements and audit reports of participating and executing agencies.

With regard to field offices, the Board found that not all accounts were regularly received at Headquarters and that there was a considerable

backlog. In the area of cash management, the Board found that, despite predictions, UNDP had increased its accumulation of non-convertible currencies to \$44 million in 1979, up from \$43 million in 1978. The Board also commented, as in the past, on the difficulties encountered in trying to collect overdue amounts from contributing Governments. It expressed concern at the Administration's practice of recording long-unpaid contributions as accounts receivable. The Board found that some unauthorized purchases had been made by field offices, that field offices had not regularly and promptly reported losses of equipment and supplies and that inventory control had not been properly executed, recommending corrective action concerning their supervision and monitoring. On personnel matters, the Board made a number of observations designed to improve procedures and internal controls, dealing with: reviewing procedures for recovering money due from former staff members; discrepancies in the maintenance of leave and attendance records; procedures for awarding within-grade salary increments; and limiting advance payments for travel expenses and introducing procedures to ensure prompt follow-up and collection.

United Nations Children's Fund. The Board felt that travel expenditures were not properly controlled and pointed out that UNICEF had not communicated to staff members a comprehensive statement of its policy and procedures on travel matters. The Board also indicated weaknesses in the procurement system. The Advisory Committee recommended that the Board's recommendations be implemented as soon as possible.

Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The Board drew attention to shortcomings with respect to the administration of contracts to provide supplies for refugees and a lack of co-ordination in procurement function and in the evaluation of business ventures. Commenting on project accountability of implementing agencies, the Board expressed concern over inadequate financial records and delays in submission of financial and narrative reports. The Advisory Committee noted that the Administration had concurred in and was implementing the Board's recommendations on project implementation and accountability.

The Board recommended that the internal audit be strengthened. The Administration of the Commissioner's Office indicated that it would take action to implement the Board's recommendations.

United Nations International School

By a note of 9 July, the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly the report

of the Board of Auditors on a special examination of the accounts of the United Nations International School, its accumulated deficit, bursary policies and building maintenance needs, as requested by the Assembly in 1979 after approving a special grant of \$3,515,000 to the School<sup>25</sup>.

The report stated that, from 1971 to 1978, significant increases in teachers' salaries and maintenance costs, without proportionate increases in tuition fees, and inadequate financial management and controls were the principal factors contributing to the School's operating deficit. While noting improvements, mostly in the area of financial information and accounting records, the Auditors made four major recommendations to-

wards improving the financial management and control systems: appointment of a qualified school administrator; appointment of independent external auditors; updating the financial rules and procedures and presentation of annual financial statements; and application of more formal policies and procedures to provide better direction for the award of bursaries and to permit a more accurate determination of the School's building maintenance needs.

No action was taken on the report by the Assembly in 1980.

<sup>25</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1234, section IX of resolution 34/233 of 20 December 1979.

### Documentary references and text of resolution

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 3-7,9,14.  
Plenary meeting 99.

A/35/5, Vols. I-IV. United Nations. Financial report and audited financial statements for biennium ended 31 December 1979 and report of Board of Auditors. Vol. II: Schedules of individual trust funds; Vol. III: International Trade Centre; Vol. IV: United Nations University.

A/35/5/Add.1. UNDP. Financial report and audited financial statements for year ended 31 December 1979 and report of Board of Auditors.

A/35/5/Add.2. UNICEF. Financial report and audited financial statements for year ended 31 December 1979 and report of Board of Auditors.

A/35/5/Add.3. UNRWA. Audited financial statements for year ended 31 December 1979 and report of Board of Auditors.

A/35/5/Add.4. UNITAR. Financial report and audited financial statements for year ended 31 December 1979 and report of Board of Auditors.

A/35/5/Add.5. Voluntary funds administered by UNHCR. Audited financial statements for year ended 31 December 1979 and report of Board of Auditors.

A/35/5/Add.6. Fund of UNEP. Financial report and audited financial statements for biennium ended 31 December 1979 and report of Board of Auditors.

A/35/5/Add.7. UNFPA. Financial report and audited financial statements for year ended 31 December 1979 and report of Board of Auditors.

A/35/5/Add.8. United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation. Financial report and audited financial statements for biennium ended 31 December 1979 and report of Board of Auditors.

A/35/437. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/35/L.4 and Corr.1. Draft resolution, as proposed by Fifth Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 3 October, meeting 9.

A/35/773. Report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 35/208, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/773, adopted without vote by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the financial reports and accounts for the financial period ended 31 December 1979 of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, the audit opinions of the Board of Auditors and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

1. Accepts the financial reports and accounts and the audit opinions of the Board of Auditors;

2. Expresses its appreciation for the observations and comments made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report;

3. Requests the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to continue to give greater attention to those areas on which they have made observations and comments;

4. Requests the executive heads of the organizations and programmes concerned to take such remedial action as may be required by the comments and observations made by the Board of Auditors in its reports.

United Nations International School

A/C.5/35/5. Report of Board of Auditors to General Assembly on special examination of accounts of United Nations International School. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report).

## Other matters

Language services in the United Nations

In 1979, the General Assembly had requested the Secretary-General to bring the Arabic language services up to a level equal with the services in other official and working languages of the Assembly and its Main Committees, and approved

the establishment of 79 additional posts to that end, including services for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.<sup>26</sup>

<sup>26</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1235, resolution 34/226 of 20 December 1979.

The Secretary-General reported to the regular 1980 Assembly session that, having been faced at the beginning of the year with the prospect of recruiting 12 interpreters, 50 translators and 30 typists, he had undertaken an extensive publicity effort to advertise competitive examinations for that purpose. Successful candidates selected were currently being processed. He intended to study further the requirements for services to be provided at offices away from Headquarters or other requirements which might arise.

On 17 December, by resolution 35/219 A, the Assembly decided to include Arabic among the official and working languages of its subsidiary organs by 1 January 1982, and, by resolution 35/219 B, adopted the concomitant amendments to its rules of procedure to reflect that decision. By the first resolution, the Assembly also requested the Security Council to include Arabic among its official and working languages and the Economic and Social Council to include it among its official languages by 1 January 1983.

Both texts were adopted by the Assembly without objection, having been similarly approved by the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee on 4 December. Resolution 35/219 A was sponsored by 45 countries (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below); resolution 35/219 B was orally proposed by the Committee Chairman on the recommendation of the Secretariat in a note of 3 December.

In a statement after the vote, the United Kingdom, noting that Arabic language services would involve considerable extra costs—estimated by the Secretary-General at \$160,100 in 1981, \$2.06 million in 1982 and \$2.57 million in 1983—said it expected that those costs would be offset by savings elsewhere.

Following an oral report by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), the Fifth Committee on 11 December decided to inform the Assembly that the resolution's adoption would require an additional appropriation of \$160,100.

Also on 17 December, by section XXI of resolution 35/217, the Assembly decided that the question of including Arabic as an official language of the Commission on Human Settlements should be dealt with in accordance with resolution 35/219 A. (For further details, see p. 735.)

#### Establishment of a child-care centre at Headquarters

The Secretary-General submitted to the 1980 regular Assembly session a proposal, long urged by women's and staff groups, to establish at Headquarters a child-care centre for 70 children, under the age of six, of United Nations staff members. Construction costs were estimated at

\$178,000, one-time capital equipment costs at \$40,000, and the annual indirect operating costs at \$140,000.

Reporting orally to the Fifth Committee on 15 December, ACABQ commended that the Secretary-General reconsider the question and submit a new proposal in 1981. It felt that proposals relating to the financing of the centre lacked clarity and information on how tuition fees would be determined and on insurance costs, and it doubted that the size proposed would adequately meet needs.

Benin supported this recommendation. Pakistan, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and the United Kingdom, while not opposed to establishment of a centre, cautioned against a hasty decision and accepted ACABQ's recommendation.

Costa Rica, also on behalf of Ecuador and Guatemala, introduced a draft resolution to have the Assembly decide to establish the recommended day-care facilities, request the Secretary-General to take measures to commence construction immediately to avoid increased construction costs, urge him to ensure that all children of staff members whose circumstances so required would be accepted even if the quota were filled, if the case was a deserving one, and ask him to enable the facilities to commence operations in September 1981, at least for those aged one to six; the sponsors did not press for a decision on their draft. Austria and Venezuela announced they had been prepared to vote in favour of it, while the United States said it would have voted against because such facilities should be financed entirely from school fees or private contributions, not from the United Nations regular budget.

The Assembly adopted ACABQ's recommendation on 17 December without objection, as section XX of resolution 35/217, asking that the new study take into account ACABQ's recommendations and the comments made during the Fifth Committee's discussion at the current session. The Fifth Committee had approved the text without objection on 15 December, as orally proposed by its Chairman.

#### Procedures governing disposal of property

As requested by the General Assembly in 1979,<sup>27</sup> the Secretary-General reported to the Assembly in 1980 on current procedures governing the disposal of surplus property and equipment, with recommendations on how they could be improved. The Secretary-General concluded that the existing procedures and practices were generally appropriate for meeting the twofold objectives of maximizing income while minimizing disposal costs. Nevertheless, there appeared to be some limited scope for increasing revenue

<sup>27</sup>Ibid., p. 1235, resolution 34/228 of 20 December 1979.



through more frequent use of the techniques of establishing a minimum acceptable price, sale by public auction, and placing greater emphasis on sale to staff members.

The Assembly, by section III of resolution 35/217 adopted without objection on 17 December, took note of the Secretary-General's report and a related oral report of <sup>ACABQ.</sup> and requested the Secretary-General to implement the procedures concerning the methods of increasing sales income, as recommended in his report, and apply those procedures when drawing up the proposed programme budget for 1982-1983.

The Assembly's decision was based on an oral recommendation of <sup>ACABQ.</sup>, the text of which was approved without vote by the Fifth Committee on 28 October on an oral proposal by its Chairman.

#### Use of experts and consultants

In 1978, the General Assembly had requested the Secretary-General to report to it in 1980 on the use of experts and consultants,<sup>28</sup> with a view to eliminating existing deficiencies in implementing the principles and guidelines on the use of such persons approved by the Assembly in 1974<sup>29</sup> and subsequently reaffirmed.

The Director of the Budget Division reported orally to the Fifth Committee that a working group had studied the practice in various departments and services, but had discovered that the subject was a difficult one and that departmental requirements and procurement methods varied widely; consequently it would not be possible to produce a satisfactory report in time. He therefore asked the Committee to agree to a postponement until 1981.

Noting the Director's statement, the Assembly, by resolution 35/224 of 17 December, again requested the Secretary-General to submit a full and comprehensive report on the use of experts and consultants; to enable evaluation of the practice on a priority basis at its 1981 session. The resolution was adopted without objection, the same manner in which it had been approved on 15 December by the Fifth Committee. The text was sponsored by Poland, Portugal, and Trinidad and Tobago, which accepted an oral drafting amendment by the United Republic of Cameroon in addition to an oral drafting change of their own.

#### Organizational nomenclature in the Secretariat

In a report of 7 November 1980 to the General Assembly, the Secretary-General indicated that, following consultations with his senior colleagues and taking into account recommendations by an interdepartmental working group he had established to assist in reforming organizational nomenclature in the Secretariat, he had approved the application of new nomenclature to 10 more departments, offices and secretariats. New nomenclature for the five regional commissions was to be decided upon shortly and applied in 1981. Seven major organizational elements remained to be considered by the working group.

By section XII of resolution 35/217, adopted without objection on 17 December, the Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report. The Fifth Committee similarly approved the text on 8 December as orally proposed by its Chairman on an oral recommendation of <sup>ACABQ.</sup>

<sup>28</sup>See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 1070, resolution 33/117 of 19 December 1978.

<sup>29</sup>See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 933.

### Documentary references and texts of resolutions

#### Language services in the United Nations

General Assembly- 35th session  
Fifth Committee, meetings 28-30,34,46,55.  
Plenary meeting 99.

A/C.5/35/18 and Corr.1. Arabic language services. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/35/82. Administrative and financial implications of 45-power draft resolution, A/C.5/35/L.19. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/35/99. Arabic as official and working language of Commission on Human Settlements. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/35/L.19. Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Hungary, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved without objection by Fifth Committee on 4 December, meeting 46.

A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee (on programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter III.11 and Chapter IV. draft resolution III A.

Resolution 35/219 A, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/780, adopted without objection by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99.

The General Assembly,

Referring to its resolution 3190(XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, by which it decided to include Arabic among the official and working languages of the General Assembly and its Main Committees,

Referring also to its resolution 34/226 of 20 December 1979, by which the Arabic language establishment was put on a par with the establishments for all the other official and working languages,

Taking into consideration the fact that the Arabic language services are prevented from issuing documents with the necessary speed and in the necessary quantity because Arabic, unlike the other official and working languages of the United Nations, is used only in the General Assembly and its Main Committees,

Affirming that, in the interest of the full effectiveness of the work of the United Nations, Arabic should be accorded the same status as the other official and working languages,

1. Decides to include Arabic among the official and working languages of the subsidiary organs of the General Assembly, no later than 1 January 1982;

2. Requests the Security Council to include Arabic among its official and working languages and the Economic and Social Council to include Arabic among its official languages, no later than 1 January 1983;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to that end and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

A/C.5/35/L.30. Note by Secretariat. (Para. 2: Recommendation.)

A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee, Chapter III.11 and Chapter IV, draft resolution III B, as orally proposed by Committee Chairman on recommendation of Secretariat, A/C.5/35/L.30. approved without objection by Committee on 4 December, meeting 46.

Resolution 35/219 B, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/780, adopted without objection by Assembly on 17 December 1960, meeting 99.

The General Assembly

Adopts the following amendments to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, proposed in a note by the Secretariat of 3 December 1980, on the understanding that the new text will take effect on the date of the implementation of paragraph 1 of resolution A above:

(a) Replace rules 51 and 52 by the following text:

#### "VIII. Languages

"Official and working languages

"Rule 51

"Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish shall be both the official and the working languages of the General Assembly, its committees and its subcommittees.

"Interpretation

"Rule 52

"Speeches made in any of the six languages of the General Assembly shall be interpreted into the other five languages."

(b) Replace rule 54 by the following text:

"Languages of verbatim and summary records

"Rule 54

"Verbatim or summary records shall be drawn up as soon as possible in the languages of the General Assembly."

(c) Replace rule 56 by the following text:

"Languages of resolutions and other documents

"Rule 56

"All resolutions and other documents shall be published in the languages of the General Assembly."

S/14372. Note, dated 11 February 1981, by Secretary-General.

Establishment of a  
child-care centre at Headquarters

General Assembly- 35th session

Fifth Committee, meeting 61.

Plenary meeting 99.

A/C.5/35/76. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/35/L.52. Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala: draft resolution.

A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee (on programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter III.32 and Chapter IV, draft resolution I (section XX, as orally proposed by Committee Chairman, approved without objection by Committee on 15 December, meeting 61).

Resolution 35/217, section XX, by which the General Assembly (1) took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a child-care centre at Headquarters; and (2) requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a new study on the establishment of a child-care centre at Headquarters, taking into account the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the comments and observations made by delegations during the consideration of this subject by the Fifth Committee at the current session, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/780, adopted without objection by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99.

#### Procedures governing disposal of property

General Assembly- 35th session

Fifth Committee, meeting 26.

Plenary meeting 99.

A/C.5/35/30. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee (on programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter III.3 and Chapter IV, draft resolution I (section III, as orally proposed by Committee Chairman on oral recommendation of ACABQ Chairman, approved without vote by Committee on 28 October, meeting 26).

Resolution 35/217, section III, by which the General Assembly (1) took note of the report of the Secretary-General on procedures governing the disposal of property and the related oral report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; and (2) requested the Secretary-General to implement the procedures recommended in paragraph 15 of his report, and to apply those procedures when drawing up the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/780, adopted without objection by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to sections I, II, IV-XIX and XXI of Assembly resolution 35/217.]

#### Use of experts and consultants

General Assembly- 35th session

Fifth Committee, meetings 59,61.

Plenary meeting 99.

A/C.5/35/L.53. Poland, Portugal, Trinidad and Tobago: draft resolution. as orally revised by sponsors and as further orally amended by United Republic of Cameroon and sponsors, approved without objection by Fifth Committee on 15 December, meeting 61.

A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee (on programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter III.28 and Chapter IV, draft resolution VIII.

Resolution 35/224, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/780, adopted without objection by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99.

The General Assembly,  
Recalling its decision of 18 December 1974, taken at its twenty-ninth session, by which it outlined principles and

guidelines on the use of experts and consultants in the United Nations,

Recalling further its decision of 17 December 1975, taken at its thirtieth session, as well as its resolutions 31/205 of 22 December 1976, 32/203 of 21 December 1977 and 33/117 of 19 December 1978, in which it reaffirmed the aforesaid principles and guidelines and called for their full and effective implementation,

1. Takes note of the statement made by the representative of the Secretary-General at the 59th meeting of the Fifth Committee, on 15 December 1980;

2. Regrets that the Secretary-General was unable to report in time on the elimination of existing deficiencies in the implementation of the principles and guidelines on the use of experts and consultants in the United Nations;

3. Again requests the Secretary-General to submit a full and comprehensive report on the matter so as to enable the General Assembly to consider it, on a priority basis, at an early stage during its thirty-sixth session;

4. Expresses the hope that the information to be submitted will enable the General Assembly, at its thirty-sixth session, to evaluate the existing practices on the use of experts and consultants in the United Nations.

#### Organizational nomenclature in the Secretariat

General Assembly- 35th session

Fifth Committee, meeting 49.

Plenary meeting 99.

A/C.5/35/47. Report of Secretary-General.

A/35/780. Report of Fifth Committee (on programme budget for biennium 1980-1981), Chapter III.21 and Chapter IV, draft resolution I (section XII, as orally proposed by committee chairman on oral recommendation of ACABQ, approved without objection by committee on 8 December, meeting 49).

Resolution 35/217, section XII, by which the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on organizational nomenclature in the Secretariat, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/35/780, adopted without objection by Assembly on 17 December 1980, meeting 99.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS for page references to sections I-XI and XIII-XXI of Assembly resolution 35/217.]

## PART TWO

# Intergovernmental organizations related to the United Nations

## Chapter I

## International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

In 1980, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) continued its activities to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world and to ensure that the assistance provided was not used for military purposes.

During the year, IAEA placed special emphasis on safety in nuclear power-plant operation and on improved training programmes.

An International Conference on Current Nuclear Power Plant Safety Issues was organized by IAEA at Stockholm, Sweden, from 20 to 24 October, to evaluate safety standards applied in the nuclear industry and discuss closer international and regional co-operation in safety matters. The Conference, while stressing improved training of operators and improved equipment, indicated that there were no factors, from the nuclear safety point of view, which should limit the development of nuclear power.

The Agency co-operated with the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation in assessing the health and environmental impact of various energy sources. It also co-operated with the Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in nuclear waste management.

The Agency's safe-transport regulations were being applied in almost all countries, under all relevant international conventions, by international and national regulatory authorities.

Expert groups continued studying international projects for plutonium storage and spent fuel management.

A Committee on Assurances of Supply was established by the IAEA Board of Governors on 20 June, to advise the Board on ways in which nuclear material, equipment and technology and fuel cycle services could be assured on a more predictable and long-term basis in accordance with mutually acceptable considerations of non-proliferation, and the Agency's role and responsibilities in relation thereto. It held an organizational meeting in September.

The first safeguards field office was established at Toronto, Canada, in September. The twenty-fourth session of the General Conference of IAEA was held at Vienna from 22 to 26 September. Membership of IAEA remained at 110.

The Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material was opened for signature on 3 March, to enter into force 30 days after deposit of 21 instruments of ratification. As of 31 December, 26 States and one regional organization had signed it, and one State had ratified it.

## Technical assistance

During 1980, 73 countries received IAEA technical assistance in the form of expert services or equipment, or both. A further seven countries received assistance in the form of training awards. A total of 469 fellowships were awarded for individual studies and 495 persons participated in study tours and training courses. Technical assistance provided by IAEA in 1980 amounted to \$18.7 million, 20 per cent higher than 1979's \$15.6 million.

Included among the 34 projects financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and carried out by IAEA were: nuclear engineering (Argentina); nuclear manpower training (Brazil); nuclear technology (Cuba, Peru, Romania); a national nuclear energy centre (Chile); nuclear research in agriculture (Brazil, Nigeria); radiation-processing demonstration facilities (Egypt, Yugoslavia); uranium exploration (Chile, Colombia, India, Madagascar); a centre for the application of isotopes (Bulgaria); and a regional project on the industrial applications of isotopes and radiation technology (Asia and the Pacific).

The Agency also provided large-scale assistance for a nuclear research project in agriculture in Bangladesh and India, which was financed by Sweden.

The target for voluntary contributions for IAEA'S regular programme was \$10.5 million for 1980. Total resources for 1980 programmes were \$21.7 million, an increase of \$4.6 million over 1979. The overall programme was financed by UNDP (\$5.9 million), voluntary contributions and donations in kind from IAEA members-including expert services, equipment grants and fellowship training opportunities - extrabudgetary funds (special cash contributions) and monies provided under funds-in-trust arrangements.

## Nuclear power

At the end of 1980, there were 253 nuclear power stations in operation with a total capacity

of 136,000 megawatts (electrical) (MW(e)); they accounted for nearly 7 per cent of the world's electricity-generating capacity. However, the 11 per cent increase over 1979 was due primarily to increases in only three countries—France, Sweden and the USSR. New orders and letters of intent for 18,600 MW(e) were laced during 1980, compared to 8,000 MW(e) in 1979; 13,000 MW(e) were cancelled during 1980, compared to 16,000 MW(e) during 1979.

The price of uranium decreased sharply from around \$40 per pound of  $U_3O_8$  at the start of 1980 to \$28 at year's end, causing some producers to stop or reduce their operations.

The IAEA training programme on nuclear power was continued; eight interregional courses held in France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States focused on problem areas in nuclear power planning, operational safety, regulatory functions, quality assurance, environmental surveillance and fuel cycle management. Seminars on key issues of nuclear power development were also held, addressed to senior technical personnel in electricity-generating authorities and regulatory agencies in developing countries. In addition, a guidebook was published for estimating manpower requirements in creating the infrastructure needed by those countries for their nuclear power programmes.

Two new large fast-breeder reactors went into operation in 1980—the BN-600 (MW(e)) in the USSR and the Fast Flux Test Facility (400 MW(t)) (thermal) in the United States—and progress continued in fast-breeder reactor development.

#### Agency safeguards responsibilities

As at 31 December 1980, 110 non-nuclear-weapon States had either ratified or acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (Non-Proliferation Treaty),<sup>1</sup> Barbados and Turkey having become parties during the year. Seventy-eight of these, including seven non-nuclear-weapon States members of the European Communities, had concluded safeguards agreements with IAEA, 65 of which had entered into force covering nuclear material in 69 States. By the end of 1980, safeguards agreements were in force with 86 States; safeguards were actually being applied in 51, the remaining States' nuclear activities not having reached the stage at which reports and verification activities were required.

Two nuclear-weapon States, the United Kingdom and the United States, both parties to the Treaty, had by year's end concluded agreements with IAEA that would permit the application of

IAEA safeguards to nuclear material in facilities designated by IAEA, excluding those with direct national security significance. These agreements had entered into force on 14 August 1978 (United Kingdom) and 9 December 1980 (United States). A third nuclear-weapon State, France, had concluded a similar agreement, not yet in force, which would permit the application of IAEA safeguards to nuclear material in facilities to be designated by France.

Of the 22 States parties to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco), 16, being parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty as well, had concluded safeguards agreements with IAEA, consisting of comprehensive arrangements satisfying the requirements of both treaties. Twelve of these had entered into force.

By the end of 1980, safeguards applied by IAEA under all types of safeguards agreements covered nuclear material in 127 power reactors, 175 research reactors and critical assemblies, 4 conversion plants, 38 fuel fabrication plants, 7 reprocessing plants, 4 enrichment plants, 21 separate storage facilities and 40 other facilities, as well as in 358 other locations.

In its safeguards implementation report covering 1980, IAEA stated that, in carrying out its safeguards programme, it had not detected any anomaly which would indicate the diversion of a significant amount of safeguarded nuclear material for the manufacture of any nuclear weapon, or to further any other military purpose, or for the manufacture of any other nuclear explosive device.

The Agency assisted in preparations for the second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (Geneva, 11 August–7 September) (see p. 51).

#### Environment

Continued attention was given to the environmental aspects of nuclear energy and its fuel cycle. Work continued on a comparative assessment of the environmental impact of various energy sources, in co-operation with WHO, the Economic Commission for Europe, UNEP and the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation and on the revision of an IAEA/WHO booklet on "Nuclear power and the environment." A report on environmental effects of cooling systems was published.

The Agency initiated, with the assistance of the United Nations Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution, a

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1968, p. 17, text of Treaty, annexed to resolution 2373(XXII) of 12 June 1968.

review of the oceanographic model underlying its definition of radioactive waste unsuitable for dumping into the deep sea, for the purpose of the 1975 London Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter. Reports were completed on packaging guidelines for sea disposal of radioactive waste and on the establishment of exemption limits below which small ("deminimis") quantities of radioactive waste could be dumped at sea with the required special permit. A symposium on the impact of radio-nuclide releases into the marine environment was held in co-operation with OECD's Nuclear Energy Agency in October 1980 at Vienna. A Technical Committee discussed updating a 1961 report on radioactive waste disposal into the sea.

Generic models and parameters for predicting environmental transfer of radio-nuclides to man were reviewed by an advisory expert group. A co-ordinated research programme on the movement of radium in waterways was terminated; others continued, on the behaviour of transuranics in the marine environment, the migration of radio-nuclides in the terrestrial environment, the radio-ecology of the Danube catchment area and the levels of radioactive substances in the Baltic Sea. In co-operation with the UNEP regional sea programme, research on the behaviour of radioactive and other pollutants in the marine environment was carried out in the Monaco International Laboratory of Marine Radioactivity, whose programme was reviewed.

Within a programme launched in 1977 to provide guidance on the underground disposal of radioactive waste, seven reports had been completed by 1980 giving guidance on regulatory aspects, site investigations for deep geological and shallow-ground disposal, and general safety assessment methods. The technologies for the treatment of low- and intermediate-level solid and gaseous radioactive wastes and the conditioning of waste concentrates were also reviewed by expert groups. Symposia were held on the management of gaseous radioactive waste from nuclear facilities (jointly with the OECD Agency) and on the handling of alpha-contaminated waste (jointly with the Commission of the European Communities).

Nine safety guides were published in 1980 under the Nuclear Safety Standards programme, in addition to the five codes of practice and 15 safety guides published by 1979. The future of this programme was reviewed, taking into account the Three Mile Island accident in Pennsylvania (United States) in 1979.

Work continued on an expanded emergency assistance programme, i.e. examining emergency procedures and developing new ones.

#### Nuclear information

The International Nuclear Information System, with 64 participating countries and 13 international organizations, provided a nuclear information and abstracting service, using computer and reprographic techniques, from a file of about 570,000 items.

#### Life sciences

The Agency's life sciences programme promoted the use of nuclear techniques in medicine, environmental studies and radiation biology, and encouraged improvements in the accuracy and reliability of radiation dosimetry.

Two symposia, on medical radio-nuclide imaging and on the physical aspects, instrumentation and calibration of biomedical dosimetry, and a seminar on the maintenance of nuclear instruments were held.

The IAEA/WHO network of Secondary Standard Dosimetry Laboratories (SSDLs), established in 1976, comprised 43 member laboratories, located mainly in developing countries, and was supported by 12 national standards laboratories and five collaborating international organizations. The Seibersdorf Laboratory in Austria, a central laboratory of the network, performed dose inter-comparisons serving 27 SSDLs and distributed 120 sets of thermoluminescent dose capsules to radiotherapy institutes for cancer treatment.

Thirteen co-ordinated research programmes were continued; two new programmes, on evaluation of an automatic gamma-counter of novel design and on the possibility of high linear-energy-transfer radiation therapy for cancer treatment, were initiated.

#### Food and agriculture

In co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), IAEA continued to execute a joint programme for the application of isotopes and radiation to increase food production, reduce food losses, and conserve and upgrade the quality of food products.

Induced mutations improved crop yield, disease resistance and food quality, especially for cereals and legume crops in the developing countries. Isotopic tracers were applied in studies to improve the efficiency of water and fertilizer use in crop production, including multiple cropping systems, to minimize water-source pollution from nitrogen residues and to develop methods to maximize biological fixing of air nitrogen.

Radiation-sterilized flies were used in large-scale field operations to control the Mediterranean fruit fly in Central America and preparations for such operations to control the tsetse fly were under way in Nigeria. Radio-immunoassay techniques, typically involving the labelling of

hormones with radio-nuclides, improved live-stock reproduction, and isotopes were used to detect mineral imbalances in animal diets as well as in research on the use and productivity of buffalo in Asia and for control of tick-borne diseases. Investigations continued on the use of ionizing radiation for food preservation to prevent post-harvest losses and to conserve energy in the production, processing and storage of food. Tracer techniques were used in studying food- and environment-contamination control by various agricultural chemicals.

The joint <sup>FAO/IAEA</sup> programme was chiefly carried out in world-wide co-ordinated research contract programmes, with research grants given to national institutes in the developing countries. Other major features of the programme were training in the use of nuclear techniques in food and agriculture, support to nearly 100 technical assistance projects in 40 developing countries, and back-up services and development of efficient, standard techniques by the <sup>IAEA</sup> Laboratory.

#### Physical sciences and laboratories

The Agency's programme in physical sciences promoted co-operation among scientists throughout the world and assisted developing countries in physics, chemistry, industrial applications of isotopes, isotope hydrology and nuclear data.

The proceedings of the eighth <sup>IAEA</sup> International Conference on Plasma Physics and Controlled Nuclear Fusion Research, held at Brussels, Belgium, in July, documented continuing progress in the various approaches to controlled fusion as an energy resource. The <sup>INTOR</sup> (International Tokamak Reactor) workshop continued with the task of producing a conceptual design of a tokamak device that could be built by an international team as a next stage to large experimental devices under construction by the European Atomic Energy Community, Japan, the USSR and the United States.

Assistance in converting research reactor cores from highly enriched to low-enriched uranium continued through advisory missions and the preparation of a guidebook on the physics, engineering and safety aspects of conversion.

Significant progress was achieved in implementing the Agency's programme on regional co-operation in nuclear research, industrial applications of radioisotopes and radiation technology in developing member States. A preparatory assistance project was approved by <sup>UNDP</sup> for the initiation of a large-scale demonstration programme in the Asia and Pacific region for the use of nuclear techniques in the rubber, wood, paper, steel and mining industries.

In chemistry, co-ordination activities continued on the thermodynamics of actinide elements

and compounds, development of standard procedures for solvent-extraction chemistry, standards for analysis of nuclear fuels, development of radio pharmaceuticals, production of radioisotopes for medical purposes, use of low-power reactors to produce radio-nuclides, and radiation-modified polymers for biomedical and biochemical applications.

Isotope techniques were used, within the isotope hydrology programme and in co-operation with other United Nations organizations, to help 20 member States to assess their water resources.

A regional seminar was held at Athens, Greece, in September to inform hydrologists at the management level, from countries in the Middle East and Mediterranean region, of isotope hydrology techniques in water resources development.

An isotope hydrology project involving Australia, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand was included in the regional co-operative agreement programme for research, development and training related to nuclear science and technology.

The Agency continued to offer data services to nuclear and atomic scientists in member States, and to co-ordinate the activities of all national and international centres participating in the compilation, exchange and dissemination of nuclear and atomic data.

Under the guidance of the International Nuclear Data Committee, <sup>IAEA</sup> continued to provide cost-free data services to member States, which increased 7 per cent over 1979. The Computer Index of Neutron Data (<sup>CINDA</sup>) and the new Computer Index to Atomic and Molecular Data relevant to Fusion (<sup>CIAMDA</sup>) were published in 1980.

The <sup>IAEA</sup> Laboratory at Seibersdorf provided member States with chemical and isotopic hydrological analyses, international intercomparisons and intercalibrations. Co-ordinated research on seed-protein improvement, the fate of agricultural nitrogen residues and the sterile-insect technique continued.

In co-operation with <sup>WHO</sup>, the Agency's Medical Applications Laboratory continued work on projects designed to improve the effectiveness and reliability of nuclear medicine instruments in developing countries.

The Safeguards Analytical Laboratory, which had become fully operational in 1979, analysed samples collected by safeguards inspectors for their uranium and/or plutonium content and isotopic composition.

The International Laboratory of Marine Radioactivity in Monaco conducted research on the occurrence, distribution and behaviour of radio-nuclides in the marine environment and assisted several national laboratories in the



training of scientists and technicians. In co-operation with UNEP, the Laboratory provided further intercalibration services and helped maintain laboratory instrumentation used by Mediterranean countries for the determination of heavy metal and chlorinated hydrocarbon pollutants.

The International Centre for Theoretical Physics at Trieste, Italy, held courses, workshops and meetings on atomic and molecular physics and quantum optics, recent developments in phase transitions and critical phenomena, high-energy and plasma physics, and non-conventional energy. It also conducted research in particle and condensed-matter physics.

#### Secretariat

As at the end of 1980, 1,597 staff members were employed by IAEA. Of these, 577-drawn from 65 nationalities-were in the Professional and higher categories, and 1,020 were in the General Service and Maintenance and Operatives Service categories.

#### Budget

The twenty-fourth General Conference of IAEA, at its September 1980 session, adopted a budget of \$88,677,000 for 1981.

The target for voluntary contributions to finance the Agency's technical assistance programme for 1981 was set at \$13 million.

### Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 31 December 1980; contributions as assessed for 1980 and 1981)

MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION FOR 1980		CONTRIBUTION FOR 1981		MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION FOR 1980		CONTRIBUTION FOR 1981	
	Percent-age	Net amount (in US dollars)	Percent-age	Net amount (in US dollars)		percent-age	Net amount (in US dollars)	Percent-age	Net amount (in US dollars)
Afghanistan	0.00814	6,096	0.00788	6,432	India	0.57734	432,543	0.47618	388,896
Albania	0.00814	6,096	0.00788	6,432	Indonesia	0.11612	86,998	0.11963	97,706
Algeria	0.08210	61,510	0.08678	70,877	Iran	0.33028	247,449	0.48054	392,456
Argentina	0.68115	510,317	0.58535	478,049	Iraq	0.06646	49,796	0.08552	69,847
Australia	1.70578	1,277,972	1.90512	1,555,898	Ireland	0.16541	123,924	0.16476	134,563
Austria	0.70299	526,681	0.74145	605,539	Israel	0.25845	193,631	0.25745	210,256
Bangladesh	0.03310	24,801	0.03201	26,142	Italy	3.73204	2,796,049	3.59399	2,935,178
Belgium	1.18888	890,708	1.26665	1,034,460	Ivory coast	0.01527	11,439	0.02178	17,787
Bolivia	0.00814	6,096	0.00788	6,432	Jamaica	0.01552	11,628	0.01506	12,298
Brazil	0.82814	620,444	0.92347	754,193	Japan	9.54205	7,148,903	9.97874	8,149,537
Bulgaria	0.11383	85,241	0.11753	95,989	Jordan	0.00814	6,096	0.00788	6,432
Burma	0.00850	6,371	0.00821	6,707	Kenya	0.00814	6,096	0.00788	6,432
Byelorussian SSR	0.45487	340,793	0.41192	336,409	Kuwait	0.16541	123,924	0.20596	168,205
Canada	3.35987	2,517,218	3.41892	2,792,203	Lebanon	0.02276	17,056	0.02211	18,062
Chile	0.07818	58,570	0.05497	44,891	Liberia	0.00814	6,096	0.00788	6,432
Colombia	0.09335	69,941	0.08361	68,288	Libyan Arab				
Costa Rica	0.01527	11,439	0.01483	12,109	Jamahiriya	0.17575	131,670	0.23685	193,435
Cuba	0.09060	67,881	0.08109	66,228	Liechtenstein	0.01034	7,745	0.01030	8,411
Cyprus	0.00814	6,096	0.00788	6,432	Luxembourg	0.04135	30,981	0.05149	42,052
Czechoslovakia	0.93043	697,076	0.86503	706,461	Madagascar	0.00814	6,096	0.00788	6,432
Democratic					Malaysia	0.07451	55,824	0.06551	53,500
Kampuchea	0.00814	6,096	0.00788	6,432	Mali	0.00814	6,096	0.00788	6,432
Democratic					Mauritius	0.00814	6,096	0.00788	6,432
People's Re-					Mexico	0.63974	479,294	0.57270	467,724
public of Korea	0.03886	29,113	0.03770	30,790	Monaco	0.01034	7,745	0.01030	8,411
Denmark	0.70299	526,681	0.77235	630,769	Mongolia	0.00814	6,096	0.00788	6,432
Dominican					Morocco	0.03840	28,770	0.03728	30,477
Republic	0.01527	11,439	0.02178	17,787	Netherlands	1.57139	1,177,284	1.69916	1,387,691
Ecuador	0.01527	11,439	0.01483	12,109	New Zealand	0.28947	216,869	0.27804	227,078
Egypt	0.06967	52,199	0.05371	43,862	Nicaragua	0.00814	6,096	0.00788	6,432
El Salvador	0.00814	6,096	0.00788	6,432	Niger	0.00814	6,096	0.00788	6,432
Ethiopia	0.00814	6,096	0.00788	6,432	Nigeria	0.10441	78,223	0.11543	94,273
Finland	0.48589	364,027	0.50460	412,102	Norway	0.49623	371,774	0.52519	428,923
France	6.43028	4,817,569	6.51862	5,323,691	Pakistan	0.05678	42,543	0.05497	44,891
Gabon	0.00814	6,096	0.02060	16,822	Panama	0.01527	11,439	0.01483	12,109
German Demo-					Paraguay	0.00814	6,096	0.00788	6,432
cratic Republic	1.46800	1,099,830	1.45201	1,185,845	Peru	0.04599	34,455	0.04465	36,467
Germany, Federal					Philippines	0.08714	65,286	0.07750	63,298
Republic of	8.50824	6,374,373	8.65030	7,064,615	Poland	1.20298	901,277	1.00446	820,331
Ghana	0.01609	12,058	0.02254	18,406	Portugal	0.14994	112,336	0.13881	113,366
Greece	0.27895	208,988	0.25719	210,043	Qatar	0.02068	15,492	0.03089	25,230
Guatemala	0.01563	11,714	0.01516	12,384	Republic of Korea	0.10486	78,566	0.10890	88,939
Haiti	0.00814	6,096	0.00788	6,432	Romania	0.19959	149,537	0.15902	129,869
Holy See	0.01034	7,745	0.01030	8,411	Saudi Arabia	0.18101	135,614	0.60758	496,205
Hungary	0.28789	215,690	0.26457	216,074	Senegal	0.00814	6,096	0.00788	6,432
Iceland	0.02068	15,492	0.03089	25,230	Sierra Leone	0.00814	6,096	0.00788	6,432

MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION FOR 1980		CONTRIBUTION FOR 1981		MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION FOR 1980		CONTRIBUTION FOR 1981	
	Percent- age	Net amount (In US dollars)	Percent- age	Net amount (in US dollars)		Percent- age	Net amount (In US dollars)	Percent- age	Net amount (in US dollars)
Singapore	0.06601	49,453	0.05730	46,794	United Arab				
South Africa	0.34470	258,248	0.32079	261,986	Emirates	0.07236	54,217	0.10298	84,104
Spain	1.20901	905,790	1.77125	1,446,564	United Kingdom	4.99329	3,740,975	4.64439	3,793,025
Sri Lanka	0.01563	11,714	0.01516	12,384	United Republic				
Sudan	0.00839	6,285	0.00811	6,621	of Cameroon	0.00814	6,096	0.00788	6,432
Sweden	1.36462	1,022,377	1.36963	1,118,564	United Republic				
Switzerland	1.06462	797,763	1.09158	891,488	cl Tanzania	0.00814	6,096	0.00788	6,432
Syrian Arab					United States	25.84520	19,363,224	25.74494	21,025,635
Republic	0.01527	11,439	0.02178	17,787	Uruguay	0.03127	23,428	0.03033	24,769
Thailand	0.08347	62,539	0.07414	60,551	Venezuela	0.31460	235,699	0.36842	300,884
Tunisia	0.01527	11,439	0.02178	17,787	Viet Nam	0.02414	18,086	0.02338	19,092
Turkey	0.24192	181,247	0.22117	180,625	Yugoslavia	0.31552	236,385	0.31364	256,150
Uganda	0.00814	6,096	0.00788	6,432	Zaire	0.01552	11,628	0.01506	12,298
Ukrainian SSR	1.68511	1,262,483	1.52410	1,244,717	Zambia	0.01527	11,439	0.01483	12,109
USSR	12.80888	9,596,414	11.55433	9,436,306	Total	100.00000	74,920,000	100.00000	81,669,000

## Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

### BOARD OF GOVERNORS (For period October 1980-October 1981)

#### OFFICERS

Chairmen: Maurice Copithorne (Canada).  
Vice-Chairmen: A. Osman (Egypt). Andrzej Wyrzykowski (Poland).

Republic of Korea. Egypt, France. German Democratic Republic.  
Germany. Federal Republic of. India. Iraq. Ireland. Italy. Japan. Kenya.  
Lebanon. Malaysia. Mexico. Niger. Nigeria. Pakistan. Peru. Philippines.  
Poland. Sudan. Sweden. Switzerland. Turkey. USSR. United Kingdom.  
United States, Uruguay. Yugoslavia.

#### MEMBERS

Argentina. Australia. Brazil. Canada. Chile, Democratic People's

### MAIN COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

#### ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY COMMITTEE

Participation in the Administrative and Budgetary Committee is open to all members of the Board of Governors.

#### SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

C. Castro Madero (Argentina). Floyd L. Culler (United States), I. Dostrovsky (Israel). M. A. El-Guebeily (Egypt). B. Goldschmidt (France). L. Gutiérrez-Jodra (Spain). W. Haefele (Federal Republic of Germany). J. Jennekens (Canada). Malu wa Kalenga (Zaire), W. C. Marshall (United Kingdom). J. Minczewski (Poland). W. Murata (Japan), H. N. Sethna (India). I. Ursu (Romania). A. A. Vasiliev (USSR).

#### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

Participation in the Technical Assistance Committee is open to all members of the Board of Governors.

### SENIOR SECRETARIAT OFFICERS

Director-General: Sigvard Eklund.

Deputy Director-General for Technical Assistance and Publications:  
Carlos Vélez Ocón.

Deputy Director-General for Administration: Nelson F. Sievering, Jr.  
Deputy Director-General for Research and Isotopes: Maurizio Zifferero.

Deputy Director-General for Technical Operations: Ivan S. Zheludev.  
Deputy Director-General for Safeguards: Hans Gruemm.  
Assistant Director-General for External Relations: David A. V. Fischer.

### HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICE

#### HEADQUARTERS

International Atomic Energy Agency  
Vienna International Centre  
Wagramerstrasse 5. Post Office Box 100  
A-1400 Vienna, Austria  
Cable address: INATOM VIENNA  
Telephone: (222) 2360-1270  
Telex: 1-12645

#### LIAISON OFFICE

International Atomic Energy Agency  
Liaison Office at the United Nations  
United Nations Headquarters. Room DC-1155  
New York, N. Y. 10017, United States  
Telephone: (212) 754-6010, 754-6011

## Chapter II

# International Labour Organisation (ILO)

During 1980, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) continued activities in its four major programme areas: promotion of policies to

create employment and satisfy basic human needs; improvement of working and living conditions and environment; strengthening of indus-

trial relations and tripartite (government/employer/worker) co-operation; and the advancement of human rights in the social and labour fields. The main instruments of action continued to be standard-setting, technical co-operation activities, research and publishing.

Membership in ILO rose to 144 during the year, with the readmission of the United States on 18 February and the admission of Viet Nam (17 January), Saint Lucia (9 April), Lesotho (2 June) and Zimbabwe (6 June).

#### Meetings

The sixty-sixth session of the International Labour Conference, held at Geneva from 4 to 25 June 1980, was attended by 1,800 delegates, advisers and observers from 138 countries. The Conference had before it the annual report of the ILO Director-General and the sixteenth special report on the effect of apartheid on labour and employment in South Africa.

The Conference adopted an International Labour Recommendation on Older Workers (aged 45 or over) for equality of opportunity and treatment, adaptation of working conditions to age and mitigation of retirement problems. It also held a first discussion on three other items—collective bargaining, equality of treatment for workers with family responsibilities, and safety and health—with a view to adopting international labour standards at its 1981 session.

In accordance with usual practice, a tripartite Conference committee examined the application by member States of the 153 Conventions and 161 Recommendations adopted since 1919. It also reviewed application of the ILO standards concerning migrant workers.

Ratification of ILO Conventions registered during the Conference raised their total number to 4,800.

The Conference adopted resolutions on: the implications of Israeli settlements in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories in connexion with the situation of Arab workers; promotion and support of ILO activities for rural development; and a programme of assistance to Zimbabwe, emphasizing vocational and leadership training, workers' education and vocational rehabilitation.

The Ninth ILO Asian Regional Conference was held at Manila, Philippines, from 2 to 11 December. Attended by representatives of 19 countries, the Conference adopted conclusions on freedom of association, labour relations and development, and problems of rural workers. A debate was held on growth, employment and working conditions, and the Conference reviewed the application of ILO standards in the region. Resolutions were adopted on employ-

ment policy, working conditions, migrant workers, technical co-operation, workers' education, and multinational enterprises and social policy.

The tenth session of the Inland Transport Committee (Geneva, 15-24 January) urged countries to adopt an overall transport policy, and adopted conclusions on working conditions and vocational training, together with eight resolutions.

Further measures to safeguard workers' health and safety and to develop training were the main concern of the ninth session of the Petroleum Committee (Geneva, 15-24 April). A draft code of practice on the safety and health of workers engaged in the construction of offshore platforms was examined by a meeting of experts at Geneva in November/December.

The Second Tripartite Technical Meeting for the Clothing Industry (Geneva, 23 September-2 October) adopted conclusions on contract labour and on the employment effects in the clothing industry of changes in international trade. Resolutions concerned clandestine labour, multinational enterprises and social policy, trade union rights, working mothers, child labour, and safety and health.

Measures to improve seafarers' welfare and to secure observance of international standards on maritime work and employment were recommended by the Joint Maritime Commission meeting at Geneva from 16 to 24 October. In the same month, representatives of 31 European Governments adopted a European Agreement concerning Medical Care for Persons on Short Stays Abroad.

#### Working environment

The International Programme for the Improvement of Working Conditions and Environment, approved by the ILO Governing Body in 1976, continued to encourage member States to set definite objectives for improving working conditions and the working environment. The Programme included standard-setting and operational activities, studies and tripartite meetings, clearing-house activities in the fields of occupational safety and health and quality of working life, the design of an international alert system to detect potential hazards to the health of workers—for which more than 90 Governments had designated national focal points—and dispatch of multidisciplinary teams of experts to member States. At the end of 1980, visits by such teams had been made to 13 countries, and a number of tripartite seminars and symposia were held during the year in various parts of the world. The International Labour Conference adopted in June an amended list of occupational diseases, appended to the Employment Injury Benefit

Convention, 1964 (No. 121), and held a first discussion on occupational safety and health and the working environment, with a view to preparing new international labour standards on the subject. Collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme led to a second thematic joint programming meeting on the working environment.

#### World Employment Programme

The World Employment Programme was launched in 1969 as ILO's principal contribution to the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.<sup>1</sup> The Programme was designed to assist Governments in reshaping their policies and plans in order to achieve their employment and income distribution objectives more effectively. It was also concerned with international trade policies and the restructuring of the world economy.

The Declaration of Principles and the Programme of Action adopted by the 1976 World Employment Conference,<sup>2</sup> endorsed again by the 1979 International Labour Conference, continued to provide the basis for research activities and technical assistance under the World Employment Programme.

#### Field activities

During 1980, ILO spent more than \$99.3 million on technical co-operation activities (an increase of about 25.8 per cent over expenditure in 1979) to promote employment, development of human resources and social institutions, and improvement in living and working conditions.

Most of this expenditure (\$59.1 million) continued to be financed by the United Nations De-

velopment Programme (UNDP). The ILO regular programme provided \$4.5 million in 1980 while expenditure funded from multi-bilateral arrangements and other special programmes rose to \$29.6 million. Activities financed by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) rose to \$6.1 million in 1980 from \$5.9 million in 1979.

A breakdown of expenditure by field of activity showed that training received the largest share of funds (\$44.8 million), followed by employment planning and promotion (\$27.5 million), sectoral activities (\$15.6 million), working conditions and environment (\$4.4 million), industrial relations and labour administration (\$2.2 million), regional services (\$2 million) and social security (\$1.4 million); other activities received \$1.5 million.

A breakdown of expenditure on technical co-operation by field of activity, source of funds and country, territory, region or organization is shown in the tables below and on the next page.

#### Educational activities

The International Institute for Labour Studies at Geneva, an ILO centre for advanced study in the labour and social fields, included in its 1980 programme six educational activities for 162 participants, 91 of whom were from government institutions, 29 from employers' groups, 26 from workers' organizations and 16 from universities.

Two industrial relations seminars, financed by Norway, were held at Cairo (Egypt) and Mogadiscio (Somalia). These national seminars were

(continued on p. 1262)

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1970, p. 319, text of Strategy, contained in resolution 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970.

<sup>2</sup>See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 346 and 942.

### ASSISTANCE IN 1980 BY ACTIVITY AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

(Excluding programme support costs; in US dollars)

Activity	Regular budget	UNDP	Trust funds (including UNFPA)	Total
Training	659,638	33,142,891	11,031,005	44,833,534
Employment and development	830,874	11,937,083	14,693,434	27,461,391
Sectoral activities	9,500	9,366,015	6,212,110	15,587,625
Working conditions and environment	322,250	2,459,815	1,608,523	4,390,588
Industrial relations and labour administration	1,029,737	448,292	698,396	2,176,425
Regional services	1,257,746	116,152	632,475	2,006,373
Social security	12,557	1,187,576	257,005	1,457,138
International Institute for Labour Studies	-	308,361	60,869	369,230
Statistics and special studies	213,816	91,268	5,920	311,004
Personnel, budget and finance, internal administration	-	-	305,045	305,045
Programming and management	43,723	52,101	99,198	195,022
Relations and meetings	48,856		120,666	169,522
International labour standards	32,510		96,092	128,602
Total	4,461,207	59,109,554	35,820,738	99,391,499

## COUNTRIES, TERRITORIES, REGIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS AIDED BY ILO IN 1980

EXPENDITURES ON AID GIVEN BY SOURCE OF FUNDS  
(In US dollars)

COUNTRY, TERRITORY OR OTHER	No. of experts provided	No. of fellowships awarded	ILO regular programme	UNDP <sup>a</sup>	UNFPA	Trust funds	Total
Afghanistan	4	27	8,336	353,267	-	7,163	368,766
Algeria	15	23	-	570,478	-	367,502	937,980
Angola	5	-	-	714,839	-	-	714,839
Antigua	9	1	-	241,947	-	40,378	282,325
Argentina	6	7	24,614	600,811	-	-	625,425
Australia	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	2	2	-	94,408	-	29,304	123,712
Bahrain	7	1	-	593,619	-	-	593,619
Bangladesh	44	30	21,500	3,231,045	67,670	1,041,574	4,361,789
Barbados	2	3	-	72,979	-	35,496	108,475
Belgium	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	1	1	-	68,466	-	-	68,466
Benin	4	1	10,640	203,698	-	39,043	253,381
Bermuda	2	-	-	68,709	-	-	68,709
Bhutan	2	-	-	363,185	-	-	363,185
Bolivia	6	5	14,022	133,171	285,962	249,424	662,579
Botswana	17	11	12,012	508,951	-	481,908	1,002,871
Brazil	15	11	10,939	576,864	33,177	67,894	688,874
British Virgin Islands	-	-	412	-	-	-	412
Bulgaria	1	9	718	128,917	48,848	-	178,483
Burma	2	1	959	77,549	-	119,897	198,405
Burundi	18	1	13,479	446,841	-	562,912	1,023,232
Canada	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	6	-	-	90,588	-	203,201	293,789
Cayman Islands	-	1	-	10,698	-	-	10,698
Central African Republic	2	2	7,370	277,994	-	-	285,364
Chad	1	2	-	(10,401) <sup>b</sup>	-	-	(10,401) <sup>b</sup>
Chile	2	6	50	254,854	-	31,763	286,667
China	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	3	6	16,547	672,099	113,475	5,736	807,857
Comoros	3	2	-	129,328	-	-	129,328
Congo	17	6	-	1,582,491	36,556	74,762	1,693,809
Cook Islands	1	-	10,579	9,417	-	-	19,996
Costa Rica	9	7	15,972	290,423	-	126,938	433,333
Cuba	6	6	53,657	285,443	-	-	339,100
Cyprus	9	6	31,514	284,199	73,784	-	389,497
Democratic Yemen	6	4	2,489	374,995	70,621	30,401	478,506
Djibouti	3	-	22,703	21,085	-	19,704	63,492
Dominica	3	-	-	85,046	24,619	26,054	135,719
Dominican Republic	-	2	-	6,380	-	6,379	12,759
Ecuador	3	6	21,861	139,166	-	-	161,027
Egypt	15	146	86,427	1,844,681	16,644	488,142	2,435,894
El Salvador	6	-	-	-	-	354,090	354,090
Ethiopia	22	17	1,901	1,205,254	-	92,650	1,299,805
Fiji	7	2	6,539	57,454	-	133,131	197,124
France	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	10	2	7,024	581,076	38,034	71,321	697,455
Gambia	8	6	-	359,832	-	94,459	454,291
Germany, Federal Republic of	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	4	19	2,609	232,008	-	149,945	384,562
Greece	2	4	1,144	47,234	-	10,097	58,475
Grenade	1	-	-	-	-	28,668	28,668
Guatemala	4	2	748	158,307	24,895	44,236	228,186
Guinea	7	6	3,500	427,936	13,902	-	445,338
Guinea-Bissau	4	1	-	121,500	-	83,392	204,892
Guyana	-	2	6,114	(5,250) <sup>b</sup>	-	-	864
Haiti	18	2	-	1,043,383	-	17,382	1,060,765

## Intergovernmental organizations

EXPENDITURES ON AID GIVEN BY SOURCE OF FUNDS  
(in US dollars)

COUNTRY, TERRITORY OR OTHER	No. of experts provided	No. of fellowships awarded	ILO regular programme	UNDP <sup>a</sup>	UNFPA	Trust funds	Total
Honduras	7	2	15,725	35,773		273,434	324,932
Hong Kong	-	1	-		9,523		9,523
Hungary	-	1	-	-	-		-
India	26	52	39,755	2,842,752	151,817	755,203	3,789,527
Indonesia	29	67	45,050	1,242,463	-	983,067	2,270,580
Iran	-		-	(10,839) <sup>b</sup>	-		(10,839) <sup>b</sup>
Iraq	31	20	3,350	638,462	86,498	832,486	1,560,796
Israel	-	1	5,387	-	-		5,387
Italy		68	-	-	-	-	
Ivory coast	18	23	46,884	292,312	-	360,639	699,835
Jamaica		3	-	-	22,118	-	22,118
Japan	-		284		-	-	284
Jordan	11	17	4,358	583,866	-		588,224
Kenya	13	14	15,622	323,472	-	357,949	697,043
Kiribati	2	-	-	29,456	-		29,456
Kuwait	6	4		460,517	-	-	460,517
Lao People's Democratic Republic	3		-	85,275			85,275
Lebanon	2	5	3,834	56,175	128,078	-	188,087
Lesotho	2	1	914	80,056		51,474	132,444
Liberia	9	-	15,334	124,285	-	281,407	421,026
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	18	21		421,810	-	1,331,297	1,753,107
Madagascar	21	20	19,511	1,654,142	-	106,018	1,779,671
Malawi	19	1		1,118,377	5,920	37,938	1,162,235
Malaysia	20	18	33,675	659,405	-		693,080
Maldives	5	-	639	121,718	-	-	122,357
Mali	5	27	-	257,854	34,637	294,746	587,237
Malta	1	4	33,335	18,976	-	-	52,311
Mauritania	9	4	3,256	231,314	-	287,781	522,351
Mauritius	6	4	-	162,491	-	-	162,491
Mexico	13	5	13,727	524,496	-	105,690	643,913
Mongolia	4	3	-	384,868			384,868
Morocco	11	6	16,400	326,506	-		342,906
Mozambique	-	9	-	-	-		
Namibia	5	14	18,888	259,791	-	591,000	869,679
Nepal	11	3	6,476	192,075	143,781	13,217	355,549
Netherlands	-	4	-	-	-		
Netherlands Antilles	5	-		362,710	-		362,710
Nicaragua	-		8,219	538,368	-	84,890	631,477
Niger	15	39	62,400	560,200	-	777,395	1,399,995
Nigeria	17	75	2,751	890,825	-	58	893,634
Niue	3			102,793	-		102,793
Oman		2	-	-	-		
Pakistan	30	12	7,250	1,155,615	179,260	354,258	1,696,383
Panama	6	4	19,252	202,014		31,306	252,522
Papua New Guinea	7	1	4,498	215,736		113,418	333,652
Paraguay	4	2	-	365,969			365,969
Peru	14	5	17,937	205,148		204,333	427,418
Philippines	7	18	60,731	171,640		217,803	450,174
Poland		-	2,000	-			2,000
Portugal	7	23	15,900	318,121		1,903	335,924
Qatar	1		-	-		74,895	74,895
Republic of Korea	12	7		769,264		2,922	772,186
Romania		1	1,441	63,610			65,051
Rwanda	3	-		74,405		16,826	91,231
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla		2	-	-	10,889		10,889
Saint Lucia	-		-	-	13,329		13,329
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	-	-	-	14,263	42,558	56,821
Samoa	1	2	7,621	60,065	-		67,686
Saudi Arabia	-	19	-	32	-		32
Senegal	16	17	26,281	293,784	106,478	486,926	913,469

EXPENDITURES ON AID GIVEN BY SOURCE OF FUNDS  
(In US dollars)

COUNTRY, TERRITORY OR OTHER	No. of experts provided	No. of fellowships awarded	ILO regular programme	UNDP <sup>a</sup>	UNFPA	Trust funds	Total
Seychelles	3	2	-	101,195	-	36,818	138,013
Sierra Leone	11	31	-	351,019	155,814	33,480	540,313
Singapore	5	13	6,200	268,241	-	-	274,441
Solomon Islands	4	-	-	208,052	-	-	208,052
Somalia	10	16	87,664	293,912	-	41,712	423,288
Spain	-	2	1,308	-	-	-	1,308
Sri Lanka	18	14	29,227	475,143	138,106	538,718	1,181,194
Sudan	32	19	34,748	2,619,103	8,744	347,072	3,009,667
Suriname	5	1	3,060	198,562	-	-	201,622
Swaziland	12	3	6,709	354,818	-	382,059	743,586
Switzerland	-	2	-	-	-	21,133	21,133
Syrian Arab Republic	29	7	2,672	1,127,041	30,601	-	1,160,314
Thailand	9	33	17,080	518,544	-	187,566	723,190
Togo	3	30	-	440,888	-	74,198	515,086
Tokelau	-	-	-	15,473	-	-	15,473
Tonga	2	-	-	87,843	-	2,901	90,744
Trinidad and Tobago	2	1	-	84,276	-	22,542	106,818
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	1	-	-	8,331	-	-	8,331
Tunisia	6	12	-	239,013	1,239	30,644	270,896
Turkey	8	62	10,433	590,339	-	40,041	640,813
Turks and Caicos Islands	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tuvalu	1	-	3,198	33,677	-	-	36,875
Uganda	6	36	10,790	398,971	-	-	409,761
United Arab Emirates	6	-	6,392	145,115	-	219,575	371,082
United Kingdom	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
United Republic of Cameroon	16	21	12,178	1,078,125	100,157	169,936	1,360,396
United Republic of Tanzania	13	19	36,741	263,734	-	478,310	778,785
United States	-	6	-	-	-	50,151	50,151
Upper Volta	5	2	7,500	379,235	-	296,712	683,447
Uruguay	1	-	3,184	15,615	-	-	18,799
Vanuatu	1	-	10,050	41,798	-	-	51,848
Venezuela	2	4	5,218	8,933	-	5,281	19,432
Yemen	-	1	3,844	294	-	-	4,138
Zaire	14	70	5,500	1,676,674	126,933	957	1,810,064
Zambia	18	17	8,958	446,115	105,151	529,851	1,090,075
Zimbabwe	-	34	5,202	-	-	-	5,202
Caribbean islands	-	-	87,873	462,149	-	-	550,022
National liberation movements <sup>c</sup>	1	20	2,447	362,205	-	53,070	417,722
Subtotal	1,046	1,556	1,403,240	52,389,544	2,401,523	17,770,510	73,964,817
INTERCOUNTRY REGIONAL PROJECTS <sup>d</sup>							
Africa	74	-	944,261	1,061,117	407,472	3,153,400	5,566,250
Asia	72	-	873,818	2,885,309	628,838	1,362,131	5,750,096
Europe	-	-	11,863	33,265	-	-	45,128
Latin America and the Caribbean	47	-	761,872	1,720,829	402,742	865,448	3,750,891
Arab States in the Middle East	2	-	18,764	19,529	245,237	1,408	284,938
Subtotal	195	0	2,610,578	5,720,049	1,684,289	5,382,387	15,397,303
INTERREGIONAL PROJECTS	68	-	447,389	999,961	2,068,385	6,513,644	10,029,379
Total	1,309	1,556	4,461,207	59,109,554	6,154,197	29,666,541	99,391,499

<sup>a</sup>Includes projects for which ILO acted as executing agency.<sup>b</sup>Adjustment on figures previously reported.<sup>c</sup>Liberation movements of South Africa.<sup>d</sup>Number of fellowships awarded included in the list above.

based on an Institute-developed decision-making exercise on in-plant industrial relations, a technique widely used in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Administrative guides and a manual have been prepared to facilitate the process of adaptation.

A seven-month course on comparative social policy was concluded in June. It was organized jointly with the University of Geneva for persons in that area concerned with social policy programmes. Fifteen sociologists, architects, students of development and international officials studied subjects related to social policy in Africa.

Thirty-four participants from planning ministries or similar organizations in Africa attended a seminar held at Dakar (Senegal) from 24 January to 1 February on economic planning and social perspectives in that continent. The seminar led to the formulation of a number of recommendations which the participants hoped would be integrated into future development plans in Africa. The Organization of African Unity had requested the Institute to organize the seminar.

The annual International Internship Course on Active Labour Policy Development (Geneva, 22 April-4 June) was attended by 22 participants from Angola, Argentina, Belize, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Spain and Uruguay. The major topics covered were a study of the economic and social characteristics of the contemporary world, an examination of the structural factors which condition development, industrial relations systems and the role of ILO in the formulation and implementation of labour and social policy.

The Institute, with the co-operation of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, organized a seminar on the social aspects of rural development for participants from the English-speaking countries of Africa. The seminar was held at Alma-Ata (Kazakhstan, USSR) from 8 to 18 October. The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR offered host facilities and resources. The objective of the seminar was to present an analytical approach to a number of key issues related to rural development which participants could use in their own analysis of similar issues in their own countries.

#### International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training

During 1980, the ILO International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training at Turin, Italy, designed and conducted

training activities in four main programme areas: educational technology, trade unionist training, industrial training and management training, with growing involvement in the area of rural development. Within these areas, the Centre also moved into new fields of training, such as new and renewable energy sources and energy conservation, working conditions and environment, project design and appraisal, and labour administration. Increased emphasis on these fields was expected to be characteristic of the 1980s.

During the year, the Centre conducted 67 residential training courses, many of which included, however, field-based activities, for a total of 1,011 participants. It also administered 537 individual fellowship programmes and sent 12 advisory missions to developing countries.

#### Publications

Published ILO research covered a wide range of topical social and labour questions. New volumes issued in 1980 included: Basic Needs, Poverty and Government Policies in Sri Lanka; Managing and Developing New Forms of Work Organization; Case Method in Management Development; Conciliation and Arbitration Procedures in Labour Disputes: A Comparative Study; Labour Administration: A General Introduction; Standards and Policy Statements of Special Interest to Women Workers; and The Impact of Micro-electronics: A Tentative Appraisal of Information Technology.

The periodicals and technical series continued to appear, including, in particular, the bimonthly International Labour Review and the quarterly Social and Labour Bulletin.

#### Secretariat

As at 31 December 1980, the total number of full-time staff under permanent, fixed-term and short-term appointments at ILO headquarters and elsewhere was 3,082. Of these, 1,633 were in the Professional and higher categories (drawn from 104 nationalities), and 1,449 were in the General Service or Maintenance categories. Of the Professional staff, 875 were assigned to technical co-operation projects.

#### Budget

The International Labour Conference in June 1980 adopted a revised budget for 1980-1981 totalling \$218,942,218, increased from \$203,779,154 approved when the budget was initially adopted in 1979. The increase was to be used mainly as reimbursement for a cash deficit incurred in 1978-1979.



# Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 31 December 1980; contributions as assessed for 1981)

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percent-	Gross amount (In us dollars)	MEMBER	Percent-age	Gross amount fin US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent-age	Gross amount (in Us dollars)
Afghanistan	0.01	9,596	Greece	0.35	335,870	Papua New Guinea	0.01	9,596
Algeria	0.12	115,155	Grenada	0.01	9,596	Paraguay	0.01	9,596
Angola	0.01	9,596	Guatemala	0.02	19,193	Peru	0.06	57,578
Argentina	0.77	738,913	Guinea	0.01	9,596	Philippines	0.10	95,963
Australia	1.82	1,746,521	Guinea-Bissau	0.01	9,596	Poland	1.23	1,180,341
Austria	0.70	671,739	Guyana	0.01	9,596	Portugal	0.19	182,329
Bahamas	0.01	9,596	Haiti	0.01	9,596	Qatar	0.03	28,789
Bahrain	0.01	9,596	Honduras	0.01	9,596	Romania	0.21	201,522
Bangladesh	0.04	38,385	Hungary	0.33	316,677	Rwanda	0.01	9,596
Barbados	0.01	9,596	Iceland	0.03	28,789	Saint Lucia	0.01	9,596
Belgium	1.21	1,161,149	India	0.59	566,180	Saudi Arabia	0.57	546,987
Benin	0.01	9,596	Indonesia	0.16	153,540	Senegal	0.01	9,596
Bolivia	0.01	9,596	Iran	0.64	614,161	Seychelles	0.01	9,596
Botswana	0.01	9,596	Iraq	0.12	115,155	Sierra Leone	0.01	9,596
Brazil	1.26	1,209,130	Ireland	0.16	153,540	Singapore	0.08	76,770
Bulgaria	0.16	153,540	Israel	0.25	239,907	Somalia	0.01	9,596
Burma	0.01	9,596	Italy	3.42	3,281,924	Spain	1.69	1,621,769
Burundi	0.01	9,596	Ivory Coast	0.03	28,789	Sri Lanka	0.02	19,193
Byelorussian SSR	0.39	374,255	Jamaica	0.02	19,193	Sudan	0.01	9,596
Canada	3.26	3,128,383	Japan	9.51	9,126,051	Suriname	0.01	9,596
Cape Verde	0.01	9,596	Jordan	0.01	9,596	Swaziland	0.01	9,596
Central African Republic	0.01	9,596	Kenya	0.01	9,596	Sweden	1.30	1,247,515
Chad	0.01	9,596	Kuwait	0.20	191,926	Switzerland	1.04	998,012
Chile	0.07	67,174	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.01	9,596	Syrian Arab Republic	0.03	28,789
China	1.61	1,544,999	Lebanon	0.03	28,789	Thailand	0.10	95,963
Colombia	0.11	105,559	Lesotho	0.01	9,596	Togo	0.01	9,596
Comoros	0.01	9,596	Liberia	0.01	9,596	Trinidad and Tobago	0.03	28,789
Congo	0.01	9,596	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.23	220,714	Tunisia	0.03	28,789
Costa Rica	0.02	19,193	Luxembourg	0.05	47,982	Turkey	0.30	287,888
Cuba	0.11	105,559	Madagascar	0.01	9,596	Uganda	0.01	9,596
Cyprus	0.01	9,596	Malawi	0.01	9,596	Ukrainian SSR	1.45	1,391,459
Czechoslovakia	0.82	786,894	Malaysia	0.09	86,367	USSR	11.02	10,575,087
Democratic Kampuchea	0.01	9,596	Mali	0.01	9,596	United Arab Emirates	0.10	95,963
Democratic Yemen	0.01	9,596	Malta	0.01	9,596	United Kingdom	4.43	4,251,147
Denmark	0.73	700,528	Mauritania	0.01	9,596	United Republic of Cameroon	0.01	9,596
Djibouti	0.01	9,596	Mexico	0.75	719,720	United Republic of Tanzania	0.01	9,596
Dominican Republic	0.03	28,789	Mongolia	0.01	9,596	United States	25.00	23,990,669
Ecuador	0.02	19,193	Morocco	0.05	47,982	Upper Volta	0.01	9,596
Egypt	0.07	67,174	Mozambique	0.01	9,596	Uruguay	0.04	38,385
El Salvador	0.01	9,596	Namibia	0.01	9,596	Venezuela	0.49	470,217
Ethiopia	0.01	9,596	Nepal	0.01	9,596	Viet Nam	0.03	28,789
Fiji	0.01	9,596	Netherlands	1.62	1,554,596	Yemen	0.01	9,596
Finland	0.47	451,025	New Zealand	0.27	259,099	Yugoslavia	0.42	403,043
France	6.21	5,959,282	Nicaragua	0.01	9,596	Zaire	0.02	19,193
Gabon	0.02	19,193	Niger	0.01	9,596	Zambia	0.02	19,193
German Democratic Republic	1.38	1,324,285	Nigeria	0.16	153,540	Zimbabwe	0.01	9,596
Germany, Federal Republic of	8.25	7,916,921	Norway	0.49	470,217			
Ghana	0.03	28,789	Pakistan	0.07	67,174			
			Panama	0.02	19,193			
						Total	100.00	95,962,674

## Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (As at 31 December 1980)

### MEMBERSHIP OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Chairman: Vjitt Sangtong (Thailand).  
 Vice-Chairmen: Jean-Jacques Oechslin (France). Employers' Group;  
 Gerd Muhr (Federal Republic of Germany). Workers' Group.

#### REGULAR MEMBERS

##### Government members

Bangladesh, Brazil,<sup>a</sup> Canada,<sup>a</sup> China,<sup>a</sup> Colombia, Czechoslovakia, France,<sup>a</sup> Germany, Federal Republic of,<sup>a</sup> Guyana, Honduras, India,<sup>a</sup>

Iran, Italy,<sup>a</sup> Ivory Coast, Japan,<sup>a</sup> Lebanon, Niger, Peru, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia, USSR,<sup>a</sup> United Kingdom,<sup>a</sup> United Republic of Cameroon, United States,<sup>a</sup> Venezuela, Zambia.

##### Employers' members

F. Bannerman-Menson (Ghana). D. J. Flunder (United Kingdom). D. Gonzales Blanco (Brazil). H. El-M. Habib (Egypt). W.-D. Lindner (Federal Republic of Germany). F. Moukoko Kingue (United Republic of Cameroon). M. Nasr (Lebanon). Jean-Jacques Oechslin (France),

G. Polites (Australia). F. K. Richan (Canada). N. H. Tata (India). A. Verschueren (Belgium). F. Yllanes Ramos (Mexico). K. Yoshino (Japan).

#### Workers' members

S. Carr (Canada). C. O. Dolan (Australia). J. González Navarro (Venezuela). A. M. Issifu (Ghana). S. Konate (Senegal). G. Lloyd (United Kingdom). P. S. Macha (United Republic of Tanzania). K. Mehta (India). Gerd Muhr (Federal Republic of Germany). V. I. Prokhorov (USSR). A. Sanchez Madariaga (Mexico). J. Svenningsen (Denmark). Y. Tanaka (Japan). F. Walcott (Barbados).

#### DEPUTY MEMBERS

##### Government deputy members

Angola, Argentine, Australia, Egypt, Gabon, German Democratic

<sup>a</sup>Member holding a non-elective seat as a State of chief industrial importance.

Republic. Kenya, Malta, Mexico. Mozambique. Nicaragua, Nigeria. Pakistan. Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland. Uruguay. Yugoslavia.

#### Employers' deputy members

W. Asfour (Jordan). V. Castellano Sabater (Spain). S. B. Chambers (Jamaica). M. Eurnekian (Argentina). H. Georget (Niger). I. Hafez (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya). G. Y. L. Lee (Malaysia). Munga-wa-Nyasa (Zaire). T. D. Owuor (Kenya). L. Sasso-Mazzufferi (Italy). F. C. Sumbwe (Zambia). C. Vegh Garzón (Uruguay). H. G. Villalobos (Venezuela). J. von Holten (Sweden).

#### Workers' deputy members

J. A. Aguiriano (Spain). A. Baldassini (Argentina). N. Barnabo (Togo). G. Ben-Israel (Israel). T. E. Cuevas (Colombia). V. David (Malaysia). B. Fassina (Italy). H. Maier (Austria). D. T. Mendoza (Philippines). Siwa dio Banza (Zaire). M. D. Sow (Mauritania). A. Sudono (Indonesia). J. Timmer (Hungary). N. Zimba (Zambia).

## SENIOR OFFICIALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Director-General: Francis Blanchard.

Deputy Directors-General: Bertil Bolin. Surendra K. Jain, Albert Tévoédjrè.<sup>a</sup>

Assistant Directors-General: André Aboughanem,<sup>b</sup> Salih Burgan, Patrick M. C. Denby. Julio Galer, Elimane Kane. Nicolas Valticos. Francis Wolf, Kazuo F. Yoshimura.

<sup>a</sup>As Director of the International Institute for Labour Studies.

<sup>b</sup>As Director of the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training, Turin, Italy.

## HEADQUARTERS, REGIONAL, LIAISON AND OTHER OFFICES

### HEADQUARTERS

International Labour Office  
4 Route des Morillons  
CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland  
Cable address: INTERLAB GENEVA  
Telephone: (022) 99-61-11  
Telex: 22271

### REGIONAL OFFICES

International Labour Organisation Regional  
Office for Africa  
Post Office Box 2788  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Cable address: INTERLAB ADDISABABA

International Labour Organisation Regional  
Office for Asia and the Pacific  
Post Office Box 1759  
Bangkok 2, Thailand  
Cable address: INTERLAB BANGKOK

International Labour Organisation Regional  
Office for the Americas  
Apartado Postal 3638  
Lima 1, Peru  
Cable address: INTERLAB LIMA

International Labour Organization Regional  
Office for Europe  
CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland  
Cable address: INTERLAB GENEVA

### LIAISON OFFICES

International Labour Organisation Liaison  
Office with the European Communities and  
the Benelux  
40 Rue Almé Smekens  
B-1040 Brussels, Belgium

International Labour Organisation Liaison  
Office with the United Nations  
300 East 44th Street, 18th floor  
New York, N. Y. 10017, United States

International Labour Organisation Liaison  
Office with the United Nations Economic  
Commission for Latin America  
Casilla de Correo 2353  
Santiago, Chile

### OTHER OFFICES

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01-Boite Postale 3960  
Abidjan 01, Ivory Coast

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Boite Postale 226  
Alger-Gare, Algeria

International Labour Organisation Office  
P. K. 407  
Ankara, Turkey

International Labour Organisation Office  
Boite Postale 683  
Antananarivo, Madagascar

International Labour Organisation Office  
Boite Postale 114-5096  
Beirut, Lebanon

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Hohenzollernstrasse 21  
D-5300 Bonn 2, Federal Republic of Germany

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Buenos Aires, Argentina

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Zamalek  
Cairo, Egypt

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Boite Postale 414  
Dakar, Senegal

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Post Office Box 9212  
Dares Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania

International Labour Organisation Office  
Post Office Box 1047  
Islamabad, Pakistan

### OTHER OFFICES (cont.)

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Post Office Box 75  
Jakarta, Indonesia

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Post Office Box 20275 SAFAT  
Kuwait, Kuwait

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Post Office Box 2331  
Lagos, Nigeria

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London SW1P 4LY, England

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post Office Box 2181  
Lusaka, Zambia

International Labour Organisation Office  
Post Office Box 2965  
Manila, Philippines

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Apartado Postal 12-992  
Mexico 12, D. F., Mexico

International Labour Organisation Office  
Petrovka 15, Apt. 23  
Moscow K.9, USSR

International Labour Organisation Office  
7 Sarder Patel Marg  
Chanakyapuri  
New Delhi, India

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79 Albert Street  
Ottawa K1P 5E7, Ontario, Canada

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205 Boulevard Saint-Germain  
F-75007 Paris, France

International Labour Organisation Office  
post Office Box 1201  
Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago

## OTHER OFFICES (cont.)

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Villa Aldobrandini  
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I-00184 Rome, Italy

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Correo Central  
1000 San José, Costa Rica

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Post Office Box 1546  
Government Buildings  
Suva, Fiji

International Labour Organisation Office  
Post Office BOX 1555  
Teheran, Iran

International Labour Organisation Office  
INAOKA Building, 5th floor  
36 Jimbo-cho 2-Chome  
Kanda, Chiyoda-Ku  
Tokyo 101, Japan

International Labour Organisation Office  
1750 New York Avenue, N. W., Suite 330  
Washington, D. C. 20006, United States

International Labour Organisation Office  
Boite Postale 13  
Yaoundé, United Republic of Cameroon

## INSTITUTE

International Institute for Labour Studies  
4 Routs des Morillons  
CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland

## TRAINING CENTRES

International Centre for Advanced Technical  
and Vocational Training  
Via Ventimiglia 201  
I-10127 Turin, Italy

Jobs and Skills Programme for Africa  
(JASPA)  
Post Office Box 2532  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

African Regional Labour Administration  
Centre (ARLAC)  
Post Office Box 59672  
Nairobi, Kenya

African Regional Labour Administration  
Centre (CRADAT)  
Boite Postale 1055  
Yaoundé, United Republic of Cameroon

## TRAINING CENTRES (cont.)

Asian Regional Project for Strengthening  
Labour/Manpower Administration (ARPLA)  
c/o ILO Regional Office for Asia  
and the Pacific  
Post Office Box 1759  
Bangkok 2, Thailand

Asian Regional Team for Employment  
Promotion (ARTEP)  
Post Office Box 2-146  
Bangkok 2, Thailand

Asian and Pacific Skill Development  
Programme (APSDEP)  
Post Office Box 1423  
Islamabad, Pakistan

Inter-American Labour Administration Centre  
(CIAT)  
Apartado Postal 3638  
Lima, Peru

Inter-American Centre of Research and  
Documentation on Vocational Training  
(CINTERFOR)  
Casilla de Correo 1761  
Montevideo, Uruguay

Regional Employment Programme for Latin  
America and the Caribbean (PREALC)  
Casilla de Correo 618  
Santiago, Chile

## Chapter III

## Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Addressing the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), at its seventy-eighth session held at Rome, Italy, from 24 November to 5 December 1980, the FAO Director-General warned that the world was faced with another potential food crisis in the years to come.

The Council, FAO's main governing body between biennial sessions of the FAO Conference, called for continued vigilance against the problem of food shortages. It emphasized the need to increase food production in developing countries and build up reserves for emergencies.

Endorsing the efforts of the FAO Committee on World Food Security, which held its fifth session in March, to improve methods of dealing with food shortages, the Council asked the Committee to pay special attention to the establishment of regional food-security schemes for increased collective self-reliance among developing countries. It endorsed FAO efforts to obtain action from the International Monetary Fund to provide a financing facility to help food-importing developing nations. It endorsed special efforts to assist African countries with their food and agricultural problems and to accord higher priority

to Africa in FAO's work programme and budget for 1982-1983.

The Council expressed concern over the world fish catch, which had stagnated for a decade because of rising fishing costs, mainly for fuel, and changes in the regime of the seas resulting from widespread enactment of exclusive coastal zones. It noted that forestry production and trade were also being affected by unfavourable world economic conditions.

The membership of FAO remained unchanged at 147 during 1980.

### World food and agricultural situation

In his report to the Council, the Director-General warned that world cereal production in 1980/1981 was expected to fall for the second consecutive year and would not be sufficient to meet current demands. Decreasing cereal stocks were expected to approach their lowest levels of the past 10 years. The response to food-aid requirements continued to be disappointing and price inflation eroded the value of contributions. Allocations of food aid in 1979/1980 were 9 million metric tons, the lowest since 1975/1976.

Most of the continuing increase in the value of world exports of agricultural, forestry and fishery products accrued to the developed countries.

#### Activities In 1980

##### Agricultural commodities and food security

During 1980, the FAO Global Information and Early Warning System monitored food supply and demand conditions at both the world and country levels. Food situation and outlook reports, as well as special reports on the African food emergency, were issued monthly. Potential food donors were alerted to impending food shortages.

Efforts to improve commodity statistics and appraise the international market outlook covered about 80 food and agricultural commodities. Breaking new ground, FAO undertook to assess the effects of multilateral trade negotiations on trade in agricultural commodities, to review the effects of protectionism, especially on exports from developing countries, and to explore ways of developing trade between developing countries.

The Food Security Assistance Scheme (FSAS) supported the efforts of developing countries to formulate food security policy and establish national emergency food reserves. Total trust fund contributions to the Scheme had risen to \$45.6 million by October 1980, when seven FSAS projects had been completed and 25 others, with a total value of \$25.9 million, were operational.

##### Resources for development

The increased diversification of the funding for FAO's field programme continued in 1980. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was still the major source of funds, but its share in the total had decreased from 85 per cent in 1970 to 57 per cent in 1980. Increased flows accrued from various trust funds and the establishment of FAO's Technical Co-operation Programme, financed under FAO's regular budget, which provided direct aid for emergency and short-term projects. Field programme expenditure in 1980 totalled \$292 million, as against \$229 million in 1979.

The major trust fund category was the FAO/Government Co-operative Programme under which 18 developed countries financed assistance to developing countries. In 1980, total expenditures were about \$43 million. Around 75 per cent of FAO's group training activities were financed under the programme. Newly instituted in-service training awards allowed candidates from developing countries to gain experience in FAO-executed field projects.

The FAO/Near East Co-operative Programme was financed by oil-exporting countries primarily

for the benefit of less privileged countries in the region. In 1980, expenditures were \$5.3 million.

##### World Food Programme

The resources committed by the United Nations/FAO World Food Programme (WFP) since its inception in 1963 reached \$5 billion during 1980. The Programme had made these resources available to over 1,000 projects for economic and social development in 113 countries and to 500 operations for emergency relief in 94 countries. For the fourth consecutive year, shipments exceeded 1 million metric tons of food commodities. New projects approved in 1980 represented an outlay of some \$460 million.

By the end of 1980, pledges against the 1979-1980 target of \$950 million had reached \$801 million (84 per cent). Announcements against the pledging target of \$1 billion for 1981-1982 reached 73 per cent by the end of 1980.

On the recommendation of WFP, FAO approved emergency requests. By year's end, WFP had provided aid totalling \$159 million for emergency operations in more than 20 countries. Of this, \$49 million was from WFP resources, while the balance came from the International Emergency Food Reserve.

(See also p. 697.)

##### Relief operations

The Office for Special Relief Operations, set up by FAO to meet emergency requests and expedite assistance, helped to counter the effects of several natural and man-made disasters. By the end of 1980, assistance requirements were estimated at \$53 million. The Office organized and participated in a number of missions to evaluate critical agricultural needs and emergency food-aid problems in Chad, Ethiopia, Mali, Mozambique, Somalia and the Upper Volta, and set up an agricultural rehabilitation programme for Democratic Kampuchea.

##### Investing in development

Since 1964, when FAO first provided developing countries with an investment support service, some 380 projects prepared with the help of FAO's Investment Centre had been approved for financing. Total investment funds committed for these projects amounted to about \$17 billion, including supporting loans from financing institutions of \$8 billion.

In the first nine months of 1980, the Centre arranged 186 missions to help 62 developing countries formulate investment projects. Training national staff to identify and prepare investment projects and giving support to countries setting up their own permanent project preparation

units were major responsibilities. Projects financed ranged from rural development to irrigation, credit and enhancement of forestry, fisheries and livestock production. Main beneficiaries were small farmers and the rural poor. Most projects were devised for the poorest developing countries. Loans supporting such projects were granted on concessional terms. Joint activities with the African Development Bank increased and a new programme was started with the Inter-American Development Bank. Membership of the FAO/Bankers' Programme rose to 65 national banks and internationally oriented commercial and merchant banks.

#### Agricultural services

Farm management, agro-industry, prevention of food losses, and marketing and credit facilities were the main objectives of FAO's engineering and micro-economic support services in 1980. Some 400 projects provided agricultural engineering advice at the farm, community and national levels. More than 130 projects dealt with assistance in farm-management techniques and production economics.

National efforts towards self-sufficiency were supported through assistance in improving food processing and conservation techniques. Better utilization of agricultural by-products and processing residues was encouraged, both for the production of biomass energy and as raw material for secondary industries.

#### Land and water management

Advisory and operational support was given for the introduction of low-cost technology, maximum use of local manpower, educational programmes and irrigation extension services.

The Fertilizer Programme sponsored operations in 20 countries. Some 3,900 simple trials and 8,300 multi-plot demonstrations were laid out for small farmers. About 31,000 small farmers in eight countries participated in fertilizer distribution and credit schemes and more than 3,000 national staff members attended some 200 training courses on the use of fertilizer.

The International Fertilizer Supply Scheme (IFS) carried out nine assistance operations involving 13,200 metric tons of material. Counterpart funds established with the proceeds of IFS fertilizer sales in 26 countries amounted to about \$30 million. The FAO Fertilizer Data Bank became operational and had recorded results from more than 30,000 sites by the end of 1980.

In collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), FAO promoted health protection in irrigation and drainage schemes. It was also involved in studies of the reuse of sewage and in preparations for the International Drink-

ing Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990).

Remote sensing services were applied to monitoring forest cover (in co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)) and rangeland conditions, development of a remote sensing infrastructure for agriculture in Argentina, and the use of airborne surveys. In addition, the first phase of an interregional project on remote sensing for desert locust survey and control, funded by the United States Agency for International Development, was concluded.

#### Plant production and protection

More than 1,000 experts and consultants worked with FAO in plant production and protection activities in 1980. Assistance ranged from food and industrial crops to horticulture and forage crops. Training courses for plant breeders, researchers and extension workers from Africa, Asia and the Near East were organized in Australia, China and Europe.

The Seed Improvement and Development Programme operated 124 field projects. Supported by the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), some 550 trainees from developing countries attended courses and workshops during the 1979-1980 biennium and about 80,000 crop and vegetable seed samples were dispatched for experimental purposes to almost 100 member countries.

More than 70 field projects dealt with the prevention of post-harvest losses and some 200 nationals of developing countries were trained in control measures.

The first meeting of the Governing Board of the European Co-operative Programme on Crop Genetic Resources, jointly organized by UNDP and FAO, met at Geneva from 15 to 18 December to consider a programme of conservation and free exchange of genetic material of plants.

#### Fisheries

Under FAO's comprehensive programme of assistance in the development and management of fisheries, teams of experts helped requesting member States to formulate new national fisheries policies for utilizing newly acquired resources in the 200-mile exclusive economic zones.

A UNDP-funded global programme for the rapid assessment of fishery resources in those zones by means of acoustic survey was launched. The Bay of Bengal project, supported by SIDA, assisted in the development of small-scale fisheries in Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka and South-East Asia. A regional project financed by funds from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries through UNDP helped develop fisheries in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. The Indian

Ocean Fisheries Development Programme, which undertook fishery surveys in waters ranging from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal, was completed.

The Latin American Fish Marketing Information Service was instrumental in promoting the export of about 125,000 metric tons of fishery products with an estimated value of \$160 million. Preparations were advanced for a similar service for the Asia and Pacific region.

Some 170 projects buttressed the efforts of more than 60 countries to reduce waste in the handling, processing and distribution of fish and fishery products, make greater use of renewable sources of energy and strengthen research capabilities. High priority was given to upgrading the social and economic conditions in artisanal fishing communities.

#### Forestry

With the natural closed forests of tropical countries projected to decrease by some 140 million hectares by the year 2000, developing countries endeavouring to redress the situation increasingly entrusted the management of their forest resources to qualified nationals. The number of FAO forestry field projects increased to 200 in 1980, and 250 FAO consultants encouraged self-reliance in the countries concerned. Assistance in educating and training manpower for forestry management was extended to 19 more African countries. Sponsored by FAO, "forestry for local community development" projects were aimed at establishing small wood-lots in tree-poor areas to help farms and villages obtain cheap fuel and utility timber. Project targets were dictated by environmental conditions. Tree plantations were often combined with subsistence and cash crops, or reforestation with the improvement of pasture for grazing. A start was made on a network of demonstration areas in Africa and Latin America, emphasizing the trend towards combined wood and food production. High-quality seed was distributed to 40 developing countries to help improve and diversify forest tree species. With UNEP co-operation, some 40 conservation or selection stands were established.

Support for investment was a prominent feature of FAO's forestry programme. Investment-oriented missions visited Burma, Colombia, the Philippines, and Trinidad and Tobago.

The results of a world-wide survey of genetic resources needed for the plantation of tree species suited to arid and semi-arid zones, jointly carried out with the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources, were published, as was a report on tropical forest cover monitoring in Benin, Togo and the United Republic of

Cameroon, containing suggestions for applying similar methodology to other countries in the tropical belt. A computer package for forestry inventory data-processing was installed in Brazil and the Philippines.

#### Livestock

The first session of the FAO Commission on African Animal Trypanosomiasis, held in 1980, called for an expanded campaign against this disease spread by the tsetse fly, which impeded the development of more than 30 African countries with a population of some 35 million people. Substantial progress was made in strengthening the quarantine and diagnostic capacity of countries threatened by African swine fever.

Trainees from FAO-executed projects in Africa and Latin America attended a three-month course in Australia on ticks and tick-borne diseases, held under the auspices of the Australian Development Assistance Agency.

The FAO Artificial Insemination and Breeding Development Programme assisted in the planning of such services and the training of national staff. Reorientation of the Regional Dairy Development Training Programme for 1980-1984 focused on technical co-operation among developing countries.

#### Nutrition

Because malnutrition was so prevalent among the rural poor, FAO included nutrition improvement among the objectives of its agricultural and rural development projects. A nutrition data bank was set up at FAO headquarters in Rome to store survey data on food intake and consumption and anthropometric measurements.

The FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission, with a membership of 118 nations, adopted 34 more international food standards and codes of hygienic and technological practice. Surveys of the food control needs of 20 developing countries were completed. Programmes in 12 developing countries were implemented to strengthen food control laboratories and food inspection services. Food contamination monitoring programmes and control methods were strengthened by regional projects for Africa and Asia. International training courses on food inspection were organized and fellowships awarded.

#### Follow-up to the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development

Participants in the 1979 World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development<sup>1</sup> had made a political commitment to peaceful land reform, better access to land, water and other

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 500.

natural resources, and more equitable opportunities for disadvantaged sections of the rural community to improve production, income, health, literacy and the general quality of life. To help developing countries establish projects to attain these objectives, FAO undertook to raise \$20 million over a five-year period. By the end of November 1980, \$9.3 million had been pledged by China, the Danish and Swedish international development agencies, the Netherlands and Norway, \$1 million of which had been received and allocated. During 1980, 927 projects with a total cost of \$284 million were operating under FAO auspices to further the aims of the Conference, for whose co-ordination and follow-up FAO was the lead agency.

#### Atomic energy for agriculture

To apply nuclear techniques to increase agricultural production from plant and animal sources, while maintaining food quality, protecting products from spoilage and minimizing pollution, FAO and the International Atomic Energy Agency jointly sponsored a programme involving more than 250 scientists, mostly in developing countries. About 100 technical assistance projects were operational in 44 developing countries, whose scientists were given training in isotope and radiation applications in agriculture.

Institutions in 14 countries co-ordinated their efforts to improve genetically, through induced mutations, vegetatively propagated crops and tree crops. A new programme, aimed at ensuring sustained crop production under rain-fed agriculture in semi-arid regions, was joined by 13 countries.

#### Population

The FAO Population Programme supported government efforts to take population problems into account when formulating rural development policies and programmes. An FAO study completed in 1980 showed that the number of African countries which were not self-sufficient in food would increase, should current population growth and food production trends continue. Studies were carried out on interrelations between demographic and agricultural change in the Philippines, and between demographic and nutrition factors in Africa, Asia and Latin America, where work was started on the inter-linked problems of population and rural development. Seminars were held in Cyprus, Kenya and the United Republic of Cameroon to train agricultural planners in demographic concepts. A methodology for assessing statistically the contribution of women to agricultural production was developed.

#### Food and agricultural statistics

Results of the 1970 World Census of Agriculture in 79 countries had been published in 30 issues of FAO'S Census Bulletin by 1980, and FAO co-ordinated and gave substantial support to the 1980 Census. Courses on agricultural census were held in Japan and the United States. Training of statisticians was pursued in developing countries.

Revised estimates of the numbers of undernourished, based on data for 1974-1976 prepared for FAO'S study on long-term trends in agriculture, Agriculture: Toward 2000, showed that roughly a quarter of the total population of developing countries with market economies were still undernourished. The compilation of data intended for the agro-ecological investigation of land resources in relation to production potential was completed for countries of Latin America and the Near East and part of Asia and the Pacific.

#### Publications

In addition to monographs and documents, FAO issued in 1980 its annual Commodity Review and Outlook, the Animal Health Yearbook, the Yearbook of Fishery Statistics, the Yearbook of Forest Products, the Production Yearbook and the Trade Yearbook. Quarterlies included the Plant Protection Bulletin, the World Animal Review and Unasylva, the forestry magazine. Ceres, a review of agricultural, economic and social aspects of development, appeared on a bimonthly basis, and Food and Nutrition appeared twice during the year. Monthlies included the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics. A pioneer work on Energy for World Agriculture was published. The designation of 38 new depository libraries, all in developing countries, brought the total to 278. Lists of publications, depository libraries and sales agents appeared in FAO Books in Print.

#### Secretariat

At the end of 1980, the total number of staff employed by FAO at its headquarters and regional and country offices was 4,592, of whom 1,649 (drawn from 127 countries) were in the Professional and higher categories and 2,943 in the General Service category. Field project personnel, working in 128 countries and territories, comprised 2,325 staff members in the Professional and higher categories and 571 in the General Service category. Of the 368 associate experts working for FAO, 335 were in the field and 33 at headquarters and regional offices.

#### Budget

The twentieth session of the FAO Conference, which had met in November 1979, had approved a budget of \$278,740,000 to finance the FAO regular programme for 1980-1981.

# Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 31 December 1980; contributions as assessed for 1980 and 1981)

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percent-age	Net amount (In us dollars)	MEMBER	Percent-age	Net amount (In Us dollars)	MEMBER	Percent-age	Net amount (In Us dollars)
Afghanistan	0.01	13,557	Ghana	0.04	54,228	Pakistan	0.09	122,013
Albania	0.01	13,557	Greece	0.43	582,951	Panama	0.02	27,114
Algeria	0.15	203,355	Grenada	0.01	13,557	Papua New Guinea	0.01	13,557
Angola	0.01	13,557	Guatemala	0.02	27,114	Paraguay	0.01	13,557
Argentina	0.95	1,287,915	Guinea	0.01	13,557	Peru	0.07	94,899
Australia	2.24	3,036,768	Guinea-Bissau	0.01	13,557	Philippines	0.12	162,684
Austria	0.87	1,179,459	Guyana	0.01	13,557	Poland	1.62	2,060,664
Bahamas	0.01	13,557	Haiti	0.01	13,557	Portugal	0.23	311,811
Bahrain	0.01	13,557	Honduras	0.01	13,557	Qatar	0.04	54,228
Bangladesh	0.05	67,785	Hungary	0.40	542,280	Republic of Korea	0.18	244,026
Barbados	0.01	13,557	Iceland	0.04	54,228	Romania	0.26	352,482
Belgium	1.49	2,019,993	India	0.73	989,661	Rwanda	0.01	13,557
Benin	0.01	13,557	Indonesia	0.20	271,140	Saint Lucia	0.01	13,557
Bolivia	0.01	13,557	Iran	0.80	1,084,560	Samoa	0.01	13,557
Botswana	0.01	13,557	Iraq	0.15	203,355	Sac Tome and Principe	0.01	13,557
Brazil	1.55	2,101,335	Ireland	0.20	271,140	Saudi Arabia	0.71	962,547
Bulgaria	0.20	271,140	Israel	0.31	420,267	Senegal	0.01	13,557
Burma	0.01	13,557	Italy	4.22	5,723,554	Seychelles	0.01	13,557
Burundi	0.01	13,557	Ivory Coast	0.04	54,228	Sierra Leone	0.01	13,557
Canada	4.01	5,436,357	Jamaica	0.02	27,114	Somalia	0.01	13,557
Cape Verde	0.01	13,557	Japan	11.73	15,902,361	Spain	2.08	2,819,856
Central African Republic	0.01	13,557	Jordan	0.01	13,557	Sri Lanka	0.02	27,114
Chad	0.01	13,557	Kenya	0.01	13,557	Sudan	0.01	13,557
Chile	0.09	122,013	Kuwait	0.25	338,925	Suriname	0.01	13,557
China	1.98	2,684,286	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.01	13,557	Swaziland	0.01	13,557
Colombia	0.13	176,241	Lebanon	0.04	54,228	Sweden	1.60	2,169,120
Comoros	0.01	13,557	Lesotho	0.01	13,557	Switzerland	1.29	1,748,853
Congo	0.01	13,557	Liberia	0.01	13,557	Syrian Arab Republic	0.04	54,228
Costa Rica	0.02	27,114	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.28	379,596	Thailand	0.12	162,684
Cuba	0.13	176,241	Luxembourg	0.06	81,342	Togo	0.01	13,557
Cyprus	0.01	13,557	Madagascar	0.01	13,557	Trinidad and Tobago	0.04	54,228
Czechoslovakia	1.02	1,382,814	Malawi	0.01	13,557	Tunisia	0.04	54,228
Democratic Kampuchea	0.01	13,557	Malaysia	0.11	149,127	Turkey	0.37	501,609
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.06	81,342	Maldives	0.01	13,557	Uganda	0.01	13,557
Democratic Yemen	0.01	13,557	Mali	0.01	13,557	United Arab Emirates	0.12	162,684
Denmark	0.91	1,233,687	Malta	0.01	13,557	United Kingdom	5.46	7,402,122
Djibouti	0.01	13,557	Mauritania	0.01	13,557	United Republic of Cameroon	0.01	13,557
Dominica	0.01	13,557	Mauritius	0.01	13,557	United Republic of Tanzania	0.01	13,557
Dominican Republic	0.04	54,228	Mexico	0.93	1,260,801	United States	25.00	35,587,500
Ecuador	0.02	27,114	Mongolia	0.01	13,557	upper Volta	0.01	13,557
Egypt	0.09	122,013	Morocco	0.06	81,342	Uruguay	0.05	67,785
El Salvador	0.01	13,557	Mozambique	0.01	13,557	Venezuela	0.61	826,977
Ethiopia	0.01	13,557	Namibia	0.01	13,557	Viet Nam	0.04	64,228
Fill	0.01	13,557	Nepal	0.01	13,557	Yemen	0.01	13,557
Finland	0.59	799,863	Netherlands	2.00	2,711,400	Yugoslavia	0.51	691,407
France	7.66	10,384,662	New Zealand	0.33	447,381	Zaire	0.02	27,114
Gabon	0.02	27,114	Nicaragua	0.01	13,557	Zambia	0.02	27,114
Gambia	0.01	13,557	Niger	0.01	13,557			
Germany. Federal Republic of	10.17	13,787,469	Nigeria	0.20	271,140			
			Norway	0.61	826,977			
			Oman	0.01	13,557			
						Total	100.00	137,267,500 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>The total sum for the biennium 1980-1981 was \$274,535,000.

## Annex II. MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

Holding office until 31 December 1980: Afghanistan, Algeria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Cuba, Hungary, Iraq, Jamaica, Liberia, Malta, Mexico, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Zaire.

Holding office until conclusion of twenty-first session of the FAO Conference, November 1981: Australia, Botswana, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Ghana, India, Italy, Kuwait, Madagascar, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Holding office until 31 December 1982: Argentina, Bangladesh, China, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Japan, Malaysia, Panama, Portugal, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.



## Annex III. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

## OFFICERS

## OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Director-General: Edouard Saouma.

Deputy Director-General: Ralph W. Phillips.

Executive Director, World Food Programme: Garson Nathaniel Vogel.

Co-ordinator, Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development:  
A. Pena-Montenegro (acting).

## DEPARTMENTS

Assistant Director-General, Office of Programme and Budget: E. M. West.

Assistant Director-General, Administration and Finance Department:  
P. J. Skoufis.

Assistant Director-General, Agriculture Department: D. F. R. Bommer.

Assistant Director-General, Development Department: J. de Meredieu.

Assistant Director-General, Fisheries Department: K. C. Lucas.

Assistant Director-General, Forestry Department: M. A. Flores Rodas.

Assistant Director-General, Department of General Affairs and Information: A. Sylla.

Assistant Director-General, Economic and Social Department: N. Islam.

## REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Director, Liaison Office for North America: D. C. Kimmel.

Representative, Liaison Office with the United Nations: T. N. Saraf.

Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for the Near East: S. Jum'a.

Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for the Far East: Dioscoro L. Umali.

Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Latin America: Pedro Moral-López.

Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Africa: S. C. Sar.

Regional Representative for Europe: S. Stampach (acting).

## HEADQUARTERS AND REGIONAL OFFICES

## HEADQUARTERS

Food and Agriculture Organization  
Via delle Terme di Caracalla  
Rome 00100, Italy  
Cable address: FOODAGRI ROME  
Telephone: 57971  
Telex: 610181

## REGIONAL AND OTHER OFFICES

Food and Agriculture Organization Regional  
Office for Africa  
United Nations Agency Building  
North Maxwell Road  
Post Office Box 1628  
Accra, Ghana

## REGIONAL AND OTHER OFFICES (cont.)

Food and Agriculture Organization Regional  
Office for Asia and the Pacific  
Maliwan Mansion  
Phra Atit Road  
Bangkok 2, ThailandFood and Agriculture Organization Regional  
Office for the Near East  
Via delle Terme di Caracalla  
Rome 00100, ItalyFood and Agriculture Organization Regional  
Office for Europe  
Via delle Terme di Caracalla  
Rome 00100, Italy

## REGIONAL AND OTHER OFFICES (cont.)

Food and Agriculture Organization Regional  
Office for Latin America  
Avenida Providencia 871  
Casilla de Correo 10095  
Santiago, ChileFood and Agriculture Organization Liaison  
Office with the United Nations  
United Nations Headquarters, Room DC-1125  
New York, N. Y. 10017, United StatesFood and Agriculture Organization Liaison  
Office for North America  
1776 F Street, N. W., Suite 101  
Washington, D. C. 20437, United States

## Chapter IV

United Nations Educational,  
Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

During 1980, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) gave priority to its contributions to the establishment of a new international economic order, to the promotion of peace, human rights and the elimination of colonialism and racialism, and to the improvement of the status of women. In addition, a broad range of activities in all of UNESCO's fields of competence was continued.

During the year, the following States joined UNESCO: Botswana (16 January), Sao Tome and Principe (22 January), Saint Lucia (6 March), Maldives (18 July), Zimbabwe (22 September), Tonga (29 September); this brought the number of member States to 153. The organization also had one associate member, the British Eastern Caribbean Group.

## Education

The educational programme of UNESCO for 1980 was based on the twin concepts of democratization and more flexible educational structures. Special emphasis was given to the struggle against illiteracy by extension of primary education and development of adult education at the global level. Thus, in Nicaragua, for example, UNESCO took an active part in the national campaign against illiteracy. The global illiteracy rate among persons 15 years of age and older dropped from 32.4 per cent in 1970 to 28.9 per cent in 1980. However, the absolute number of illiterate adults continued to increase from 742 million in 1970 to some 814 million in 1980.

The twenty-first session of the General Conference of UNESCO (Belgrade, Yugoslavia, 29

September-23 October) supported the main lines of policy in education: education for international understanding, peace and disarmament, education in and out of school, and the link between education and productive work.

Member States also expressed interest in programmes for women, in the promotion of moral, aesthetic and humanistic values in education and in evaluation of the work of the Department of Education at headquarters and in the field.

Aid to refugees and national liberation movements was directed to Palestinian refugees through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to African refugees through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to national liberation movements in Africa recognized by the Organization of African Unity, and to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Educational activities were carried out with due regard for the cultural identity of recipients, particularly in programmes of scientific, technological and environmental education, training of personnel, teaching practices and preparation of textbooks.

There was considerable growth of decentralized activities. The regional and subregional co-operative networks for education innovation with particular reference to developing countries were strengthened and expanded, notably in the Asian Programme of Educational Innovations for Development, with 90 associated national centres in 18 participating member States, and the Network of Educational Innovations for Development in Africa, with 100 associated national centres in 25 member States. Technical preparation continued for the Programme of Educational Innovations for Development in the Arab States and the Network of Educational Innovations for Development in the Caribbean. The Programme of Co-operation in Research and Development of Educational Innovation in South-East Europe was consolidated. Close co-operation was maintained with the regional offices for education at Bangkok (Thailand), Beirut (Lebanon) and Dakar (Senegal).

The International Bureau of Education at Geneva, the International Institute for Educational Planning and the UNESCO Institute for Education at Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany, continued to strengthen their international training and research activities at the national and regional levels.

The regional centres for higher education at Caracas (Venezuela) and Bucharest (Romania) continued their work relating to the role of higher education in society, specifically its contribution

to democratization and to the endogenous development of national and local communities.

From 12 to 21 June, the third Conference of Ministers of Education of Member States of the Europe Region was held at Sofia, Bulgaria. It focused on problems relating to educational policy that would have to be faced in the region during the 1980s, with special reference to requirements for democratization and the needs of societies. The strengthening of regional and international co-operation in education was also a central topic. Recommendations adopted addressed such topics as education and labour, higher education in rapidly changing societies, and education of migrant workers and their families, taking into account the need to preserve their cultural identity and to acquire, as far as possible, proficiency in their mother tongue.

The organization contributed to 441 operational projects in the field of education, funded from various international sources including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, regional development banks and funds-in-trust. Operational activities included 18 regional, three interregional and two global projects, in close co-operation with other specialized agencies and United Nations-related organizations. To carry out these projects, 387 experts, 250 international consultants, 55 national consultants and 28 associate experts were needed.

#### Natural sciences

Significant changes were introduced in the UNESCO programme and approach as a result of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, held at Vienna in August 1979.<sup>1</sup> These were reflected in the draft programme and budget submitted to the 1980 General Conference, centring on strengthening the science and technology capacities of member States.

Preparations for conferences of ministers and high officials responsible for the application of science and technology to development for Asia and Oceania, the Arab region and Latin America were begun. The Caribbean Council for Science and Technology, an intergovernmental institution, was set up with the co-operation of UNESCO and the Economic Commission for Latin America. Work on improving the efficiency of research units and on programme-budgeting techniques in science and technology continued.

The thirtieth volume of the quarterly journal *Impact of Science on Society* was published. The

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 635.

organization collaborated in the creation of a popular technology newspaper, *Change*, to be published externally.

The International Organization for Chemical Sciences in Development was created by the 1980 General Conference to foster research in chemical sciences in developing countries. With non-governmental organizations, UNESCO held several workshops, symposia and training courses. In co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme, it established a network of microbiological centres in Brazil, Egypt, Guatemala, Kenya and Thailand.

A first biennial report on priorities and trends in research related to human needs was widely distributed; a second edition was being prepared with the co-operation of the International Federation of Institutes for Advanced Studies.

The informatics programme expanded, emphasizing needs of developing countries in education and training, transfer and adaptation of technology, international co-operation and information on informatics. A pilot project to assist in establishing microprocessor laboratories and minicomputer centres in developing countries was designed.

By the end of 1980, the Intergovernmental Programme on Man and the Biosphere had established national committees in 96 member States; there were over 900 field research projects under way in 84 countries, together with an international network of biosphere reserves on 193 sites in 50 countries.

Activities within the programme of ocean and coastal systems were undertaken jointly by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) and UNESCO's Division of Marine Sciences. An autonomous body within UNESCO, IOC promoted and co-ordinated projects adopted by its governing bodies for its 103 member States. It also acted as a joint specialized mechanism for several organizations conducting marine-related programmes (the United Nations, UNESCO, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Meteorological Organization and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization).

Within the framework of the long-term and expanded programme of oceanic exploration, IOC directed 10 marine research programmes-four global and six regional- three ocean service programmes and a broad range of training, education and mutual assistance activities. Marine coastal research programmes of special relevance to developing countries offered advice on scientific matters as well as on how member States might expand their marine research capacity.

The first phase (1975-1980) of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) was completed.

Significant progress was achieved in scientific studies on hydrological parameters for water projects, hydrological aspects of droughts, changes in the hydrological régime induced by man's activities, spreading of pollutants, socio-economic aspects of urban hydrology, groundwater contamination and land subsidence due to groundwater abstraction, as well as in methodologies in water-science education. About 400 specialists from developing countries were trained in UNESCO-sponsored courses in hydrology and water resources. An international symposium on man's influence on the hydrological regime was convened at Helsinki, Finland, from 23 to 26 June, and support was given to an international symposium at Beijing, China, on river sedimentation. The number of national committees and national focal points for IHP increased to 114, and co-operation among IHP committees was strengthened.

By 1980, 75 countries had adhered to the International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP), a joint enterprise since 1973 of UNESCO and the International Union of Geological Sciences. Of the 62 projects originally admitted to IGCP, 11 were terminated by the end of 1980, five asked for prolongation and nine new project proposals awaited examination by the IGCP Board in 1981.

Progress continued on the establishment of regional networks of engineering schools, with Africa's network becoming fully operational.

An expert meeting was held at Brussels, Belgium, from 19 to 22 May to consider possible new activities for UNESCO in rural development technologies.

Action-oriented operational programmes with direct relevance to socio-economic progress as well as development of endogenous scientific and technological infrastructure of developing countries were continued, financed mainly from UNDP and other extrabudgetary resources.

#### Social sciences

The work programme in 1980 expanded to ensure the world-wide development of social sciences in co-operation with international governmental and non-governmental organizations. Special emphasis was given to regional institutions. Expert meetings were held on social science needs and priorities in the English-speaking Caribbean and Suriname (Bridgetown, Barbados, 28 January-1 February), and on the relationship between history and other social sciences (Mexico City, 21-25 April). Work was also commissioned on the subject of the modern expansion of a State's functions. The quarterly International Social Science Journal continued to be a major forum for debate and reporting research findings.

Studies for development were concerned with: agrarian reform and rural development; the transfer of knowledge for endogenous development; socio-cultural problems relating to the status, situation and role of children in different cultural contexts; and the impact of transnational corporations on education, science, culture and communication.

Socio-economic analysis activities were aimed at planning, implementing and evaluating socio-economic progress and development. They dealt with the practical use of indicators for this purpose at the national and subnational levels, modelling activities such as training workshops on global models and strengthening national capacity to use the <sup>UNESCO</sup> Educational Simulation Model, and the use of evaluation techniques.

Environmental activities were directed towards public participation in the rehabilitation of historic centres and awareness of the broader ecosystems in which people live, as well as towards the integrated training of planners and administrators of human settlements. To foster public participation, <sup>UNESCO</sup> developed a mass media programme to inform the public on environmental issues.

Population activities dealt with internal rural-urban migration, improving communication on population issues, distributing women's regional press feature services in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and journalist training.

Work continued on an analysis of human rights violations such as apartheid and action to combat such violations. Activities in this field dealt, in particular, with the teaching of human rights and research for peace, including specialized courses in human rights at universities and for socio-professional organizations, creation of an international network of institutions, and improvement of information and documentation for peace researchers. An International Congress on Disarmament Education was held in Paris from 9 to 13 June.

A programme concerning the participation of women in development underlined the role played by women in national liberation movements, peace movements, and political and social life generally, analysed socio-cultural obstacles to the exercise by women of their fundamental rights, and promoted the development of multidisciplinary research and teaching programmes related to women.

The youth programme supported national projects in developing countries through analysis and dissemination of information concerning youth, enlistment of young people in the service of international co-operation, development and peace, and action on behalf of disadvantaged young people.

Philosophical and interdisciplinary research was carried out on several planes: an attempt was made to draw up the basis for a new philosophy of development; the conditions for endogenous development of science and technology were examined; research was conducted on games as a solution to conflicts in the child's universe; and cultures were studied with a view to permitting a real dialogue between them.

#### Culture

In 1980, studies on culture covered the geocultural areas of Africa, the Arab world, the Arctic region, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, Oceania, south-eastern Europe and the Slav world. New emphasis was put on international studies. The first two volumes of the General History of Africa appeared.

New international campaigns were launched for the safeguarding of monuments in Haiti, Malta, Sri Lanka, the island of Gorée (Senegal), Fez (Morocco), Montenegro (Yugoslavia) and Sukhothai (Thailand). An international campaign to save the monuments of Philae (Egypt) was successfully completed, and work progressed for the preservation of Venice (Italy), the temple at Borobudur (Indonesia), Moenjodaro (Pakistan), Carthage (Tunisia), the Hanuman Dhoka Palace complex at Kathmandu (Nepal) and the Acropolis at Athens (Greece).

The number of States parties to the 1972 International Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage increased to 56. Under the Convention, 18 sites in 12 countries were designated as having outstanding universal value. The World Heritage List consisted of 85 cultural and natural sites of such value. Technical co-operation amounting to \$1 million, including \$400,000 for training, was provided to States parties from the World Heritage Fund, to which contributions reached a total of more than \$2 million. The World Heritage Committee held its fourth session at Paris from 1 to 5 September.

An evaluation was begun on the implementation of recommendations of various regional intergovernmental conferences organized in the 1970s on cultural policies in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Europe and Latin America. The results served as a basis for the preparation of the second World Conference on Cultural Policies, to be convened in 1982. Other projects and studies were carried out on participation in cultural policies, the planning and financing of cultural development, and the training of cultural development specialists.

A Recommendation concerning the Status of the Artist was adopted by the <sup>UNESCO</sup> General Conference on 27 October. As the first regula-

tory instrument on this subject, it set out principles and guidelines designed to promote the artist's social and economic status, employment, working and living conditions, and role in cultural policies and development.

Two further recommendations in the field of culture adopted by the 1980 General Conference concerned the safeguarding and preservation of moving images, stressing the importance of the cinematic arts as a record of creative activity, and the international standardization of statistics on public financing of cultural activities, to promote the development of cultural policies by improving statistical instruments.

More than 20 translations of the world's classical literature were published in English and French. As a follow-up to the International Year of the Child (1979), the launching of programmes for co-publication of low-priced children's books was extended to Africa and Latin America, in addition to Asia. The organization of regional training seminars for high-level personnel as well as national training courses for technicians was emphasized. A regional seminar on book publishing in national languages (Karachi, Pakistan, 20-24 January) constituted a first step in this field.

Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, the Holy See and Panama became parties to the 1971 Universal Copyright Convention, bringing the total number of parties to 73 at the end of the year.

#### Communications

The major event of UNESCO's communications programme in 1980 was the Intergovernmental Conference for Co-operation on Activities, Needs and Programmes for Communication Development, held in Paris from 14 to 21 April. On the basis of a Conference recommendation, the General Conference adopted a resolution to establish a new International Programme for the Development of Communication. The United Nations General Assembly invited support for this Programme by resolution 35/201 of 16 December 1980 (see p. 473).

With the assistance of several funds-in-trust donors and UNDP, UNESCO continued assisting countries in formulating communication policies, planning communication systems and developing communication infrastructures, notably for Algeria, Bangladesh, Burma, Cape Verde, China, Ecuador, the Gambia, Ghana, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Mali, Mexico, Namibia, the Philippines, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tuvalu, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta and Zambia. Activities also included promoting regional news-agency development and training in the Carib-

bean and in western Africa, regional radio-production training in eastern and southern Africa (Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe) and regional broadcasting training in Asia.

A programme was launched to investigate equipment needs for broadcasting and communication infrastructures in developing countries and to subcontract the design of suitable low-cost equipment prototypes for providing the basic requirements for producing television programmes and the interface to broadcast. Co-operation began with the Economic Commission for Africa for the development of a low-cost radio station.

The organization continued to promote the free flow and balanced exchange of information and the study of the process and role of communication in society. Within a continuing series of regional conferences, an Intergovernmental Conference on Communication Policies in Africa was held at Yaoundé, United Republic of Cameroon, from 22 to 31 July. The Conference helped formulate and define regional priorities and identify areas in which UNESCO could more effectively help the continent.

The General Conference examined the Director-General's comments on the final report of the International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems, published under the title *Many Voices, One World*, and, by a resolution, indicated that the report had succeeded in identifying many of the most significant problems in the field of information and communication. By the same resolution, the Conference identified certain considerations on which a new world information and communication order could be based.

Other activities aimed at establishing and strengthening regional mechanisms for the exchange of information. A significant step forward was the decision of Asian news agencies, brought together in New Delhi, India, in December, to set up an Asian news-exchange network. The Economic Community of West African States similarly decided to set up a news network among its member countries.

#### General Information Programme

The General Information Programme of UNESCO, concerned with the development and promotion of information systems in the fields of scientific and technological information and documentation, provided services at the national, regional and international levels.

Reinforcing the objectives of the 1979 Intergovernmental Conference on Scientific and Technological Information for Development\*

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., p. 1262.

and the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development,<sup>3</sup> the Programme attached particular importance to socio-economic information and to the special needs of developing countries. It increasingly favoured a user-oriented approach, specifically users taking part in the development process, to facilitate member States' choice, use and adaptation of advanced information and communication technology.

#### Technical assistance

##### Participation Programme

With funding from the UNESCO Participation Programme, member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations continued to participate in activities for achieving the technical assistance objectives laid down by the General Conference. As at 31 December 1980, allocations totalling \$7,679,021 had been approved from the Programme's budget for 1979-1980. The table below shows the distribution of these obligations by region, country or territory and main area of assistance.

##### Projects executed for UNDP

The table in the next column gives a breakdown by sector of estimated UNDP expenditure on UNESCO-executed projects for 1980, which totalled \$57,063,000.

Sector	Amount
Education	32,423,000
Natural sciences	17,445,000
Culture and communications	5,018,000
Social sciences	970,000
General Information Programme	941,000
Statistics	266,000
Total	57,063,000

##### Secretariat

As at 31 December 1980, the total number of full-time staff employed by UNESCO on permanent, fixed-term and short-term appointments was 3,461 drawn from 129 nationalities. Of these, 1,501 were in the Professional or higher categories and 1,960 were in the General Service category.

Of the Professional staff, 596 were experts serving in the field; 424 of the General Service category were also employed in the field.

##### Budget

The 1980 session of the UNESCO General Conference approved a budget of \$625,374,000 for the three-year period 1981-1983. The Conference fixed the level of the Working Capital Fund at \$20 million; amounts to be advanced by member States were to be calculated according to their percentage contribution. The United Nations and other programmes were expected to provide some \$379,383,000 for UNESCO-oriented projects and activities.

<sup>3</sup>See footnote 1.

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE APPROVED FOR 1979-1980 UNDER THE UNESCO PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME

(By region, country or territory and main area, as at 31 December 1980)

REGION. OR TERRITORY	Education	Natural sciences	Social sciences	Culture and communication	Training abroad and national commissions	Programme support	Studies and programming	Total
Africa								
Angola			-	53,250		5,400	4,500	63,150
Benin	8,100	17,500	-	15,000	4,000	-	20,400	65,000
Burundi	23,300	5,400	-	12,600	5,500	-	12,600	59,400
Cape Verde	2,500	-	-	37,800	-	-	4,500	44,800
Central African Republic	35,600	-	-	8,400	10,250	-	16,200	70,450
Chad	12,600	17,000	-	19,100	-	-	-	48,700
Comoros	-	-	5,000	26,700	-	-	12,600	46,300
Congo	9,000	3,000	-	12,400	5,750	-	10,400	40,550
Ethiopia	22,400	11,200	-	19,500	-	-	-	53,100
Gabon	4,500	18,000	-	14,000	5,900	-	-	42,400
Gambia	16,200	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	28,200
Ghana	10,650	10,800	-	10,000	3,000	-	-	34,450
Guinea		13,500	-	17,100	11,000		10,000	51,600
Ivory coast		-	-	27,000	9,000	-	3,375	39,375
Kenya	3,000	9,460	-	18,000	-	-	-	30,460
Lesotho	16,200	-	-	2,000	12,250	-	10,520	40,970
Liberia	21,750	6,000	-	-	5,500	-	-	33,250
Madagascar	4,500	10,800	8,000	12,900	5,100	-	-	41,300

REGION. COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	Education	Natural sciences	Social sciences	Culture and communication	Training abroad and national commissions	Programme support	Studies and programming	Total
Africa (cont.)								
Malawi	-	-	-	13,500	-	-	39,600	53,100
Mali		16,200	14,800	16,500	-			47,500
Mauritania	2,500	16,200	-	15,400	-	-	5,000	39,100
Mauritius	4,500	-	14,400	15,300	2,900	550	1,000	38,650
Mozambique	-	13,500	-	14,625	13,600	-	-	41,725
Namibia	-	-		50,000	-	-		50,000
Niger	13,080	3,600	-	14,000	8,000	-	-	38,680
Nigeria	9,000	5,400	-	10,000	-	-		24,400
Rwanda	13,000	20,000	-	15,000	2,000	4,750	-	54,750
Senegal	9,000	-	7,000	50,200	5,000	-		71,200
Seychelles	8,900	-	12,000	4,000	-	-		24,900
Sierra Leone	17,000	-	-	18,000	4,000	-		39,000
Somalia	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,000
Swaziland	28,750	-	-	-	-			28,750
Togo	10,400	4,500	-	9,000	-		20,700	44,600
Uganda	16,200			37,100	-			53,300
United Republic of Cameroon	13,800	7,000	-	21,500	9,800			52,100
United Republic of Tanzania	11,400	3,600	-	20,000	2,075	5,400	10,800	53,275
upper Volta	4,500	21,600	2,900	17,800	9,400			56,200
Zaire	25,850	1,800	-	-	1,440		12,600	41,690
Zambia	18,000	-	-	10,500	5,925	-	-	34,425
Regional	20,500	26,000	123,600	204,833	15,000		30,600	420,533
Regional total	425,680	262,060	187,700	877,008	156,390	16,100	225,395	2,150,333
Arab States								
Algeria	3,150	3,200		22,500	2,220		2,250	33,320
Bahrain	21,400	-	-	-	-	-	4,500	25,900
Democratic Yemen	20,000	-		42,400	-		15,000	77,400
Egypt	-	-	-	57,600	10,000	7,200		74,800
Iraq	12,600	16,200	-	-	-	-	2,250	31,050
Jordan	-	5,000		4,500	8,000		20,700	38,200
Kuwait	15,250	3,500	-	-	2,500			21,250
Lebanon	5,400	-	16,200	12,150	9,500	-	16,200	59,450
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	5,600	-	3,600	21,800	-	3,600		34,600
Morocco	9,000	-		21,600	9,064			39,664
Oman	36,600	11,250	-	22,500	15,000		4,500	89,850
Qatar	-	-	-	4,200	3,000		2,800	10,000
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	9,000	6,750	9,000		24,750
Sudan	24,300	4,000	10,800	16,000	1,000	4,500	4,200	64,800
Syrian Arab Republic	11,000	-	-	15,750	6,950	-	4,200	37,900
Tunisia	13,100	4,500	-	12,000	3,500	9,000	-	42,100
Regional	13,720	-	18,600	68,300	13,400		-	114,020
Regional total	191,120	47,650	49,200	330,300	90,884	33,300	76,600	819,054
Asia and the Pacific								
Afghanistan	12,400	14,400	-	-	5,700		13,900	46,400
Australia	-	-	6,500	1,650			3,000	11,150
Bangladesh	16,050	26,900	3,600	11,400	4,000		11,400	73,350
Burma	13,090	-	-	-	3,000		12,320	28,410
China	65,000	15,750	-	-			-	80,750
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	-	40,000	-				-	40,000
India	-	30,300	-		3,500		-	33,800
Indonesia	14,900	5,400	8,200	10,000	6,000		-	44,500
Japan	-	6,000	-	10,000			-	16,000
Malaysia	15,400	8,000	-		5,600		4,500	33,500
Mongolia	-	12,000	-	26,300	420		-	38,720
Nepal	13,700	36,800		20,000	3,000		-	73,500

REGION. COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	Education	Natural sciences	social sciences	Culture and communication	Training abroad and national commissions	Programme support	Studies and programming	Total
Asia and the Pacific (cont.)								
New Zealand	-	2,000	-	15,000	-	-	-	17,000
Pakistan	-	-	-	14,100	5,000	-	18,000	37,100
Papua New Guinea	8,800	22,900	-	25,650	-	-	-	57,350
Philippines	-	-	22,000	-	-	-	15,000	37,000
Republic of Korea	-	12,000	8,000	12,000	2,500	-	-	34,500
Singapore	-	-	-	13,500	-	-	3,600	17,100
Thailand	7,000	6,200	2,500	8,500	7,400	4,500	-	36,100
Viet Nam	26,000	-	-	26,500	4,000	-	-	56,500
Regional	42,000	28,970	-	134,310	64,000	-	-	269,280
Regional total	234,340	267,620	50,800	328,910	114,120	4,500	81,720	1,082,010
Europe and North America								
Albania	-	16,800	-	-	-	-	8,400	25,200
Austria	-	-	-	13,600	-	-	-	13,600
Belgium	3,000	9,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	16,000
Bulgaria	7,700	10,000	9,800	12,600	-	-	-	40,100
Byelorussian SSR	2,800	5,600	6,400	5,600	5,000	-	-	25,400
Canada	5,000	5,100	3,000	5,500	15,000	-	-	33,600
Cyprus	18,000	-	-	12,300	3,000	-	3,300	36,600
Czechoslovakia	-	8,000	-	18,400	1,000	-	-	27,400
Denmark	3,000	-	-	5,820	2,500	-	-	11,320
Finland	-	-	-	16,200	-	-	-	16,200
France	5,000	-	-	7,500	18,000	-	-	30,500
German Democratic Republic	-	12,400	-	10,600	-	-	-	23,000
Germany, Federal Republic of	-	-	10,000	10,000	2,500	-	-	22,500
Greece	-	11,400	6,000	8,500	-	4,000	-	29,900
Hungary	8,400	9,400	-	4,200	4,000	-	2,800	28,800
Iceland	-	-	-	4,500	-	-	-	4,500
Ireland	5,400	-	-	8,400	-	-	-	13,800
Italy	9,000	-	-	3,000	9,000	-	-	21,000
Malta	13,000	6,600	-	15,600	-	-	2,250	37,450
Netherlands	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	3,000
Norway	-	-	-	2,800	10,000	-	-	12,800
Poland	7,000	-	-	15,000	2,050	-	5,500	29,550
Portugal	13,500	4,500	7,500	21,000	-	-	2,250	48,750
Romania	7,000	-	2,000	13,200	3,000	-	13,500	38,700
Spain	5,000	-	-	10,000	5,000	-	-	20,000
Sweden	-	10,000	-	7,000	-	-	-	17,000
Switzerland	3,000	-	4,000	8,400	-	-	-	15,400
Turkey	-	8,000	13,500	8,000	-	-	6,175	35,675
Ukrainian SSR	4,200	3,600	4,200	9,600	-	-	-	21,600
USSR	-	3,600	2,800	19,800	-	-	-	26,000
United Kingdom	3,500	-	-	11,800	-	-	-	15,300
United States	6,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	8,000	24,000
Yugoslavia	3,500	10,400	-	20,800	5,000	-	-	39,700
Regional	81,000	11,500	61,250	138,500	23,000	5,000	8,000	328,250
Regional total	214,000	155,900	135,450	450,020	108,050	9,000	60,175	1,132,595
Latin America and the Caribbean								
Argentina	14,500	11,300	-	-	8,000	-	-	33,800
Barbados	9,000	2,000	5,000	13,500	-	-	4,500	34,000
Bolivia	-	9,000	-	21,420	-	-	-	30,420
Brazil	-	4,500	10,000	22,500	-	-	-	37,000
Chile	9,700	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	34,700
Colombia	16,400	9,000	-	-	3,500	5,000	-	33,900
Costa Rica	5,000	-	-	19,150	-	-	4,500	28,650
Cuba	3,900	-	16,200	15,000	-	-	-	35,100



REGION. COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	Education	Natural sciences	Social sciences	Culture and communication	training abroad and national commissions	Programme support	Studies and programming	Total
Latin America and the Caribbean (cont.)								
Dominican Republic	9,000	-	-	18,500	3,000	-	7,100	37,600
Ecuador	6,000	-	17,500	6,750	-	3,600	14,600	48,450
El Salvador	13,500	-	-	4,500	-	-	-	18,000
Grenada	3,000	-	-	4,000	-	-	13,500	20,500
Guatemala	6,000	-	-	13,500	-	-	4,500	24,000
Guyana	6,000	-	-	20,000	-	-	9,687	35,687
Haiti	13,500	16,200	13,500	13,500	-	-	15,000	71,700
Honduras	20,250	-	-	11,750	-	-	-	32,000
Jamaica	26,390	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	36,390
Mexico	14,100	7,000	-	-	9,000	-	-	30,100
Netherlands Antilles	3,000	-	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	9,000
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500	4,500
Panama	8,300	-	19,500	-	-	-	4,600	32,400
Paraguay	13,500	9,670	-	7,200	-	-	-	30,370
Peru	17,200	-	-	15,500	3,000	4,500	9,000	49,200
Saint Lucia	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
Trinidad and Tobago	9,000	-	-	18,500	-	-	2,192	29,692
Uruguay	-	10,800	-	21,500	-	-	-	32,300
Venezuela	13,250	-	-	-	2,000	-	18,000	33,250
Regional	22,500	37,600	67,700	242,000	-	-	20,850	390,650
Regional total	265,490	117,070	162,400	516,770	28,500	13,100	132,529	1,235,859
Interregional	59,250	158,920	318,850	588,150	75,000	-	59,000	1,259,170
Grand total	1,389,880	1,009,220	904,400	3,091,156	572,944	76,000	635,419	7,679,021

# Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 31 December 1980;  
annual contributions as assessed for 1981-1983)

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percent- age	Amount (in us dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	percent age	Amount (in us dollars)
Afghanistan	0.01	19,916	Comoros	0.01	19,916	Ghana	0.03	59,748
Albania	0.01	19,916	Congo	0.01	19,916	Greece	0.35	697,060
Algeria	0.12	238,992	Costs Rica	0.02	39,832	Grenada	0.01	19,916
Angola	0.01	19,916	Cuba	0.11	219,076	Guatemala	0.02	39,832
Argentina	0.77	1,533,532	Cyprus	0.01	19,916	Guinea	0.01	19,916
Australia	1.81	3,604,796	Czechoslovakia	0.82	1,633,112	Guinea-Bissau	0.01	19,916
Austria	0.70	1,394,120	Democratic Kampuchea	0.01	19,916	Guyana	0.01	19,916
Bahrain	0.01	19,916	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.05	99,580	Haiti	0.01	19,916
Bangladesh	0.04	79,664	Democratic Yemen	0.01	19,916	Honduras	0.01	19,916
Barbados	0.01	19,916	Denmark	0.73	1,453,868	Hungary	0.33	657,228
Belgium	1.21	2,409,836	Dominica	0.01	19,916	Iceland	0.03	59,748
Benin	0.01	19,916	Dominican Republic	0.03	59,748	India	0.59	1,175,044
Bolivia	0.01	19,916	Ecuador	0.02	39,832	Indonesia	0.16	318,656
Botswana	0.01	19,916	Egypt	0.07	139,412	Iran	0.64	1,274,624
Brazil	1.26	2,509,416	El Salvador	0.01	19,916	Iraq	0.12	238,992
Bulgaria	0.16	318,656	Equatorial Guinea	0.01	19,916	Ireland	0.16	318,656
Burma	0.01	19,916	Ethiopia	0.01	19,916	Israel	0.25	497,900
Burundi	0.01	19,916	Finland	0.47	936,052	Italy	3.41	6,791,356
Byetorussisn SSR	0.38	756,808	France	6.19	12,328,004	Ivory coast	0.03	59,748
Canada	3.24	6,452,784	Gabon	0.02	39,832	Jamaica	0.02	39,832
Cape Verde	0.01	19,916	Gambia	0.01	19,916	Japan	9.48	18,880,368
Central African Republic	0.01	19,916	German Democratic Republic	1.37	2,728,492	Jordan	0.01	19,916
Chad	0.01	19,916	Germany, Federal Republic of	8.22	16,370,952	Kenya	0.01	19,916
Chile	0.07	139,412				Kuwait	0.20	398,320
Chins	1.60	3,186,560				Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.01	19,916
Colombia	0.11	219,076						

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percent- age	Amount (In US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Amount (in US dollars)
Lebanon	0.03	59,748	Paraguay	0.01	19,916	Trinidad and Tobago	0.03	59,748
Lesotho	0.01	19,916	Peru	0.06	119,496	Tunisia	0.03	59,748
Liberia	0.01	19,916	Philippines	0.10	199,160	Turkey	0.30	597,480
Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah	0.23	458,068	Poland	1.23	2,449,668	Uganda	0.01	19,916
Luxembourg	0.05	99,580	Portugal	0.19	378,404	Ukrainian SSR	1.44	2,887,904
Madagascar	0.01	19,916	Qatar	0.03	59,748	USSR	10.98	21,867,768
Malawi	0.01	19,916	Republic of Korea	0.15	298,740	United Arab Emirates	0.10	199,160
Malaysia	0.09	179,244	Romania	0.21	418,236	United Kingdom	4.41	8,782,956
Maldives	0.01	19,916	Rwanda	0.01	19,916	United Republic of Cameroon	0.01	19,916
Mali	0.01	19,916	Saint Lucia	0.01	19,916	United Republic of Tanzania	0.01	19,916
Malta	0.01	19,916	San Marino	0.01	19,916	United States	25.00	49,790,000
Mauritania	0.01	19,916	Sao Tome and Principe	0.01	19,916	Upper Volts	0.01	19,916
Mauritius	0.01	19,916	Saudi Arabia	0.57	1,135,212	Uruguay	0.04	79,664
Mexico	0.75	1,493,700	Senegal	0.01	19,916	Venezuela	0.49	975,884
Monaco	0.01	19,916	Seychelles	0.01	19,916	Viet Nam	0.03	59,748
Mongolia	0.01	19,916	Sierra Leone	0.01	19,916	Yemen	0.01	19,916
Morocco	0.05	99,580	Singapore	0.08	159,328	Yugoslavia	0.41	816,556
Mozambique	0.01	19,916	Somalia	0.01	19,916	Zaire	0.02	39,832
Namibia <sup>a</sup>	-	-	Spain	1.68	3,345,888	Zambia	0.02	39,832
Nepal	0.01	19,916	Sri Lanka	0.02	39,832	Zimbabwe <sup>b</sup>	-	-
Netherlands	1.61	3,206,476	Sudan	0.01	19,916	Total	100.00	199,160,000
New Zealand	0.27	537,732	Suriname	0.01	19,916			
Nicaragua	0.01	19,916	Swaziland	0.01	19,916			
Niger	0.01	19,916	Sweden	1.30	2,589,080			
Nigeria	0.16	318,656	Switzerland	1.04	2,071,264			
Norway	0.49	975,884	Syrian Arab -Republic	0.03	59,748			
Oman	0.01	19,916	Thailand	0.10	199,160	ASSOCIATE MEMBER		
Pakistan	0.07	139,412	Togo	0.01	19,916	British Eastern Caribbean Group	0.01-	19,916
Panama	0.02	39,832	Tonga	0.01	19,916			
Papua New Guinea	0.01	19,916						

<sup>a</sup>Namibia's assessment remained suspended in 1980.

<sup>b</sup>Zimbabwe became a member on 22 September 1980; as at 31 December 1980 the rate of assessment to be applied to Zimbabwe had not been established.

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION  
(As at 31 December 1980)

## MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chairman: Victor Massuh (Argentina).

Vice-Chairmen: Aziz Al-Hajj Ali Haidar (Iraq), Guillermo Putzeys Alvarez (Guatemala), Odilon Mofu Seheri (Lesotho), Nikolai I. Smirnov (USSR), Kaw Swasdi Panish (Thailand), Francois Valery (France).

Members: Mario de Andrade (Guinea-Bissau), Daniel Arango (Colombia), Estrella z. de Carazo (Costa Rica), Paulo E. de Berredo Carneiro (Brazil), Cu-Huy-Can (Viet Nam), Paul Denis (Belgium), Mohammed El Fasi (Morocco), Dafalla El Hag Yousif (Sudan), Salvador Garcia de Pruneda (Spain), Alfredo Guevsra (Cuba), Muss Hitam (Malaysia), Erdal Inonu (Turkey), Barnabe Karoror (Burundi), Triloki Nath Kaul

(India). Mumtaz Ali Kazi (Pakistan). Mamadi Keita (Guinea). Donald J. Kirkness (United Kingdom). Donald M. Kusenha (United Republic of Tanzania). Jean-Felix Loung (United Republic of Cameroon). Phyllis MacPherson-Russell (Jamaica). Mahmoud Messadi (Tunisia). Peter Mod (Hungary). Karl Moersch (Federal Republic of Germany). Barbara W. Newell (United States). A. Bola Olaniyan (Nigeria). Masami Ota (Japan). Demodetdo Y. Pendje (Zaire). Gian Franco Pompei (Italy). Abdellatif Rahal (Algeria). Hubert de Ronceray (Haiti). Saeed Abdullah Salman (United Arab Emirates). Patrick K. Seddoh (Ghana). Ladislav Smid (Czechoslovakia). Hanne Sondergaard (Denmark). Iba der Thiam (Senegal). Gleb N. Tsvetkov (Ukrainian SSR). Fred Turnovsky (New Zealand). Yang Bozheng (Chins).

## PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Director-General: Amadou Mahtar M'Bow.

Deputy Director-General: Frederico Mayor.

Director, Executive Office of the Director-General: Chick Bekri.

Assistant Directors-General: Abdul-Razzak Kaddoura, Jean Knapp,  
Makaminan Makagiansar, Dragoljub Najman, Gollerkery Vishvanath  
Rao, Rodoifo Stavenhagen, Sioma Tanquiane.

## HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICE

## HEADQUARTERS

UNESCO House  
7 Place de Fontenoy  
75700 Paris, France  
Cable address: UNESCO PARIS  
Telephone: 577-16-10  
Telex: 204461

## NEW YORK OFFICE

NEW YORK OFFICE  
United Nations Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization  
United Nations Headquarters, Room 2401  
New York, N. Y. 10017, United States  
Cable Address: UNESCO NEW YORK

## Chapter V

## World Health Organization (WHO)

During 1980, the World Health Organization (WHO) directed its activities mainly towards national, regional and global strategies aimed at the target for the next two decades: health for all by the year 2000. The goal was a level of health permitting socially and economically productive lives for all.

Equatorial Guinea, Saint Lucia, San Marino and Zimbabwe became WHO members in 1980, bringing the membership to 156 plus one associate member. Zimbabwe, which attained independence on 18 April, had previously been listed under the name of Southern Rhodesia as an associate member, although that membership status had been regarded as in suspense.

The thirty-third World Health Assembly met at Geneva from 5 to 23 May. It unanimously adopted a resolution proclaiming the total worldwide eradication of smallpox.

Following proposals to remove WHO's Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean from Alexandria, Egypt, the Assembly, by a resolution of 20 May, requested an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on whether the negotiation and two-year advance notice provisions of the Agreement concluded with Egypt on 25 March 1951 were applicable in the event of such a transfer. In its opinion of 20 December 1980, the Court advised that WHO and Egypt had a duty to consult on the modalities of such a transfer, to negotiate on the arrangements and to give reasonable notice (see P. 1123).

#### Research promotion and development

By a resolution adopted in May, the World Health Assembly urged member States to ensure inclusion of biomedical, psychosocial and health services research in their national policies, plans and budget allocations related to the goal of health for all by the year 2000, and to intensify co-operation, particularly between developed and developing countries. Priority should be given to research training and measures to encourage scientists from developing countries who were completing their studies in developed countries to return home and apply their skills and knowledge. A system of advisory committees on medical research, comprising headquarters and the six WHO regions, was responsible for overseeing WHO research-related activities throughout the world. Detailed planning, co-

ordination and review were effected by sub-committees and ad hoc working groups, in close co-operation with the secretariat.

The twenty-second annual session of the global Advisory Committee on Medical Research was held at Geneva in October. It considered reports from its regional committees and noted progress obtained in ethics, nutrition, the control of diarrhoeal diseases and research on cancer. It reviewed sub-committee reports on information, health services research, mental health and neuropsychiatry, research administration and research career structures. The Advisory Committee recommended the establishment of a sub-committee to study further the research component of the WHO cancer programme. In addition, the special programmes of research and training in human reproduction and in tropical diseases were reviewed.

#### Co-ordination with other organizations

During 1980, co-ordinating action centred on developments resulting from decisions of main United Nations forums, such as the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. All decisions directly concerning health were reviewed and brought to the attention of WHO's governing bodies. The International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (the 1980s) and decisions concerning the new international economic order were of particular concern. A major co-operative effort took place among WHO and its major partners in health-oriented development programmes—the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) —to launch the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990).

Working relations between WHO regional offices and those of other United Nations organizations were studied, in particular the potential role of the United Nations regional commissions in promoting health development. Co-operation among WHO programme co-ordinators, national ministries of health and agency country representatives helped ensure a concerted approach to development needs. Collective action with other United Nations agencies and bodies was

usually channelled through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

In addition, WHO worked closely with government aid agencies to mobilize extrabudgetary funds for health programmes. It advised WFP on health hazards and health care opportunities relating to its projects, and participated in WFP's evaluation field missions, leading to similar work being done at the request of Governments, the European Economic Community, international professional organizations and other United Nations agencies.

#### Managerial processes for programme development

In 1980, WHO developed a global strategy aimed at supporting member States in developing and applying an integrated managerial process for national health development. It consisted of promotion, technical co-operation, training, material support, development of methodologies, and strengthening WHO's support capacity. Plans of action up to the end of 1983 were prepared and indicators developed so that countries could monitor progress.

#### Development of comprehensive health services

##### Primary health care

A number of the year's activities aimed at putting into operation the main conclusions of the 1978 International Conference on Primary Health Care (Alma-Ata, USSR). National plans of action were reviewed by regional committees and regional strategies were proposed. The Programme Committee of the Executive Board then developed global strategies. Major concerns of WHO and UNICEF were the practical application of the principles of primary health care, obstacles to the formulation of national policies and the means to overcome them. A 1979-1980 joint UNICEF/WHO study appraised these issues, enabling the participating countries to review, and in some cases modify, their strategies.

Preparatory and post-workshop activities were undertaken in individual countries by teams comprising representatives of the health sector and other sectors, including education, agriculture, public works and information. Representatives of UNICEF and WHO worked together to ensure this multisectoral collaboration.

A programme on training the disabled in the community was developed. In an effort to move away from institutionalized, very expensive care, a manual was prepared to help disabled people and their families deal with different types of disability within the community itself.

##### Workers' health

Noting with concern the serious increase in occupational and work-related diseases in many parts of the world, as well as the shortage of occupational health services, the World Health Assembly urged member States to give special attention to occupational health care in workplaces and to the health care of working populations, particularly "under-served workers," such as migrant workers, miners and working children.

##### Family health

The family health programme exemplified the principles of primary health care, stressing the crucial role of the family in health promotion and in prevention, early diagnosis and treatment of disease. Intersectoral development strategies placed special emphasis on the improved health and social status of women and children. The programme as a whole focused on technical co-operation to strengthen the family health component of primary health care. During 1980, WHO was the executing agency for more than 70 national family health programmes, covering managerial, training and service aspects.

New initiatives were taken to promote maternal and child health. Infant and young-child feeding continued to generate positive action by Governments and non-governmental organizations, poor infant-feeding practices and their consequences being a major problem in both the developing and the developed world. A draft international code of marketing of breast-milk substitutes was prepared. By a resolution adopted in May, the World Health Assembly called for intensified activities in these areas.

The risk approach—a management tool for developing local strategies and determining appropriate maternal and child health and family planning by distributing resources based on individual and community risks—was developed further and implemented in an increasing number of countries. This approach attempted to give special attention to those in greatest need, using all available community and other resources within a framework of improved health for all. The risk approach was also used in health services research.

As part of an integrated approach to rural development, planning began with other agencies and several South-East Asian countries on research on problems of deprived rural children, such as child abuse, child labour and provision of day care.

Priority was also given to, and an action-oriented research programme initiated for, developing means to strengthen the ability of health workers to prevent major nutritional problems, particularly of mothers and young children,

through better dietary practices, using available foods. Field activities in this area were begun in several countries in Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

Many countries were helped to strengthen their health education services by re-examining the approaches used to promote health and by collaborating in the family and community towards modifying life-styles in the cause of health.

#### Traditional medicine

Collaborating centres for traditional medicine were established in five WHO regions (Africa, the Americas, Europe, South-East Asia, Western Pacific) and plans were made to establish centres in the Eastern Mediterranean region in 1981. Two workshops on the promotion of traditional medicine and on its use in the development of health services were held in Africa; a number of Governments took immediate action on some of the recommendations made.

#### Human reproduction

The special programme of research and training in human reproduction, largely financed by voluntary contributions, had four main objectives: strengthening research capabilities in developing countries; research on the safety and development of methods of fertility regulation, on service and psychosocial aspects of family-planning care, and on infertility; co-ordination of world efforts in this field; and dissemination of information. In 1980, this collaborative programme involved administrators and scientists from 85 countries, 57 of which were developing countries.

Studies were completed during the year on the relative safety and efficacy of different oral contraceptives, intrauterine devices, sterilization procedures and natural family-planning methods. Financial support came from Australia, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).

#### Mental health

The international network of collaborating countries, institutions, research teams and experts in the mental health field was expanded and strengthened. Co-operation was improved between services and agencies dealing with mental health problems at country, regional and global levels. Information transfer mechanisms were established, with particular reference to the extent and nature of mental health problems, services and manpower development, psychosocial aspects of health and health care, and research. An inventory of all mental health re-

search activities in the South-East Asian region was being compiled. Collaboration continued with the United Nations, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in problems related to alcohol consumption, drug abuse, rehabilitation of mentally and otherwise disabled persons, and problems linked to socio-economic development (e.g., resettlement) or the improvement of the quality of life (e.g., housing, nutrition).

#### Drug quality control

International biological standards for quality and biological-activity control of medicines were provided free of charge to health authorities who wished to calibrate national standards in international units.

The action programme on essential drugs co-operated with member States in formulating drug policies and management programmes aimed at ensuring permanent access to essential drugs at affordable costs.

The health laboratory technology programme pursued its efforts to develop low-cost laboratory services supporting primary health care. Field operational studies identified the most appropriate way to organize these peripheral laboratories and to evaluate their efficiency with regard to curative and preventive (or disease control) medicine. The preparation of laboratory manuals and guidelines for tutors training laboratory technicians was initiated.

Progress in revising the International Pharmacopoeia was achieved with the publication of the first volume of the third edition, containing general methods of analysis of pharmaceuticals most widely used in health care. A consultation was convened to establish basic tests for pharmaceutical substances, using simplified test procedures to identify drugs.

Some 25 national authorities collaborated regularly with WHO to provide information on newly registered and hazardous drugs, which was disseminated to all member States in the WHO quarterly Drug Information Bulletin and in drug information circulars. A standing committee on drug registration and information, composed of senior officials from regulatory agencies in both developed and developing countries, assured that this programme was directly responsive to countries' needs.

#### Health manpower development

Early in 1980, the medium-term programme for health manpower development was partially remodelled to bring activities into line with WHO's goal of health for all by the year 2000. More emphasis was placed on the training and continuing education of front-line health workers

and their direct supervisors, and on manager training. The Executive Board was developing an organizational study on the role of WHO in training for health programme management. A network of institutions was currently conducting community-oriented educational programmes and promoting support to provide an information service on new educational methods and techniques. A proposal was prepared for a global health learning-materials programme.

#### Disease prevention and control

##### Acute respiratory infections

In developing countries, acute respiratory infections were a major cause of death in young children. Projects to examine the problem and reduce mortality were started in Africa, South America and the Western Pacific. A consultation was held on the clinical management of such infections and a guide for training community health workers in the care of children with respiratory diseases was elaborated.

##### Diarrhoeal diseases

Diarrhoeal diseases constituted a major public health problem in many developing countries, particularly among infants and young children. The WHO control programme, in collaboration with UNICEF, UNDP and the World Bank, comprised a health services component, concerned with incorporating existing knowledge on the prevention and treatment of diarrhoeal diseases into national control programmes, and a research component. A global target was set: to make oral rehydration therapy accessible to 25 per cent of all children below the age of five in the developing world by the end of 1983. A major training effort to support these programmes focused particularly on country staff with managerial, supervisory and training responsibilities.

##### Immunization and immunology

The global expanded programme on immunization stimulated activities in more than 100 developing countries to increase protection of infants against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, measles, poliomyelitis and tuberculosis. The goal was to provide immunization protection to all children by 1990; the more immediate target was to increase the current 20 per cent estimated coverage to 50 per cent by 1983.

The immunology programme focused on training immunologists from developing countries in disease diagnosis and treatment, development of simple immunological and related techniques, production of immunological reagents, and support of immunological research on communicable and non-communicable diseases.

##### Leprosy

The WHO leprosy programme directed its efforts towards the promotion of clearly defined leprosy-project activities as part of primary health care, manpower training, and increased research under the UNDP/World Bank/WHO special programme for research and training in tropical diseases. During 1980, an updated edition of *A Guide to Leprosy Control* was published, incorporating the latest advances in the knowledge of the disease. A WHO intercountry consultative meeting (New Delhi, India, June) reviewed the current status of leprosy control and research in the South-East Asian region in the light of problems such as dapsone resistance, formulated criteria for multidisciplinary regimens, and suggested specific regimens for field use research. Research progressed in the immunology of leprosy, particularly in vaccine development, with promising results also in antigenic characterization, methods for detecting immune responses and understanding immunopathological mechanisms. In chemotherapy, controlled clinical trials on combined drug regimens at Chingleput (India) and Bamako (Mali) were under way.

##### Malaria

The Seventh Asian Malaria Conference, held at Manila, Philippines, in November 1980, provided a forum for exchanging views on technical and other aspects of malaria control and recommended that control be maintained as a priority. The organization co-operated in the assessment of the antimalaria programmes of Democratic Kampuchea, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and the Syrian Arab Republic and the Plasmodium falciparum containment programme in India. A comprehensive presentation of epidemiology and control of malaria in the northern savanna of Africa was published, reviewing eight years of research in Nigeria. Preparations were made for a co-operative malaria training programme in Asia; the permanent secretariat established for this purpose was to start functioning at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in early 1981. A 'seminar on field-applied malaria research and a workshop on quantitative epidemiology held in China, a workshop on the continuous in vitro cultivation of P. falciparum held in the USSR and courses on the assessment of drug sensitivity in P. falciparum were among the major epidemiological and research activities. Research remained oriented towards improving malaria control; significant progress was made in drug sensitivity testing.

##### Parasitic diseases

The WHO parasitic diseases programme served as an operational research and control programme, with emphasis on schistosomiasis, fila-

riasis (including onchocerciasis), African and American trypanosomiasis, leishmaniasis and gastrointestinal parasitic infections. Its aims were to reduce the incidence of and mortality from these diseases, to stimulate research and to implement training for medical and technical personnel. Activities in 1980 included research promotion, information dissemination and co-operation in control, health education and training.

#### Prevention of blindness

Trachoma, onchocerciasis, xerophthalmia/keratomalacia, cataract and accidents-all potentially avoidable-were the main causes for an estimated 28 million blind people in the world, of which some 80 per cent were in the less developed countries or areas. It was WHO's role to promote the use of relatively simple preventive measures, the basic approach being to promote national programmes geared to local needs and resources. Emphasis was on training auxiliary personnel in eye care and promoting eye health.

#### Radiation medicine

During 1980, field trials of the basic radiological service project were started in Yemen and were in an advanced preparatory stage in Colombia and Egypt. The goal was to improve diagnostic radiology coverage; the project included X-ray machines and training packages for operators and general practitioners. Quality assurance in diagnostic radiology and nuclear medicine represented a new area of WHO activity with the financial support of the Federal Republic of Germany; two consultations were held on this subject. Consultations on radiology in Africa and Europe analysed the situation of radio-diagnostic and radio-therapeutic services in these two regions, and means for their improvement.

#### Sexually transmitted diseases

The control of gonococcal infections remained a high priority. A world-wide study on gonococcal sensitivity to antibiotics was developed, concerned in the first instance with the frequency and spread of beta-lactamase-producing and other resistant strains.

The complications of sexually transmitted diseases (acute pelvic infections, spontaneous abortion, ectopic pregnancy and infertility) were the subject of an international symposium, co-sponsored by WHO. A scientific group re-appraised the world situation on, and proposed practical and updated guidelines for the control, diagnosis and effective treatment of, venereal syphilis. The organization collaborated in country evaluations of the epidemiological situation

and approaches for control, with the aim of interrupting transmission of endemic treponematoses (yaws and endemic syphilis).

#### Smallpox

On 8 May 1980, the World Health Assembly proclaimed the global eradication of smallpox-an unprecedented achievement in the history of public health. The Global Commission for the Certification of Smallpox Eradication identified five follow-up areas: (1) abolition of routine smallpox vaccination and certificates; (2) establishment of reserve stocks of vaccine and continued investigation of suspected cases; (3) stringent safety measures for variola virus stocks in the six laboratories currently retaining the virus; (4) surveillance and research on monkeypox virus and other related pox viruses; and (5) documentation of smallpox eradication.

#### Smoking and cardiovascular diseases

Following up a World Health Assembly resolution, a WHO international clearing-house for smoking and health information was established in collaboration with the Office on Smoking and Health of the United States Department of Health and Human Services. The organization collaborated with non-governmental organizations and United Nations agencies, helped organize various international conferences on smoking and health and undertook a review of smoking-control legislation around the world.

The prevention and control of cardiovascular diseases at the community level was the basis of a WHO programme embracing the concept of primordial prevention. Plans were made in 1980 to launch such an approach in developing countries: initially, community smoking-control activities; then WHO collaboration with a limited number of member States to develop, implement and evaluate methodologies adapted to local conditions and needs. Other "risk factors" included unhealthy dietary habits, hypertension, obesity and lack of exercise.

#### Tropical diseases

The WHO/UNDP/World Bank special programme for research and training in tropical diseases, a global programme of technical co-operation, made significant progress in 1980 towards its two objectives: control of six tropical diseases (malaria, schistosomiasis, filariasis, trypanosomiasis- both African sleeping sickness and Chagas' disease - leishmaniasis and leprosy) ; and strengthening national institutions, including training, to increase the research capabilities of the affected tropical countries. Up to 30 December 1980, the programme had supported 1,088 projects, and more than 2,000 scientists from 109

member States participated in its planning, implementation, operation and evaluation.

More than \$52 million was obligated for direct support to national scientists and institutions. Some 210 training grants were awarded and 22 institutions received long-term support. Twenty-three Governments (including those of six developing endemic countries) and six organizations, together with UNDP and WHO, contributed more than \$70 million to the programme. The joint co-ordinating board approved maximum budgets of \$26.61 million for 1980 and \$30.09 million for 1981. The percentage of the project operations budget going to developing endemic countries rose from 29 per cent in 1977 to 56 per cent in 1980.

Progress was made in chemotherapy for malaria, schistosomiasis and filariasis, in biological control of vectors, and in simple and accurate diagnostic field tests for malaria, leprosy and African trypanosomiasis.

#### Tuberculosis

Expressing concern about inadequate efforts in control programmes, the World Health Assembly urged member States to give early attention to tuberculosis control, emphasizing programme evaluation, epidemiological surveillance and health services research. A WHO study group recommended that the vaccination of young children, a common practice in most developing countries, be continued.

#### Vector biology and control

Taking into account the recommendations of a WHO expert committee on environmental management for vector control which met in 1979, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and WHO strengthened co-ordination of their activities for better prevention of the water- and vector-borne diseases associated with water resource development. Research sponsored by WHO on the biological control of vectors received considerable emphasis. A biological larvicide, safe for man and the environment, derived from *Bacillus thuringiensis* (serotype H-14), which gave promising results against blackflies and mosquitoes, reached the industrial production stage.

#### Veterinary public health

In recent years, zoonoses-food-borne diseases from animal products and other animal-related hazards to human health had become increasingly prevalent. In 1980, the counteracting programme continued to focus on developing national, regional and global strategies and methods for surveil-

lance, prevention and control. A global programme for the elimination of dog rabies was initiated. The network of zoonosis centres was extended in all regions, in co-operation with UNDP, FAO and other agencies.

#### Other chronic non-communicable diseases

A report of the WHO expert committee on diabetes mellitus emphasized the need for the involvement of community and patient in diabetic care, and strongly recommended that preventive, promotive, curative, educational and research activities should be based at the primary health care level. The strategy recommended by the committee was explored throughout 1980, and prevention and control programmes started at the community level.

#### Promotion of environmental health

The World Health Assembly endorsed the basic policy for WHO participation in the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990). The organization provided information on water supply and sanitation in more than 100 countries and disseminated it widely to promote the Decade and attract more resources. In 33 countries, technical co-operation programmes were undertaken to develop national plans. At the regional level, WHO worked to increase awareness of and stimulate commitment for the Decade and to help plan, implement and support national programmes. At the global level, it accelerated the flow of information between member States and the donor community to increase participation. It also provided secretariat services for the Decade steering committee.

The second major priority of WHO in the environment was the recognition, evaluation and prevention of adverse effects of chemicals and other environmental hazards in air, water and food. During 1980, an international programme on chemical safety was launched jointly with UNDP and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), with specific tasks delegated to national institutions. The programme's initial priorities included the evaluation of the health effects of priority chemicals, the dissemination of information through UNEP's International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals, the development of methodology for risk evaluation and hazard assessment, and the training of manpower. Nine member States actively joined the programme in 1980 and agreed to assume specific tasks through their scientific institutions.

#### Secretariat

As at 31 December 1980, the total number of full-time staff employed by WHO was 4,315 on



permanent and fixed-term contracts. Of these, 1,577 staff members, drawn from 113 nationalities, were in the Professional and higher categories and 2,738 were in the General Service category. Of the total number of staff, 219 were in posts financed by UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control.

#### Budget

The thirty-second World Health Assembly (1979) approved an effective working budget for 1980-1981 of \$427,290,000. This compared with

\$354,330,000 for the two years 1978 and 1979. The 1980-1981 budget was allocated as follows:

Purpose of appropriation	Amount (in US dollars)
General services and support programmes	84,934,300
Development of comprehensive health services	77,994,100
Disease prevention and control	76,806,600
General programme development, management and co-ordination	56,025,900
Health manpower development	52,362,500
Health information and literature	42,881,000
Promotion of environmental health	26,157,000
Policy organs	10,128,600
Total	427,290,000

### Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS (Membership as at 31 December 1980; contributions as assessed for 1981)

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Per-centage	Amount <sup>a</sup> (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Per-centage	Amount <sup>a</sup> (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Per-centage	Amount <sup>a</sup> (in US dollars)
Afghanistan	0.01	21,625	Gambia	0.01	21,625	Nepal	0.01	21,625
Albania	0.01	21,625	German Democratic Republic	1.37	2,962,870	Netherlands	1.60	3,460,285
Algeria	0.12	259,525	Germany, Federal Republic of	8.17	17,669,080	New Zealand	0.26	562,295
Angola	0.01	21,625	Ghana	0.03	64,880	Nicaragua	0.01	21,625
Argentina	0.77	1,665,265	Greece	0.34	735,310	Niger	0.01	21,625
Australia	1.60	3,892,820	Grenade	0.01	21,625	Nigeria	0.16	346,030
Austria	0.70	1,513,875	Guatemala	0.02	43,255	Norway	0.49	1,059,715
Bahamas	0.01	21,625	Guinea	0.01	21,625	Oman	0.01	21,625
Bahrain	0.01	21,625	Guinea-Bissau	0.01	21,625	Pakistan	0.07	151,390
Bangladesh	0.04	86,510	Guyana	0.01	21,625	Panama	0.02	43,255
Barbados	0.01	21,625	Haiti	0.01	21,625	Papua New Guinea	0.01	21,625
Belgium	1.20	2,595,215	Honduras	0.01	21,625	Paraguay	0.01	21,625
Benin	0.01	21,625	Hungary	0.32	692,060	Peru	0.06	129,760
Bolivia	0.01	21,625	Iceland	0.03	64,880	Philippines	0.10	216,270
Botswana	0.01	21,625	India	0.59	1,275,980	Poland	1.22	2,638,470
Brazil	1.25	2,703,350	Indonesia	0.16	346,030	Portugal	0.19	410,910
Bulgaria	0.16	346,030	Iran	0.64	1,384,115	Qatar	0.03	64,880
Burma	0.01	21,625	Iraq	0.12	259,525	Republic of Korea	0.15	324,405
Burundi	0.01	21,625	Ireland	0.16	346,030	Romania	0.20	431,535
Byelorussian SSR	0.36	621,605	Israel	0.24	519,045	Rwanda	0.01	21,625
Canada	3.22	6,966,105	Italy	3.39	7,331,480	Saint Lucia <sup>b</sup>		
Cape Verde	0.01	21,625	Ivory coast	0.03	64,880	Samoa	0.01	21,625
Central African Republic	0.01	21,625	Jamaica	0.02	43,255	San Marino	0.01	21,625
Chad	0.01	21,625	Japan	9.42	20,372,430	Sao Tome and Principe	0.01	21,625
Chile	0.07	151,390	Jordan	0.01	21,625	Saudi Arabia	0.57	1,232,730
China	1.59	3,438,660	Kenya	0.01	21,625	Senegal	0.01	21,625
Colombia	0.11	237,895	Kuwait	0.20	432,535	Seychelles	0.01	21,625
Comoros	0.01	21,625	Leo People's Democratic Republic	0.01	21,625	Sierra Leone	0.01	21,625
Congo	0.01	45,475	Lebanon	0.03	64,880	Singapore	0.08	173,015
Costa Rica	0.02	43,255	Lesotho	0.01	21,625	Somalia	0.01	21,625
Cuba	0.11	237,895	Liberia	0.01	21,625	South Africa	0.41	886,700
Cyprus	0.01	21,625	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.22	475,790	Spain	1.67	3,611,675
Czechoslovakia	0.82	1,773,395	Luxembourg	0.05	108,135	Sri Lanka	0.02	43,255
Democratic Kampuchea	0.01	21,625	Madagascar	0.01	21,625	Sudan	0.01	21,625
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.05	108,135	Malawi	0.01	21,625	Suriname	0.01	21,625
Democratic Yemen	0.01	23,160	Malaysia	0.09	194,640	Swaziland	0.01	21,625
Denmark	0.73	1,678,755	Maldives	0.01	21,625	Sweden	1.29	2,789,855
Djibouti	0.01	21,625	Mali	0.01	21,625	Switzerland	1.03	2,227,580
Dominican Republic	0.03	64,880	Malta	0.01	21,625	Syrian Arab Republic	0.03	64,880
Ecuador	0.02	43,255	Mauritania	0.01	21,625	Thailand	0.10	216,270
Egypt	0.07	151,390	Mauritius	0.01	21,625	Togo	0.01	21,625
El Salvador	0.01	21,625	Mexico	0.75	1,622,010	Tonga	0.01	21,625
Equatorial Guinea	0.01	21,625	Monaco	0.01	21,625	Trinidad and Tobago	0.03	64,880
Ethiopia	0.01	21,625	Mongolia	0.01	21,625	Tunisia	0.03	64,880
Fiji	0.01	21,625	Morocco	0.05	108,135	Turkey	0.29	627,180
Finland	0.47	1,018,460	Mozambique	0.01	21,625	Uganda	0.01	20,626
France	6.15	13,477,300				Ukrainian SSR	1.44	3,114,245
Gabon	0.02	43,255						

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Per-centage	Amount <sup>a</sup> (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Per-centage	Amount <sup>a</sup> (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Per-centage	Amount <sup>a</sup> (in US dollars)
USSR	10.91	23,594,820	United States	25.00	57,551,525	Zambia	0.02	43,255
United Arab Emirates	0.10	216,270	upper Volta	0.01	21,625	Zimbabwe	0.01	21,625
United Kingdom	4.38	9,472,535	Uruguay	0.04	66,510			
United Republic of Cameroon	0.01	21,625	Venezuela	0.49	1,059,715	ASSOCIATE MEMBER		
United Republic of Tanzania	0.01	21,625	Viet Nam	0.03	64,880	Namibia	0.01	21,625
			Yemen	0.01	21,625			
			Yugoslavia	0.41	886,700	Total	100.00	219,954,825
			Zaire	0.02	43,255			

<sup>a</sup>Adjusted to take into account the actual amounts paid to staff as reimbursement for taxes levied by member countries on the WHO emoluments of their nationals.

<sup>b</sup>New member whose assessment was to be established by the thirty-fourth (1981) World Health Assembly.

## Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (As at 31 December 1980)

### OFFICERS OF THE THIRTY-THIRD WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

President: Dr. A. R. A1-Awadi (Kuwait).  
 Vice-Presidents: Dr. A. N. Acosta (Philippines). Dr. H. Garcia-Barrios (Venezuela). Dr. p. Mocumbi (Mozambique). Dr. 8. Surjaningrat (Indonesia). R. Vannugli (Italy).  
 Chairman, Committee A: Dr. Elizabeth Quamina (Trinidad and Tobago).  
 Chairmen Committee B: Dr. E. M. Samba (Gambia).

### MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chairman: Dr. D. Barakamfitiye (Burundi).  
 Vice-Chairmen: Dr. H. J. H. Hiddlestone (New Zealand). Dr. L. D. Marcial (Mexico). Dr. T. Mark (Norway).  
 Rapporteurs: Dr. C. Abbas (Comoros). Dr. P. Rezai (Iran).

Other members were designated by: Bahrain. Brazil. Burma. Canada. Cape Verde. Chad. China. Colombia. Comoros. Conao. France. Gabon. Gambia. Guatemala. Jamaica. Kuwait. Mongolia. Netherlands. Oman. Romania. Samoa. USSR. United Kingdom. Yemen.

### SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Director-General: Dr. Helldan Mahler.

Deputy Director-General: Dr. T. Adeoye Lambo.

Assistant Directors-General: Dr. Ch'en Wen-chieh. Warren W. Furth, Dr. I. D. Ladnyi, Dr. David Tejada-de-Rivero.

Director, Regional Office for Africa: Dr. Comlan A. A. Quenum.

Director, Regional Office for the Americas (Pan American Sanitary Bureau): Dr. Héctor, R. Acuña.

Director, Regional Office for South-East Asia: Dr. V. T. Herat Gunaratne.

Director, Regional Office for Europe: Dr. Leo A. Kaprio.

Director, Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean: Dr. A. H. Taba.

Director, Regional Office for the Western Pacific: Dr. Hiroshi Nakajima.

### HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS  
 World Health Organization  
 Avenue Appia  
 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland  
 Cable address: UNISANTE GENEVE  
 Telex: 27821

LIAISON OFFICE WITH THE UNITED NATIONS  
 World Health Organization  
 New York, N. Y. 10017, United States  
 Cable address: UNISANTE NEWYORK  
 Telex: 234292

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN  
 World Health Organization  
 post office BOX 1517  
 Alexandria, Egypt  
 Cable address: UNISANTE ALEXANDRIA  
 Telex: 54028

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR EUROPE  
 World Health Organization  
 8 Scherfigsvej  
 DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark  
 Cable address: UNISANTE COPENHAGEN  
 Telex: 15348

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA  
 World Health Organization  
 World Health House  
 Indraprastha Estate, Ring Road  
 New Delhi 110002, India  
 Cable address: WHO NEWDELHI  
 Telex: 312241,312195

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR AFRICA  
 World Health Organization  
 Post Office Box No. 6  
 Brazzaville, Congo  
 Cable address: UNISANTE BRAZZAVILLE  
 Telex: 5217

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE WESTERN PACIFIC  
 World Health Organization  
 Post Office Box 2932  
 12115 Manila, Philippines  
 Cable address: UNISANTE MANILA  
 Telex: 0365

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE AMERICAS/  
 PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU  
 World Health Organization  
 525 23rd Street, N. W.  
 Washington, D. C. 20037, United States  
 Cable address: OFSANPAN WASHINGTON  
 Telex: 892744

## Chapter VI

## International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) and its affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA), continued to emphasize assistance for rural development in 1980. During the fiscal year 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980, rural development projects accounted for 55 per cent of total Bank and IDA lending.

The other major sectors receiving sizeable funds were energy and transportation. The Bank and IDA together loaned 42,849.3 million for energy projects (\$457 million for oil, gas and coal and \$2,392.3 million for power) and \$1,444.5 million for transportation.

Membership in the Bank rose to 139 during 1980, with the admission of Saint Lucia in June, Dominica, Seychelles and Zimbabwe on 29 September, and Djibouti on 1 October.

### Lending operations

In the fiscal year ending 30 June 1980, the World Bank made 144 loans amounting to \$7,644.2 million to 48 countries, an increase of \$655.2 million over fiscal year 1979. This brought the cumulative total of Bank loan commitments since its inception in 1946 to \$59,341.4 million.

The table on the following pages summarizes World Bank lending in fiscal year 1980 by country, region and purpose.

### Agriculture and rural development

Helping to solve the food problem and aiding small farmers and the rural poor continued to be the main objectives of lending for agriculture and rural development projects, shown in the table on the following pages, to which, in fiscal 1980, \$1,700.4 million was committed.

Indonesia's four loans totalling \$292 million were for improved irrigation, drainage and flood-protection systems to benefit about 800,000 farm families, a project to establish rubber trees on family-sized holdings in two provinces, the construction of research centres, and farms for 4,000 landless families on unused land in South Sumatra.

A \$160 million loan to Mexico for irrigation of 110,000 hectares in the Balsas River basin was to benefit about 10,000 families. Three loans, totalling \$225 million, were made to Romania for the

construction of breeding and production farms and slaughterhouses for poultry, and for agricultural credit to establish 29,820 hectares of new orchards and construct new fruit-packing and cold-storage facilities.

### Development finance companies

The World Bank made loans totalling \$720 million in fiscal 1980 to assist development finance companies in 11 countries. In addition, the Caribbean Development Bank was provided with \$23 million for relending to Commonwealth members. The largest borrowers were Colombia's central bank (\$150 million) and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (\$100 million). The Small and Medium Industry Bank of the Republic of Korea and the Industrial Development Bank of Turkey each borrowed \$60 million.

### Education

Nine loans totalling \$360.1 million were granted for education projects in fiscal 1980. Algeria borrowed \$87 million to establish six centres to train skilled workers and to train and upgrade supervisors for the construction, wood- and cork-processing, and food-processing industries. A loan of \$24 million was made to the Ivory Coast to provide better access to primary education in rural areas, to establish four vocational training institutes and a pilot community development project.

### Energy

Twenty-six energy projects in 20 countries were assisted by Bank loans totalling \$1,913 million during fiscal 1980. Four loans were made to Thailand, totalling \$334 million: a \$107 million loan went for the construction of an underwater pipeline system to transport offshore gas; two loans, totalling \$155 million, were for the installation of power transmission lines, dams; distribution transformers and related works to provide electricity to more than 6 million people; and a \$72 million loan was to assist lignite production in the country's remote northern region.

India received a \$25 million loan, along with a \$225 million IDA credit, for the construction of a thermal power station in West Bengal state.

(continued on p. 1291)

## WORLD BANK LOANS APPROVED BY REGION/COUNTRY AND PURPOSE

(In millions of US dollars)

REGION/COUNTRY	Agriculture and rural development	Development finance companies	Education	Energy	Industry	Non-protect	Population, health and nutrition	Small-scale enterprises	Telecommunications	Transportation	Urbanization	Water supply and sewerage	Total
<b>Eastern Africa</b>													
Botswana	—	—	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.4	14.4
Kenya	—	30.0	—	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70.0
Mauritius	—	6.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.0
Swaziland	—	—	10.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.1
United Republic of Tanzania	—	25.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.0
Zambia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.0	—	—	25.0
Subtotal	—	61.0	20.1	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	25.0	—	4.4	150.5
<b>Western Africa</b>													
Ivory Coast	9.4	—	24.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33.4
Liberia	12.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.0
Mauritania	—	—	—	—	60.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60.0
Nigeria	60.5	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	108.0	17.8	—	286.3
Senegal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.0	—	—	10.0
United Republic of Cameroon	16.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.0	37.5
Subtotal	98.4	—	24.0	100.0	60.0	—	—	—	—	118.0	17.8	21.0	439.2
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>													
Fiji	—	—	—	15.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.5
Indonesia	292.0	—	—	253.0	—	—	35.0	—	—	—	—	—	580.0
Malaysia	—	—	—	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.0
Papua New Guinea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.0	—	—	17.0
Philippines	110.0	—	38.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	129.0	72.0	63.0	412.0
Republic of Korea	50.0	90.0	100.0	115.0	—	—	30.0	—	—	94.0	65.0	—	544.0
Thailand	139.0	—	—	334.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.0	40.0	542.0
Subtotal	591.0	90.0	138.0	767.5	—	—	65.0	—	—	240.0	166.0	103.0	2,160.5
<b>South Asia</b>													
India	—	100.0	—	25.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125.0
<b>Europe, the Middle East and North Africa</b>													
Algeria	8.0	—	87.0	—	—	—	—	20.0	—	—	—	5.0	120.0
Cyprus	—	—	—	16.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.0
Egypt	—	80.0	—	7.0	119.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	206.0
Jordan	—	10.0	19.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.0
Morocco	92.0	—	—	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	62.0	—	—	204.0
Oman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.0	—	—	—	22.0
Portugal	50.0	—	40.0	—	44.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	134.0
Romania	225.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	325.0
Tunisia	55.0	—	—	37.0	—	—	—	—	—	79.0	—	—	171.0
Turkey	51.0	140.0	—	120.0	83.0	200.0	—	—	—	—	—	6.0	600.0
Yugoslavia	137.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	210.0	—	—	347.0
Subtotal	618.0	230.0	146.0	230.0	246.0	200.0	—	20.0	22.0	451.0	—	11.0	2,174.0

REGION/COUNTRY	Agriculture and rural development	Development finance companies	Education	Energy	Industry	Non-project	Population, health and nutrition	Small-scale enterprises	Telecommunications	Transportation	Urbanization	Water supply and sewerage	Total
Latin America and the Caribbean													
Argentina	—	—	—	237.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	237.0
Barbados	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.0	—	—	—	—	10.0
Bolivia	—	—	—	—	—	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.0
Brazil	63.0	58.0	32.0	114.0	—	—	—	—	—	159.0	—	269.0	695.0
Caribbean region	—	23.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.0
Chile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.0	38.0
Colombia	—	150.0	—	212.0	80.0	—	—	32.0	44.0	—	—	—	518.0
Costa Rica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.0	—	—	30.0
Dominican Republic	35.0	—	—	—	—	25.0	—	—	—	60.0	—	—	120.0
Ecuador	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.0	—	55.0	31.0	—	106.0
Guatemala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.0	—	—	17.0
Honduras	20.0	—	—	108.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	128.0
Mexico	160.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	140.0	—	—	—	—	300.0
Nicaragua	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.0
Panama	—	—	—	23.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.0	—	58.0
Paraguay	—	31.0	—	—	—	5.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.0
Peru	71.0	—	—	32.5	7.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111.0
Uruguay	24.0	—	—	24.0	—	—	—	—	—	50.0	—	—	98.0
Subtotal	393.0	262.0	32.0	750.5	87.5	80.0	—	202.0	44.0	371.0	66.0	307.0	2,595.0
Total	1,700.4	743.0	360.1	1,913.0	393.5	280.0	65.0	222.0	66.0	1,205.0	249.8	446.4	7,644.2
NUMBER OF LOANS	36	15	9	26	7	4	2	6	2	22	6	9	144

Loans totalling \$149.5 million were also made to the following countries for oil, gas or coal exploration and/or production: Argentina (\$27 million), Honduras (\$3 million), Morocco (\$50 million), Peru (\$32.5 million), Tunisia (\$37 million).

#### Industry

The World Bank made seven loans amounting to \$393.5 million for industrial projects in six countries during fiscal 1980. Colombia received an \$80 million loan for an open-pit mine at the Cerro Matoso nickel laterite deposit in Cordoba. Mauritania borrowed \$60 million to develop two open iron-ore pits near Zouerate. Nine other major co-financiers provided an additional \$278 million to the Mauritanian project. A loan of \$83 million was made to Turkey for factory facilities and equipment to assist the textile industry.

#### Non-project

Four non-project loans, totalling \$280 million, were made in fiscal 1980. The year also saw the beginning of a new form of programme aid—lending for structural adjustment—that sought to assist developing countries in adjusting to permanent or long-term changes in the world's economic environment. Two structural adjustment loans were approved in fiscal 1980: Bolivia

received \$50 million and Turkey received \$200 million. The Dominican Republic received a \$25 million loan for post-hurricane reconstruction efforts. Paraguay received \$5 million for pre-investment studies.

#### Population, health and nutrition

Indonesia received a loan of \$35 million to help expand its national family planning programme and the Republic of Korea borrowed \$30 million to provide training programmes for family planning personnel and to expand health and family planning programmes.

#### Small-scale enterprises

Six loans totalling \$222 million were made to five countries in fiscal 1980 for small-scale enterprise development. Mexico received two loans (\$140 million) to promote small- and medium-scale industrial enterprises in rural areas, and Algeria borrowed \$20 million to improve the management and operations of a metal company. The other three loans were made to Barbados (\$10 million, for industrial promotion, construction, equipment and training), Colombia (\$32 million, for subloans to small- and medium-scale industry) and Ecuador (\$20 million, for subloans to small-scale industry and training).

### Telecommunications

Colombia received \$44 million to help meet the demand for telephone service in Medellín and surrounding areas, and Oman borrowed \$22 million to extend rural and urban telephone facilities to benefit 14,000 new subscribers.

### Transportation

Sixteen countries received loans amounting to \$1,205 million for transportation projects in fiscal 1980. Yugoslavia received \$125 million to finance road maintenance equipment, a highway safety programme and traffic operations on the Trans-Yugoslav highway. Zambia borrowed \$25 million to renovate and extend 112 kilometres of railway track and purchase locomotives, wagons and other equipment; eight co-financiers supplied \$94.2 million to the Zambia project.

In Brazil, a \$159 million loan to construct a mass-transit rail system in the state of Rio Grande do Sul is expected to benefit about 2 million urban poor. A loan (\$67 million) to the Philippines was to improve port operations, increase port productivity and provide a more economical means of transporting agricultural products grown in the hinterland to domestic and foreign markets.

### Urbanization

Six loans were approved for urbanization in fiscal 1980. A loan of \$31 million to Ecuador provided for technical assistance to small-scale enterprises, the upgrading of slums, and loans for housing construction and improvement in Guayaquil. Panama borrowed \$35 million to construct houses, an education centre, recreation facilities, shopping areas and a bus station that was to benefit about 4,000 low-income families in Colon and Puerto Escondido. The other four loans were made to Nigeria (\$17.8 million for electricity, drainage, water supply, education, health and sewage-disposal facilities in Bauchi state), the Philippines (\$72 million for basic services, small business assistance and training in Manila), the Republic of Korea (a multipurpose loan of \$65 million) and Thailand (\$29 million for housing, improved services and small-scale industry development).

### Water supply and sewerage

Nine loans were made in fiscal 1980 for water supply and sewerage projects in eight countries. A loan to Chile of \$38 million went to improve and expand water treatment and distribution facilities in Santiago, and to a nation-wide chlorination programme to improve water quality in 36 other localities. The United Republic of Cameroon received \$21 million to improve and extend water supply systems in 13 secondary centres and in Douala and Yaoundé. Brazil re-

ceived two loans of \$269 million to make available, extend or improve water supply and sewerage services in the states of Minas Gerais, Paraná, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul.

### Technical assistance

A steady flow of technical assistance continued to be provided to borrowing countries as an integral part of the World Bank's activities during project preparation and appraisal. The Bank also continued to assist its borrowers with feasibility studies, engineering, resource surveys and other help of a similar nature.

Technical assistance was also provided as part of the Bank's loans. In fiscal 1980, 197 lending operations, totalling \$534 million, included provision for technical assistance. Project preparation loans during the year amounted to \$20.4 million.

The Bank continued to serve as executing agency for pre-investment and technical assistance projects financed by the United Nations Development Programme. For fiscal year 1980 as a whole, the Bank served as executing agency for 44 new projects. They included a regional programme in Central America and Panama that was designed to strengthen national capacity to develop and implement agricultural and rural development projects, and consultant studies on an agricultural project in Algeria.

The Bank also continued to act as executing agency for planning projects in nine countries in three different regions. Projects were completed in Uganda and Zaire and were undertaken in Indonesia, Kenya, Maldives, the Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone and Uganda.

### Economic Development Institute

During fiscal year 1980, the Economic Development Institute conducted 10 courses and three seminars in Washington, D. C. (United States), for officials concerned with economic affairs in developing countries. In addition, assistance was given to 20 regional and 19 national courses, and seminars were offered to about 1,080 participants. In Africa, the Institute co-sponsored six regional and three national courses and seminars, including two regional courses in the Ivory Coast on development banking. Other regional courses co-sponsored by the Institute included: one on transportation projects, with the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies; one on industrial projects, with the International Development Centre of Japan; and one on livestock development projects, with the University of the Philippines, the South-East Asian Regional Centre for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture, and the German Foundation for International Development.

## Development aid co-ordination

At the request of both donor and recipient Governments, the Bank continued to take the lead in organizing various aid co-ordination mechanisms for a number of developing countries that received assistance from bilateral and multilateral sources. During the year, 11 aid co-ordinating country groups for the following held Bank-sponsored formal meetings: Bangladesh, Colombia, Egypt, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sudan, Uganda, Zaire, and the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development. The Bank also participated in a meeting of the Inter-Governmental Group for Indonesia, chaired by the Netherlands, and the Turkey Consortium meeting, chaired by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

## Settlement of investment disputes

By the end of fiscal year 1980, 79 States had ratified the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, which established the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes. Five additional Governments had signed but not ratified the Convention.

## Financing activities

The World Bank's borrowings in the capital markets reflected the growth of financial requirements arising from a rapid expansion of the Bank's lending operations. Aggregate gross borrowings in the five fiscal years 1976-1980 were \$22,426 million, as compared with \$10,198 million in the preceding five years.

During fiscal 1980, the equivalent of \$5,173.4 million was borrowed in 31 issues publicly offered or privately placed by the Bank (\$3,503.9 million) and 11 issues (\$1,652.9 million) placed with official sources, namely, member Governments of the Bank, central banks and government institutions.

The investment market in the Federal Republic of Germany was the largest supplier of borrowed funds to the Bank during the fiscal year. Six issues<sup>1</sup> totalling \$825.3 million were sold in that market, four of which were public offerings and two sold by private placements. The Bank raised the equivalent of \$379.8 million in Japan by means of one public offering and two private placements. In Switzerland, the Bank raised \$608.3 million in seven issues: three public offerings and four from official sources, such as central banks and government institutions.

Borrowings in fiscal 1980 included \$3,560.8 million in new borrowings, \$1,612.6 million of

which represented the refinancing of outstanding borrowings. Debt maturities during the year amounted to \$2,669.1 million. An additional \$121.9 million of debt was retired by sinking fund and purchase fund operations.

Outstanding obligations of the Bank increased by \$3,388 million, to \$29,668 million, as at 30 June 1980, of which 27.7 per cent were held by investors in the Federal Republic of Germany, 19.7 per cent in the United States, 15.9 per cent in Switzerland, 14.2 per cent by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and 14.1 per cent in Japan. The remaining 8.4 per cent were held by investment institutions in other countries.

## Income, expenditures and reserves

The Bank's net income was \$588 million in fiscal year 1980, \$181 million above the previous fiscal year, and gross revenues increased by \$375 million to \$2,800 million.

Total expenses amounted to \$2,212 million, up 10 per cent from the previous year. Administrative costs totalled \$198 million. Interest and issuance costs on the Bank's borrowings totalled \$2,013 million.

Total reserves of the Bank amounted to \$2,600 million at the end of the fiscal year. An amount of \$307 million, derived from net income in 1979, was allocated to the General Reserve.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES  
(for the fiscal year ended 30 June 1980)

	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)
Income	
Income from investments <sup>a</sup>	834,498
Income from loans	
Interest	1,800,996
Commitment charges	143,787
Other income <sup>b</sup>	20,249
Total income	2,799,530
Expenses	
Administrative expenses <sup>c</sup>	197,967
Interest on borrowings	1,975,469
Bond issuance and other financial expenses	38,193
Total expenses	2,211,629
Net income	587,901

<sup>a</sup>Includes net capital losses of \$103,415,000 resulting from sales of investments.

<sup>b</sup>Includes net capital gains of \$11,903,000 resulting from repurchases of obligations of the Bank pursuant to the terms of the respective borrowing agreements.

<sup>c</sup>All administrative expenses of the Bank and IDA and a portion of the expenses of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) are paid by the Bank. A management fee is charged to IDA and a service and support fee to IFC, representing their respective share of costs. The administrative expenses shown are net of the management fee of \$140,300,000 charged to IDA and the service and support fee of \$2,447,000 charged to IFC.

## Capitalization

In the Bank's Articles of Agreement, the institution's capital stock is expressed in terms of 1944 dollars-the United States dollar of the weight and fineness in effect on 1 July 1944. On 1 April 1978, when the Second Amendment of the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) became effective, currencies no longer had par values, and the basis for translating the 1944 dollar into current United States dollars no longer existed.

Thus, for the fiscal year ended 30 June 1980, the Bank expressed the value of its capital stock on the basis of the special drawing right (SDR) (whose value was based on a basket of 16 major currencies) in terms of the United States dollar as computed by IMF on 30 June. On that date, the value of the SDR was set at \$1.32438.

The value of the Bank's subscribed capital was SDR 30,171.8 million at the end of fiscal

1980, an increase of SDR 1,181.6 million over the previous year.

On 4 January 1980, the Bank's Board of Governors adopted a resolution that increased the authorized capital stock of the Bank by 331,500 shares; this represented an increase of approximately \$40 billion. The resolution provided that the paid-in portion of the shares authorized to be subscribed under it was to be 7.5 per cent, compared with the 10 per cent paid-in portion of existing capital stock. Subscribing members were to be required to pay 0.75 per cent of the subscription price in gold or United States dollars and 6.75 per cent in their respective currencies.

## Secretariat

As at 30 June 1980, the staff of the World Bank and IDA numbered about 6,500, drawn from more than 100 nationalities.

# Annex I. MEMBERS OF THE WORLD BANK, SUBSCRIPTIONS AND VOTING POWER (As at 30 June 1980)

SUBSCRIPTION					VOTING POWER				
MEMBER	Percent- age of total	Amount (in SDRs)	Number of votes	Percent- age of total	MEMBER	Percent- age of total	Amount (in SDRs)	Number of votes	Percent- age of total
Afghanistan	0.10	30,000	550	0.16	Germany, Federal	5.84	1,761,200	17,862	5.32
Algeria	0.37	110,900	1,359	0.41	Republic of	0.28	85,600	1,106	0.33
Argentina	1.56	470,100	4,951	1.48	Ghana	0.31	94,500	1,195	0.36
Australia	2.14	645,000	6,700	2.00	Greece	0.01	1,700	267	0.08
Austria	0.89	269,600	2,946	0.88	Grenada	0.04	12,300	373	0.11
Bahamas	0.06	17,100	421	0.13	Guatemala	0.07	20,000	450	0.13
Bahrain	0.05	16,300	413	0.12	Guinea	0.01	2,700	277	0.08
Bangladesh	0.41	124,200	1,492	0.44	Guinea-Bissau	0.06	17,100	421	0.13
Barbados <sup>a</sup>	0.04	11,100	361	0.11	Guyana	0.05	15,000	400	0.12
Belgium	2.41	726,800	7,518	2.24	Haiti	0.03	8,400	334	0.10
Benin	0.03	10,000	350	0.10	Honduras	0.07	22,200	472	0.14
Bolivia <sup>a</sup>	0.07	21,000	460	0.14	Iceland	3.76	1,133,300	11,583	3.45
Botswana	0.01	4,300	293	0.09	India	1.29	388,800	4,138	1.23
Brazil	1.24	373,300	3,983	1.19	Indonesia	0.52	158,000	1,830	0.55
Burma	0.20	59,100	841	0.25	Iran	0.23	69,800	948	0.28
Burundi	0.05	15,000	400	0.12	Iraq	0.42	126,600	1,516	0.45
Canada	3.69	1,112,200	11,372	3.39	Ireland	0.37	110,800	1,358	0.40
Cape Verde	0.01	1,600	266	0.08	Israel	2.83	852,500	8,775	2.62
Central Africa <sup>a</sup>					Italy	0.12	36,500	615	0.18
Republic	0.03	10,000	350	0.10	Ivory coast	0.15	44,600	696	0.21
Chad	0.03	10,000	350	0.10	Jamaica	5.81	1,753,900	17,789	5.30
Chile	0.41	124,000	1,490	0.44	Japan	0.06	18,700	437	0.13
China	2.49	750,000	7,750	2.31	Jordan	0.13	40,000	650	0.19
Colombia	0.39	117,500	1,425	0.42	Kenya	0.23	69,400	944	0.28
Comoros	0.01	1,600	266	0.08	Kuwait <sup>a</sup>				
Congo	0.03	10,000	350	0.10	Lao People's				
Costa Rica	0.04	10,700	357	0.11	Democratic				
Cyprus	0.09	27,800	528	0.16	Republic	0.03	10,000	350	0.10
Democratic					Lebanon	0.03	9,000	340	0.10
Kampuchea	0.07	21,400	464	0.14	Lesotho	0.01	4,300	293	0.09
Democratic					Liberia	0.07	21,300	463	0.14
Yemen	0.08	24,800	498	0.15	Libyan Arab				
Denmark	0.84	252,400	2,774	0.83	Jamahiriya	0.07	20,000	450	0.13
Dominican Republic	0.06	17,500	425	0.13	Luxembourg	0.10	29,700	547	0.16
Ecuador	0.12	36,800	618	0.18	Madagascar	0.07	21,900	469	0.14
Egypt	0.55	165,000	1,900	0.57	Malawi <sup>a</sup>	0.05	15,000	400	0.12
El Salvador	0.04	12,000	370	0.11	Malaysia <sup>a</sup>	0.53	158,700	1,837	0.55
Equatorial Guinea	0.02	6,400	314	0.09	Maldives <sup>b</sup>	0.06	17,300	423	0.13
Ethiopia	0.04	11,400	364	0.11	Mali	0.03	10,000	350	0.10
Fiji	0.05	14,700	397	0.12	Mauritania	0.06	18,800	438	0.13
Finland	0.65	196,700	2,217	0.66	Mauritius	0.76	228,000	2,530	0.75
France	5.82	1,756,700	17,817	5.31	Mexico	0.32	96,000	1,210	0.36
Gabon	0.04	12,000	370	0.11	Morocco	0.05	14,600	396	0.12
Gambia	0.02	5,300	303	0.09	Nepal				



SUBSCRIPTION					VOTING POWER				
MEMBER	Percent- age Of total	Amount (InSDRs)	Number of votes	Percent age of total	MEMBER	Percent- age of total	Amount (in SDRs)	Number of votes	percent- age Of total
Netherlands	2.55	767,900	7,929	2.36	Sudan	0.20	60,000	850	0.25
New Zealand	0.61	184,700	2,097	0.63	Suriname	0.05	16,200	412	0.12
Nicaragua	0.03	9,100	341	0.10	Swaziland	0.02	6,800	318	0.09
Niger	0.03	10,000	350	0.10	Sweden	1.22	367,600	3,926	1.17
Nigeria <sup>a</sup>	0.38	115,200	1,402	0.42	Syrian Arab Republic	0.17	50,800	758	0.23
Norway	0.80	241,000	2,660	0.79	Thailand	0.49	147,800	1,728	0.52
Oman	0.02	6,000	310	0.09	Togo	0.05	15,000	400	0.12
Pakistan	0.83	251,900	2,769	0.83	Trinidad and Tobago	0.18	53,500	785	0.23
Panama	0.07	21,600	466	0.14	Tunisia	0.12	37,300	623	0.19
Papua New Guinea	0.06	17,100	421	0.13	Turkey	0.43	128,600	1,536	0.46
Paraguay <sup>a</sup>	0.02	6,000	310	0.09	Uganda	0.11	33,300	583	0.17
Peru	0.24	73,500	985	0.29	United Arab Emirates	0.32	98,000	1,230	0.37
Philippines	0.57	171,500	1,965	0.59	United Kingdom	8.62	2,600,000	26,250	7.82
Portugal	0.44	132,400	1,574	0.47	United Republic of Cameroon	0.07	20,000	450	0.13
Qatar	0.11	32,700	577	0.17	United Republic of Tanzania	0.12	35,000	600	0.18
Republic of Korea	0.46	139,300	1,643	0.49	United States	23.39	7,058,300	70,833	21.11
Romania	0.54	162,100	1,871	0.56	upper Volta	0.03	10,000	350	0.10
Rwanda	0.05	15,000	400	0.12	Uruguay	0.14	41,100	661	0.20
Saint Lucia	0.01	2,900	279	0.08	Venezuela	0.65	197,200	2,222	0.66
Samoa	0.01	1,700	267	0.08	Viet Nam	0.18	54,300	793	0.24
Sao Tome and Principe	b	1,400	264	0.08	Yemen	0.03	8,500	335	0.10
Saudi Arabia	1.62	489,900	5,149	1.53	Yugoslavia <sup>a</sup>	0.39	117,800	1,428	0.43
Senegal	0.12	36,200	612	0.18	Zaire	0.32	96,000	1,210	0.36
Sierra Leone	0.05	15,000	400	0.12	Zambia <sup>a</sup>	0.21	64,800	898	0.27
Singapore	0.11	32,000	570	0.17					
Solomon Islands	0.01	1,700	267	0.08					
Somalia	0.06	18,900	439	0.13					
South Africa	1.15	346,300	3,713	1.11					
Spain	1.12	337,100	3,621	1.08					
Sri Lanka <sup>a</sup>	0.27	82,700	1,077	0.32	Total	100.00	30,171,800	335,468	100.00

<sup>a</sup>Amounts aggregating the equivalent of \$6,290,000. in current United States dollars, had been received from members on account of increases in subscriptions. which were in process of completion: Barbados \$37,000; Bolivia \$65,000; Kuwait. \$631,000; Malawi \$313,000; Malaysia \$578,000; Nigeria \$2,158,000; Paraguay \$121,000; Sri Lanka \$793,000; Yugoslavia \$1,440,000; Zambia \$154,000.

<sup>b</sup>Less than 0.005 percent.

## Annex II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES OF THE WORLD BANK (As at 30 June 1980)

Appointed Director	Appointed Alternate	Casting the vote of
Colbert I. King	David S. King	United States
John Anson	Derek F. Smith	United Kingdom
Eberhard Kurth	Hens-Dieter Hanfland	Germany, Federal Republic of
Paul Mentré de Loye	Marthe Parent	France
Seiji Morloka	Kimiaki Nakajima	Japan
Elected Director	Elected Alternate	Casting the votes of
Said E. El-Naggar (Egypt)	Saieh A. Al-Hegelan (Saudi Arabia)	Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Maldives, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen
Earl G. Drake (Canada)	Reno J. Brown (Bahamas)	Bahamas, Barbados, Canada, Grenada, Guyana, Ireland, Jamaica
M. Narasimham (India)	M. Syeduz-Zaman (Bangladesh)	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka
Anthony IJ. A. Looijen (Netherlands)	Miodrag M. Stojiljkovic (Yugoslavia)	Cyprus, Israel, Netherlands, Romania, Yugoslavia
Jacques de Groote (Belgium)	Herbert Sutter (Austria)	Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Turkey
Eduardo Mayobre (Venezuela)	Roberto Meyorga-Cortés (Nicaragua)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Spain, Suriname, Venezuela
Hans Lundstrom (Sweden)	Valgeir Arsaellsson (Iceland)	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden
Giorgio Rote (Italy)	Rodrigo M. Gulmaraes (Portugal)	Greece, Italy, Portugal
J. W. Keany (Australia)	Sang-Chul Suh (Republic of Korea)	Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Solomon Islands
Zain Azraai (Malaysia)	Aung Pe (Burma)	Burma, Fiji, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam
Austin H.. Madinga (Malawi)	Y. S. M. Abdulai (Nigeria)	Botswana, Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia

Elected Director	Elected Alternate	Casting the votes of
Armand Razafindrabé (Madagascar)	Nicéphore Soglo (Benin)	Benin. Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Zaire
Plecido L. Maps, Jr. (Philippines)	Guillermo Constain (Colombia)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Philippines
Moncef Belkhodja (Tunisia)	Omar Kabbaj (Morocco)	Afghanistan, Algeria, Democratic Yemen, Ghana, Iran, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia
Alberto Sola (Argentina)	David Blanco (Bolivia)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay

NOTE: China, Democratic Kampuchea, Nicaragua and South Africa did not participate in the 1978 regular election of Executive Directors. Cape Verde and Saint Lucia became members after that election.

### Annex III. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE WORLD BANK (As at 1 July 1980)

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS<sup>a</sup>

President: Robert S. McNamara.  
 Senior Vice-President: I. P. M. Cargill.  
 Regional Vice-President, Latin America and the Caribbean: Nicolás Ardito Barletta.  
 Vice-President, Projects Staff: Warren C. Baum.  
 Vice-President, External Relations: Munir P. Benjenk.  
 Vice-President: Bernard Chadenet.  
 Regional Vice-President, Europe, Middle East and North Africa: Roger Chafournier.  
 Vice-President, Development Policy: Hollis B. Chenery.  
 Regional Vice-President South Asia: W. David Hopper.  
 Regional Vice-President, East Asia and Pacific: S. Shahid Husain.

Vice-President and General Counsel: Lester Nurick.  
 Vice-President, Administration, Organization, Personnel Management: Martijn J. W. M. Pajmans.  
 Vice-President, Finance: Moeen A. Qureshi.  
 Vice-President and Treasurer: Eugene H. Rotberg.  
 Vice-President, Operations: Ernest Stern.  
 Vice-President and Secretary: Timothy T. Thahane.  
 Regional Vice-President, Western Africa: Wilfried P. Thälwitz (acting).  
 Regional Vice-President, Eastern Africa: Willi A. Wapenhans.  
 Director-General, Operations Evaluation: Mervyn L. Weiner.  
 Director, Programming and Budgeting Department: K. Georg Gabriel  
 Controller: Masaya Hettori.

<sup>a</sup>Officers and staff of the World Bank serve as officers and staff of IDA.

#### HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

##### HEADQUARTERS

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##### REGIONAL MISSION IN WESTERN AFRICA

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## Chapter VII

# International Finance Corporation (IFC)

The International Finance Corporation (IFC) was established in 1956 as an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Develop-

ment (World Bank) to assist developing member countries by helping them to promote the private sector of their economies. The principal objec-

tives of IFC were: to provide risk capital for productive private enterprise, in association with private investors and management; to encourage the development of local capital markets; and to stimulate the international flow of private capital.

The Corporation, which makes investments in the form of share subscriptions and long-term loans, carries out stand-by and underwriting arrangements, and provides financial and technical assistance to privately controlled development finance companies. It neither requires nor accepts guarantees by Governments in its operations. Generally, investments are in the form of a loan, a share subscription or a combination of both with other investors, local and foreign, providing the bulk of the funds required for any given project.

The Corporation significantly expanded its volume of business during fiscal year 1980 (ending on 30 June). Approved investments in loans and equities- including \$266.8 million in sales of participations placed with other financial institutions, mainly commercial banks in developed countries-amounted to \$681 million, or \$256 million above the previous year's \$425 million. Of the total investments approved, \$248 million went to establish new operations, \$366 million to expand and modernize existing plants, and \$58 million to support financial institutions. The balance of \$9 million involved the exercise of stock rights.

Investment approvals during fiscal 1980 were distributed over a wide range of sectors: 14 (totalling \$302.5 million) for heavy industry projects, costing \$1,113 million; 13 (\$92.4 million) for light industry projects, costing \$278 million; 13 (\$62.1 million) for capital market and financial institution projects, costing \$257 million; seven (\$171 million) for fuel and mineral projects, costing \$523 million; five (\$26.6 million) for agro-industrial projects, costing \$96 million; and three (\$26 million) for service industries, costing \$110 million.

About \$45 million of total approvals was for equity investments. The number of projects financed increased from 48 to 55, in 30 countries. Approved investments were broadly distributed geographically, with 15 in Africa, 17 in Asia, seven in Europe and the Middle East, and 16 in Latin America and the Caribbean. By dollar volume, Africa accounted for 16 per cent of the total, Asia for 15 per cent, Europe and the Middle East for 13 per cent, and Latin America and the Caribbean for 56 per cent.

As of 1 July, a second Department of Investments to serve Africa was created to cope with the increased operations there.

The total cost of projects approved was \$2,377 million as compared to \$1,714 million the previ-

ous year. Thus IFC contributed 29 per cent of total project costs.

Among the operations during the fiscal year was the largest syndication in IFC's history- \$101 million for the expansion of a flat glass manufacturing company in Mexico. Two other notable transactions were IFC's first sales of participations in energy projects in Pakistan and in a scheme to provide financing for Yugoslav small- and medium-scale industries.

Developing countries provided about 50 per cent of project financing. This included projects' internal cash generation. Of the balance, capital exporting countries provided the largest share- \$342 million in loans and \$163 million in equity investments.

The number of projects undertaken in the least developed and small member countries continued to increase. Twenty-eight projects, or roughly half of the total, were in member States with a per capita income of less than \$626 per year. Within this group, projects in countries with a per capita income of less than \$361 a year increased from 12 in 1979 to 15 in 1980.

With the admission of Barbados, Burundi, Djibouti, Dominica, Fiji, the Niger, Solomon Islands and Zimbabwe, IFC's membership increased to 117 at the end of 1980.

IFC COMMITMENTS BY TYPE OF BUSINESS  
(1 July 1979-30 June 1980)

Sector	Amount (In millions of US dollars)
Mining	80.7
Cement and other construction materials	59.2
Chemicals and petrochemicals	50.4
Money and capital markets	46.5
General manufacturing	41.1
Textiles and fibres	30.7
Service	26.0
Fertilizer	20.0
Machinery	18.7
Food and food processing	17.1
Iron and steel	15.0
Development financing	5.8
Pulp and paper	2.1
Motor vehicles and accessories	0.5

IFC INVESTMENTS  
(1 July 1979-30 June 1980)

Recipient	Sector	Amount in thousands of US dollars)
Argentina	Iron and steel	15,000
Bangladesh	Development financing	1,050
Brazil	Chemicals and petrochemicals	37,250
	Fertilizer	20,000
	Textiles	12,200
	General manufacturing	4,500
Colombia	Cement	299
Dominican Republic	Food and food processing	1,957
Ecuador	Mining	1,250
	Cement	62
Egypt	Cement	30,000
	Food and food processing	2,484
Greece	Mining	10,916

Recipient	Sector	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)
India	Chemicals and petrochemicals	8,618
Indonesia	Cement	25,024
	Glass dinnerware	6,036
	Capital markets	5,199
Ivory Coast	Food and food processing	3,389
Kenya	Development financing	1,370
Madagascar	Shoe manufacturing	1,250
Malawi	Tourism	1,965
Mexico	Mining	30,000
	Flat glass	15,000
	Food and food processing	9,300
	Particle board	8,000
Morocco	Mining	15,335
	Cement	1,119
Nigeria	Textiles	6,857
Pakistan	Particle board	2,700
	Pulp and paper products	2,123
	Polypropylene bags	1,776
Peru	Mining	3,200
Philippines	Chemical and petrochemicals	4,500
	Capital markets	2,423
Republic of Korea	Development financing	2,238
	Electric products	1,789
	Capital markets	1,448
Senegal	Tourism	3,000
	Capital markets	465
Sierra Leone	Cement	2,050
Sri Lanka	Capital markets	280
	Development financing	51
Sudan	Cement	250
Thailand	Cement	396
	Glass containers	98
Turkey	Textiles	4,000
	Development financing	1,092
	Motor vehicles	508
Uruguay	Capital markets	10,667
Yugoslavia	Capital markets	26,000
	Tourism	21,000
	Machinery	18,700
Zambia	Mining	20,000
	Textiles	7,603
Total		413,787

### Technical assistance

The Corporation provided two types of technical assistance: project-related, undertaken in connexion with the appraisal of new ventures and supervision of past investments and an integral part of IFC's ongoing programme; and non-project related, ranging from financial sector surveys, to advisory missions to member Governments, to training, including studies and policy analysis to assist members or international or regional institutions in stimulating private investment.

### Financial operations

The Corporation's total operating income in fiscal year 1980 was \$86.8 million. After administrative expenses and financial charges on borrowings (\$59.5 million), income from operations amounted to \$27.3 million. Net income, including \$3.4 million in gains on sales of investments

and a \$10.6 million deduction as a provision for losses on investments, totalled \$20.7 million, as compared to \$19.2 million for the previous year.

### STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE (for fiscal year ending 30 June 1980)

	Amount (in US dollars)
Income	
Income from obligations of Governments	4,808,959
Income from loan and equity Investments and underwriting commitments:	
Interest	64,290,961
Dividends and profit participations	13,681,184
Commitment charges	2,581,718
Commissions	552,643
Other income	923,250
Total income	86,838,715
Expenditure	
Charges on borrowings	33,054,654
Administrative expenses <sup>a</sup>	26,469,577
Total expenditure	59,524,231
Income from operations	27,314,484
Realized gain on sales of loan and equity investments	3,383,482
Provision for losses	(10,607,000)
Recovery of investment previously written off	571,917
Net income-transferred to accumulated earnings	20,662,883

<sup>a</sup>The World Bank charges IFC an annual service and support fee which for the year ending 30 June 1980 was fixed at \$2,447,000.

### Capital and reserves

An increase in IFC's authorized capital approved by the Board of Governors resulted in subscriptions during fiscal year 1980 of \$338.3 million from 64 member countries. As at 30 June 1980, the total equity of IFC amounted to \$446.4 million; accumulated earnings totalled \$139.7 million. The Reserve against losses was increased to \$49 million, representing 5.4 per cent of disbursed investments.

### Participation and portfolio sales

The Corporation completed or had pending sales of \$266.8 million of participations (compared with \$201.4 million the preceding fiscal year), with \$248.1 million from new loans made during fiscal year 1980. Most of the participations were by commercial sources in the capital exporting countries. These sales of participations in investments brought the cumulative total of participations to \$1,157 million.

### Secretariat

As at 30 June 1980, the total number of staff members employed by IFC was 361, drawn from 56 nationalities. Nationals of 29 developing member countries made up 40 per cent of the Professional staff, which numbered 205.

# Annex I. MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION, SUBSCRIPTIONS AND VOTING POWER

(As at 30 June 1980)

MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION		VOTING POWER		MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)	Percentage of total	Number of votes	Percentage of total		Amount (in thousands of US dollars)	Percentage of total	Number of votes	Percentage of total
Afghanistan	111	0.04	361	0.11	Mauritania	55	0.02	305	0.09
Argentina	4,926	1.61	5,176	1.55	Mauritius	95	0.03	345	0.10
Australia	2,215	0.72	2,465	0.74	Mexico	720	0.24	970	0.29
Austria	2,367	0.77	2,617	0.78	Morocco	776	0.25	1,026	0.31
Bangladesh	1,359	0.44	1,609	0.48	Nepal	156	0.05	406	0.12
Barbados	93	0.03	343	0.10	Netherlands	3,046	1.00	3,296	0.99
Belgium	9,231	3.02	9,481	2.84	New Zealand	923	0.30	1,173	0.35
Bolivia	242	0.08	492	0.15	Nicaragua	79	0.03	329	0.10
Botswana	29	0.01	279	0.08	Niger	67	0.02	317	0.09
Brazil	4,765	1.56	5,015	1.50	Nigeria	369	0.12	619	0.19
Burma	666	0.22	916	0.27	Norway	2,942	0.96	3,192	0.95
Burundi	100	0.03	350	0.10	Oman	198	0.06	448	0.13
Canada	14,010	4.58	14,260	4.27	Pakistan	3,089	1.01	3,339	1.00
Chile	1,164	0.38	1,414	0.42	Panama	2	<sup>a</sup>	252	0.08
Chins	4,154	1.36	4,404	1.32	Papua New Guinea	183	0.06	433	0.13
Colombia	1,066	0.35	1,316	0.39	Paraguay	16	0.01	266	0.08
Costa Rica	156	0.05	406	0.12	Peru <sup>b</sup>	194	0.06	444	0.13
Cyprus	269	0.09	519	0.16	Philippines	2,015	0.66	2,265	0.68
Denmark	753	0.25	1,003	0.30	Portugal	1,464	0.48	1,714	0.51
Dominican Republic	193	0.06	443	0.13	Republic of Korea	1,526	0.50	1,776	0.53
Ecuador	674	0.22	924	0.28	Rwanda	183	0.06	433	0.13
Egypt	2,111	0.69	2,361	0.71	Samoa	9	<sup>a</sup>	259	0.08
El Salvador	11	<sup>a</sup>	261	0.08	Saudi Arabia	9,251	3.02	9,501	2.84
Ethiopia	33	0.01	283	0.08	Senegal	184	0.06	434	0.13
Fiji	74	0.02	324	0.10	Sierra Leone	83	0.03	333	0.10
Finland	1,146	0.37	1,396	0.42	Singapore	177	0.06	427	0.13
France	9,304	3.04	9,554	2.86	Somalia	83	0.03	333	0.10
Gabon	55	0.02	305	0.09	South Africa	1,108	0.36	1,358	0.41
Germany, Federal Republic of	21,385	6.99	21,635	6.47	Spain	3,067	1.00	3,317	0.99
Ghana	1,021	0.33	1,271	0.38	Sri Lanka	1,169	0.38	1,419	0.42
Greece	877	0.29	1,127	0.34	Sudan	111	0.04	361	0.11
Grenada	11	<sup>a</sup>	261	0.08	Swaziland	184	0.06	434	0.13
Guatemala	22	0.01	272	0.08	Sweden	1,108	0.36	1,358	0.41
Guinea-Bissau	18	0.01	268	0.08	Syrian Arab Republic	72	0.02	322	0.10
Guyana	201	0.07	451	0.13	Thailand	1,746	0.57	1,996	0.60
Haiti	192	0.06	442	0.13	Togo	197	0.06	447	0.13
Honduras	80	0.03	330	0.10	Trinidad and Tobago	376	0.12	626	0.19
Iceland	11	<sup>a</sup>	261	0.08	Tunisia	133	0.04	383	0.11
India	10,575	3.46	10,825	3.24	Turkey	476	0.16	726	0.22
Indonesia	4,899	1.60	5,149	1.54	Uganda	184	0.06	434	0.13
Iran	372	0.12	622	0.19	United Arab Emirates	86	0.03	336	0.10
Iraq	67	0.02	317	0.09	United Kingdom	37,900	12.38	38,150	11.41
Ireland	332	0.11	582	0.17	United Republic of Cameroon	344	0.11	594	0.18
Israel	50	0.02	300	0.09	United Republic of Tanzania	454	0.15	704	0.21
Italy	1,994	0.65	2,244	0.67	United States	102,065	33.35	102,315	30.60
Ivory Coast	459	0.15	709	0.21	upper Volts	131	0.04	381	0.11
Jamaica	530	0.17	780	0.23	Uruguay	919	0.30	1,169	0.35
Japan	11,880	3.88	12,130	3.63	Venezuela	116	0.04	366	0.11
Jordan	191	0.06	441	0.13	Viet Nam	166	0.05	416	0.12
Kenya	699	0.23	949	0.28	Yemen	129	0.04	379	0.11
Kuwait	2,034	0.66	2,284	0.68	Yugoslavia	1,507	0.49	1,757	0.53
Lebanon	50	0.02	300	0.09	Zaire	1,131	0.37	1,381	0.41
Lesotho	18	0.01	268	0.08	Zambia	691	0.23	941	0.28
Liberia	83	0.03	333	0.10					
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	55	0.02	305	0.09					
Luxembourg	287	0.09	537	0.16					
Madagascar	111	0.04	361	0.11					
Malawi	254	0.08	504	0.15					
Malaysia	2,463	0.80	2,713	0.81					
Mali	116	0.04	366	0.11	Total	306,069	100.00 <sup>c</sup>	334,319	100.00 <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.005 per cent.<sup>b</sup>The equivalent of \$634,000, in current United States dollars, had been received from Peru on account of increase in subscription, which was in the process of completion.<sup>c</sup>May differ from the sum of the individual percentages because of rounding.

## Annex II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (As at 30 June 1980)

Appointed Director	Appointed Alternate	Casting the vote of
Coibert I. King	David S. King	United States
John Anson	Derek F. Smith	United Kingdom
Eberhard Kurth	Hans-Dieter Hanfland	Germany, Federal Republic of
Seiji Morioka	Kimiaki Nakajima	Japan
Paul Mentré de Loye	Marthe Parent	France
Elected Director	Elected Alternate	Casting the votes of
Said E. El-Naggar (Egypt)	Saleh A. Al-Hegelan (Saudi Arabia)	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen
Earl G. Drake (Canada)	Reno J. Brown (Bahamas)	Barbados, Canada, Grenada, Guyana, Ireland, Jamaica
M. Narasimham (India)	M. Syeduz-Zaman (Bangladesh)	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka
Jacques de Groot (Belgium)	Herbert Sutter (Austria)	Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Turkey
Zain Azraal (Malaysia)	Aung Pe (Burma)	Burma, Fiji, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam
Placido L. M. pa, Jr. (Philippines)	Guillermo Constain (Colombia)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Philippines
Alberto Sole (Argentina)	David Blanco (Bolivia)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay
Austin H. Madinga (Malawi)	Y. S. M. Abdulai (Nigeria)	Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia
Hans Lundstrom (Sweden)	Valgeir Arsaellsson (Iceland)	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden
Eduardo Mayobre (Venezuela)	Roberto Mayorga-Corés (Nicaragua)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Spain, Venezuela
Armand Razafindrabé (Madagascar)	Nicéphore Soglo (Benin)	Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Zaïre
J. W. Keany (Australia)	Sang-Chul Suh (Republic of Korea)	Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Samoa
Anthony I.J. A. Looijen (Netherlands)	Miodrag M. Stojiljkovic (Yugoslavia)	Cyprus, Israel, Netherlands, Yugoslavia
Giorgio Rots (Italy)	Rodrigo M. Guimarães (Portugal)	Greece, Italy, Portugal
Moncef Belkhdja (Tunisia)	Omar Kabbaj (Morocco)	Afghanistan, Ghana, Iran, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia

NOTE: China, Nicaragua and South Africa did not participate in the 1978 regular election of Executive Directors

## Annex III. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (As at 30 June 1980)

### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

President: Robert S. McNamara.<sup>a</sup>

Executive Vice-President: Moeen A. Qureshi.

Vice-President: Gordon F. McClure.

Vice-President: Judhvir Parmar.

Vice-President: James M. Kearns.

General Counsel: Jose E. Camacho.

Director, Finance and Management Department: Marshall Burkes.

Secretary: Timothy T. Thahane.<sup>b</sup>

Director, Department of Investments, Africa II: M. Azam K. Allzai.<sup>b</sup>

Special Adviser for African Affairs: Henri Konan Bédié.

Chief, Information Office: Carl T. Bell.

Director, Engineering Department: Makarand V. Dehejia.

Director, Programming and Budgeting Department: K. Georg Gabriel.<sup>a</sup>

Director, Capital Markets Department: David Gill.

Director, Department of Investments, Europe and Middle East: Douglas Gustafson.

Senior Adviser, Portfolio: Fawzi Habib.

Special Representative, Middle East: Cherif Hassan.

Senior Adviser, Technical: H. Geoffrey Hilton.

Director, Department of Investments, Africa I: Gunter H. Kreuter.

Director, Marketing: Rolf Th. Lundberg.

Special Representative, Far East: Naokado Nishihara.

Senior Adviser, Part Countries and Special Projects: Neil J. Paterson.

Director, Personnel Management Department: Hans Pollan.<sup>a</sup>

Director, Internal Auditing Department: Lawrence N. Rapley.<sup>a</sup>

Director, Development Department: Richard W. Richardson.

Director, Department of Investments, Latin America and Caribbean II:

Jose M. Ruisanchez.

Director, Department of Investments, Asia: Torstein Stephansen.

Special Representative, Europe: J. W. Strobl.

Director, Administrative Services Department: James E. Twining.<sup>a</sup>

Director, Department of Investments, Latin America and Caribbean I:

Giovanni Vacchelli.

Director-General, Operations Evaluation: Mervyn L. Weiner.<sup>a</sup>

Regional Mission in Eastern Africa: Michael Jordan.

Regional Mission in Western Africa: Guy C. Antoine.

Regional Mission in East Asia: Sakdlyiam Kupasrimonkol.

<sup>a</sup>Held the same position in the World Bank.

<sup>b</sup>Effective 1 July 1980.

## HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

## HEADQUARTERS

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1818 H Street, N. W.  
Washington, D.C. 20433, United States  
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WASHINGTONDC  
Telephone: (202) 477-1234  
Telex: ITT 440098, RCA 248423, WU 64145

## NEW YORK OFFICE

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## LONDON OFFICE

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Telex: 919462

## EUROPEAN OFFICE

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75116 Paris, France  
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Telex: 620628

## TOKYO OFFICE

International Finance Corporation  
5-1 Nibancho, Chiyoda-ku  
Tokyo 102, Japan  
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Telephone: (03) 261-3626  
Telex: 26554

## REGIONAL MISSION IN EAST ASIA

World Bank Group  
Central Bank of the Philippines  
Manila, Philippines  
Cable address: CORINTFIN MANILA  
Telephone: 58-93-12  
Telex: 0541

## REGIONAL MISSION IN EASTERN AFRICA

International Finance Corporation  
Reinsurance Plaza, Taifa Road  
Nairobi, Kenya  
Cable address: CORINTFIN NAIROBI  
Telephone: 24726, 520842  
Telex: 22022

## REGIONAL MISSION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

International Finance Corporation  
3 Elbergas Street, Garden City  
Cairo, Egypt  
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Telephone: 23923, 982914, 25045  
Telex: 93110

## REGIONAL MISSION IN WESTERN AFRICA

International Finance Corporation  
Immeuble Alpha 2000, Rue Gourgas  
Abidjan, Ivory Coast  
Cable address: CORINTFIN ABIDJAN  
Telephone: :32-65-97  
Telex: 3533

## Chapter VIII

## International Development Association (IDA)

The International Development Association (IDA) is an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank). Its purpose is to promote economic development by supporting productive, high-priority projects in developing member countries.

The Association lends for the same kinds of projects as the World Bank, using the same appraisal criteria and staff, but it obtains its funds from different sources and lends on different terms; its capital and assets are entirely separate from those of the Bank.

The Bank obtains the largest part of its funds in the capital markets and lends on roughly conventional terms. The bulk of IDA resources are contributed by member Governments, enabling it to lend to the poorest countries on more flexible terms which weigh less heavily on their balances of payments.

In general, a country eligible to receive IDA credits must have a low per capita income—not more than \$625 a year; emphasis is on assistance to the poorest countries within this category. A further eligibility requirement is a difficult balance-of-payments problem with little prospect of earning sufficient foreign exchange to justify borrowing on conventional terms all the external funds needed for development. The country must also have sufficient economic, financial and political stability to warrant long-term development lending and a genuine commitment to development.

The Association's credits are interest-free, with a service charge of 0.75 per cent on disbursed and outstanding credit balances. The credits are repayable over 50 years, with an initial grace period of 10 years before repayment begins.

Unlike the Bank, which may lend to public and private entities with government guarantees, IDA lends only to Governments. In the case of revenue-producing projects, IDA credits are re-lent by the Governments on terms reflecting the local cost of capital. Thus, IDA terms help Governments to finance economic development without distorting the local credit structure.

From the start of operations in 1960 to the end of fiscal year 1980 (30 June), IDA's resources totalled the equivalent of \$20,773 million.

The bulk of IDA funds for lending are provided by its Part I (richer) member countries and several Part II (developing) countries under a series of replenishment agreements. In fiscal 1980, the total resources of IDA increased by \$1,192 million, primarily from subscriptions and contributions to the fifth replenishment, in 1977, which aggregated \$681 million. The World Bank granted \$100 million to IDA from its fiscal 1979 net income, of which \$86 million was for the general purposes of the Association and \$14 million for grants for agricultural research and onchocerciasis control. Other resources available to IDA during the fiscal year totalled \$56 million and were derived from releases by Part II countries and cancellations of repayments on credits.

The Board of Governors agreed in March on a sixth replenishment for the three-year period 1 July 1980 to 30 June 1983, in the equivalent of \$12 billion, approved by the Executive Directors in January. In June 1980, the Executive Directors authorized IDA commitments, as well as repayment obligations of borrowers, to be expressed in special drawing rights, beginning with the sixth replenishment.

With Solomon Islands becoming a member on 21 July 1980, Dominica and Zimbabwe on 29 September and Djibouti on 1 October, IDA's membership rose to 125 at the end of 1980.

### Lending operations

Cumulative IDA commitments through 30 June 1980 totalled \$20,569.8 million. Commitments in the fiscal year amounted to \$3,837.5 million, an increase of \$816 million over the previous year. The poorest of the developing countries—those with annual per capita gross national products of \$360 or less—received 87 per cent of IDA commitments, South Asian countries received \$2,311.5 million and Eastern African countries received \$664.5 million. India was the largest borrower, with 14 credits amounting to \$1,535 million, followed by Bangladesh with 10 credits totalling \$267 million.

The table below summarizes IDA lending in fiscal 1980 by region/country and by purpose.

### Agriculture and rural development

The largest portion of IDA commitments, about 50 per cent, went to finance projects in agriculture and rural development, a total of 53 credits amounting to \$1,758 million, including four credits for joint Bank/IDA operations. In several African countries, IDA financed integrated projects designed not only to improve crop and livestock output but also to provide support services and develop social and economic infrastructure.

India borrowed \$210 million for an irrigation project in Maharashtra state designed to benefit some 120,000 farm families. Nepal borrowed \$17 million for the first phase of a 20-year national forestry programme. The United Republic of Cameroon received \$15 million to help replace depleted forest areas and develop an industrial rubber estate. A \$17 million credit was made to Yemen for fisheries development, including the construction of a fishing port and related marketing and storage facilities.

### Development finance companies

Five credits amounting to \$74.5 million, including one credit for a joint Bank/IDA operation, were granted to assist development finance companies. Pakistan borrowed \$40 million to cover foreign exchange costs of industrial projects carried out by private enterprises in the

(continued on p. 1304)

IDA CREDITS APPROVED BY REGION/COUNTRY AND PURPOSE  
(including IDA share of Joint Bank/IDA operations; in millions of US dollars)

REGION/COUNTRY	Agriculture and rural development	Development finance companies	Education	Energy	Industry	Non-project	Population, health and nutrition	Small-scale enterprises	Technical assistance	Telecommunications	Transportation	Urbanization	Water supply and sewerage	Total
<b>Eastern Africa</b>														
Burundi	—	—	15.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.0	—	30.0
Comoros	5.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.2
Kenya	62.5	—	—	—	—	55.0	—	—	4.5	—	—	—	—	122.0
Lesotho	—	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.0	—	10.0
Madagascar	—	5.0	—	22.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.5	48.0
Malawi	13.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.8
Rwanda	21.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.0
Somalia	12.0	—	—	6.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.0
Sudan	40.0	—	—	65.0	—	65.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	170.0
Uganda	—	—	—	—	—	72.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72.5
United Republic of Tanzania	77.0	—	—	30.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.5	—	—	109.5
Zaire	11.0	18.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.5
Zambia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.0	—	—	15.0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>242.5</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>123.5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>192.5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>664.5</b>



REGION/COUNTRY	Agriculture and rural development	Development finance companies	Education	Energy	Industry	Non-project	Population health and nutrition	Small-scale enterprises	Technical assistance	Telecommunications	Transportation	Urbanization	Water supply and sewerage	Total
Western Africa														
Benin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	10.0
Congo	—	—	—	5.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.0	—	—	35.0
Ghana	29.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.0	—	—	—	54.5
Guinea	10.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.0	—	—	23.4
Mali	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	8.0
Niger	36.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.7
Senegal	11.0	—	—	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.0	—	—	42.3
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.5	—	—	—	—	2.5
Togo	—	—	11.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.0
United Republic of Cameroon	31.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.0
Upper Volta	21.0	—	14.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.0
Western Africa region	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	—	—	—	—	3.0
Subtotal	139.6	—	25.0	8.3	—	—	—	18.0	5.5	—	96.0	—	—	292.4
East Asia and Pacific														
Indonesia	174.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	174.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	13.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.4
Papua New Guinea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.0	—	—	13.0
Samoa	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.0
Subtotal	195.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.0	—	—	208.4
South Asia														
Bangladesh	98.0	—	40.0	—	29.0	50.0	—	20.0	—	—	10.0	—	20.0	267.0
Burma	125.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.0	—	—	—	160.0
India	796.0	—	—	525.0	—	—	78.0	—	—	—	—	56.0	80.0	1,535.0
Nepal	33.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33.0
Pakistan	30.0	40.0	—	45.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.0	—	—	165.0
Sri Lanka	16.0	—	—	19.5	—	—	—	—	3.0	30.0	53.0	—	30.0	151.5
Subtotal	1,098.0	40.0	40.0	589.5	29.0	50.0	78.0	20.0	3.0	65.0	113.0	56.0	130.0	2,311.5
Europe, the Middle East and North Africa														
Democratic Yemen	—	—	—	9.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.2	22.2
Egypt	45.0	—	—	170.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	215.0
Yemen	22.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.0	34.5
Subtotal	67.5	—	—	179.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.2	271.7
Latin America and the Caribbean														
Bolivia	—	—	—	16.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.0	25.0
Caribbean region	—	7.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.0
Honduras	5.0	—	—	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.0
Nicaragua	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.0	—	32.0
Subtotal	15.0	7.0	—	36.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.0	9.0	89.0
Total	1,758.0	74.5	80.0	936.3	29.0	242.5	78.0	38.0	13.0	65.0	239.5	99.0	184.7	3,837.5

textile industry. Zaire received \$18.5 million for financing subprojects in agriculture, transportation and industry.

#### Education

Of four credits in the education sector, amounting to \$80 million, \$40 million was granted to increase access to primary education for about 175,000 students in Bangladesh. Togo received \$11 million to build two primary teacher-training colleges and to expand the National Institute of Agricultural Training.

#### Energy

Seven credits (\$128.5 million) for oil, gas and/or coal energy development or exploration and nine credits (\$807.8 million, including three credits for joint Bank/IDA operations) for electric power were granted during the fiscal year. India borrowed \$300 million for the construction of the second stage of the coal-fired Singrauli power generating station in Uttar Pradesh state. Democratic Yemen received \$9 million for oil and gas exploration, and a \$16 million credit was made to Bolivia for a 14-well appraisal drilling programme, seismic surveys and various studies designed to enable the country to increase its gas exports and foreign exchange earnings.

#### Industry

The only credit in the industry sector (\$29 million) was given to Bangladesh for the rehabilitation of three major fertilizer plants.

#### Non-project

Of the four non-project credits, totalling \$242.5 million, Kenya received \$55 million in the form of a structural adjustment credit to help improve foreign trade and industrial structure. A credit of \$65 million was given to the Sudan to provide foreign exchange for high-priority imports in the irrigated agriculture subsector. Uganda was granted \$72.5 million for the rehabilitation of its economy.

#### Population, health and nutrition

India received the only two credits for population, health and nutrition: \$46 million for a second population project to reduce infant mortality and morbidity in the states of Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, and \$32 million to provide food, vitamins and mineral supplements to about 711,000 children and 275,000 pregnant and nursing women in Tamil Nadu.

#### Small-scale enterprises

Of the three small-scale enterprise credits, totalling \$38 million, Benin received \$10 million for the financing of small- and medium-scale investments in the industrial sector.

#### Technical assistance

Four credits amounting to \$13 million were provided for technical assistance during the fiscal year. Kenya borrowed \$4.5 million to finance studies, training and consultant services related to export promotion. Sri Lanka received \$3 million for a study of plans for conveying and using surplus Mahaweli Ganges water to develop land in three alternative areas.

#### Telecommunications

Two credits were made in the telecommunications sector: Burma received \$35 million for the installation of about 68,000 direct exchange lines and the expansion of service in 30 regional and 54 township centres; Sri Lanka borrowed \$30 million to expand local and long-distance telephone service.

#### Transportation

Of the ten credits for transportation, totalling \$239.5 million (which included three credits for joint Bank/IDA operations), the Congo received supplementary financing of \$30 million to a previous loan to complete the realignment of 88 kilometres of railway serving four West African countries. Guinea borrowed \$13 million for the rehabilitation and maintenance of about 6,000 kilometres of roads, \$50 million was given to Pakistan for a third highway project, and \$53 million for Sri Lanka was to improve public bus operations.

#### Urbanization

Of the four credits for urbanization, totalling \$99 million, \$15 million was granted to Burundi to improve basic infrastructure in seven neighbourhoods in Bujumbura, benefiting some 118,000 people. Lesotho received \$6 million for urban development and Nicaragua \$22 million for the rehabilitation of six civil-war-damaged cities.

#### Water supply and sewerage

In the water supply and sewerage sector, seven credits amounting to \$184.7 million were granted. Bolivia borrowed \$9 million to improve water standards in Santa Cruz de la Sierra. A sum of \$80 million was given to India to improve and expand water-supply facilities and sewerage systems in Rajasthan state to benefit some 2.4 million people. Democratic Yemen received \$13.2 million for the first stage of a long-term water-supply master plan to help meet demand to 1987.

#### Secretariat

The principal officers and staff of IDA are the same as those of the World Bank.

Headquarters and other offices of the two organizations are also the same.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES  
for fiscal year ending 30 June 1980)

	Amount (In thousands of US dollars)	Expenses	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)
Income		Management fee to World Bank	140,300
From development credits	77,452	Operating loss (income less expenses)	(49,850)
From investments	11,010	Translation adjustments as a result of currency fluctuations	(2,693)
Miscellaneous income	1		
Exchange adjustments	1,987	Net loss	(52,543)
Total income	90,450		

Annex I. MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION,  
SUBSCRIPTIONS, VOTING POWER AND SUPPLEMENTARY RESOURCES  
(As at 30 June 1980)

MEMBER	TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SUPPLEMENTARY RESOURCES (in thousands of US dollars)		VOTING POWER		MEMBER	TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SUPPLEMENTARY RESOURCES (in thousands of US dollars)		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in current US dollars) <sup>a</sup>	Percent- of total	Number Of votes	Percent- of total		Amount (in current US dollars) <sup>a</sup>	Percent- age of total	Number of votes	Percent- age of total
Part I countries					Part II countries (cont.)				
Australia	370,138	1.90	52,652	1.47	Ecuador	877	b	2,200	0.06
Austria	147,070	0.75	21,822	0.61	Egypt	7,077		21,403	0.60
Belgium	344,122	1.77	42,397	1.18	El Salvador	446	0.04	6,244	0.17
Canada	1,027,351	5.27	137,025	3.83	Equatorial Guinea	436	b	1,967	0.06
Denmark	235,267	1.21	34,353	0.96	Ethiopia	734		8,691	0.24
Finland	94,131	0.48	18,404	0.51	Fiji	763	b	2,130	0.06
France	1,183,720	8.08	138,669	3.88	Gabon	680	b	2,093	0.08
Germany, Federal					Gambia	379	b	8,044	0.22
Republic of	2,314,041	11.88	236,831	6.62	Ghana	3,256	0.02	10,711	0.30
Iceland	1,990	0.01	7,802	0.22	Greece	3,318	0.02	14,288	0.40
Ireland	27,094	0.14	10,393	0.29	Grenada	127	b	7,537	0.21
Italy	359,845	1.85	69,910	1.95	Guatemala	566	b	8,417	0.24
Japan	1,924,184	9.88	201,476	5.63	Guinea	1,432	0.01	10,084	0.28
Kuwait	271,345	1.39	37,613	1.05	Guinea-Bissau	184	b	528	0.01
Luxembourg	10,413	0.05	8,363	0.23	Guyana	1,143	0.01	9,553	0.27
Netherlands	614,597	3.16	70,182	1.96	Haiti	1,076	0.01	9,407	0.26
New Zealand	22,752	0.12	10,413	0.29	Honduras	427	b	8,124	0.23
Norway	205,314	1.05	30,464	0.85	India	55,491	0.29	119,375	3.34
South Africa	42,566	0.22	12,445	0.35	Indonesia	15,526	0.08	38,128	1.07
Sweden	723,718	3.71	93,315	2.61	Iran	5,844	0.03	15,455	0.43
United Kingdom	2,383,057	12.23	263,576	7.37	Iraq	1,077	0.01	9,407	0.26
United States	6,405,633	32.88	769,139	21.49	Israel	2,415	0.01	9,386	0.26
Subtotal	18,708,348	96.03	2,267,244	63.36	Ivory coast	1,415	0.01	7,771	0.22
Part II countries					Jordan	389	b	6,242	0.17
Afghanistan	1,444	0.01	10,084	0.28	Kenya	2,372	0.01	11,980	0.33
Algeria	5,713	0.03	18,481	0.52	Lao People's Democratic Republic	889	b	8,688	0.24
Argentina	26,266	0.13	59,655	1.67	Lebanon	632	b	8,562	0.24
Bangladesh	7,532		22,239	0.62	Lesotho	226	b	7,747	0.22
Benin	656	b	600	0.02	Liberia	1,077	0.01	9,407	0.26
Bolivia	1,490	0.01	10,230	0.29	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1,414	0.01	7,771	0.22
Botswana	226	b	7,747	0.22	Madagascar	1,326	0.01	702	0.02
Brazil	26,085	0.13	59,655	1.67	Malawi	1,079	0.01	9,407	0.26
Burma	2,848	0.01	12,922	0.36	Malaysia	3,580		14,288	0.40
Burundi	1,073	0.01	9,407	0.26	Maldives	42	b	7,382	0.21
Cape Verde	105	b	516	0.01	Mali	1,220	0.01	7,479	0.21
Central African Republic	701	b	6,685	0.19	Mauritania	698	b	6,685	0.19
Chad	682	b	2,093	0.06	Mauritius	1,244	0.01	9,702	0.27
Chile	4,842	0.02	17,113	0.48	Mexico	11,264	0.06	9,253	0.26
China	42,858	0.22	91,311	2.55	Morocco	5,024		17,113	0.48
Colombia	5,040		17,132	0.48	Nepal	706	b	8,688	0.24
Comoros	112	b	5,774	0.16	Nicaragua	390	b	8,124	0.23
Congo	701	b	6,685	0.19	Niger	699	b	6,685	0.19
Costa Rica	282	b	7,844	0.22	Nigeria	4,532	0.02	4,057	0.11
Cyprus	1,079	0.01	9,407	0.26	Oman	444	b	6,244	0.17
Democratic Kampuchea	1,397	0.01	7,826	0.22	Pakistan	14,424		35,355	0.99
Democratic Yemen	1,672	0.01	10,591	0.30	Panama	27	b	5,657	0.16
Dominican Republic	635	b	8,426	0.24	Papua New Guinea	1,222	0.01	9,698	0.27
					Paraguay	424	b	8,124	0.23
					Peru	2,323	0.01	854	0.02

TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SUPPLEMENTARY RESOURCES (In thousands of US dollars)					TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SUPPLEMENTARY RESOURCES (In thousands of US dollars)				
VOTING POWER					VOTING POWER				
MEMBER	Amount fin current US dollars) <sup>a</sup>	Percent- age of total	Number of votes	Percent- age of total	MEMBER	Amount (in current US dollars) <sup>a</sup>	Percent- age of total	Number Of votes	Percent- age of total
Part II countries (cont.)					Part II countries (cont.)				
Philippines	7,220	0.04	16,583	0.46	Trinidad and Tobago	1,772	0.01	770	0.02
Republic of Korea	2,572	0.01	10,932	0.31	Tunisia	2,061	0.01	2,793	0.08
Rwanda	1,074	0.01	9,407	0.26	Turkey	8,069	0.04	23,450	0.66
Samoa	1 26	b	7,537	0.21	Uganda	2,380	0.01	11,960	0.33
Sao Tome and Principe	92	b	514	0.01	United Republic of Cameroon	1,411	0.01	7,771	0.22
Saudi Arabia	354,856	1.82	46,843	1.31	United Republic of Tanzania	2,370	0.01	11,960	0.33
Senegal	2,387	0.01	11,960	0.33	Upper Volta	701	b	6,685	0.19
Sierra Leone	1,066	0.01	9,407	0.26	Viet Nam	2,089	0.01	8,889	0.25
Somalia	1,065	0.01	7,246	0.20	Yemen	609	b	8,494	0.24
Spain	46,357	0.24	40,084	1.12	Yugoslavia	19,085	0.10	20,711	0.58
Sri Lanka	4,199	0.02	15,705	0.44	Zaire	4,139	0.02	12,164	0.34
Sudan	1,411	0.01	10,084	0.28	Zambia	3,531	0.02	1,038	0.03
Swaziland	452	b	8,193	0.23					
Syrian Arab Republic	1,330	0.01	7,651	0.21	Subtotal	773,574	3.97	1,311,022	36.64
Thailand	4,289	0.02	15,705	0.44	Total	19,481,922	100.00	3,578,266	100.00
Togo	1,066	0.01	7,246	0.20					

<sup>a</sup>Includes amounts aggregating the equivalent of \$101,403,000 in current United States dollars receivable from members

<sup>b</sup>Less than 0.005 per cent.

## Annex II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (As at 30 June 1980)

Appointed Director	Appointed Alternate	Casting the vote of
Colbert I. King	David S. King	United States
John Anson	Derek F. Smith	United Kingdom
Eberhard Kurth	Hans-Dieter Hanfand	Germany, Federal Republic of
Paul Mentré de Loye	Martha Parent	France
Seiji Morioka	Kimiaki Nakajima	Japan
Elected Director	Elected Alternate	Casting the vote of
Said E. El-Naggar (Egypt)	Saleh A. Al-Hegelan (Saudi Arabia)	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Maldives, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen
Earl G. Drake (Canada)	Reno J. Brown (Bahamas)	Canada, Grenada, Guyana, Ireland
M. Narasimham (India)	M. Syeduz-Zaman (Bangladesh)	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka
Anthony IJ. A. Looljen (Netherlands)	Miodrag M. Stojiljkovic (Yugoslavia)	Cyprus, Israel, Netherlands, Yugoslavia
Jacques de Groote (Belgium)	Herbert Sutter (Austria)	Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Turkey
Eduardo Mayobre (Venezuela)	Roberto Mayorga-Cortés (Nicaragua)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Spain
Hans Lundstrom (Sweden)	Valgeir Arsaellsson (Iceland)	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden
Giorgio Rota (Italy)	Rodrigo M. Guimaraes (Portugal)	Greece, Italy
J. W. Keany (Australia)	Sang-Chul Suh (Republic of Korea)	Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Samoa
Zain Azraaj (Malaysia)	Aung Pe (Burma)	Burma, Fiji, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Nepal, Thailand, Viet Nam
Austin H. Madinga (Malawi)	Y. S. M. Abdulai (Nigeria)	Botswana, Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia
Armand Razafindrabé (Madagascar)	Nicéphore Soglo (Benin)	Benin, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Zaire
Placido L. Mapa, Jr. (Philippines)	Guillermo Constain (Colombia)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Philippines

Elected Director	Elected Alternate	Casting the vote of
Moncef Belkhodja (Tunisia)	Omar Kabbaj (Morocco)	Afghanistan. Algeria. Democratic Yemen, Ghana, Iran. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Morocco, Oman, Tunisia
Alberto Sola (Argentina)	David Blanco (Bolivia)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay

NOTE: China, Democratic Kampuchea, Nicaragua and South Africa did not participate in the 1978 regular election of Executive Directors. Cape Verde and Saint Lucia became members after that election.

### Annex III. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (As at 1 July 1980)

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS<sup>a</sup>

President: Robert S. McNamara.  
Senior Vice-President: I. P.M. Cargill.  
Regional Vice-President, Latin America and the Caribbean: Nicolás Ardito Barletta.  
Vice-President, Projects Staff: Warren C. Baum.  
Vice-President, External Relations: Munir P. Benjenk.  
Vice-President: Bernard Chadenet.  
Regional Vice-President, Europe, Middle East and North Africa: Roger Chaufourrier.  
Vice-President, Development Policy: Hollis B. Chenery.  
Regional Vice-President, South Asia: W. David Hopper.  
Regional Vice-President, East Asia and Pacific: S. Shahid Husain.

Vice-President and General Counsel: Lester Nurick.  
Vice-President, Administration, Organization, Personnel Management: Martijn J. W. M. Pajmans.  
Vice-President, Finance: Moeen A. Qureshi.  
Vice-President and Treasurer: Eugene H. Rotberg.  
Vice-President Operations: Ernest Stern.  
Vice-President and Secretary: Timothy T. Thahane.  
Regional Vice-President Western Africa: Wilfried P. Thalwitz (acting).  
Regional Vice-President, Eastern Africa: Willi A. Wapenhans.  
Director-General, Operations Evaluation: Mervyn L. Weiner.  
Director, Programming and Budgeting Department: K. Georg Gabriel.  
Controller: Masaya Hattori.

<sup>a</sup>Officers and staff of the World Bank serve as officers and staff of IDA.

#### HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

**H E A D Q U A R T E R S**  
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WUI 64145 INDEVAS

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1211 Geneva 20 C1C, Switzerland  
Telephone: 33-21-20  
Telex: 28883

**REGIONAL MISSION IN EASTERN AFRICA**  
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## Chapter IX

# International Monetary Fund (IMF)

During 1980, there was a substantial increase in the total volume of financial activity of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), as well as an evolution of its policies. New commitments under stand-by and extended arrangements, together

with other use of Fund resources-expressed in special drawing rights (SDRs), the SDR being a unit of account whose value, calculated daily, was based on a "basket" of international currencies-rose to an unprecedented SDR 9.5 billion

from SDR 3.4 billion in 1979, far surpassing the previous high of SDR 5.7 billion attained in 1977. The surge largely reflected a more than threefold jump in new loan commitments under stand-by and extended arrangements, to SDR 7.2 billion from SDR 2.2 billion in 1979. Purchases other than those under these arrangements rose to about SDR 1 billion from SDR 700 million in 1979. Including trust fund loan disbursements of SDR 1.3 billion, the Fund's balance-of-payments assistance to developing countries was doubled from these two sources.

Throughout 1980, the Fund continued to shape its policies to meet the balance-of-payments needs of its members in the light of changing world economic conditions. Previous innovations had included the 1974 and 1975 oil facilities,\* the Subsidy Account for the 1975 oil facility, the liberalization of the compensatory financing facility, the extended facility, gold sales, the Trust Fund, and the supplementary financing facility, providing aid to members facing payments difficulties large in relation to their economies and IMF quotas. Also, in 1979, IMF had reviewed its guidelines governing conditionality for the use of Fund resources; modifications introduced provided for greater flexibility in exceptional cases. In December 1979, the Fund had also extended the maximum repurchase period under the extended Fund facility from eight to 10 years and further liberalized members' access to the compensatory financing facility, established to assist primary-producing countries with temporary balance-of-payments difficulties caused by export-earnings shortfalls due to factors beyond their control.

In April 1980, the Interim Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund on the International Monetary System, meeting in Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany, recognized that IMF should stand ready to play a growing role in the adjustment and financing of payments imbalances and in the recycling process. The Committee encouraged IMF's Managing Director to start discussions with potential lenders on terms and conditions under which IMF could borrow to supplement its resources. Meanwhile members continued to have recourse to supplementary financing facility borrowing arrangements. The General Arrangement to Borrow and the associated borrowing agreement with Switzerland were renewed for another five years, until 23 October 1985.

The Fund received an important contribution to its liquidity with the entry into effect on 29 November of the 50 per cent increase in quotas under the Seventh General Review of Quotas, initiated in 1976. The minimum participation requirement (not less than 75 per cent of total

quotas as of 1 November 1978) for the quota increases to be effective was met when 128 members representing 75.62 per cent of total Fund quotas as of that date notified IMF of their consent to the increase in quotas. When all members consented to the full increase proposed for them, the aggregate of Fund quotas was to be raised from SDR 39,766.5 million to SDR 60,025.6 million. As of the end of 1980, 138 members had paid their quota increases, raising the total to SDR 58,890.5 million.

The Fund's gold sales programme that was agreed by the Interim Committee in 1975, in accordance with the objective of the gradual reduction of the role of gold in the international monetary system, was completed in May 1980. Under this provision IMF completed the fourth sale of gold (at the former official price of SDR 35 per ounce) to countries that were IMF members on 31 August 1975. This brought the total amount sold under this programme to about 25 million fine ounces. The four-year programme of gold auctions (25 million ounces), which was also completed with the final auction of 7 May 1980, yielded proceeds of \$4.6 billion, of which \$1.3 billion was distributed directly to 104 developing member countries. The balance, together with the income from investments, was available for concessionary loans by the Trust Fund (established in 1976 to provide additional balance-of-payments assistance to developing countries from gold-sales profits).

The second of three annual allocations of SDRs in accordance with a 1978 Board of Governors' resolution was made as of 1 January 1980. The resolution provided for the allocation of about SDR 4 billion in each of the three years 1979, 1980 and 1981.

To enhance the role of the SDR as an international reserve asset, IMF decided to permit its use in swap arrangements, forward operations and donations (grants), and to increase the number of official institutions that might hold, acquire and use SDRs. It also prescribed nine institutions as "other holders" of SDRs, authorizing them to acquire, hold and use SDRs on uniform terms and conditions. Such other holders were not obliged to acquire or use SDRs, but the decision permitted them to do so in bilateral transactions and operations by agreement with any participant or other prescribed holder, with the same degree of freedom that participants in such dealings have among themselves. No general provision was made for other holders to deal in SDRs with the Fund's General Resources Account, but the Swiss National Bank, which had borrowing

\*Purchases under the Fund's oil facility were concluded in 1976; see Y.U.N., 1976, p. 998.

agreements with the Fund, was authorized to accept SDRs in payment of interest on, or repayment of, the Fund's indebtedness to the Bank, in accordance with the terms of the borrowing agreements. "Other holders" did not receive allocations of SDRs.

Another step towards enhancing the role of the SDR as a reserve asset was achieved with the decision to introduce, as at 1 January 1981, a new five-currency basket to be used to determine the value of the SDR and its interest rate. The new basket was composed of the currencies of the five members having the largest exports of goods and services during the period 1975-1979, namely the United States dollar, the deutsche mark, the French franc, the Japanese yen and the pound sterling. The same currencies also comprised the basket previously used to determine the SDR interest rate, whereas the value of the SDR was formerly based on a basket of 16 currencies. The currency composition of the basket was to be adjusted at five-year intervals beginning 1 January 1986, unless the Fund's Executive Board decided otherwise, so as to include the currencies of the five IMF member countries with the largest exports of goods and services during the five-year period preceding the revision (e.g. 1980-1984 for the revision that was to take effect on 1 January 1986).

Zimbabwe joined IMF on 29 September 1980, raising membership to 141; and the Executive Board decided that, with effect from 17 April, the Government of the People's Republic of China represented China in IMF.

#### Fund operations

Members' purchases (drawings) from the Fund in 1980 amounted to SDR 3,752.7 million. The largest share of these transactions (48 per cent) was attributable to credit tranche purchases of SDR 1,798.6 million, of which SDR 943.1 million was financed by the supplementary financing facility. Credit under the Fund's basic financing policy was viewed as being available in tranches, each being equivalent to 25 per cent of quota. With the addition of Trust Fund loans to members' purchases, the total flow of Fund resources to members in 1980 was SDR 5,008.7 million, compared with SDR 2,369.4 million in 1979. Total repurchases in 1980 amounted to SDR 3,344.8 million, compared with SDR 4,215.3 million in 1979. Net purchases were thus SDR 407.9 million in 1980, against net repurchases of SDR 2,372.5 million in 1979.

Transfers of SDRs to and from the Fund's General Resources Account reached an all-time high in 1980, mainly because of the activity associated with quota payments. In December, the Fund's General Resources Account received an

unprecedented SDR 5,046.8 million, of which SDR 4,977.2 million represented 138 members' payments of 25 per cent of their increase in quotas under the Seventh General Review. Following these transfers, the Fund's SDR holdings at the end of 1980 amounted to SDR 5,571.9 million.

#### DRAWINGS AND REPAYMENTS BY REPURCHASE IN 1980 (in millions of SDRs)

	Drawings	Repurchases
World	3,752.7	3,204.4
Industrial countries	- <sup>a</sup>	1,314.3 <sup>a</sup>
Australia	-	208.9
Iceland	-	19.0
New Zealand	-	136.2
United Kingdom	-	950.3
Non-oil developing countries	3,752.7 <sup>a</sup>	1,860.0 <sup>a</sup>
Africa	874.1 <sup>a</sup>	494.9 <sup>a</sup>
Benin	1.9	-
Burundi	-	-
Central African Republic	5.9	4.4
Chad	-	2.2
Comoros	0.5	0.5
Congo	-	5.3
Equatorial Guinea	9.5	-
Gambia	1.6	-
Ghana	-	9.7
Guinea	-	1.1
Ivory coast	12.2	-
Kenya	60.0	7.0
Liberia	18.4	2.4
Madagascar	39.2	1.5
Malawi	24.4	1.0
Mali	5.1	2.2
Mauritania	19.4	6.7
Mauritius	35.0	-
Morocco	184.5	67.4
Senegal	43.3	6.4
Sierra Leone	9.5	9.2
Somalia	6.0	-
South Africa	-	152.0
Sudan	142.8	34.7
Togo	16.6	-
Tunisia	-	24.0
Uganda	37.5	10.0
United Republic of Cameroon	-	12.9
United Republic of Tanzania	40.0	25.0
Zaire	78.4	65.5
Zambia	50.0	44.0
Zimbabwe	32.5	-
Asia	1,586.6	410.7 <sup>a</sup>
Bangladesh	142.0	69.7
Burma	-	15.1
China	218.1	-
Fiji	-	6.5
India	266.0	-
Democratic Kampuchea	-	-
Lao People's Democratic Republic	8.0	6.5
Nepal	10.5	0.5
Pakistan	105.0	107.0
Papua New Guinea	4.9	7.5
Philippines	303.3	111.6
Republic of Korea	498.8	25.0
Samoa	-	0.4
Sri Lanka	30.0	32.7
Thailand	-	16.8
Viet Nam	-	11.5
Europe	966.0	424.7 <sup>a</sup>
Cyprus	14.6	11.6
Greece	-	68.8
Portugal	-	91.3
Romania	121.3	80.0
Turkey	491.6	119.2
Yugoslavia	338.5	53.7

	Drawings	Repurchases		Currencies drawn <sup>a</sup>	Repurchases by currency of repurchase
Middle East	31.6	158.6			
Democratic Yemen	-	11.9	Western Hemisphere	109.9	36.7 <sup>a</sup>
Egypt	-	78.9	Argentine pesos	44.7	4.5
Israel	31.6	67.8	Brazilian cruzeiros	33.9	31.3
			Colombian pesos	10.4	
Western Hemisphere	294.4	371.1 <sup>a</sup>	Ecuadorian sucres	1.7	
Barbados	-	4.2	Guatemalan quetzales	1.6	1.0
Bolivia	53.4	-	Paraguayan guaranies	1.4	-
Chile	-	39.6	Trinidad and Tobago dollars	16.2	-
Costa Rica	22.9	9.4			
Dominican Republic	-	49.6	Total	1,555.9	1,274.8
El Salvador	19.0	-			
Grenada	0.2	0.5			
Guyana	41.9	11.9			
Haiti	20.9	2.2			
Honduras	21.9	-			
Jamaica	-	14.6			
Mexico	-	133.7			
Nicaragua	-	0.6			
Panama	-	13.3			
Peru	111.0	91.2			
Saint Lucia	2.5	-			
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.8	-			

<sup>a</sup>Differs from sum of individual figures because of rounding.

<sup>a</sup>Differs from sum of individual figures because of rounding.

#### SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS, 1980 (in millions of SDRs)

	1980
Total purchases	3,752.7
Reserve tranche purchases	359.2
Credit tranche purchases	1,798.6
(of which, supplementary financing facility)	(943.1)
Compensatory financing purchases	980.4
Extended facility purchases	614.5
(of which, supplementary financing facility)	(275.2)
Buffer stock purchases	
Total repurchases	3,344.8
Trust Fund loans	1,256.0

#### CURRENCIES DRAWN AND REPURCHASES BY CURRENCY OF REPURCHASE IN 1980 (in millions of SDRs)

	Currencies drawn	Repurchases by currency of repurchase
World	3,752.7	3,345.0
Industrial countries	1,279.4	1,996.7
Austrian schillings	-	34.3
Belgian francs	5.7	108.3
Danish kroner	4.1	8.7
Deutsche marks	-	680.6
Finnish markkaa	-	-
French francs	80.9	-
Irish pounds	-	3.5
Italian lire	243.4	-
Japanese yen	144.5	485.6
Luxembourg francs	-	1.1
Nether lands guilders	-	40.8
Norwegian kroner	-	8.3
Swedish kronor	-	37.6
United States dollars	800.8	588.0
Developing countries		
Oil-exporting countries	760.1 <sup>a</sup>	34.8
Algerian diners	35.6	-
Indonesian rupians	27.1	-
Iraqi dinars	40.8	-
Kuwaiti dinars	90.6	-
Libyan dinars	77.3	-
Nigerian naira	50.6	-
Omanirials	5.6	-
Qatar riyals	-	2.0
Saudi Arabian riyals	345.7	-
United Arab Emirates dirhams	11.0	-
Venezuelan bolivares	75.7	32.8
Non-oil developing countries	157.4	38.7
Africa	1.8	1.9
Botswana pula	1.8	-
Niger, CFA francs	-	1.0
Upper Volta, CFA francs	-	0.9
Asia	43.2	-
Indian rupees	16.0	-
Malaysian ringgits	15.2	-
Singaporean dollars	12.0	-
Middle East	2.5	-
Jordanian dinars	2.5	-

#### Stand-by and extended arrangements

There were 22 stand-by arrangements in effect at the end of 1980 (these were in the nature of a line of credit, normally for one year, but might be for as long as three years). The total amount approved under these arrangements was SDR 3,691 million, and the undrawn balance was SDR 2,334.2 million. There were also 12 extended arrangements in effect on the same date, for a total of SDR 4,823.9 million which, as in the case of stand-by arrangements, were subject to phasing on the basis of performance criteria in individual country programmes. The extended facility made resources available for longer periods and in larger amounts than under the credit tranche policies to members experiencing balance-of-payments difficulties. The undrawn balance under these arrangements was SDR 3,939.4 million. Thus, the total amount approved under stand-by and extended arrangements was the equivalent of SDR 8,514.9 million, with an undrawn balance of SDR 6,273.6 million at the end of the year. This unprecedented total was attained through a record volume of SDR 7.2 billion of new loan commitments under stand-by and extended arrangements in 1980, compared with SDR 2.2 billion in 1979.

#### Publications

Publications issued by IMF in 1980 included the Annual Report, the Annual Report on Exchange Arrangements and Exchange Restrictions, World Economic Outlook, International Financial Statistics, Direction of Trade and Balance of Payments Statistics. Periodicals included the quarterlies Staff



Papers and Finance and Development (published jointly with the World Bank), the IMF Survey, published 23 times a year, and the monthly IMF Memorandum. Books published by the Fund included glossaries and manuals, surveys of African economies, two volumes of the history of the Fund, a series of pamphlets on legal and institutional aspects of the international

monetary system, and a collection of central bank, monetary and banking laws.

#### Secretariat

As of 31 December 1980, the total full-time staff of IMF under permanent, fixed-term and temporary appointments was 1,530, drawn from 96 nationalities.

### Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND, QUOTAS AND VOTING POWER (As at 31 December 1980)

MEMBER	QUOTA		VOTING		POWER	MEMBER	QUOTA		VOTING		POWER
	Amount (in millions of SDRs)	General and SDR Departments percentage of total <sup>a</sup>	Number of votes <sup>b</sup>	General and SDR Departments percentage of total			Amount (in millions of SDRs)	General and SDR Departments percentage of total <sup>a</sup>	Number of votes <sup>b</sup>	General and SDR Departments percentage of total	
Afghanistan	67.50	0.11	925	0.15	Honduras	51.00	0.09	760	0.12		
Algeria	427.50	0.72	4,525	0.72	Iceland	43.50	0.07	685	0.11		
Argentina	802.50	1.35	8,275	1.31	India	1,717.50	2.88	17,425	2.76		
Australia	1,185.00	1.99	12,100	1.92	Indonesia	720.00	1.21	7,450	1.18		
Austria	495.00	0.83	5,200	0.82	Iran	660.00	1.11	6,850	1.09		
Bahamas	49.50	0.08	745	0.12	Iraq	234.10	0.39	2,591	0.41		
Bahrain	30.00	0.05	550	0.09	Ireland	232.50	0.39	2,575	0.41		
Bangladesh	228.00	0.38	2,530	0.40	Israel	307.50	0.52	3,325	0.53		
Barbados	25.50	0.04	505	0.08	Italy	1,860.00	3.12	18,850	2.99		
Belgium	1,335.00	2.24	13,600	2.15	Ivory Coast	114.00	0.19	1,390	0.22		
Benin	24.00	0.04	490	0.08	Jamaica	111.00	0.19	1,360	0.22		
Bolivia	67.50	0.11	925	0.15	Japan	2,488.50	4.17	25,135	3.98		
Botswana	13.50	0.02	385	0.06	Jordan	45.00	0.08	700	0.11		
Brazil	997.50	1.67	10,225	1.62	Kenya	103.50	0.17	1,285	0.20		
Burma	109.50	0.18	1,345	0.21	Kuwait	393.30	0.66	4,183	0.66		
Burundi	34.50	0.06	595	0.09	Lao People's Democratic Republic	24.00	0.04	490	0.08		
Canada	2,035.50	3.41	20,605	3.26	Lebanon	27.90	0.05	529	0.08		
Cape Verde	3.00	0.01	280	0.04	Lesotho	10.50	0.02	355	0.06		
Central African Republic	24.00	0.04	490	0.08	Liberia	55.50	0.09	805	0.13		
Chad	24.00	0.04	490	0.08	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	298.40	0.50	3,234	0.51		
Chile	325.50	0.55	3,505	0.56	Luxembourg	46.50	0.08	715	0.11		
China	1,800.00	3.02	18,250	2.89	Madagascar	51.00	0.09	760	0.12		
Colombia	289.50	0.49	3,145	0.50	Malawi	28.50	0.05	535	0.08		
Comoros	3.50	0.01	285	0.05	Malaysia	379.50	0.64	4,045	0.64		
Congo	25.50	0.04	505	0.08	Maldives	1.40	0.002	264	0.04		
Costa Rica	61.50	0.10	865	0.14	Mali	40.50	0.07	655	0.10		
Cyprus	51.00	0.09	760	0.12	Malta	30.00	0.05	550	0.09		
Democratic Kampuchea	25.00	0.04	500	0.08	Mauritania	25.50	0.04	505	0.08		
Democratic Yemen	61.50	0.10	865	0.14	Mauritius	40.50	0.07	655	0.10		
Denmark	465.00	0.78	4,900	0.78	Mexico	802.50	1.35	8,275	1.31		
Djibouti	5.70	0.01	307	0.05	Morocco	225.00	0.38	2,500	0.40		
Dominica	2.90	0.005	279	0.04	Nepal	28.50	0.05	535	0.08		
Dominican Republic	82.50	0.14	1,075	0.17	Netherlands	1,422.00	2.39	14,470	2.29		
Ecuador	105.00	0.18	1,300	0.21	New Zealand	348.00	0.58	3,730	0.59		
Egypt	342.00	0.57	3,670	0.58	Nicaragua	51.00	0.09	760	0.12		
El Salvador	64.50	0.11	895	0.14	Niger	24.00	0.04	490	0.08		
Equatorial Guinea	15.00	0.03	400	0.06	Nigeria	540.00	0.91	5,650	0.89		
Ethiopia	54.00	0.09	790	0.13	Norway	442.50	0.74	4,675	0.74		
Fiji	27.00	0.05	520	0.08	Oman	30.00	0.05	550	0.09		
Finland	393.00	0.66	4,180	0.66	Pakistan	427.50	0.72	4,525	0.72		
France	2,878.50	4.83	29,035	4.60	Panama	67.50	0.11	925	0.15		
Gabon	45.00	0.08	700	0.11	Papua New Guinea	45.00	0.08	700	0.11		
Gambia	13.50	0.02	385	0.06	Paraguay	34.50	0.06	595	0.09		
Germany, Federal Republic of	3,234.00	5.43	32,590	5.16	Peru	246.00	0.41	2,710	0.43		
Ghana	159.00	0.27	1,840	0.29	Philippines	315.00	0.53	3,400	0.54		
Greece	277.50	0.47	3,025	0.48	Portugal	258.00	0.43	2,830	0.45		
Grenada	4.50	0.01	295	0.05	Qatar	66.20	0.11	912	0.14		
Guatemala	76.50	0.13	1,015	0.16	Republic of Korea	255.90	0.43	2,809	0.44		
Guinea	45.00	0.08	700	0.11	Romania	367.50	0.62	3,925	0.62		
Guinea-Bissau	5.90	0.01	309	0.05	Rwanda	34.50	0.06	595	0.09		
Guyana	37.50	0.06	625	0.10	Saint Lucia	5.40	0.01	304	0.05		
Haiti	34.50	0.06	595	0.09	Samoa	4.50	0.01	295	0.05		

MEMBER	QUOTA		VOTING POWER		MEMBER	QUOTA		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in millions of SDRs)	General and SDR Departments percentage of total <sup>a</sup>	Number of votes <sup>b</sup>	General and SDR Departments percentage of total		Amount (in millions of SDRs)	General and SDR Departments percentage of total <sup>a</sup>	Number of votes <sup>b</sup>	General and SDR Departments percentage of total
Sac Tome and Principe	3.00	0.01	280	0.04	Trinidad and Tobago	123.00	0.21	1,480	0.23
Saudi Arabia	1,040.10	1.74	10,651	1.69	Tunisia	94.50	0.16	1,195	0.19
Senegal	63.00	0.11	880	0.14	Turkey	300.00	0.50	3,250	0.51
Seychelles	2.00	0.003	270	0.04	Uganda	75.00	0.13	1,000	0.16
Sierra Leone	46.50	0.08	715	0.11	United Arab Emirates	202.60	0.34	2,276	0.36
Singapore	92.40	0.16	1,174	0.19	United Kingdom	4,387.50	7.36	44,125	6.99
Solomon Islands	3.20	0.01	282	0.04	United Republic of Cameroon	67.50	0.11	925	0.15
Somalia	34.50	0.06	595	0.09	United Republic of Tanzania	82.50	0.14	1,075	0.17
South Africa	636.00	1.07	6,610	1.05	United States	12,607.50	21.15	126,325	20.01
Spain	835.50	1.40	8,605	1.36	upper Volta	24.00	0.04	490	0.08
Sri Lanka	178.50	0.30	2,035	0.32	Uruguay	126.00	0.21	1,510	0.24
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2.60	0.004	276	0.04	Venezuela	990.00	1.66	10,150	1.61
Sudan	132.00	0.22	1,570	0.25	Viet Nam	135.00	0.23	1,600	0.25
Suriname	37.50	0.06	625	0.10	Yemen	19.50	0.03	445	0.07
Swaziland	18.00	0.03	430	0.07	Yugoslavia	415.50	0.70	4,405	0.70
Sweden	675.00	1.13	7,000	1.11	Zaire	228.00	0.38	2,530	0.40
Syrian Arab Republic	94.50	0.16	1,195	0.19	Zambia	211.50	0.35	2,365	0.37
Thailand	271.50	0.46	2,965	0.47	Zimbabwe	150.00	0.25	1,750	0.28
Togo	28.50	0.05	535	0.08	Total	59,605.50	100.00 <sup>c</sup>	631,305	100.00 <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Currently all members were participants in the SDR Department, which handled transactions involving SDRs.

<sup>b</sup>Voting power varies on certain matters pertaining to the General Department with use of the Fund's resources in that Department, which comprised four accounts: the General Resources Account, the Borrowed Resources Suspense Account, the Special Disbursement Account and the Investment Account.

<sup>c</sup>May differ from the sum of Individual percentages because of rounding.

## Annex II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND

### ALTERNATES OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (As at 31 December 1980)

Appointed Director	Appointed Alternate	Casting the vote of
<b>Vacant</b>	Donald E. Syvrud	United States
John Anson	Lionel D. D. Price	United Kingdom
Gerhard Laske	Guenter Winkelmann	Germany, Federal Republic of
Paul Mentré de Loye	Thierry Aulagnon	France
Teruo Hirao	Akira Nagashima	Japan
Mahsoun B. Jalal	Yusuf A. Nimatallah	Saudi Arabia
<b>Elected Director</b>	<b>Elected Alternate</b>	<b>Casting the vote of</b>
Ariel Buira (Mexico)	Miguel A. Senior (Venezuela)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Spain, Venezuela
Bernard J. Drabble (Canada)	Michael Casey (Ireland)	Bahamas, Barbados, Canada, Dominica, Grenada, Ireland, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
J. J. Polak (Netherlands)	Tom de Vries (Netherlands)	Cyprus, Israel, Netherlands, Romania, Yugoslavia
Giovanni Lovato (Italy)	Costs P. Caranicas (Greece)	Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal
A. R. G. Prowse (Australia)	Placido L. Mapa, Jr. (Philippines)	Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Seychelles, Solomon Islands
Mohamed Finaish (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Kadhim A. Al-Eyd (Iraq)	Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Maldives, Pakistan, Qatar, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen
Jacques de Groote (Belgium)	Heinrich G. Schneider (Austria)	Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Turkey
M. Narasimham (India)	D. Lakshman Kannangara (Sri Lanka)	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka
Jón Sigurdsson (Iceland)	Gisli Blondal (Iceland)	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden
Semyano Kiingi (Uganda)	N'faly Sangare (Guinea)	Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Byanti Kharmawan (Indonesia)	Vijit Supinit (Thailand)	Burma, Fiji, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam

Alexandre Kafka (Brazil)	José Gabriel-Pena (Dominican Republic)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guyana, Haiti, Panama, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago
Morteza Abdollahi (Iran)	Omar Kabbaj (Morocco)	Afghanistan, Algeria, Ghana, ha". Morocco, Oman, Tunisia
Zhang Zicun (China)	Tal Qianding (China)	Chins
Juan Carlos Iarezza (Argentina)	Raul Salazar (Peru)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay
Samuel Nana-Sinkam (United Republic of Cameroon)	Abderrahmane Alfidja (Niger)	Benin, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Sac Tome and Principe, Senegal, Togo, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Zaire

NOTE: Democratic Kampuchea, Egypt, Rwanda and South Africa did not participate In the 1980 regular election of Executive Directors.

### Annex III. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (As at 31 December 1980)

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Managing Director: J. de Larosière.	Director, Legal Department: George Nicoletopoulos.
Deputy Managing Director: William B. Dale.	Director, Middle Eastern Department: A. Shakour Shaalan.
Counsellor: Walter O. Habermeier. <sup>a</sup>	Director, Research Department: William C. Hood.
Economic Counsellor: William C. Hood. <sup>a</sup>	Secretary, Secretary's Department: Leo Van Houtven.
Counsellor: L. A. Whittome. <sup>a</sup>	Treasurer, Treasurer's Department: Walter O. Habermeier.
Director, Adjustment Studies: Charles F. Schwartz.	Director, Western Hemisphere Department: E. Walter Robichek.
Director, Administration Department: Roland Tenconl.	Director, Office of External Relations: Azizali F. Mohammed.
Director, African Department: J. B. Zulu.	Director, Bureau of Language Services: Bernardo T. Rutgers.
Director, Asian Department: Tun Thin.	Director, Bureau of Statistics: Werner Dannemann.
Director, Central Banking Department: P. N. Kaul.	Director, Office in Europe (Paris): Aldo Guetta.
Director, European Department: L. A. Whittome.	Director, Office-In Geneva: Fernando A. Vera.
Director, Exchange and Trade Relations Department: C. David Finch.	Internal Auditor: Peter A. Whipple.
Director, Fiscal Affairs Department: Richard Goode.	Special Representative to the United Nations: Jan-Maarten Zegers.
Director, IMF Institute: Gérard M. Teyssier.	

<sup>a</sup>Alphabetical listing.

#### HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

##### HEADQUARTERS

International Monetary Fund  
700 19th Street N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20431, United States  
Cable address: INTERFUND WASHINGTONDC  
Telephone: (202) 477-7000  
Telex: (RCA) 248331 IMF, (ITT) 440040 UI,  
(TRT) 197677 FUND UT, (WU) 89524  
(WUI) 64111 INTERFUND WSH,

##### OTHER OFFICES

International Monetary Fund  
European Office  
64-66 Avenue d'Iéna  
75116 Paris, France  
Cable address: INTERFUND PARIS  
Telephone: 723-54-21  
Telex: 610712 INTERFUND

International Monetary Fund  
58, Rue de Moillebeau  
1209 Geneva, Switzerland  
Cable address: INTERFUND GENEVA  
Telephone: 34-30-00  
Telex: 23503 IMF CH

International Monetary Fund Office  
United Nations Headquarters, Room DC-1145  
New York, N. Y. 10017, United States  
Telephone: (212)754-6009

## Chapter X

# International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) estimated total traffic of the world's scheduled airlines at almost 130 billion tonne-

kilometres during 1980, an increase of some 2.7 per cent above 1979 traffic. The airlines carried some 734 million passengers at a load factor of

63 per cent, down from 1979's all-time high of 66 per cent. Air freight increased by some 3.9 per cent to some 29 billion tonne-kilometres, the second lowest rate during the last decade. Air mail traffic amounted to 3.7 billion tonne-kilometres, an increase of 8 per cent, the highest rate of increase in 10 years.

The ICAO Assembly, which meets triennially, held its thirty-third session at Montreal, Canada, from 16 September to 6 October, at which it adopted the organization's budget and work programme for 1981, 1982 and 1983. It was attended by representatives from 134 contracting States, one non-contracting State and 17 intergovernmental organizations.

During 1980, membership of ICAO rose to 146 with the admission of Monaco on 3 February. Viet Nam, whose status had been in the process of clarification in 1979, became a contracting State on 12 April 1980.

#### Activities in 1980

##### Air navigation

During 1980, the main efforts of ICAO in the air navigation field continued towards updating and implementing ICAO Specifications and Regional Plans. The Specifications consisted of International Standards and Recommended Practices contained in 17 technical Annexes to the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago, 1944), and of Procedures for Air Navigation Services (PANS) contained in three PANS documents. The ICAO Regional Plans set forth air navigation facilities and services required for international air navigation in the nine ICAO regions.

The Specifications in five Annexes and one PANS document were amended in 1980. Amendments were also made to all nine Regional Plans.

Eleven air navigation meetings were held in 1980; they made recommendations for changes to ICAO Specifications and one Regional Plan. To promote uniform application of the Specifications, ICAO made available guidance material in the form of new and revised technical manuals and ICAO circulars.

The organization's regional offices assisted States in implementing Regional Plans. Their efforts were supplemented by the work of experts sent to advise States on installation of new facilities and services and operation of existing ones.

Special attention was given to: aircraft airworthiness; aircraft operations; aircraft noise; aircraft engine emissions; aircraft accident investigation and prevention; aerodrome physical characteristics; air traffic control; aeronautical communications; aeronautical meteorology; personnel licensing and training; aviation medicine;

aeronautical charts; aeronautical information services; transport of dangerous goods by air; aircraft/infrastructure compatibility; and aviation security.

##### Air transport

The organization's main efforts in the air transport field during 1980 were directed to its continuing programmes of economic studies, collection and publication of air transport statistics, promotion of greater facilitation in international air transport, studies of current developments in the regulation of international air transport and establishment of tariffs, and the convening of the Second Air Transport Conference and the twenty-third session of the ICAO Assembly.

The Second Air Transport Conference, held in Montreal from 12 to 28 February, was attended by participants from 102 countries and nine international organizations. It considered topics on the regulation of international air transport services, fares and rates. A total of 32 recommendations were developed by the Conference.

The Panel of Experts on the Regulation of Air Transport Services held its fourth meeting from 8 to 19 December and determined further guidelines for regulating capacity.

The Statistics Panel, at its eighth meeting, held from 24 November to 2 December, reviewed and advised on various statistical issues in preparation for a 1981 Statistics Division meeting.

Informal regional meetings were held during 1980 in the fields of statistics (Bangkok, Thailand, 27-31 October), economics of airports and route facilities (Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, 23-27 June; Doha, Qatar, 14-18 December) and facilitation (Dakar, Senegal, 3-7 November).

A study of air passenger and freight transport for Asia and the Pacific was completed following consultations with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. Other publications in 1980 included the regular series of digests of civil aviation statistics, the yearbook on world civil aviation statistics, manuals on ICAO's statistical programme and on airport and air navigation facility tariffs, a study of regional differences in fares, rates and costs for international air transport in 1978, and surveys of international air transport fares and rates in 1978 and 1979.

Enforcement of international air carrier tariffs and the availability, distribution and price of aviation fuel continued to be monitored with a view to providing guidance to contracting States in developing their civil aviation policies.

Secretariat services were provided by ICAO to three independent regional civil aviation bodies- the African Civil Aviation Commission,

the European Civil Aviation Conference and the Latin American Civil Aviation Commission.

The organization also continued to administer a 1956 joint financing agreement on air navigation services in Greenland and the Faeroe Islands and another for services in Iceland.

#### Legal matters

A Panel of Experts on the Legal Status of the Aircraft Commander met at Montreal from 9 to 22 April 1980 to prepare a list of operational and legal problems related to the subject of its title requiring a solution, and to suggest specific solutions for further consideration by appropriate ICAO bodies. The Council, on 16 June, noted the Panel's report and submitted it to the ICAO Assembly's Legal and Technical Commissions, which were to decide, within their respective expertise, on the further course of action.

During the Assembly's September/October session, the Legal Commission decided and the Assembly agreed that the general work programme of the Legal Committee should include: the legal status of the aircraft commander; the liability of air traffic control agencies; aerial collisions; a study of the status of the instruments of the "Warsaw system"; and the problem of liability for damage caused by noise and sonic boom. The Assembly took action as well to provide for whatever revision of the Committee's work programme might be required during the 1980s.

The Committee on Unlawful Interference with International Civil Aviation and its Facilities, at four meetings during 1980, reached agreement on a revised text of specifications in Annex 17 (on security and safeguarding international civil aviation against acts of unlawful interference) which it presented to the Council as Amendment 4 to the Annex. Since the proposed text introduced a new element—the subject of lease, charter and interchange of aircraft in international operations—the Council requested the Secretary-General of ICAO to obtain the views and comments of contracting States and interested international organizations before proceeding with adoption of the amendment.

During 1980, the following conventions and protocols on international air law concluded under ICAO auspices were ratified or adhered to by the countries indicated:

Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago, 1944)

Monaco, Viet Nam

Convention on International Recognition of Rights in Aircraft (Geneva, 1948)

Guinea, Togo

Convention on Damage Caused by Foreign Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface (Rome, 1952)

El Salvador, Seychelles, Togo

Protocol to Amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929 (The Hague, 1955)

Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Seychelles, Togo, Zimbabwe

Convention, Supplementary to the Warsaw Convention, for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air Performed by a Person Other than the Contracting carrier (Guadalajara, 1961)

El Salvador, Seychelles, Togo

Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (Tokyo, 1963)

El Salvador, Syrian Arab Republic

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (The Hague, 1970)

China, Seychelles, Syrian Arab Republic

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montreal, 1971)

China, Kuwait, Syrian Arab Republic

Protocol to Amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929, as amended by the Protocol done at The Hague on 28 September 1955 (Guatemala City, 1971 (not in force))

Seychelles

#### Technical assistance

During 1980, ICAO provided technical assistance to 122 States, 87 of which had resident missions of one or more experts. In addition to resident expertise, assistance was provided in the form of equipment, fellowships and scholarships and through short missions by experts.

Seventeen new large-scale projects, each costing more than \$500,000, for which ICAO was to be the executing agency, were approved by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Six large-scale projects were financed under trust funds.

The organization employed 647 experts from 45 countries during all or part of 1980; 408 on assignments under UNDP, 255 on trust fund projects and three under the associate experts programme. There were also 17 United Nations volunteers. At the end of 1980, there were 401 experts in the field, compared with 347 at the end of 1979. A total of 1,354 fellowships were awarded in 1980, compared with 1,055 for 1979.

Equipment purchases and subcontracts were a substantial part of the technical assistance programme in 1980. Some 27 Governments or organizations had registered with ICAO under the Civil Aviation Purchasing Service.

The following countries and territories were aided:

Africa: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia.

Americas: Antigua, Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Asia/Pacific: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Fiji, Indonesia, Kiribati, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Viet Nam.

Europe, Mediterranean and Middle East: Algeria, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

The following countries, included above, were aided during the year under trust fund arrange-

ments: Argentina, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria, Peru, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen.

#### Secretariat

As at 31 December 1980, the total number of staff members employed in the ICAO secretariat stood at 852: 302 in the Professional and higher categories (drawn from 68 nationalities) and 550 in the General Service and related categories. Among them were 190 persons employed at regional offices. In addition, there were 237 in the Professional category serving as technical experts on UNDP projects in the field.

#### Budget

The appropriations for the 1980 financial year totalled \$26,547,000. Modifications were approved by the ICAO Council, and are reflected below (in United States dollars):

	Appropriations	Revised appropriations	Actual obligations
Meetings	550,000	458,100	458,001
Secretariat	18,148,000	22,105,100	22,105,001
General service	3,406,000	3,656,900	3,656,875
Equipment	164,000	164,000	161,489
Other budgetary provisions	67,000	67,000	30,981
Contingencies	4,212,000	95,900	-
Total	26,547,000	26,547,000	26,412,347

### Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS (Membership as at 31 December 1980; contributions as assessed for 1980)

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percent-age	Net amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent-age	Net amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent-age	Net amount (in US dollars)
Afghanistan	0.06	11,136	Congo	0.06	11,136	Greece	0.47	87,232
Algeria	0.15	27,840	Costa Rica	0.06	11,136	Guatemala	0.06	11,136
Angola	0.06	11,136	Cuba	0.13	24,128	Guinea	0.06	11,136
Argentina	0.83	154,048	Cyprus	0.06	11,136	Guinea-Bissau <sup>a</sup>	0.06	11,136
Australia	1.77	328,512	Czechoslovakia	0.67	124,352	Guyana	0.06	11,136
Austria	0.50	92,800	Democratic Kampuchea	0.06	11,136	Haiti	0.06	11,136
Bahamas	0.06	11,136	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.06	11,136	Honduras	0.06	11,136
Bahrain	0.06	11,136	Democratic Yemen	0.06	11,136	Hungary	0.31	57,536
Bangladesh	0.07	12,992	Denmark	0.58	107,648	Iceland	0.08	14,848
Barbados	0.06	11,136	Diibouti <sup>b</sup>	0.06	11,136	India	0.86	159,616
Belgium	1.06	196,736	Dominican Republic	0.06	11,136	Indonesia	0.22	40,832
Benin	0.06	11,136	Ecuador	0.06	11,136	Iran	0.42	77,952
Bolivia	0.06	11,136	Egypt	0.15	27,840	Iraq	0.11	20,416
Botswana <sup>a</sup>	0.06	11,136	El Salvador	0.06	11,136	Ireland	0.20	37,120
Brazil	1.29	239,424	Equatorial Guinea	0.06	11,136	Israel	0.35	64,960
Bulgaria	0.12	22,272	Ethiopia	0.06	11,136	Italy	2.93	543,808
Burma	0.06	11,136	Fiji	0.06	11,136	Ivory Coast	0.06	11,136
Burundi	0.06	11,136	Finland	0.37	68,672	Jamaica	0.09	16,704
Canada	3.09	573,504	France	5.27	978,112	Japan	7.47	1,386,432
Cape Verde	0.06	11,136	Gabon	0.06	11,136	Jordan	0.06	11,136
Central African Republic	0.06	11,136	Gambia	0.06	11,136	Kenya	0.06	11,136
Chad	0.06	11,136	Germany, Federal Republic of	6.54	1,213,824	Kuwait	0.17	31,552
Chile	0.14	25,984	Ghana	0.06	11,136	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.06	11,136
China	4.28	794,368				Lebanon	0.34	63,104
Colombia	0.21	38,976						

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percent-age	Net amount fin US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent-age	Net amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent-age	Net amount fin US dollars)
Lesotho	0.06	11,136	Papua New Guinea	0.06	11,136	Syrian Arab		
Liberia	0.06	11,136	Paraguay	0.06	11,136	Republic	0.06	11,136
Libyan Arab			Peru	0.11	20,416	Thailand	0.30	55,680
Jamahiriya	0.15	27,840	Philippines	0.24	44,544	Togo	0.06	11,136
Luxembourg	0.06	11,136	Poland	1.16	215,296	Trinidad and		
Madagascar	0.06	11,136	Portugal	0.32	59,392	Tobago	0.07	12,992
Malawi	0.06	11,136	Qatar	0.06	11,136	Tunisia	0.07	12,992
Malaysia	0.14	25,984	Republic of			Turkey	0.31	57,536
Maldives	0.06	11,136	Korea	0.43	79,808	Uganda	0.06	11,136
Mali	0.06	11,136	Romania	0.26	48,256	USSR	10.91	2,024,896
Malta	0.06	11,136	Rwanda	0.06	11,136	United Arab		
Mauritania	0.06	11,136	Saint Lucia <sup>a</sup>	0.06	11,136	Emirates	0.07	12,992
Mauritius	0.06	11,136	Sao Tome			United Kingdom	4.63	859,328
Mexico	0.90	167,040	and Principe	0.06	11,136	United Republic		
Monaco <sup>a</sup>	0.06	9,280	Saudi Arabia	0.29	53,824	of Cameroon	0.06	11,136
Morocco	0.10	18,560	Senegal	0.06	11,136	United Republic		
Mozambique	0.06	11,136	Seychelles	0.06	11,136	of Tanzania	0.06	11,136
Nauru	0.06	11,136	Sierra Leone	0.06	11,136	United States	25.00	4,640,000
Nepal	0.06	11,136	Singapore	0.33	61,248	upper Volta	0.06	11,136
Netherlands	1.76	326,656	Somalia	0.06	11,136	Uruguay	0.06	11,136
New Zealand	0.38	70,528	South Africa	0.60	111,360	Venezuela	0.45	83,520
Nicaragua	0.06	11,136	Spain	1.67	309,952	Viet Nam <sup>b</sup>	0.06	7,424
Niger	0.06	11,136	Sri Lanka	0.06	11,136	Yemen	0.06	11,136
Nigeria	0.15	27,840	Sudan	0.06	11,136	Yugoslavia	0.40	74,240
Norway	0.45	83,520	Suriname	0.06	11,136	Zaire	0.08	14,848
Oman	0.06	11,136	Swaziland	0.06	11,136	Zambia	0.06	11,136
Pakistan	0.23	42,688	Sweden	1.06	196,736			
Panama	0.06	11,136	Switzerland	1.18	219,008	Total	100.36 <sup>c</sup>	18,610,112

<sup>a</sup>Became a contracting State subsequent to the 1977 session of the ICAO Assembly.

<sup>b</sup>Became a contracting State on 12 April 1980.

<sup>c</sup>Includes assessments of the following countries which became contracting States after the 1977 ICAO Assembly confirmed current assessment rates: Botswana. Djibouti. Guinea-Bissau. Monaco. Saint Lucia. Viet Nam.

## Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (As at 31 December 1980)

### ICAO COUNCIL

#### OFFICERS

President: Assad Kotaite (Lebanon).  
First Vice-President: R. W. Gross (Australia).  
Second Vice-President: K. El-Hussainy (Egypt).  
Third Vice-President: S. Ahmad (Pakistan).  
Secretary: Yves Lambert (France).

#### MEMBERS

Algeria. Argentina. Australia. Brazil. Canada. Chins. Colombia. Czechoslovakia. Denmark. Egypt. El Salvador. France. Germany. Federal Republic of. India. Indonesia. Iraq. Italy. Jamaica. Japan. Lebanon. Madagascar. Mexico. Netherlands. Nigeria. Pakistan. Senegal. Spain. Uganda. USSR. United Kingdom. United Republic of Cameroon. United States. Venezuela.

### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: Yves Lambert.  
Director, Air Navigation Bureau: D. W. Freer.  
Director, Air Transport Bureau: R. A. Bickley.

Director, Legal Bureau: M. Milde (acting).  
Director, Technical Assistance Bureau: Jack Vivian.  
Chief, Public Information Office: Eugene Sochor.

### OFFICES

#### HEADQUARTERS

International Civil Aviation Organization  
Post Office Box 400, Succursale: Place de  
L'Aviation Internationale  
1000 Sherbrooke Street West  
Montreal. Quebec. Canada H3A 2R2  
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Telephone: (514) 285-8219  
Telex: 05-24513

#### REGIONAL OFFICES

International Civil Aviation Organization  
African Office  
P.O. Box 2356  
Dakar, Senegal  
Cable address: ICAOREP DAKAR  
Telephone: 21-54-52  
Telex: 906676

International Civil Aviation Organization  
North American and Caribbean Office  
Apartado postal 5-377  
Mexico 5. D. F.  
Cable address: ICAOREP MEXICO  
Telephone: 250-32-11  
Telex: 1777598

International Civil Aviation Organization  
South American Office  
Apartado postal 4127  
Lima 100, Peru  
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Telephone: 51-5414, 51-53525, 51-5497  
Telex: 25689PEICAO

International Civil Aviation Organization  
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France  
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Telephone: 745-13-26  
Telex: 610075

International Civil Aviation Organization  
Asia and Pacific Office  
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Bangkok, Thailand  
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281-0138  
Telex: 87969 ICAOBKK TH

International Civil Aviation Organization  
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Zamalek  
Cairo, Egypt  
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Telex: 92459 ICAOR UN

## Chapter XI

# Universal Postal Union (UPU)

The Universal Postal Union (UPU), established at Berne, Switzerland, in 1874 for the reciprocal exchange of postal services between nations, is one of the oldest international intergovernmental organizations. Its aim is to promote the organization and improvement of postal services and to further the development of international collaboration in this sphere. It also participates in various forms of postal technical assistance requested by its member States.

In 1980, the number of member States increased from 158 to 160, following the admission of Dominica (31 January) and Saint Lucia (10 July).

## Activities of UPU organs

### Universal Postal Congress

The Universal Postal Congress, composed of all member States, is the supreme legislative authority of UPU. Normally, it meets every five years. The most recent Congress (the eighteenth since the Union's establishment) took place at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 12 September to 25 October 1979; the next was due to be held at Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany, in 1984. The work of the Congress consists mainly of examining and revising the Acts of the Union on the basis of proposals submitted by member States, the Executive Council or the Consultative Council for Postal Studies, and of making administrative arrangements for UPU activities. The Acts in force since 1 January 1976 were those of the 1974 Lausanne (Switzerland) Congress. The Acts of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress were to enter into force on 1 July 1981.

### Executive Council

The 40-member Executive Council of UPU is responsible for carrying out the work of the Union during the five-year intervals between meetings of the Congress. During its 1980 annual session, held at Berne from 5 to 16 May, the Council considered administrative matters

and examined several studies concerning international mail that had been referred to it by the Rio de Janeiro Congress.

Among other questions reviewed by the Council were technical assistance for developing countries, international postal co-operation, relations with the United Nations, other international organizations and restricted postal unions, finances, international high-speed mail (Datapost, Express Mail, Postadex), customs treatment of postal items, transit charges and terminal dues, basic airmail conveyance rates, maximizing the air conveyance of mail, revising rates and supplementary charges for parcel post, and development of monetary-articles services in the postal field.

### Consultative Council for Postal Studies

The 35-member Consultative Council for Postal Studies is responsible for studying and compiling data and advising on technical, operational, economic and technical co-operation problems of the postal administrations of UPU member States, including matters of particular interest to new and developing countries.

During its annual session held at Berne from 21 to 30 October 1980, the Council examined, among other things, the future of postal services in the light of developments in computerized telecommunications, improvement of postal operations, mechanization, buildings and motor transport, financial services and accounting, personnel, postal administration, international post and technical co-operation.

### International Bureau

The International Bureau of UPU, under the general supervision of the Government of the Swiss Confederation, constitutes the secretariat of UPU and serves the postal administrations of UPU member States as an organ for liaison, information and consultation.

The Bureau is responsible for collecting, coordinating, publishing and distributing informa-



tion relating to the international postal service. It also conducts inquiries requested by postal administrations and acts as a clearing-house for settling certain accounts between them.

As at 31 December 1980, the total number of permanent and temporary staff members employed at the Bureau was 130, of whom 52 were in the Professional and higher categories (drawn from 40 countries) and 78 were in the General Service category. Also, 12 officials were employed in the Arabic, English, Spanish and Russian translation services.

#### Technical co-operation

Technical co-operation was provided by UPU in 1980 through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the UPU Special Fund and bilateral assistance programmes. Multi-lateral aid provided by UNDP amounted to some \$3.2 million.

The Union continued to provide expert assistance to developing countries, financed partly from its regular budget but for the most part by the postal administrations of contributing member States. Missions were carried out in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East to assist postal administrations in improving postal organization, services and training and to make forecast studies. The consultants were also associated with the formulation of UNDP projects and the organization of seminars, study courses and vocational training courses. Operational teams for different sectors were formed, composed of specialists chosen by recipient States from their national services, directed by a UPU expert.

The Union continued to hold training courses for postal instructors from developing countries, in the United Kingdom (22 July-4 December) and at regional training centres. Inter-country instructor-training courses were organized in five developing countries: Cape Verde, India, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Philippines.

Carried out under UNDP were 50 national and regional projects relating to postal services. Seventy-one expert missions were undertaken and 340 scholarships awarded, of which 276 were for study courses. Several projects covered all the principal branches of the postal service, including national and regional vocational training centres.

The UPU Special Fund, maintained by voluntary contributions in cash and kind from member States, continued to focus its assistance on training and the provision of teaching materials. Contributions in kind consisted mainly of the award of scholarships and the organization of training courses. The Fund also assisted a proj-

ect for the drought-stricken Sahelian region of Africa. The budget for the 1980 programme was \$597,250.

In addition to supporting the Special Fund, member States continued to provide direct bilateral assistance.

The Union continued to support mutual assistance programmes between developing countries, particular emphasis being placed on the formation of operational teams and regional training. It also maintained its programme of technical assistance subject to payment, under which member States could finance assistance themselves by funds on deposit.

#### Budget

The expenditures of UPU are borne in common by all member countries, which, for the purpose of assessment, are divided into classes. The following table shows how the assessments for 1980 were divided among the various classes:

CLASS OF CONTRIBUTION	ASSESSMENTS	
	Swiss francs	US dollar equivalents <sup>a</sup>
50 units	707,500	413,742.50
25 units	353,750	206,871.25
20 units	283,000	165,497.00
15 units	212,250	124,122.75
10 units	141,500	82,748.50
5 units	70,750	41,374.50
3 units	42,450	24,824.55
1 unit	14,150	8,274.85

<sup>a</sup>Calculated on the basis of Swiss franc 1.71 = US \$1.00.

The Government of the Swiss Confederation continued to advance the necessary funds and supervise the keeping of financial accounts.

The Executive Council of UPU approved budget estimates for 1980 in a gross amount of 17,747,800 Swiss francs, or approximately \$10,790,000, and for 1981 in a gross amount of 18,637,800 Swiss francs, or approximately \$10,899,000.

Income and expenditures for 1980 are given below:

Income		Swiss francs
Contributions from member States		14,914,100.00
Sale of publications		241,172.61
Other receipts		1,817,450.00
Total		16,972,722.61 <sup>a</sup>
Expenditures		
Staff		13,148,635.65
General expenses		3,824,086.96
Total		16,972,722.61 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Equal to \$9,925,568.78 on the basis of Swiss franc 1.71 = US \$1.00.

## Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION AND CLASS OF CONTRIBUTION (As at 31 December 1980)

Member	Class of contribution, <sup>a</sup> no. of units	Member	Class of contribution, <sup>a</sup> no. of units	Member	Class of contribution, <sup>a</sup> no. of units	Member	Class of contribution, <sup>a</sup> no. of units	Member	Class of contribution, <sup>a</sup> no. of units	Member	Class of contribution, <sup>a</sup> no. of units
Afghanistan	1	Congo	1	Germany, Federal Republic of	50	Lesotho	1	Papua New Guinea	1	Tonga	1
Albania	1	Costa Rica	1	Ghana	3	Liberia	1	Paraguay	1	Trinidad and Tobago	1
Algeria	5	Cuba	3	Greece	3	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	5	Peru	3	Tunisia	5
Angola	1	Cyprus	1	Grenada	1	Liechtenstein	1	Philippines	1	Turkey	10
Argentina	20	Czechoslovakia	10	Guatemala	3	Luxembourg	3	Poland	10	Uganda	1
Australia	25	Democratic Kampuchea	1	Guinea	1	Madagascar	3	Portugal	10	Ukrainian SSR	10
Austria	5	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	10	Guinea-Bissau	1	Malawi	1	Qatar	3	USSR	25
Bahamas	1	Yemen	1	Haiti	3	Malaysia	3	Republic of Korea	10	United Arab Emirates	1
Bahrain	1	Denmark	10	Honduras	1	Mali	1	Romania	10	United Kingdom	50
Bangladesh	15	Djibouti	1	Hungary	10	Malta	1	Saint Lucia	1	United Kingdom	50
Barbados	1	Dominica	3	Iceland	1	Mauritania	1	San Marino	1	United Kingdom	50
Belgium	15	Republic of Ecuador	3	India	25	Mauritius	1	Sao Tome and Principe	1	United Kingdom	50
Benin	1	El Salvador	1	Indonesia	10	Mexico	15	Saudi Arabia	5	United Kingdom	50
Bhutan	1	Equatorial Guinea	3	Iran	5	Monaco	1	Senegal	1	United Kingdom	50
Bolivia	1	Ethiopia	1	Iraq	3	Mongolia	1	Seychelles	1	United Kingdom	50
Botswana	1	Fiji	1	Ireland	10	Morocco	5	Sierra Leone	1	United Kingdom	50
Brazil	25	Finland	10	Israel	3	Mozambique	1	Singapore	1	United Kingdom	50
Bulgaria	3	France	50	Italy	25	Nauru	1	Somalia	1	United Kingdom	50
Burma	3	Gabon	1	Ivory Coast	1	Nepal	3	Spain	25	United Kingdom	50
Burundi	1	Gambia	1	Jamaica	1	Netherlands	15	Sri Lanka	5	United Kingdom	50
Byelorussian SSR	3	German Democratic Republic	15	Japan	50	Netherlands Antilles	1	Sudan	1	United Kingdom	50
Canada	50	Lebanon	1	Jordan	1	New Zealand	25	Swaziland	1	United Kingdom	50
Cape Verde	1	Liban	1	Kenya	3	Nicaragua	1	Sweden	15	United Kingdom	50
Central African Republic	1	Malawi	1	Kuwait	5	Niger	1	Switzerland	15	United Kingdom	50
Chad	1	Maldives	1	Lao People's Democratic Republic	1	Nigeria	5	Syrian Arab Republic	1	United Kingdom	50
Chile	5	Malta	1	Lebanon	1	Norway	10	Thailand	3	United Kingdom	50
China	50	Malta	1	Liban	1	Oman	1	Togo	1	United Kingdom	50
Colombia	3	Malta	1	Liban	1	Pakistan	15			United Kingdom	50
Comoros	1	Malta	1	Liban	1	Panama	1			United Kingdom	50

<sup>a</sup>For amount of contributions from members, see table under BUDGET above

NOTE: The UPU official nomenclature differs from that of the United Nations.

## Annex II. ORGANS, OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(Elected to hold office until the nineteenth (1984) Universal Postal Congress)

Chairmen: Brazil.

Vice-Chairmen: China, Liberia, Spain, USSR.

Secretary-General: Mohamed I. Sobhi, Director-General of the International Bureau.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France,

Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Honduras, India, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

### CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES

(Elected to hold office until the nineteenth (1984) Universal Postal Congress)

Chairman: United Kingdom.

Vice-Chairman: Tunisia.

Secretary-General: Mohamed I. Sobhi, Director-General of the International Bureau.

Members: Algeria, Argentine, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium,

Brazil, China, Colombia, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States.

### INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

#### HEADQUARTERS

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#### OFFICERS

Director-General: Mohamed I. Sobhi.

Deputy Director-General: Thomas Scott.

Assistant Directors-General: Mohamed Akbar, Félix Cicerón, Abdel Kader Baghdadli.

## Chapter XII

## International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

As at 31 December 1980, 154 countries were members of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), reflecting a membership unchanged since 1977.

## Administrative Council

The Administrative Council of ITU held its thirty-fifth session from 12 to 30 May 1980 at ITU headquarters, Geneva. It reviewed administrative matters, approved a schedule of conferences, and drew up the agenda for a regional administrative conference on frequency modulation sound broadcasting in the 87.5-108 megahertz band in region 1 (Africa, Europe, Mongolia and the USSR).

## Administrative radio conferences

The first session of the Regional Administrative Medium-Frequency Broadcasting Conference (for region 2-the Americas and Greenland) was held at Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 10 to 28 March 1980. The Conference formulated technical and operational criteria and planning methods for a frequency assignment plan for medium-frequency (MF) broadcasting in the region.

## International consultative committees

Study groups of the two ITU international consultative committees- the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) and the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) -held numerous meetings during the year.

At its meetings, CCIR was engaged in: preparing technical information for future world and regional administrative radio conferences; studying spectrum utilization, especially frequency-sharing between different services, and efficient use of the geostationary satellite orbit; drawing up standards for satellite broadcasting, digital microwave radio relay, digital television transmission, and new television broadcasting-data and still-image services; and radiowave propagation studies.

At its seventh plenary assembly, held at ITU headquarters from 10 to 21 November, CCITT approved technical recommendations for: the new Teletex, which provided, additionally and in parallel to the existing telex service, communication between terminals used for preparing, edit-

ing and printing correspondence; and the Videotex public interactive information retrieval service, which was based on public networks and used standard television receivers suitably modified or supplemented as terminal equipment, although the use of other equipment was not excluded.

## Plan committees

Four regional plan committees of ITU, responsible for preparing plans for circuit and routing requirements for international telecommunications and for estimating growth of international traffic, continued to play an active part in the work of the World Plan Committee, which was concerned with interregional relations.

The World Plan Committee met in Paris from 9 to 18 April 1980 and organized two special study days: on the impact of digital facilities on the planning of telecommunication networks; and on new developments in telecommunications and their impact on global telecommunication network planning. The Co-ordination Committee for the Latin America Plan met at Santiago, Chile, from 1 to 3 September.

## International Frequency Registration Board

The International Frequency Registration Board continued to register frequencies assigned by countries to their radio stations in the Master International Frequency Register, and effected a technical examination of 56,236 such frequencies during 1980.

The Board also worked on a comparative report concerning 9 kilohertz (kHz) and 10 kHz channel-spacing for MF broadcasting in region 2.

## Technical co-operation

In 1980, under various ITU programmes of technical co-operation for developing countries, 630 expert missions were carried out, 650 fellows were trained abroad and equipment valued at \$8,903,467 was delivered, mainly to telecommunication training centres. The total cost of this assistance was \$33,352,764, an increase of 28 per cent over 1979. Countries and territories aided under joint ITU/United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) projects were:

Africa: Algeria, Angola, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea,

Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

The Americas: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay.

Asia and the Pacific: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, China, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, 'Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga.

Europe and the Middle East: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Greece, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malta, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

The three main objectives of ITU technical co-operation activity continued to be: promoting development of regional telecommunication networks in Africa, the Americas, Asia and the Pacific, and the Middle East; strengthening telecommunication technical and administrative services in developing countries; and vocational training.

The Union continued its efforts to promote development of telecommunication networks and their integration into the world-wide telecommunication system, in accordance with objectives established by the World Plan Committee and the regional plan committees.

Considerable progress was made in the implementation of the Pan-African Telecommunications Network comprising high-grade large-capacity terrestrial, submarine and space systems. Two sections of the integrated system were due to become operational early in 1981: one connecting Dakar (Senegal) to Cotonou (Benin), via Mali and the Upper Volta; and the other connecting the city of Djibouti to Lusaka (Zambia), via Ethiopia, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania. A section linking Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, the Ivory Coast, Ghana and Togo was also largely completed, and field surveys were carried out and tender specifications prepared for other routes: Ziguinchor (Senegal) to Bissau (Guinea-Bissau); Bissau to Boké (Guinea); Makabana (Congo) to Bakoumba (Gabon); and Brazzaville (Congo) to Pointe Noire (Congo), as part of a projected route to Cabinda (Angola). Several regional and sub-regional meetings were also held on co-ordination, operation, maintenance, tariffs and training.

The Union continued to collaborate with the Central American Telecommunication Commis-

sion towards completion of the third phase of a regional network. Eleven consultants assisted in: planning five new international electronic switching centres; training; organizing and administering telecommunications; and planning networks and land mobile systems.

The Inter-American Telecommunication Conference continued to receive co-operation in its programme for development and integration of telecommunication systems.

In Asia, telephone and allied services grew significantly, reflecting new awareness of the importance of telecommunication infrastructure. The Asian Telecommunication Network also required urgent updating of traffic forecasts and establishment of a data base for planning activities.

Improvements and expansion of telecommunications for the island countries of the Pacific included: assistance for gateway telephone exchanges in Tonga and Samoa, an electronic telex exchange for Fiji and a satellite earth station in Samoa—all funded by the European Economic Community; installation and testing of UNDP-funded equipment in Tuvalu for a high-frequency (HF) radio link to Fiji; preparation of plans for HF links between Kiribati and Australia, and Kiribati and Nauru; and aid to Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Tuvalu for development of a regional network.

In the Middle East and Mediterranean region, telecommunication network development progressed very well, especially in digital switching systems and new earth stations and transmission routes. New technical specifications for teleprinters with both Latin and Arabic characters were also established for the regional telex network. The projects in the 1978 Middle East and Mediterranean telecommunication network master plan continued to be co-ordinated and implemented, and experts prepared detailed technical specifications for the subregional network in Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia, Somalia and Yemen. Other regional studies undertaken by ITU experts included: a pre-feasibility study on submarine cables, from the Middle East to Asia; installation of measuring equipment in Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates; improvement of the regional sound broadcasting and television network; and establishment of a regional plan for telex services. Two further microwave links in the 1978 master plan—between Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic, and between the latter and Iraq—were put into operation.

To help develop regional telecommunication networks and integrate them into the world system, 79 expert missions were carried out.

The Union continued to advise developing

countries on administrative and technical telecommunications measures; 272 expert missions were devoted to assistance of this type.

During the year, nearly two thirds of the total ITU field expenditure was spent on training telecommunications personnel in developing countries.

#### Publications

Publications issued by ITU are either trilingual or separate English, French and Spanish editions. Those issued in 1980 included:

- Supplement to the General Plan for the Development of the Regional Asian and Oceanian Network, Bangkok, Thailand, 1978
- Supplement to the General Plan for the Development of the Regional Latin American Network, Lima, Peru, 1978
- Final Acts of the World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979
- Financial Operating Report for 1979
- Report on the Activities of the Union, 1979
- Table of International Telex Relations and Traffic, 1979
- Yearbook of Common Carrier Telecommunication Statistics and Radiocommunication Statistics, 8th ed., 1979
- General Plan for the Development of the Interregional Telecommunication Network, Paris, 1980, Parts I and II
- Provisional Glossary of Radiocommunication Terms, 1980 ed.
- List of International Telephone Routes, 20th ed.
- List of Radiodetermination and Special Service Stations, 7th ed., and Supplement No. 1
- List of Ship Stations, 20th ed., and Supplement Nos. 1 to 3
- Nineteenth Report by the International Telecommunication Union on Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Information Booklet No. 27

#### Secretariat

As at 31 December 1980, the total staff of ITU numbered 652 (excluding staff on short-term

contracts). Of these, nine were elected officials, 517 had permanent contracts and 126 had fixed-term contracts; 47 nationalities were represented in posts subject to geographical distribution.

#### Budget

The following budget for 1980 was adopted by the Administrative Council in 1979.

	Amount (In Swiss francs)
Income	
Contribution by members and private operating agencies	62,087,000
Contribution by UNDP for technical co-operation administrative expenses	8,200,000
Sales of publications	7,000,000
Miscellaneous	232,000
Total	77,519,000
Expenditures	
Administrative Council	700,000
Common headquarters expenditure	50,440,000
Mission expenses	164,000
Miscellaneous	180,000
Conferences and meetings	10,635,000
Other expenses	200,000
Total general expenses	62,319,000
Technical co-operation	8,200,000
Publications	7,000,000
Grand total	77,519,000

Each member of ITU chooses the class of contribution in which it wishes to be included and pays in advance its annual contributory share to the budget on the basis of the budgetary provision. The classes of contribution for 1981 for members are listed in ANNEX I below.

As at the end of 1980, the total of units for members was 427 1/2. The amount of the contributory unit for 1980 was 126,400 Swiss francs and the contributory unit for 1981 was to be 135,700 Swiss francs.

### Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 31 December 1980; contributions as assessed for 1981)

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Class of contribution; no. of units	In Swiss francs <sup>a</sup>	MEMBER	Class of contribution; no. of units	In Swiss francs <sup>a</sup>	MEMBER	Class of contribution; no. of units	In Swiss francs <sup>a</sup>
Afghanistan	1/2	67,850	Belgium	5	678,500	Central African Republic	1/2	67,850
Albania	1/2	67,850	Benin	1/2	67,850	Chad	1/2	67,850
Algeria	1	135,700	Bolivia	1/2	67,850	Chile	1	135,700
Angola	1/2	67,850	Botswana	1/2	67,850	China	20	2,714,000
Argentina	3	407,100	Brazil	5	678,500	Colombia	3	407,100
Australia	18	2,442,600	Bulgaria	1	135,700	Comoros	1/2	67,850
Austria	1	135,700	Burma	1/2	67,850	Congo	1/2	67,850
Bahamas	1/2	67,850	Burundi	1/2	67,850	Costa Rica	1/2	67,850
Bahrain	1/2	67,850	Byelorussian SSR	1	135,700	Cuba	1	135,700
Bangladesh	1	135,700	Canada	18	2,442,600	Cyprus	1/2	67,850
Barbados	1/2	67,850	Cape Verde	1/2	67,850			

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Class of contribution; no. of units	In Swiss francs <sup>a</sup>	MEMBER	Class of contribution; no. of units	In SWISS francs <sup>a</sup>	MEMBER	Class of contribution; no. of units	In Swiss francs <sup>a</sup>
Czechoslovakia	3	407,100	Kuwait	1	135,700	San Marino	1/2	67,850
Democratic Kampuchea	1/2	67,850	Lao People's Democratic Republic	1/2	67,850	Sac Tome and Principe	1/2	67,850
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1/2	67,850	Lebanon	1	135,700	Saudi Arabia	1	135,700
Democratic Yemen	1/2	67,850	Lesotho	1/2	67,850	Senegal	1	135,700
Denmark	5	678,500	Liberia	1	135,700	Sierra Leone	1/2	67,850
Djibouti	1/2	67,850	Libya <sup>b</sup> Arab Jamahiriya	1 1/2	203,550	Singapore	1	135,700
Dominican Republic	1/2	67,850	Liechtenstein	1/2	67,850	Somalia	1/2	67,850
Ecuador	1	135,700	Luxembourg	1/2	67,850	South Africa	8	1,085,600
Egypt	2	271,400	Madagascar	1	135,700	Spain	3	407,100
El Salvador	1/2	67,850	Malawi	1/2	67,850	Sri Lanka	1/2	67,850
Equatorial Guinea	1/2	67,850	Malaysia	3	407,100	Sudan	1	135,700
Ethiopia	1	135,700	Maldives	1/2	67,850	Suriname	1/2	67,850
Fiji	1/2	67,850	Mali	1/2	67,850	Swaziland	1/2	67,850
Finland	3	407,100	Malta	1/2	67,850	Sweden <sup>c</sup>	10	1,357,000
France	30	4,071,000	Mauritania	1/2	67,850	Switzerland	10	1,357,000
Gabon	1/2	67,850	Mauritius	1/2	67,850	Syrian Arab Republic	1/2	67,850
Gambia	1/2	67,850	Mexico	3	407,100	Thailand	1 1/2	203,550
German Democratic Republic	3	407,100	Monaco	1/2	67,850	Togo	1/2	67,850
Germany, Federal Republic of	25	3,392,500	Mongolia	1/2	67,850	Tonga	1/2	67,850
Ghana	1	135,700	Morocco	1	135,700	Trinidad and Tobago	1	135,700
Greece	1	135,700	Mozambique	1/2	67,850	Tunisia	2	271,400
Guatemala	1	135,700	Nauru	1/2	67,850	Turkey	2	271,400
Guinea	1/2	67,850	Nepal	1/2	67,850	Uganda	1/2	67,850
Guinea-Bissau	1/2	67,850	Netherlands	10	1,357,000	Ukrainian SSR	3	407,100
Haiti	1/2	67,850	New Zealand	3	407,100	USSR	30	4,071,000
Honduras	1/2	67,850	Nicaragua	1	135,700	United Arab Emirates	1	135,700
Hungary	1	135,700	Niger	1/2	67,850	United Kingdom	30	4,071,000
Iceland	1/2	67,850	Nigeria	2	271,400	United Republic of Cameroon	1/2	67,850
India	13	1,764,100	Norway	5	678,500	United Republic of Tanzania	1/2	67,850
Indonesia	1	135,700	Oman	1/2	67,850	United States	30	4,071,000
Iran	1	135,700	Pakistan	2	271,400	Upper Volta	1/2	67,850
Iraq	1/2	67,850	Panama	1/2	67,850	Uruguay	1/2	67,850
Ireland	2	271,400	Papua New Guinea	1/2	67,850	Vatican City State	1/2	67,850
Israel	1	135,700	Paraguay	1/2	67,850	Venezuela	3	407,100
Italy	10	1,357,000	Peru	1/2	67,850	Viet Nam	1/2	67,850
Ivory Coast	1	135,700	Philippines	1	135,700	Yemen	1/2	67,850
Jamaica	1/2	67,850	Poland	3	407,100	Yugoslavia	1	135,700
Japan	20	2,714,000	Portugal	1/2	67,850	Zaire	1	135,700
Jordan	1/2	67,850	Qatar	1/2	67,850	Zambia	1/2	67,850
Kenya	1/2	67,850	Republic of Korea	1	135,700			
			Romania	1	135,700			
			Rwanda	1/2	67,850			
						Total	427 1/2	58,011,750

<sup>a</sup>For the equivalent amounts in United States dollars, the rate of exchange that was to be applicable on 1 January 1981 was Swiss francs 1.76 = US \$1.00.

NOTE: The nomenclature of ITU differs from that of the United Nations.

## Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

### ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL, INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD AND PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE UNION

Secretary-General: Mohamed Mili.  
Deputy Secretary-General: Richard E. Butler.

#### ITU ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan (Chairman), Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Poland, Romania (Vice-Chairman), Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Zaire.

#### INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD

Chairman: Abderrazak Berrada (Morocco).  
Vice-Chairmen: Sakae Fujiki (Japan), P. S. Kurakov (USSR), Francis G. Perrin (Canada), William Sowton (United Kingdom).

#### OFFICERS OF THE

#### INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES

Director, International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR): Richard C. Kirby (United States).  
Director, International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT): Léon Burtz (France).

### HEADQUARTERS

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## Chapter XIII

## World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

During 1980, three States became members of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) - Dominica (22 March), Fiji (17 April) and Bahrain (21 May)-raising membership to 147 States and five territories as at 31 December 1980. Southern Rhodesia ceased to be a member territory on attainment of independence as Zimbabwe in April.

The World Climate Programme, established by the Eighth World Meteorological Congress (1979) as one of WMO's major programmes, came into being on 1 January 1980.

The Executive Committee of WMO held its thirty-second session in Geneva, Switzerland, in May. A Panel of Experts set up by the Committee began a review of WMO's current scientific and technical structure.

The twenty-fifth International Meteorological Organization Prize was awarded to Dr. R. M. White (United States) in recognition of outstanding contributions to the development of the science of meteorology and of his services to international collaboration in meteorology.

## Activities in 1980

## World Weather Watch

The basic programme of WMO, the World Weather Watch, continued in 1980 as an integrated global system designed to make available to member States convenient, observational data and processed information required for operational and research purposes. Its essential elements were the Global Observing System (GOS), whereby observational data were obtained, the Global Data-processing System (GDPS), providing for the processing, storage and retrieval of observational data and making available processed information, and the Global Telecommunication System (GTS), offering telecommunication facilities and arrangements for rapid and reliable collection, exchange and distribution of such data and information.

The Global Observing System consisted of two subsystems: a surface-based subsystem providing conventional basic data from regional basic synoptic networks, other observational networks of stations on land and at sea, and aircraft meteorological observations required for operation and research; and a space-based subsystem, within which meteorological satellites in both

near-polar orbiting and geostationary systems took direct observations and collected and disseminated data. These satellite systems made a major contribution to operations and research in meteorology, hydrology and other related environmental activities by providing to member States quantitative data and qualitative information such as: vertical profiles of temperature and humidity; temperatures of sea, land and cloud top surfaces; wind field derived from cloud displacements; cloud amounts, type and height of cloud tops; and snow and ice cover, as well as radiance balance data.

In the operation of GDPS, a number of World Weather Watch processing centres installed new-generation electronic computers, thus improving their capability to produce analysis and forecast products to be exchanged on GTS. Progress was achieved in GTS operation on a global, regional and national level. High-speed data transmission was introduced on one segment of the main trunk circuit, some branches of which were upgraded. A number of high-frequency point-to-point circuits were replaced by satellite circuits, thus making GTS more reliable and weaknesses in elements of the global system were identified and remedial action taken.

An effort to strengthen and intensify the Tropical Cyclone Programme began in 1980 with increased attention being given to general and regional components. The need for greater efforts to assist affected member States was again demonstrated in 1980 when severe tropical cyclones occurred in a number of areas. Planning for the Typhoon Operational Experiment, aimed at improving area forecasting and warning capabilities, under the programme of the Typhoon Committee of WMO and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific was pursued, particular attention being given to arrangements for the 1981 pre-experiment phase.

Demand for marine meteorological information increased. Shipmasters, replying to a questionnaire on marine meteorological services, commented on their adequacy, and suggested improvements. A major step was the adoption by WMO of a Manual on Marine Meteorological Services, a synthesis of international marine meteorological practices and procedures.

Efforts continued towards achieving increased

participation by WMO members in the further implementation of all parts of the Integrated Global Ocean Station System. A technical conference enabled aeronautical user groups to have a direct dialogue with meteorologists and research scientists on different subjects in the field of the application of aeronautical meteorology to operating efficiency and safety of air operations.

#### Research and development

The research and development programme included weather prediction research, tropical meteorology, weather modification, environmental prediction research and climate change. Several specific activities were: the development of a long-term plan for projects of the WMO programme on research in tropical meteorology; the convening of the Third WMO Scientific Conference on Weather Modification (Clermont-Ferrand, France, in July); progress in carrying out the Global Ozone Research and Monitoring Project, with the publication of an up-to-date handbook on ozone measurements with Dobson Spectrophotometers and the convening of technical meetings; review of advances in boundary-layer meteorology; and recommendations on urban air pollution, proposing further research in meteorological conditions leading to high levels of air pollution.

A meeting to assess the increasing carbon dioxide concentration and its possible impact on climate was called jointly by WMO, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) (Villach, Austria, in November), and its report was widely distributed.

During 1980, the Commission for Instruments and Methods of Observations continued its work on standardizing and improving atmospheric measurements. The Fifth International Pyrheliometer Comparisons were held at Davos, Switzerland; the results provided the basis for all radiation measurement calibration.

#### Meteorological applications and environment

The meteorological applications and environment programme included activities aimed at applying meteorology to various human activities and problem areas such as agriculture, aviation, atmospheric and marine pollution, production and use of energy, industry, and urban and regional land-use planning.

Agrometeorological activities in aid of food production continued to be concentrated on assisting developing countries to improve their capabilities in the application of meteorology to agriculture; expert missions were sent to a number of developing countries, and training

seminars and courses in agrometeorology were held. Technical notes on meteorological aspects of the use of wind and solar radiation as energy sources as well as world maps related to the distribution of solar energy potential were prepared for the 1981 United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy.

The preparation of the maps (of mean temperature and amount of precipitation) of the first volume of the Climatic Atlas for Asia was completed, with publication scheduled for 1981. Work was begun on the preparation of maps of mean sunshine-duration for the second volume of the Climatic Atlas for Europe.

Environmental pollution issues again put much emphasis on the further implementation of WMO's global background pollution monitoring network which currently comprised approximately 115 stations in about 75 countries. Several countries in areas not well covered joined the network. To contribute to the preparation of one-decade-after-Stockholm UNEP reports-examining progress since the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment<sup>1</sup>—first evaluations of precipitation density, turbidity and carbon dioxide data obtained in background air-pollution monitoring were made. Further progress was achieved in an integrated approach to environmental monitoring which was to cover all environmental compartments and major biomes. Other activities concentrated on problems of the long-range transmission of atmospheric pollutants on the regional scale and on the interchange of pollutants between the air and oceans.

#### World Climate Programme

Action was taken to accelerate WMO activities in the furthering of climate studies, with the establishment of a World Climate Programme (WCP) office. The four interrelated elements within WCP were: the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP), jointly sponsored with ICSU; the World Climate Applications Programme, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other international organizations; the World Climate Impact Studies Programme, with UNEP as lead agency; and the World Climate Data Programme which dealt with establishment of data services, including a data referral system, for other elements of the overall WCP.

Within WCRP- which continued and expanded upon the climate research activities started as part of the Global Atmospheric Research Programme (GARP) - the Joint Scientific Committee

<sup>1</sup>See Y.U.N., 1972, p. 318.



was responsible for planning and co-ordinating as well as completing studies initiated within the framework of the former WMO/ICSU agreement on GARP.

Among other meetings held to advance WCP was a large-scale Technical Conference on Climate for Asia and the Western Pacific, in December.

(See also p. 1026.)

#### Hydrology and water resources development

The hydrology and water resources programme of WMO aimed at co-ordinating establishment of hydrological networks and services, including data collection and processing, hydrological forecasting and warnings, and the supply of meteorological and hydrological data for design purposes. Its three components were the operational hydrology programme, hydrology in environmental management and development, and co-operation with water-related programmes of other international organizations. Emphasis was on the operational programme, a subprogramme of which sought to provide a means of technology transfer, improve hydrological data and provide a framework of integrated techniques and procedures for data collection and processing.

A large part of WMO's activities in the field of hydrology and water resources were carried out through the expert Commission for Hydrology, which held its sixth session at Madrid, Spain, in April. The Commission elaborated a three-year plan for implementing the operational programme.

#### Technical co-operation

Assistance to developing countries was provided through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Voluntary Co-operation Programme, from funds in trust and from the regular budget of WMO.

Through UNDP, assistance was provided to 89 countries in 1980 at a value of approximately \$9.8 million. Thirty-one large-scale projects were under way, 15 of which were completed in 1980. Assistance was given in the development of government meteorological and hydrological services, and in training personnel at all levels: provision of experts, fellowships for training abroad and support for training seminars. Fields of aid also included such specialized subjects as the interpretation and utilization of satellite data. Two sectoral advisers (one in meteorology and one in hydrology), assigned by UNDP to WMO, visited 17 countries in 1980, at the request of the UNDP resident representatives of the countries concerned, to advise on the requirements for and

application of meteorological information of all types in various sectors of national economies.

Under the Voluntary Co-operation Programme, support at a total value of \$4.8 million was given mainly to the GOS element of the World Weather Watch. Long-term fellowships for the training of meteorological personnel were also awarded.

The regular budget of WMO financed fellowships and assistance to participants in special training courses and technical conferences.

Six trust fund projects were under way in 1980, three of which were funded by the countries receiving the assistance and three by other countries.

In 1980, 461 fellows received meteorological or hydrological training. The number of students who started training in 1980 under UNDP fellowships was 136, under the voluntary co-operation programme 60, under the regular budget 21, and under trust funds 4.

Among the training seminars and courses organized during the year were an international course for meteorological instructors (Turin, Italy), a regional training workshop on the maintenance and repair of conventional meteorological instruments in Africa (Cairo, Egypt) and a regional training seminar for national instructors (Mexico City, Mexico).

#### Secretariat

As of 31 December 1980, the total number of full-time staff employed by WMO (excluding 73 Professionals on technical assistance projects) stood at 287. Of these, 120 were in the Professional and higher categories (drawn from 41 nationalities) and 167 in the General Service and related categories.

#### Budget

The year 1980 was the first year of the eighth financial period (1980-1983), for which the 1979 World Meteorological Congress had established a maximum expenditure of \$74,400,000, while also authorizing additional expenditures, not to exceed \$1 million, to provide for particular circumstances such as losses resulting from changes in currency exchange rates or to meet urgent unforeseen programme activities.

The regular budget for 1980 amounted to \$17,495,000. The 1980 budget for technical co-operation activities, financed from extrabudgetary sources, amounted to an additional \$2,696,400.

At its May 1980 session, the Executive Committee approved a regular budget of \$18,663,800 for 1981, as follows:

Income	Amount (in US dollars)	Expenditure (cont.)	Amount (in US dollars)
Contributions	18,582,800	Research and development	1,828,800
As for General Fund	81,000	World Climate Programme	921,000
	18,663,800	Hydrology and water resources	857,200
Expenditure		Supporting programmes	
Policy-making organs	451,000	Technical co-operation	202,100
Executive management	918,000	Regional programmes	943,000
Scientific and technical programmes		Education and training	1,016,900
World Weather Watch	2,769,000	Programme supporting activities	3,770,700
Meteorological applications and environment	1,388,200	Administration and common services	3,115,900
		Other budgetary provisions	482,000
		Total	18,663,8007

**Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF WMO AND CONTRIBUTIONS**  
(Membership as at 31 December 1980; contributions as assessed for 1981)

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
STATE	Unit <sup>a</sup>	Net amount (in US dollars)	STATE	Unit <sup>a</sup>	Net amount (in US dollars)	STATE	Unit <sup>a</sup>	Net amount (in US dollars)
Afghanistan	1	8,337	Ghana	3	25,010	Philippines	9	75,031
Albania	1	8,337	Greece	6	50,021	Poland	29	241,768
Algeria	2	16,674	Guatemala	2	16,674	Portugal	6	50,021
Angola	2	16,674	Guinea	1	8,337	Qatar	2	16,674
Argentina	30	250,105	Guinea-Bissau	1	8,337	Republic of Korea	4	33,347
Australia	40	333,473	Guyana	1	8,337	Romania	9	75,031
Austria	13	108,379	Haiti	1	8,337	Rwanda	1	8,337
Bahamas	1	8,337	Honduras	1	8,337	Sao Tome and Principe	1	8,337
Bahrain	1	8,337	Hungary	12	100,042	Saudi Arabia	4	33,347
Bangladesh	1	8,337	Iceland	2	16,674	Senegal	1	8,337
Barbados	1	8,337	India	41	341,810	Seychelles	1	8,337
Belgium	28	233,431	Indonesia	14	116,716	Sierra Leone	1	8,337
Benin	1	8,337	Iran	9	75,031	Singapore	2	16,674
Bolivia	5	41,682	Iraq	2	16,674	Somalia	1	8,337
Botswana	1	8,337	Ireland	6	50,021	South Africa <sup>b</sup>	18	150,063
Brazil	30	250,105	Israel	6	50,021	Spain	28	233,431
Bulgaria	8	66,694	Italy	50	416,841	Sri Lanka	5	41,682
Burma	4	33,347	Ivory Coast	2	16,674	Sudan	3	25,010
Burundi	1	8,337	Jamaica	2	16,674	Suriname	1	8,337
Byelorussian SSR	11	91,705	Japan	57	475,199	Sweden	31	258,442
Canada	59	491,873	Jordan	1	8,337	Switzerland	26	216,758
Cape Verde	1	8,337	Kenya	1	8,337	Syrian Arab Republic	4	33,347
Central African Republic	1	8,337	Kuwait	3	25,010	Thailand	7	58,358
Chad	1	8,337	Lao People's Democratic Republic	1	8,337	Togo	1	8,337
Chile	8	66,694	Lebanon	2	16,674	Trinidad and Tobago	2	16,674
China	86	716,967	Lesotho	1	8,337	Tunisia	2	16,674
Colombia	7	58,358	Liberia	1	8,337	Turkey	12	100,042
Comoros	1	8,337	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2	16,674	Uganda	1	8,337
Congo	1	8,337	Luxembourg	2	16,674	Ukrainian SSR	36	300,126
Costs Rica	2	16,674	Madagascar	1	8,337	USSR	231	1,925,808
Cuba	6	50,021	Malawi	1	8,337	United Kingdom	128	1,067,114
Cyprus	1	8,337	Malaysia	8	66,694	United Republic of Cameroon	1	8,337
Czechoslovakia	21	175,073	Maldives	1	8,337	United Republic of Tanzania	1	8,337
Democratic Kampuchea	1	8,337	Mali	1	8,337	United States	548	4,568,583
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2	16,674	Malta	1	8,337	Upper Volta	1	8,337
Democratic Yemen	1	8,337	Mauritania	1	8,337	Uruguay	7	58,358
Denmark	16	133,389	Mauritius	1	8,337	Venezuela	12	100,042
Djibouti	1	8,337	Mexico	19	158,400	Viet Nam	2	16,674
Dominica	1	8,337	Mongolia	1	8,337	Yemen	1	8,337
Dominican Republic	2	16,674	Morocco	4	33,347	Yugoslavia	12	100,042
Ecuador	2	16,674	Mozambique	2	16,674	Zaire	4	33,347
Egypt	10	83,368	Nepal	1	8,337	Zambia	2	16,674
El Salvador	1	8,337	Netherlands	25	208,421			
Ethiopia	1	8,337	New Zealand	12	100,042			
Fiji	1	8,337	Nicaragua	1	8,337			
Finland	12	100,042	Niger	1	8,337			
France	104	867,030	Nigeria	6	50,021	TERRITORY		
Gabon	1	8,337	Norway	14	116,716	British Caribbean Territory	1	8,337
Gambia	1	8,337	Oman	1	8,337	French Polynesia	1	8,337
German Democratic Republic	31	258,442	Pakistan	5	41,682	Hong Kong	1	8,337
Germany, Federal			Panama	2	16,674	Netherlands Antilles	1	8,337
Republic of	110	917,051	Papua New Guinea	1	8,337	New Caledonia	1	8,337
			Paraguay	1	8,337			
			Peru	7	58,358	Total	2,229	18,582,800

<sup>a</sup>Exact unit value is \$8,336.83.

<sup>b</sup>Suspended by the seventh (1975) WMO Congress from exercising the rights and privileges of a member.

## Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF WMO

MEMBERS OF THE WMO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE<sup>a</sup>

President: R. L. Kintanar (Philippines).

First Vice-President: C. A. Abayomi (Nigeria).

Second Vice-President: J. A. Izrael (USSR).

Third Vice-President: J. E. Echeveste (Argentina).

Members: A. G. J. Al-Sultan<sup>1</sup> (Iraq), S. Aguilar Anguiano<sup>2</sup> (Mexico), C. H. Arias (Colombia), G. S. Benton (United States), R. Czelnai<sup>3</sup> (Hungary), P. K. Das (India), J. Djigbenou (Ivory Coast) (acting), F. Roll Fuenzalida<sup>4</sup> (Chile), N. A. Gbeckor-Kove (Ghana), Ho Tong Yuen<sup>5</sup> (Malaysia), A. W. Kabakibo (Syrian Arab Republic), K. Lango (Norway), E. Lingelbach (Germany, Federal Republic of), Sir John Mason (United Kingdom), J. Masuzawa (Japan) (acting), S. Mbele-Mbong<sup>6</sup> (United Republic of Cameroon), R. Mittner (France), J. K. Murithi (Kenya), C. Padilha (Brazil), M. Rahmatullah (Pakistan), M. Seck (Senegal), M. F. Taha (Egypt), Wu Xueyi (China), J. W. Zilman (Australia).

(Malaysia), A. W. Kabakibo (Syrian Arab Republic), K. Lango (Norway), E. Lingelbach (Germany, Federal Republic of), Sir John Mason (United Kingdom), J. Masuzawa (Japan) (acting), S. Mbele-Mbong<sup>6</sup> (United Republic of Cameroon), R. Mittner (France), J. K. Murithi (Kenya), C. Padilha (Brazil), M. Rahmatullah (Pakistan), M. Seck (Senegal), M. F. Taha (Egypt), Wu Xueyi (China), J. W. Zilman (Australia).

<sup>a</sup>The Executive Committee is composed of four elected officers, the six Presidents of the regional associations (indicated by <sup>1</sup>), who are ex-officio members, and 19 elected members. Members serve in their personal capacities, not as representatives of Governments. One seat was vacant as at 31 December 1980.

## SENIOR MEMBERS OF THE WMO SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: Aksel C. Wiin-Nielsen.

Deputy Secretary-General: R. Schneider.

Director, World Weather Watch Department: G. K. Weiss.

Director, Research and Development Department: A. Zaitsev.

Director, Meteorological Applications and Environment Department: N. L. Veranneman.

Director, Hydrology and Water Resources Department: J. Nemec.

Director, Technical Co-operation Department: J. L. Rasmussen.

Director, Education and Training Department: G. O. P. Obasi.

Director, Administration Department: M. J. Connaughton.

Director, Languages, Publications and Conferences Department: H. Tabatabay.

Director, World Climate Programme Office: B. R. Doos.

Regional Director for Africa: (vacant).

Regional Director for Latin America: O. Canziani.

Regional Director for Asia: K. Rajendram.

Director, Regional Affairs Office: A. K. Elamy.

## PRESIDENTS OF REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS

## REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

I. Africa: S. Mbele-Mbong (United Republic of Cameroon) (acting).

II. Asia: A. G. J. Al-Sultan (Iraq).

III. South America: F. Roll Fuenzalida (Chile) (acting).

IV. North and Central America: S. Aguilar Anguiano (Mexico) (acting).

V. South-West Pacific: Ho Tong Yuen (Malaysia).

VI. Europe: R. Czelnai (Hungary).

## TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS

Aeronautical Meteorology: R. R. Dodds (Canada).

Agricultural Meteorology: M. N. Gerbier (France).

Atmospheric Sciences: A. Villeveille (France).

Basic Systems: J. R. Neilon (United States).

Hydrology: R. H. Clark (Canada).

Instruments and Methods of Observation: H. Treussart (France).

Marine Meteorology: K. P. Vasiliev (USSR).

Commission for Climatology and Applications of Meteorology: M. K. Thomas (Canada).

## HEADQUARTERS

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## Chapter XIV

## Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)

Membership of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) continued to grow during 1980, reaching 118 by the end of the year, and one associate member. New

members were the United Arab Emirates (4 March), Benin (19 March), Saint Lucia (10 April), Guyana (13 May) and Democratic Yemen (2 June).

## Activities in 1980

## Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea

On 25 May, the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, (SOLAS Convention) entered into force. This Convention, generally considered the most important of all international instruments dealing with maritime safety, by the end of the year had been accepted by 48 countries whose combined merchant fleets represented about 89.79 per cent of the world's gross tonnage.

Superseding a version adopted in 1960, the Convention dealt with matters such as construction and equipment of ships, fire prevention, life-saving appliances, radio, navigation safety, and the carriage of grain and dangerous goods. One of its most important features was the incorporation of a tacit acceptance procedure designed to speed up the entry into force of amendments.

On 31 October 1980, Colombia and Yugoslavia accepted the Protocol to the SOLAS Convention, adopted in 1978 at the International Conference on Tanker Safety and Pollution Prevention. Entry into force requirements having been fulfilled, the Protocol was to become international law on 1 May 1981, introducing new requirements for the installation of inert gas systems on oil tankers. While the SOLAS Convention requirements applied only to new tankers of 100,000 deadweight tons and above, the Protocol was to make inert gas systems compulsory on new tankers of 20,000 deadweight tons and above and on existing tankers of the same size within two years of the Protocol's entry into force. The Protocol also provided for strengthened requirements concerning steering gear on tankers and the carriage of radar and automatic radar plotting aids. Other changes included stricter requirements for survey and certification of ships, among them government institution of unscheduled or mandatory annual surveys of ships. By the end of the year, the majority of IMCO members had advised that they would opt for the second alternative.

## Convention on Tonnage Measurement

On 18 July, Japan accepted the International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships and, as a result, the Convention was to enter into force on 18 July 1982. Adopted by IMCO in 1969, the Convention introduced the world's first universal tonnage measurement system. Although current systems were based on a method devised in the last century, differences had arisen in application, creating anomalies such as sister ships being allocated varying tonnages because they operated under different flags.

A significant factor in the commercial opera-

tion of international shipping, tonnage is used for many purposes, including assessment of port and harbour dues, pilotage fees, canal tolls, insurance premiums, manning levels, maritime statistics and application of international conventions.

## Technical assistance

Technical assistance to developing countries continued to grow, with much of the assistance being concerned with maritime training, the theme of World Maritime Day, observed on 26 September.

In 1980, IMCO had 18 inter-country consultants in the field and at its London headquarters where, from 6 to 12 May, IMCO's advisers and consultants held their first meeting.

## Maritime fraud

In November 1979, the IMCO Assembly had adopted a resolution calling upon the Council to consider ways of countering maritime fraud, which had grown considerably in recent years. At its session held from 2 to 6 June 1980, the Council established a working group which met in Paris from 24 to 26 November and agreed on a draft recommendation, to be further considered by the Council in June 1981; it would call upon Governments to co-operate with each other and with appropriate bodies, especially the International Chamber of Commerce's International Maritime Bureau, which was to commence operation in January 1981.

## International Maritime Prize

Moldov Hareide (Norway) was named first winner of the International Maritime Prize by the Council at its session held from 20 to 24 October. The prize was to be awarded each year to the person or organization judged to have made the most significant contribution to IMCO's work and objectives.

## Secretariat

As at 31 December 1980, IMCO employed 232 full-time staff members (excluding those on technical assistance projects). Of these, 79 were in the Professional and higher categories (drawn from 33 nationalities) and 153 were in the General Service and related categories. There were 45 Professional staff employed on technical assistance projects in the field.

## Budget

In November 1979, the eleventh IMCO Assembly had voted a budget of \$22,464,600 for the two-year period 1980-1981. In October 1980, the IMCO Council adopted a revised budget of \$9,651,100 for 1980 and \$14,785,400 for 1981.

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL  
MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS  
(Membership as at 31 December 1980; contributions as assessed for 1980)

CONTRIBUTION						CONTRIBUTION		
		Net amount (in US dollars)			Net amount (in US dollars)			Net amount (in US dollars)
MEMBER	percent- age of total		MEMBER	Percent. age of total		MEMBER	Percent- age of total	
Algeria	0.32	30,111	Guinea	0.03	2,358	Poland	0.88	81,998
Angola	0.04	3,430	Guinea-Bissau	0.02	2,022	Portugal	0.31	28,927
Argentina	0.58	54,378	Guyana	0.01	1,388	Qatar	0.04	4,033
Australia	0.42	38,915	Haiti	0.02	2,000	Republic of Korea	0.97	90,333
Austria	0.04	3,810	Honduras	0.07	6,313	Romania	0.45	42,155
Bahamas	0.05	4,704	Hungary	0.04	3,743	Saint Lucia	0.01	1,348
Bahrain	0.02	2,201	Iceland	0.06	6,022	Saudi Arabia	0.37	34,245
Bangladesh	0.09	8,681	India	1.42	132,812	Senegal	0.03	2,760
Barbados	0.02	2,112	Indonesia	0.33	31,273	Seychelles	0.02	2,067
Belgium	0.45	41,977	Iran	0.31	28,971	Sierra Leone	0.02	2,045
Benin	0.02	1,567	Iraq	0.34	31,675	Singapore	1.90	177,839
Brazil	0.98	91,539	Ireland	0.07	6,492	Somalia	0.03	3,229
Bulgaria	0.30	27,698	Israel	0.13	11,720	Spain	2.01	187,783
Burma	0.04	3,430	Italy	2.84	265,334	Sri Lanka	0.04	4,078
Canada	0.76	71,395	Ivory Coast	0.06	6,045	Sudan	0.03	2,961
Cape Verde	0.02	2,179	Jamaica	0.02	2,291	Suriname	0.02	2,246
Chile	0.15	14,000	Japan	9.60	897,674	Swede"	1.13	105,617
China	1.54	143,605	Jordan	0.02	2,022	Switzerland	0.08	7,922
Colombia	0.09	8,525	Kenya	0.03	2,581	Syrian Arab		
Congo	0.02	2,156	Kuwait	0.60	56,256	Republic	0.03	2,715
Cuba	0.23	21,061	Lebanon	0.08	7,810	Thailand	0.11	10,089
Cyprus	0.58	54,647	Liberia	19.50	1,823,805	Trinidad and Tobago	0.03	2,380
Czechoslovakia	0.06	5,464	Libya" Arab			Tunisia	0.05	4,860
Democratic			Jamahiriya	0.23	21,776	Turkey	0.36	33,776
Kampuchea	0.02	2,089	Madagascar	0.03	3,251	USSR	5.58	521,718
Democratic Yemen	0.01	1,123	Malaysia	0.17	15,877	United Arab		
Denmark	1.34	125,438	Maldives	0.04	4,056	Emirates	0.04	4,114
Djibouti	0.02	2,067	Malta	0.05	4,592	United Kingdom	6.72	628,586
Dominica	0.02	2,000	Mauritania	0.02	2,000	United Republic		
Dominican Republic	0.03	2,559	Mauritius	0.03	2,894	Of Cameroon	0.03	2,872
Ecuador	0.08	7,229	Mexico	0.24	22,446	United Republic		
Egypt	0.15	14,111	Morocco	0.11	10,134	of Tanzania	0.04	3,296
Equatorial Guinea	0.02	2,134	Mozambique	0.03	2,827	United States	4.30	401,989
Ethiopia	0.03	2,536	Nepal	0.02	2,000	Uruguay	0.07	6,424
Finland	0.62	58,066	Netherlands	1.31	122,734	Venezuela	0.23	21,709
France	2.90	270,942	New Zealand	0.08	7,765	Yemen	0.02	2,045
Gabon	0.04	3,721	Nigeria	0.11	10,558	Yugoslavia	0.60	55,786
Gambia	0.02	2,089	Norway	5.36	501,405	Zaire	0.04	4,056
German Democratic			Oman	0.02	2,156			
Republic	0.39	36,681	Pakistan	0.13	11,899	Associate member		
Germany, Federal			Panama	5.36	500,847			
Republic of	2.09	195,347	Papua New Guinea	0.03	2,469	Hong Kong	0.19	17,424
Ghana	0.07	6,402	Peru	0.18	16,435			
Greece	8.95	836,681	Philippines	0.41	37,887	Total	100.00 <sup>a</sup>	9,350,840

<sup>a</sup>Differs from the Sum of the individual percentages because of rounding.

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE  
INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION  
(As at 31 December 1980)

IMCO COUNCIL AND MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE

IMCO COUNCIL

Chairman: W. A. O'Neill (Canada).

Members: Brazil, Canada, China, Cuba, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, India, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Spain, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE

Chairman: Per Eriksso (Sweden)

Membership in the Maritime Safety Committee was opened to all member States with effect from 1 April 1978.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF IMCO SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: Chandrika Prasad Srivastava.

Deputy Secretary-General: (vacant).

Secretary, Maritime Safety Committee: G. P. Kostylev.

HEADQUARTERS

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London, W1V 0AE, England

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## Chapter XV

## World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

During 1980, seven States (Argentina, China, Colombia, Gambia, Guinea, Peru, Philippines) became members of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), bringing membership to 95. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea joined the Paris Union, established by the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, bringing its membership to 89 (Southern Rhodesia was a member of the Paris Union in 1979; as the independent State of Zimbabwe in 1980, it had not joined the Paris Union). Guinea joined the Berne Union, established by the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, bringing its membership to 72. At the end of the year, total membership in WIPO and its various Unions, taken together, was 116.

In 1980, WIPO, with headquarters in Geneva, centralized the administration of 15 intergovernmental Unions, each founded on a multilateral treaty listed below under the two main fields of intellectual property, in the order of their adoption:

Industrial property: Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property; Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods; Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks; The Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs; Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks; Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration; Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs; Patent Co-operation Treaty; International Patent Classification Agreement; Trademark Registration Treaty; Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks; Vienna Agreement for the Protection of Type Faces and Their International Deposit;\* Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure; Geneva Treaty on the International Recording of Scientific Discoveries.\*

Copyright and neighbouring rights: Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works; Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations; Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms;

Brussels Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite; Madrid Multilateral Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties.\*

\*Not in force as at 31 December 1980.

The governing bodies of WIPO and the Unions administered by it held their eleventh series of meetings in Geneva from 22 to 26 September 1980. They noted with approval the activities and the accounts of the International Bureau of WIPO, and approved the reappointment of two Deputy Directors General and the appointment of a third, as proposed by the Director General.

## Activities in 1980

## Development co-operation activities

Two WIPO permanent programmes, supervised by intergovernmental permanent committees, provided the framework for development co-operation relating to industrial property and to copyright and neighbouring rights. The Permanent Committee for Development Co-operation Related to Industrial Property met in Geneva in April/May 1980.

In the field of industrial property, a Working Group on Technological Innovation, meeting in September in Geneva, examined means to promote national inventive and innovative capabilities, particularly in developing countries. It attached particular importance to the offering of prizes to inventors and, noting with satisfaction the publication by WIPO of a directory of associations of inventors, recommended additional publications. Prizes were presented by WIPO for inventors at the Geneva Salon international des inventions et des techniques nouvelles in December 1979 and at the Second Festival of Philippine Inventions week in April 1980.

Nearly 300 state-of-the-art search reports on technology disclosed in patent documents and related literature were furnished to developing countries, free of charge, under agreements with WIPO, by patent offices of developed countries. Collections of patent documents and related material were provided to developing countries requesting them, under arrangements made by WIPO.

Missions were undertaken to obtain information for the preparation of a survey of the admin-

istration of industrial property laws in Latin America and the Caribbean area. The remaining parts of a new model law for developing countries on inventions and know-how was published (Part I, on patents, had been published in 1979). The <sup>WIPO</sup> Licensing Guide for Developing Countries was used as a basic working document in regional training workshops held at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in June, and at Lima, Peru, in October, and in a national licensing seminar held in Singapore in December. An Industrial Property Glossary, previously published in a four-language version (Arabic-English-French-Spanish), was issued also in English-French-Russian and in English-French-Portuguese.

Development co-operation activities in 1980 relating to copyright and neighbouring rights included the convening, jointly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), of a working group in January on model provisions for national legislation on the protection of folklore, of a committee of experts in Paris in April on model statutes for institutions administering authors' rights in developing countries, and of a group of experts on the problems posed for developing countries by access to works protected under copyright conventions.

The <sup>WIPO</sup> training programmes in industrial property and in copyright continued to grow in 1980, 153 fellowships being granted to nationals of 71 developing countries. Twenty-four countries (including eight developing countries) provided individual training and study opportunities, and courses for groups were organized at Bissau (Guinea-Bissau), The Hague (Netherlands), Madrid (Spain), Stockholm (Sweden), Strasbourg (France), Vienna (Austria), Zurich (Switzerland), and Berlin, at the invitation of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Regional and national meetings and seminars on industrial property and copyright were organized by <sup>WIPO</sup> in Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, China, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, Singapore, Togo, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Cameroon, and Zimbabwe.

During 1980, <sup>WIPO</sup> co-operated with the Governments of 36 developing countries and with three intergovernmental organizations in their development projects in the fields of industrial property and copyright, mainly through providing assistance in the preparation of legislation or the establishment or modernization of national or regional institutions, including patent documentation and information services.

#### Industrial property

The first session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Paris Convention was

held at Geneva from 4 February to 4 March 1980, and arrangements were made at an extraordinary session of the Paris Union Assembly in September for the holding of a second session at Nairobi, Kenya, in September/October 1981. The primary aim of the revision was to introduce special provisions for the benefit of developing countries.

The publications of <sup>WIPO</sup> in the field of industrial property included, in 1980, detailed tables of industrial property statistics, Industrial Property Laws and Treaties and the monthly review Industrial Property.

A group of consultants, meeting in September, gave advice on a questionnaire concerning the possibility of a treaty for the protection of computer software; studies continued of the legal treatment of inventions made in the course of international co-operation; a group of university professors meeting in April prepared a draft constitution of an international association for the advancement of teaching and research in intellectual property; and a working group held its first session in Geneva from 14 to 17 January and gave advice on the industrial property aspects of consumer protection. Work also continued on keeping up to date the International Patent Classification (IPC) and the Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks.

The organization continued to assist the International Patent Documentation Centre and to be represented on its Supervisory Board, which met in May and December at Vienna.

At the end of 1980, 30 States were party to the Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT). During the year, record copies of 3,539 international applications were transmitted to <sup>WIPO</sup> by 19 receiving offices. Twenty-nine issues of the PCT Gazette were published in 1980 containing information on 2,897 published international applications.

The Trademark Registration Treaty and the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure entered into force on 7 and 19 August 1980, respectively.

#### Copyright and neighbouring rights

Groups of experts studied and made recommendations on the impact of cable television in the sphere of copyright (March), copyright problems arising from the use of computers for access to or the creation of works (December), and the preparation of a world-wide forum on combating piracy of phonograms and audiovisual recordings (March).

Publications in the field of copyright in 1980 included a multilingual (English, French, Spanish) glossary of terms of the law on copyright

and neighbouring rights, the WIPO Guide to the Berne Convention in Portuguese, a Copyright Law Survey containing summaries of national copyright laws, and the monthly review Copyright.

#### Budget

The principal sources of the budget of WIPO are ordinary and special contributions from member States and income derived from international registration services.

Ordinary contributions are paid on the basis of a class-and-unit system by members of the Paris, Berne, Nice and Locarno Unions and by member States of WIPO that are not members of any of the Unions.<sup>a</sup>

States members of those four Unions are placed in seven classes (I to VII) for the purpose of determining the amounts of their ordinary contributions. States members of WIPO that are not members of any of the Unions are placed in three classes (A, B or C) for the same purpose. States in Class I or A pay the highest contributions of their group and those in Class VII or C the lowest. The class in which a State is placed is solely a matter for the State itself to decide. The rights of each State are the same, irrespective of the class chosen.

The contribution class for each member State of WIPO and of the Paris or Berne Unions, together with the amount of the ordinary contribution of each State, is given in ANNEX I to this chapter (the class indicated for the Paris Union also applies to the Nice, Locarno and (IPC) Unions). Members of one or more Unions do not pay separate contributions to WIPO; the Unions themselves contribute towards the costs of WIPO's International Bureau.

The amounts of ordinary contributions for 1981 are given in the table below.

CONTRIBUTION SCALES FOR 1981		
	In Swiss francs	Equivalent in US dollars <sup>b</sup>
WIPO <sup>a</sup>		
Class		
A	C	C
B	16,200	9,474
C	5,400	3,158
PARIS UNION		
Class		
I	352,500	206,140
II	C	C
III	211,500	123,684
IV	141,000	82,456
V	70,500	41,228
VI	42,300	24,737
VII	14,100	8,246
NICE UNION		
Class		
I	33,700	19,708
II	C	C
III	20,200	11,813
IV	13,500	7,895
V	6,700	3,918
VI	4,000	2,339
VII	1,300	760

	In SWISS francs	Equivalent in US dollars <sup>b</sup>
LOCARNO UNION		
Class		
I	17,800	10,409
II	C	C
III	10,700	6,257
IV	7,100	4,152
V	3,600	2,105
VI	C	C
VII	C	C
BERNE UNION		
class		
I	216,600	126,667
II	173,200	101,287
III	129,900	75,965
IV	86,600	50,643
V	43,300	25,322
VI	26,000	15,205
VII	8,700	5,088
IPC UNION		
Class		
I	175,900	102,865
II	C	C
III	105,500	61,696
IV	70,400	41,754
V	C	C
VI	21,100	12,339
VII	7,000	4,094
PCT UNION		
Countries		
Australia	53,499	31,286
Austria	30,681	17,942
Brazil	29,801	17,427
Central African Republic <sup>d</sup>	-	-
Chad <sup>d</sup>	-	-
Congo <sup>d</sup>	-	-
Democratic People's Republic of Korea <sup>d</sup>	-	-
Denmark	37,213	21,762
Finland	19,229	11,245
France	119,019	69,602
Gabon <sup>d</sup>	-	-
Germany, Federal Republic of	175,965	102,904
Hungary	11,773	6,885
Japan	178,861	104,597
Liechtenstein	528	309
Luxembourg	317	185
Madagascar <sup>d</sup>	-	-
Malawi <sup>d</sup>	-	-
Monaco	42	25
Netherlands	48,433	28,323
Norway	27,061	15,825
Romania	77	45
Senegal <sup>d</sup>	-	-
Sweden	109,626	64,109
Switzerland	85,419	49,953
Togo <sup>d</sup>	-	-
USSR	123,589	72,274
United Kingdom	130,487	76,308
United Republic of Cameroon <sup>d</sup>	-	-
United States	468,380	273,906
Total	3,686,300	2,156,316

<sup>a</sup>The amounts indicated are payable by member States of WIPO which are not members of any of the Unions (see ANNEX I).

<sup>b</sup>At the United Nations rate of exchange for December 1980, i.e. Swiss francs 1.71 = US \$1.00.

<sup>c</sup>No State currently belonged to this class.

<sup>d</sup>Union members which do not make financial contributions

<sup>e</sup>Nine of the 15 unions in 1980 had independent administrative budgets. While the Madrid Union had an administrative budget, its costs were met by fees paid by applicants for the international registration of trade marks rather than by contributions.



## Income and expenditure

Summary figures for income and expenditure for 1980 are shown in the table below.

	In thousands of Swiss francs	Equivalent In thousands of US dollars <sup>a</sup>	Expenditure (cont.)	In thousands of Swiss francs	Equivalent In thousands of US dollars <sup>a</sup>
Income			Buildings <sup>b</sup>	4,055	2,371
Ordinary contributions	14,895	8,711	Other	4,331	2,533
Mixed contributions	2,177	1,273	Total	31,086	18,179
Income from registration services	11,852	6,931			
Publications and miscellaneous	2,656	1,553			
Total	31,580	18,468			
Expenditure					
Staff	18,589	10,871			
Travel	1,120	655			
Meetings	958	560			
Publications	2,033	1,189			

<sup>a</sup>At the United Nations rate of exchange for December 1980. i.e. Swiss francs 1.71 = US \$1.00.

<sup>b</sup>Includes maintenance, rental and amortization of the building loan.

## Secretariat

As at 31 December 1980, WIPO employed 252 full-time staff members. Of these, 84 were in the Professional and higher categories (drawn from 34 member States) and 168 were in the General Service category. In addition, eight experts were employed by WIPO on technical assistance projects.

# Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION AND UNIONS ADMINISTERED TO WHICH CONTRIBUTIONS ARE PAYABLE

(As at 31 December 1980; ordinary contributions payable in 1980)

STATE <sup>a</sup>	MEMBER							CONTRIBUTION <sup>c</sup>	
								In Swiss francs	Equivalent in US dollars <sup>d</sup>
	W	P	N	-	-	-	W P B		
Algeria	W	P	N	-	-	-	- V I -	54,164	31,675
Argentina	W	P	B	-	-	-	- III IV	348,708	203,923
Australia	W	P	B	N	-	IPC PCT	- III III	581,731	340,194
Austria	W	P	B	N	-	IPC PCT	- I V V I	311,962	182,434
Bahamas	W	P	B	-	-	-	- VII VII	26,619	15,567
Barbados	W	-	-	-	-	-	- C - -	5,398	3,157
Belgium	W	P	B	N	-	I P C	- I I I III	528,233	308,908
Benin	W	P	B	N	-	-	- VII VII	27,967	16,355
Brazil	W	P	B	-	-	IPC PCT	- III III	534,676	312,676
Bulgaria	W	P	B	-	-	-	- VI VI	79,865	46,705
Burundi	W	P	-	-	-	-	- V I I -	14,096	8,243
Byelorussian SSR	W	-	-	-	-	-	- C - -	5,398	3,157
Canada	W	P	B	-	-	-	- III III	399,333	233,528
Central African Republic	W	P	B	-	-	PCT	- VII VII	25,158	14,712
Chad	W	P	B	-	-	PCT	- VII VII	26,620	15,567
Chile	W	-	B	-	-	-	- - VI	30,375	17,763
China	W	-	-	-	-	-	- B - -	16,199	9,473
Colombia	W	-	-	-	-	-	- C - -	5,398	3,157
Congo	W	P	B	-	-	PCT	- VII VII	26,620	15,567
Costa Rica	-	-	B	-	-	-	- - VII	8,661	5,065
Cuba	W	P	-	-	-	-	- V I -	49,491	28,942
Cyprus	-	P	B	-	-	-	- VI VI	79,866	46,705
Czechoslovakia	W	P	B	N	L O	I P C	- IV IV	359,293	210,113
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	W	P	-	-	-	PCT	- V I I -	14,096	8,243
Denmark	W	P	B	N	L O	IPC PCT	- IV IV	396,506	231,875
Dominican Republic	-	P	-	-	-	-	- V I -	49,491	28,942
Egypt	W	P	B	-	-	I P C	- VI VII	79,264	46,353
El Salvador	W	-	-	-	-	-	- C - -	5,398	3,157
Fiji	W	-	B	-	-	-	- - VII	10,125	5,921
Finland	W	P	B	N	L O	IPC PCT	- IV IV	378,524	221,359
France	W	P	B	N	L O	IPC PCT	- I I	1,017,247	594,881
Gabon	W	P	B	-	-	PCT	- VII VII	26,619	15,567
Gambia	W	-	-	-	-	-	- C - -	5,398	3,157
German Democratic Republic	W	P	B	N	L O	I P C	- III IV	488,313	285,563
Germany, Federal Republic of	W	P	B	N	-	IPC PCT	- I I	1,056,351	617,749
Ghana	W	P	-	-	-	-	- V I I -	16,495	9,646
Greece	W	P	B	-	-	-	- V VI	112,860	66,000

STATE <sup>a</sup>	MEMBER						CLASS <sup>b</sup>			CONTRIBUTION <sup>c</sup>	
							W	P	B	In Swiss francs	Equivalent In us dollars <sup>d</sup>
Guinea	W	-	B	-	-	-	-	-	VII	8,661	5,065
Haiti		P	-	-	-	-	-	V	I	49,490	28,942
Holy See	W	P	B	-	-	-	-	VII	VII	26,620	15,567
Hungary	W	P	B	N	LO	-	PCT	-	V	135,988	79,525
Iceland	-	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VI	79,865	46,705
India	W	-	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	101,253	59,212
Indonesia	W	P	-	-	-	-	-	V	I	49,491	28,942
Iran	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	I	V	164,971	96,474
Iraq	W	P	-	-	-	-	-	V	I	49,491	28,942
Ireland	W	P	B	N	L O	I P C	-	-	IV	359,293	210,113
Israel	W	P	B	N	-	I P C	-	-	VI	105,651	61,784
Italy	W	P	B	N	L O	I P C	-	-	I I I I I I	538,937	315,168
Ivory Coast	W	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VII	46,871	27,410
Jamaica	W	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	5,398	3,157
Japan	W	P	B	-	-	IPC	PCT	-	I	969,691	567,071
Jordan	W	P	-	-	-	-	-	V	I I	16,495	9,646
Kenya	W	P	-	-	-	-	-	V	I	49,491	28,942
Lebanon	-	P	B	N	-	-	-	-	VI	84,541	49,439
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	W	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VI	79,866	46,705
Liechtenstein	W	P	B	N	-	-	PCT	-	VII	28,702	16,785
Luxembourg	W	P	B	N	-	IPC	PCT	-	VII	35,527	20,776
Madagascar	-	P	B	-	-	-	PCT	-	VII	46,871	27,410
Malawi	W	P	-	-	-	-	PCT	-	V I I	16,495	9,646
Mali	-	-	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,125	5,921
Malta	W	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VII	26,620	15,567
Mauritania	W	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VII	26,620	15,567
Mauritius	W	P	-	-	-	-	-	V	I I	16,495	9,646
Mexico	W	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	IV	266,225	155,687
Monaco	W	P	B	N	-	IPC	PCT	-	VII	35,252	20,615
Mongolia	W	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	5,398	3,157
Morocco	W	P	B	N	-	-	-	-	VI	84,541	49,439
Netherlands	W	P	B	N	LO	IPC	PCT	-	III	587,370	343,491
New Zealand	-	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	V	133,110	77,842
Niger	W	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VII	26,620	15,567
Nigeria	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	V I	49,491	28,942
Norway	W	P	B	N	LO	IPC	PCT	-	IV	386,356	225,939
Pakistan	W	-	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,375	17,763
Peru	W	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	5,398	3,157
Philippines	W	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VI	79,866	46,705
Poland	W	P	B	N	-	-	-	-	I I I	321,437	187,975
Portugal	W	P	B	N	-	I P C	-	-	I V	301,529	176,333
Qatar	W	-	-	-	-	-	-	B	-	16,199	9,473
Republic of Korea	W	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	V I	42,292	24,732
Romania	W	P	B	-	-	-	PCT	-	I V	215,674	126,125
San Marino	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	V I	49,491	28,942
Senegal	W	P	B	-	-	-	PCT	-	VII	46,871	27,410
South Africa	W	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	IV	266,224	155,687
Spain	W	P	B	N	L O	I P C	-	-	IV	460,542	269,323
Sri Lanka	W	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VII	26,620	15,567
Sudan	W	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	5,398	3,157
Suriname	W	P	B	-	-	I P C	-	-	VII	32,192	18,826
Sweden	W	P	B	N	LO	IPC	PCT	-	III	648,564	379,277
Switzerland	W	P	B	N	LO	IPC	PCT	-	III	624,357	365,121
Syrian Arab Republic	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	V I	49,481	28,942
Thailand	-	-	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,595	10,874
Togo	W	P	B	-	-	-	PCT	-	VII	26,620	15,567
Trinidad and Tobago		P	-	-	-	-	-	-	V I	49,491	28,942
Tunisia	W	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VI	84,541	49,439
Turkey	W	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VI	79,865	46,705
Uganda	W	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	V I I	16,495	9,646
Ukrainian SSR	W	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	5,398	3,157
USSR	W	P	-	N	LO	IPC	PCT	-	I	768,686	449,524
United Arab Emirates	W	-	-	-	-	-	-	B	-	16,199	9,473

STATE <sup>a</sup>	MEMBER								CONTRIBUTION <sup>c</sup>	
									In Swiss francs	Equivalent in US dollars <sup>d</sup>
	CLASS <sup>b</sup>									
	W	P	B	N	-	IPC	PCT	-	I	I
United Kingdom	W	P	B	-	-	-	PCT	-	VII	VI
United Republic of Cameroon	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	V	I
United Republic of Tanzania	W	P	-	N	LO	IPC	PCT	-	I	-
United States	W	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VII	VII
Upper Volta	W	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VII	VII
Uruguay	W	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	V	I
Viet Nam	W	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-
Yemen	W	P	B	N	L	O	-	-	V	V
Yugoslavia	W	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VI	VI
Zaire	W	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	V	I
Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9	5	8	9	7	2	3	0	18,764,464	10,973,374

<sup>a</sup>In addition to the States listed, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama and Paraguay were members of one or more Unions which did not require payment of contributions.

<sup>b</sup>Membership in WIPO is indicated by "W"; in the Paris Union by "P"; in the Nice Union by "N"; in the Locarno Unions by "LO"; in the Strasbourg (IPC) Union by "IPC"; in the Patent Co-operation Treaty Union by "PCT." The class indicated for the Paris Union applies equally to the Nice, Locarno and IPC Unions.

<sup>c</sup>The amount of ordinary contributions of each member State includes—where applicable—49 per cent of the contributions for 1980 and 68 per cent of the contributions for 1981 to the Paris, Berne and Nice Unions. In addition, it includes ordinary contributions payable in 1981 to the other unions and the supplementary contribution to the PCT Union for 1980, payable in 1981.

<sup>d</sup>Calculated on the basis of the United Nations rate of exchange for December 1980: Swiss francs 1.71 = US \$1.00.

## Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (As at 31 December 1980)

### CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE

#### OFFICERS

Chairman: Alvaro Gurgel de Alencar (Brazil).

First Vice-Chairman: Joachim Hemmerling (German Democratic Republic).

Second Vice-Chairman: Timo Kivi-Koskinen (Finland).

#### MEMBERS

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria,

Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Hungary, India, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

### SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

Director General: Arpad Bogsch.

Deputy Directors General: Klaus Pfanner, Marino Porzlo, Felix Sivirdov.

Director, Public Information and Copyright Department: Claude Masouyé.

Director, Developing Countries Division (Copyright): Shahid Alikhan.

Director, Public Information Division: Roger Harben.

Director, External Relations Division: Ibrahima Thiam.

Director, Industrial Property Division: Ludwig Baeumer.

Director, Classifications and Patent Information Division: Paul Claus.

Director, Patent Co-operation Treaty Division: Murray Haddrick.

Director, Administrative Division: Manuel Pereyra.

Legal Counsel: Gust Ledakis.

### HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

#### HEADQUARTERS

World Intellectual Property Organization

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1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

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## Chapter XVI

# International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), was established in 1977 to mobilize resources, to be made available on concessional terms, for the agricultural development of its developing member States. Its lending policies and criteria provide that the largest portion

of the resources is to be made available on concessional terms, for the agricultural development of its developing member States. Its lending policies and criteria provide that the largest portion

of its resources should be made available to the poorest developing countries, whose food problems required priority attention both in respect of volume and terms of lending.

The admission of an additional 10 States—Angola, China, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, the Ivory Coast, Maldives, Solomon Islands, Saint Lucia and Zimbabwe—during 1980 brought IFAD membership to 135. Of these, 20 were in Category I (developed countries), 12 in Category II (oil-exporting developing countries) and 103 in Category III (other developing countries).

In December 1980, IFAD completed three years of operations during which the bulk of its resources had been provided to countries with a per capita gross national product (GNP) of \$300 or less (in 1976 prices). Most of the States categorized by the United Nations as "least developed" or "most seriously affected" by the world economic situation received at least one loan from the Fund.

During the three years, IFAD committed some \$892 million for projects and programmes in 69 developing countries. These included 60 project loans (24 in Africa, 23 in Asia and 13 in Latin America) amounting to \$870.2 million, as well as a number of technical assistance grants totalling about \$22 million.

Most loans were made on highly concessional terms, with 50-year maturity periods, including a 10-year grace period and a 1 per cent service charge per annum. Generally countries with above \$300 per capita income received loans on intermediate terms (at 4 per cent, 20 years maturity and a five-year grace period) or on ordinary terms (at 8 per cent, 15 to 18 years maturity, including a three-year grace period).

Since January 1979, IFAD denominated its loans in special drawing rights (SDRs), an international unit of account. Because the relationship between the SDR and the United States dollar fluctuated, the amounts of individual loans appeared to fluctuate as well. The dollar figures indicated in this chapter are based on the SDR/United States dollar conversion rate at 31 December 1980 (1 SDR = US \$1.27).

#### Resources

Total resources pledged by members, valued at exchange rates prevailing on 31 December 1980, amounted to \$1,050 million; of this, some \$967 million had been paid. Contributions from Category I and Category II members were payable in convertible currencies and comprised 98 per cent of the Fund's total resources. Of the Category III contributions, which totalled almost \$20 million, nearly \$11 million was in convertible currency. Thus, convertible currency

contributions comprised 99 per cent of the total resources.

The Fund's Governing Council at its fourth session, in December 1980, agreed on a replenishment level that would permit an operational level of \$1,500 million for the period 1981-1983. This would mean new resources of \$1,270 million which (taking into account \$230 million already available for commitment) would enable IFAD to accelerate its annual level of operations from \$400 million in 1980 to about \$550 million in 1983. A commitment level of \$450 million was proposed for 1981, representing a 12.5 per cent increase in operations compared to 1980. Loans were expected to account for \$430 million, with the remaining \$20 million to be committed for technical assistance grants.

#### Investments

In April 1978, the Executive Board had approved guidelines governing the investment of the Fund's liquid assets. The guidelines had as their major criterion the aspect of safety or security, and investments were restricted to obligations issued or fully guaranteed by Governments or by major banks of high financial standing. At the end of 1980, IFAD's liquid assets totalled \$530 million. To provide protection for the Fund's resources against exchange rate fluctuations, the Fund was gradually diversifying the currency structure of its liquid assets along SDR lines. The average rate of return earned on liquid assets during 1980 was just over 11.8 per cent and investment income for the full year was a little more than \$64 million.

#### Activities in 1980

During 1980, IFAD provided financial assistance totalling over \$380 million for 27 projects in 27 countries, compared with 23 projects in 1979 and 10 in 1978. Loan operations fell into two main groups: projects initiated by IFAD (17 projects in 1980) and co-financed projects (10 in 1980) from the pipelines of other institutions. In IFAD-initiated projects, the Fund took the lead in project identification and preparation as well as in mobilizing additional resources from other financial agencies where necessary. Technical assistance grants of over \$15 million were also approved during the year for project preparation, national and international agricultural research, and grant components within loans.

The following tables show the technical assistance grants approved during 1980 for project preparation and those for research. For technical assistance grants as components within loans, see the table on PROJECT LOANS on page 1340.

## PROJECT PREPARATION GRANTS

Country, territory or area	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)
Bangladesh	70
Benin	100
Bhutan	100
Central America and Panama	600
Democratic Yemen	100
Dominica	80
Dominican Republic	150
Ecuador	150
Egypt	210
Gambia	150
Grenada	25
Guinea-Bissau	150
Haiti	150
Honduras (two grants)	205
India	175
Indonesia	250
Jamaica	100
Jordan	175
Leo People's Democratic Republic	150
Lebanon	100
Malawi	60
Mali	150
Nepal (two grants)	465
Nicaragua	150
Papua New Guinea	130
Samoa	50
Sri Lanka	160
Togo	120
United Republic of Tanzania	125
Zambia	160
Total	4,760 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Actual utilization against these grants was some \$125,000 less.

## RESEARCH GRANTS

Recipient	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)
Arab Centre for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands, Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic	915.0
Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza, Turrialba, Costa Rica	560.0
Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical, Café, Colombia	770.0
International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas, Beirut, Lebanon	960.0
International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology, Nairobi, Kenya	654.0
International Institute for Tropical Agriculture, Ibadan, Nigeria	1,482.5
International Livestock Centre for Africa, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	460.0
International Rice Research Institute, Los Banes, Philippines	1,000.0
West African Rice Development Association, Monrovia, Liberia	520.0
Total	7,321.5

Rural development projects continued to receive attention; 27 were approved during 1980-12 in Africa, 10 in Asia and five in Latin America. In eight projects-in Brazil, Cuba, Ghana, Guinea, India, Mexico, the United Republic of Cameroon, and Yemen-efforts to increase agricultural production were combined with specific measures to improve the living conditions of the rural poor.

While the main emphasis in the seven agricultural development projects in Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the Niger, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tunisia and Zaire was on providing essential inputs and services for rapid agricultural growth, the need for institutional improvements was also considered.

Irrigation continued to be an important element in IFAD's lending. It was featured in 10 projects benefiting Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Guinea, India, Mauritania, the Sudan and Tunisia, in a number of which the main effort was directed towards rehabilitating or improving existing irrigation works.

Whereas in the past, agricultural credit tended to go mainly to large- and medium-scale farmers, IFAD continued efforts to change this pattern and ensure that the credit it provided would reach small farmers and be used effectively by them. Five loans were made for credit projects in Bangladesh, Dominica, Lesotho, Nepal and Peru, though a number of other projects also had a credit element.

Five special programming missions- to Haiti, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea and Senegal-helped Governments during 1980 to identify specific investment priorities and projects suitable for IFAD financing to improve the food production, incomes and productivity of the rural poor.

## Project loans

The table on p. 1340 gives a summary of the project loans approved and related technical assistance granted during 1980. Loans were all made on highly concessional terms except in the case of Cuba, Indonesia, Peru, Thailand and Tunisia (intermediate terms) and Brazil and Mexico (ordinary terms).

## Administrative budget

The Governing Council at its third session, in January 1980, approved an administrative budget for 1980 of \$12.8 million, including a general contingency amount \$600,000. Actual expenses for the year amounted to \$12.7 million.

## Secretariat

As at the end of December 1980, the secretariat of IFAD totalled 141, of whom 60 were executive or technical staff (Professional category and above) and 81 were support staff (General Service category). The Professional staff consisted of nationals of 43 different countries.

## PROJECT LOANS APPROVED AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTED DURING 1980

Amount (in thou- sands of US dollars) <sup>a</sup>				Amount (in thou- sands of US dollars) <sup>a</sup>			
Country	Purpose	Loan	Technical assistance	country	Purpose	Loan	Technical assistance
Bangladesh <sup>b</sup>	Credit for small farmers and landless	21,900	230	Mexico <sup>b</sup>	Rural development in Oaxaca	22,300	
Bhutan <sup>b</sup>	Irrigation rehabilitation and agricultural development for small/marginal farmers	7,000	610	Nepal <sup>b</sup>	Credit for small farmers and landless	12,500	1,020
Brazil	Rural development in Ceara state	19,900		Niger	Agricultural development in Maradi province	12,400	
Cuba <sup>b</sup>	Rural development in Camelote	14,100	-	Pakistan <sup>b</sup>	Agricultural development in Barani area	12,500	-
Democratic Yemen <sup>b</sup>	Agricultural development and support services	9,800	-	Peru <sup>b</sup>	Small farmers credit	12,100	
Djibouti <sup>b</sup>	Artisanal fisheries development	1,200	770	Sri Lanka	Agricultural development in Anuradhapura	14,500	-
Dominica <sup>b</sup>	Credit for food production	1,500	180	Sudan	Irrigation rehabilitation and agricultural development in Halfa	15,200	-
Egypt <sup>b</sup>	Irrigation rehabilitation and settlement in West Beheira	27,800	-	Thailand	Agricultural research in rain-fed agriculture	14,500	-
Ethiopia	Agricultural development for small farmers	17,700	-	Tunisia	Agricultural development in Kef and siliana	18,800	
Ghana	Rural development in the Volta region	12,200	-	United Republic of Cameroon <sup>b</sup>	Rural development in north-west province	11,600	-
Guinea <sup>b</sup>	Rural development in Siguiri	12,600	-	Yemen	Rural development in southern upland region	13,500	-
India <sup>b</sup>	Rural development in West Bengal	17,000		Zaire	Agricultural development (maize project) in eastern Kasai	15,500	-
Indonesia <sup>b</sup>	Livestock development	26,500	-				
Lesotho <sup>b</sup>	Credit and marketing and farm support services	6,200	330				
Mauritania	Irrigation and settlement in the Gorgol Valley	9,700		Total		380,500	3,140

<sup>a</sup>Dollar equivalent based on the rate effective on 31 December 1980.<sup>b</sup>Projects initiated by IFAD.

## Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED AND PAID (As at 31 December 1980)

CONTRIBUTION <sup>a</sup> fin US dollar equivalents)			CONTRIBUTION <sup>a</sup> fin US dollar equivalents)		
MEMBER	Pledged	Paid	MEMBER	Pledged	Paid
Category I			Category II (cont.)		
Australia	9,302,326	9,302,326	Kuwait	36,000,000	36,000,000
Austria	4,800,000	4,800,000	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	20,000,000	20,000,000
Belgium	16,873,016	16,873,016	Nigeria	26,000,000	26,000,000
Canada	27,966,102	27,966,102	Qatar	9,000,000	9,000,000
Denmark	7,500,000	7,500,000	Saudi Arabia	105,500,000	105,500,000
Finland	3,157,895	3,157,895	United Arab Emirates	16,500,000	16,500,000
France	28,021,978	28,021,978	Venezuela	66,000,000	66,000,000
Germany, Federal Republic of	55,000,000	55,000,000	Subtotal	435,500,000	352,333,333
Ireland	1,344,340	1,344,340	Category III		
Italy	25,000,000	25,000,000	Afghanistan	10,000	10,000
Japan	55,000,000	55,000,000	Angola <sup>b</sup>	-	-
Luxembourg	408,131	408,131	Argentina	120,060	120,060
Netherlands	50,169,811	50,169,811	Bangladesh	455,927	455,927
New Zealand	1,923,077	1,923,077	Barbados	1,000	1,000
Norway	25,242,718	25,242,718	Benin	-	-
Spain	2,000,000	2,000,000	Bhutan	-	-
Sweden	26,436,782	26,436,782	Bolivia	-	-
Switzerland	12,500,000	12,500,000	Botswana	-	-
United Kingdom	42,452,830	42,452,830	Brazil	-	-
United States	200,000,000	200,000,000	Burundi	-	-
Subtotal	595,099,006	595,099,006	Cape Verde	1,000	1,000
Category II			Central African Republic	4,386	-
Algeria	10,000,000	10,000,000	Chad	-	-
Gabon	500,000	500,000	Chile	50,000	50,000
Indonesia	1,250,000	1,250,000	China	987,097	987,097
Iran	124,750,000	41,583,333	Colombia	-	-
Iraq	20,000,000	20,000,000	Comoros	43,860	21,930

CONTRIBUTION <sup>a</sup> (in US dollar equivalents)			CONTRIBUTION <sup>a</sup> (in US dollar equivalents)		
MEMBER	Pledged	Paid	MEMBER	Pledged	Paid
Category III (cont.)			Category III (cont.)		
Congo		-	Mozambique	{ 36,923	{ 36,923
Costa Rica		-	Nepal	{ 36,923 <sup>c</sup>	{ 36,923 <sup>c</sup>
Cuba		-	Nicaragua	5,000	5,000
Cyprus	25,000	25,000	Niger	28,571	28,571
Democratic Yemen		-	Oman <sup>b</sup>	65,934	65,934
Djibouti		-	Pakistan	1,005,050	1,005,050
Dominica		-	Panama	-	-
Dominican Republic	25,000	25,000	Papua New Guinea	20,000	20,000
Ecuador	25,047	25,047	Paraguay	-	-
Egypt	171,429	171,429	Peru	-	-
El Salvador	40,000	40,000	Philippines	250,000	250,000
Equatorial Guinea <sup>b</sup>	-	-	Portugal	-	-
Ethiopia	23,623	23,623	Republic of Korea	180,303	180,303
Fiji	{ 10,000	{ 10,000	Romania	414,167	414,167
Gambia	-	-	Rwanda	-	-
Ghana	100,000	100,000	Saint Lucia	-	-
Greece	150,000	150,000	Samoa	10,000	10,000
Grenada	-	-	Sao Tome and Principe	-	-
Guatemala	-	-	Senegal	10,000	10,000
Guinea	1,315,789	1,315,789	Seychelles	5,000	1,667
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	Sierra Leone	18,296	18,296
Guyana	-	-	Solomon Islands <sup>b</sup>	-	-
Haiti	60,000	-	Somalia	10,000	10,000
Honduras	25,000	25,000	Sri Lanka	933,594	933,594
India	5,104,682	5,104,682	Sudan	10,000	10,000
Israel	150,000	150,000	Swaziland	-	-
Ivory Coast <sup>b</sup>	-	-	Syrian Arab Republic	128,205	42,735
Jamaica	{ 5,704	{ 5,704	T h a i l a n d	100,000	100,000
Jordan	{ 5,000 <sup>c</sup>	{ 5,000 <sup>c</sup>	Togo	13,186	13,186
Kenya	30,000	30,000	Tunisia	120,482	120,482
Lao People's	1,043,593	1,043,593	Turkey	28,011	28,011
Democratic Republic	7,215	7,215	Uganda	26,420	26,420
Lebanon	-	-	United Republic of Cameroon	50,000	50,000
Lesotho	15,000	15,000	United Republic of Tanzania	36,855	36,855
Liberia	10,000	10,000	Upper Volta	10,000	10,000
Madagascar	-	-	Uruguay	-	-
Malawi	{ 5,000	{ 5,000	Viet Nam	147,929	147,929
Maldives	{ 5,000 <sup>c</sup>	{ 5,000 <sup>c</sup>	Yemen	50,000	50,000
Mali	-	-	Yugoslavia	186,207	186,207
Malta	-	-	Zaire	30,000	-
Mauritania	-	-	Zambia	58,003	58,003
Mauritius	-	-	Zimbabwe	-	-
Mexico	5,000,000	5,000,000	Subtotal	19,564,195	19,359,076
Morocco	508,724	508,724	Total	1,050,163,201	966,791,415

<sup>a</sup>According to article 4, section 2 (C), of the Agreement establishing IFAD, members' initial contributions are payable in cash or promissory notes, either in a single sum or in three equal annual instalments. Contributions have been translated at the United Nations rates of exchange in effect on 1 January 1981.

<sup>b</sup>Had not completed the required membership formalities as at 31 December 1980.

<sup>c</sup>Pledged and paid towards IFAD replenishment as at 31 December 1980.

## Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

### EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chairman: Abdelmuhsin M. Al-Sudeary.

#### MEMBERS

Category I: Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom, United States. Alternates: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Sweden.

Category II: Iran, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela. Alternates: Algeria, Gabon, Indonesia, Iraq, Qatar, United Arab Emirates.

Category III: Argentina, Guinea, India, Mexico, Pakistan, Sudan. Alternates: Honduras, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, United Republic of Tanzania.

### SENIOR SECRETARIAT OFFICERS

President: Abdelmuhsin M. Al-Sudeary.

Vice-President: Philip Birnbaum.

Assistant President, Head of Economic and Planning Department: Sartaj Aziz.

Assistant President, Head of Project Management Department: Moise Mensah.

Assistant President. Head of General Affairs Department: Abbas Ordoobadi.

Treasurer. Financial Services Division: Alan Molyneux.

Director. Personnel Services Division: John Sykes.

Director. Legal Services Division: Mohammed Nawaz.

## HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

## HEADQUARTERS

International Fund for Agricultural Development  
107 Via del Serafico  
00142 Rome, Italy  
Cable address: IFAD ROME  
Telephone: 54591  
Telex: 614160, 614162

## ACTING LIAISON OFFICE WITH UNITED NATIONS IN NEW YORK

International Fund for Agricultural Development  
Room 2455  
United Nations Headquarters  
New York, N. Y. 10017, United States  
Telephone: (212) 754-6014

## Chapter XVII

## Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization (ICITO) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, held at Havana, Cuba, between November 1947 and March 1948, drew up a charter for an International Trade Organization (ITO) and established an Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization (ICITO). Since the charter itself was never accepted, ITO was not established. However, while drawing up the charter, the Preparatory Committee's members negotiated on tariffs among themselves, and also drew up the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The agreement—a multilateral treaty embodying reciprocal rights and obligations—entered into force on 1 January 1948. Since then, ICITO has provided the GATT secretariat.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is the only multilateral instrument that lays down agreed rules for international trade.

By the end of 1980, the number of Contracting Parties to GATT had risen to 85 from the original 23 of 1948; the Philippines became a Contracting Party during the year. Two other countries—Colombia and Tunisia—had acceded provisionally. The members of GATT conducted about 85 per cent of all international trade and 30 other countries applied the rules of GATT.

### Multilateral trade negotiations (1973-1979)

By 1980 there had been seven "rounds" of multilateral trade negotiations in GATT's 32-year history. The latest in the series, the Tokyo Round, although held in Geneva, was so called because it was launched at a ministerial meeting in the Japanese capital in September 1973. The 1979 negotiations were concluded with agreements covering: an improved legal framework for the conduct of world trade (including recognition of tariff and non-tariff treatment in favour of and among developing countries as a permanent legal feature of the world trading system), tariffs non-tariff measures (subsidies and countervailing duties, technical barriers to trade,

government procurement, customs valuation, import licensing procedures and a revision of the 1967 anti-dumping code), bovine meat, dairy products, tropical products, and free trade in civil aircraft. The agreements contained provisions for special and more favourable treatment for developing countries.<sup>1</sup>

The agreements providing an improved framework for the conduct of world trade took effect in November 1979, when GATT's member States adopted them as an integral part of the rules of the General Agreement.

On 1 January 1980, most industrialized participants in the Tokyo Round made the first of a series of eight annual tariff cuts agreed upon in the negotiations which, when completed, were to reduce average duties imposed on imports of manufactured goods by about one third, a cut comparable to that achieved in the 1964-1967 Kennedy Round. In general, the largest reductions were being made in the highest duties, and significant cuts were also being made in duties on agricultural products. A number of countries were following faster schedules for reducing tariffs on products imported from developing countries. Many developing countries were themselves making tariff concessions.

The non-tariff agreements covering subsidies and countervailing duties, technical barriers to trade, import licensing procedures, and a revised anti-dumping code took effect on 1 January 1980; committees were established to supervise their implementation. Agreements on customs valuation and government procurement were to take effect on 1 January 1981.

The agreements covering bovine meat and dairy products took effect on 1 January 1980, and councils were set up to oversee their implementation.

Most industrialized participants in the Tokyo

<sup>1</sup>For further details on the agreements, see Y.U.N., 1979, pp. 1329-30.



Round had implemented their concessions and contributions on exports of tropical products from developing countries in 1976 and 1977. Further concessions offered during the later stages of the negotiations, including those offered by the United States, were taking effect from 1980 onwards.

Several major industrialized participants in the Tokyo Round reached an Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft under which signatory Governments eliminated, by 1 January 1980, all customs duties and any similar charges of any kind on civil aircraft, aircraft parts, and repairs on civil aircraft. These zero duties were legally "bound" under GATT and thus, in accordance with the most-favoured-nation rule, applied to all GATT member countries. A Committee was established in 1980 to supervise implementation of this agreement.

#### Other GATT activities

##### Council of Representatives

The GATT Council of Representatives, which meets about nine times a year between sessions of the Contracting Parties, in 1980 examined and acted on some 60 different international trade policy issues, including reports from panels of independent experts set up to examine and make recommendations on trade disputes between GATT members. Ten of the 13 international trade disputes examined by panels and brought before the Council in 1980 concerned agricultural products.

##### Consultative Group of Eighteen

In November, GATT members agreed that the Consultative Group of Eighteen-established to help Contracting Parties follow international trade developments more effectively, forestall or deal with sudden disturbances in world trade, and implement the international adjustment process-should in future be the forum for discussing problems facing international agricultural trade. Also, the Council accepted a recommendation by the Group that a working party be established to make specific proposals for the future work of GATT relating to structural adjustment and trade policy.

##### Committee on Trade and Development

The Committee on Trade and Development established two sub-committees in 1980, one to examine any new protective measures taken by developed countries against imports from developing countries, and the other to consider trade problems of the least developed countries.

##### Preferential arrangements among developing countries

The possibilities for expansion of trade among developing countries through a further round of

negotiations continued to be examined in 1980 by the developing countries party to the 1973 Protocol relating to Trade Negotiations among Developing Countries.

##### Balance-of-payments restrictions

Consultations with countries whose balance-of-payments difficulties had led them to restrict imports were held in 1980 with Bangladesh, Egypt, Ghana, Greece, India, Indonesia, Israel, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Tunisia.

##### Multifibre Arrangement

The year 1980 was the third year of the renewed quadrennial Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles (widely known as the Multifibre Arrangement), regulating most of world trade in textiles and clothing. Originally negotiated in 1973 under GATT auspices for four years, the Arrangement was extended in 1977 to the end of 1981. Towards the end of 1980, participating countries carried out a major review of its operation and also began consideration of the future of the Arrangement.

##### Technical assistance

In 1980, the GATT secretariat's Technical Co-operation Division responded to requests from developing countries for information on various Tokyo Round agreements concerning products of interest to them. The information was designed to help these countries assess the results of the Tokyo Round for their trade and to identify increased marketing opportunities resulting from the negotiations.

##### Training programme

By 1980 a total of 730 officials from 104 countries and two regional organizations had attended the GATT series of 50 commercial policy courses, which began in 1955. During 1980, the GATT secretariat also organized, in addition to the regular courses, two extra courses, proposed and financed by Finland, Norway and Sweden, aimed at helping least developed countries assess the benefits stemming from the Tokyo Round.

##### International Trade Centre

In 1964, GATT established the International Trade Centre to provide trade information and trade promotion advisory services for developing countries. Since 1968 the Centre has been jointly operated by GATT and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

The Centre's work for the developing countries was directed to helping them formulate and implement trade promotion programmes and activities, and to become progressively self-reliant in doing so.

## Publications

Publications issued in 1980 included the annual reports on GATT Activities and International Trade.

## Secretariat

As at 31 December 1980, the GATT secretariat employed 255 staff members; of these 110 were in the Professional and higher categories, and 145 were in the General Service category. They were drawn from 37 nationalities.

## Financial arrangements

Member countries of GATT contribute to the budget in accordance with a scale assessed on the basis of each country's share in the total trade of the Contracting Parties and associated Governments. The GATT budget for 1980 was 39,830,000 Swiss francs. The scale of contributions for 1981 is given below (the United Nations rate of exchange for December 1980 was Swiss francs 1.71 = US \$1.00).

Annex I. CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON  
TARIFFS AND TRADE AND SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 1981  
(As at 31 December 1980)

Contracting Party	Net contribution (in Swiss francs)	Contracting Party	Net contribution (in Swiss francs)	Contracting Party	Net contribution (in Swiss francs)
Argentina	153,520	Iceland	48,480	Rwanda	48,480
Australia	537,320	India	250,480	Senegal	48,480
Austria	505,000	Indonesia	335,320	Sierra Leone	48,480
Bangladesh	48,480	Ireland	226,240	Singapore	286,840
Barbados	48,480	Israel	173,720	South Africa	234,320
Belgium	1,523,080	Italy	2,044,240	Spain	593,880
Benin	48,480	Ivory Coast	72,720	Sri Lanka	48,480
Brazil	505,000	Jamaica	48,480	Suriname	48,480
Burma	48,480	Japan	3,114,840	Sweden	791,840
Burundi	48,480	Kenya	48,480	Switzerland	795,880
Canada	1,692,760	Kuwait	303,000	Togo	48,480
Central African Republic	48,480	Luxembourg	133,320	Trinidad and Tobago	68,680
Chad	48,480	Madagascar	48,480	Turkey	125,240
Chile	105,040	Malawi	48,480	Uganda	48,480
Congo	48,480	Malaysia	189,880	United Kingdom	3,171,400
Cuba	141,400	Malta	48,480	United Republic of Cameroon	48,480
Cyprus	48,480	Mauritania	48,480	United Republic of Tanzania	48,480
Czechoslovakia	436,320	Mauritius	48,480	United States	5,837,800
Denmark	480,760	Netherlands	1,967,480	upper Volta	48,480
Dominican Republic	48,480	New Zealand	133,320	Uruguay	48,480
Egypt	117,160	Nicaragua	48,480	Yugoslavia	286,840
Finland	311,080	Niger	48,480	Zaire	48,480
France	2,945,160	Nigeria	424,200	Zimbabwe	48,480
Gabon	48,480	Norway	408,040		
Gambia	48,480	Pakistan	80,800	Associated Governments	
Germany, Federal Republic of	4,678,320	Peru	76,760	Colombia	105,040
Ghana	48,480	Philippines	153,520	Democratic Kampuchea	48,480
Greece	197,960	Poland	545,400	Tunisia	60,600
Guyana	48,480	Portugal	149,480		
Haiti	48,480	Republic of Korea	480,760		
Hungary	246,440	Romania	311,080	Total	40,400,000

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE  
GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE  
(As at 31 December 1980)

## OFFICERS

OFFICERS OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES<sup>a</sup>

Chairman of the Contracting Parties: Gabriel O. Martinez (Argentina).  
Vice-Chairmen of the Contracting Parties: B. L. Das (India). Sean  
Gaynor (Ireland), Richard Hiavay (Czechoslovakia).  
Chairman of the Council of Representatives: Donald S. McPhall  
(Canada).  
Chairman of the Committee on Trade and Development Oluyemi  
Adeniji (Nigeria).

## SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Director-General: Arthur Dunkel.

Deputy Director-General, Operational Department A: Madan G. Mathur.  
Deputy Director-General, Operational Department B: William B. Kelly,  
Jr.  
Assistant Director-General, Department of Conference Affairs and Ad-  
ministration: Sermet R. Pasin.

SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE UNCTAD/GATT

Executive Director: P. C. Alexander.  
Deputy Executive Director: Alexander H. Rotival.

<sup>a</sup>Elected at the end of the November 1980 session, to hold office until the end of the next session.

## HEADQUARTERS

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1211 Geneva 21, Switzerland  
Cable address: GATT GENEVA  
Telephone: (022) 31-02-31  
Telex: 28787

## Appendices

## Appendix I

## Roster of the United Nations

(As at 31 December 1980)

MEMBER	DATE OF ADMISSION	MEMBER	DATE OF ADMISSION	MEMBER	DATE OF ADMISSION
Afghanistan	19 Nov. 1946	Greece	25 Oct. 1945	Poland	24 Oct. 1945
Albania	14 Dec. 1955	Grenada	17 Sep. 1974	Portugal	14 Dec. 1955
Algeria	8 Oct. 1962	Guatemala	21 Nov. 1945	Qatar	21 Sep. 1971
Angola	1 Dec. 1976	Guinea	12 Dec. 1958	Romania	14 Dec. 1955
Argentina	24 Oct. 1945	Guinea-Bissau	17 Sep. 1974	Rwanda	18 Sep. 1962
Australia	1 Nov. 1945	Guyana	20 Sep. 1966	Saint Lucia	18 Sep. 1979
Austria	14 Dec. 1955	Haiti	24 Oct. 1945	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	16 Sep. 1980
Bahamas	18 Sep. 1973	Honduras	17 Dec. 1945	Samoa	15 Dec. 1976
Bahrain	21 Sep. 1971	Hungary	14 Dec. 1955	Sao Tome and Principe	16 Sep. 1975
Bangladesh	17 Sep. 1974	Iceland	19 Nov. 1946	Saudi Arabia	24 Oct. 1945
Barbados	9 Dec. 1966	India	30 Oct. 1945	Senegal	28 Sep. 1960
Belgium	27 Dec. 1945	Indonesia <sup>2</sup>	28 Sep. 1950	Seychelles	21 Sep. 1976
Benin	20 Sep. 1960	Iran	24 Oct. 1945	Sierra Leone	27 Sep. 1961
Bhutan	21 Sep. 1971	Iraq	21 Dec. 1945	Singapore <sup>3</sup>	21 Sep. 1965
Bolivia	14 Nov. 1945	Ireland	14 Dec. 1955	Solomon Islands	19 Sep. 1978
Botswana	17 Oct. 1966	Israel	11 May 1949	Somalia	20 Sep. 1960
Brazil	24 Oct. 1945	Italy	14 Dec. 1955	South Africa	7 Nov. 1945
Bulgaria	14 Dec. 1955	Ivory Coast	20 Sep. 1960	Spain	14 Dec. 1955
Burma	19 Apr. 1948	Jamaica	18 Sep. 1962	Sri Lanka	14 Dec. 1955
Burundi	18 Sep. 1962	Japan	18 Dec. 1956	Sudan	12 Nov. 1956
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	24 Oct. 1945	Jordan	14 Dec. 1955	Suriname	4 Dec. 1975
Canada	9 Nov. 1945	Kenya	16 Dec. 1963	Swaziland	24 Sep. 1968
Cape Verde	16 Sep. 1975	Kuwait	14 May 1963	Sweden	19 Nov. 1946
Central African Republic	20 Sep. 1960	Lao People's Democratic Republic	14 Dec. 1955	Syrian Arab Republic <sup>1</sup>	24 Oct. 1945
Chad	20 Sep. 1960	Lebanon	24 Oct. 1945	Thailand	16 Dec. 1946
Chile	24 Oct. 1945	Lesotho	17 Oct. 1966	Togo	20 Sep. 1960
China	24 Oct. 1945	Liberia	2 Nov. 1945	Trinidad and Tobago	18 Sep. 1962
Colombia	5 Nov. 1945	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	14 Dec. 1955	Tunisia	12 Nov. 1956
Comoros	12 Nov. 1975	Luxembourg	24 Oct. 1945	Turkey	24 Oct. 1945
Congo	20 Sep. 1960	Madagascar	20 Sep. 1960	Uganda	25 Oct. 1962
Costa Rica	2 Nov. 1945	Malawi	1 Dec. 1964	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	24 Oct. 1945
Cuba	24 Oct. 1945	Malaysia <sup>3</sup>	17 Sep. 1957	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	24 Oct. 1945
Cyprus	20 Sep. 1960	Maldives	21 Sep. 1965	United Arab Emirates	9 Dec. 1971
Czechoslovakia	24 Oct. 1945	Mali	28 Sep. 1960	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24 Oct. 1945
Democratic Kampuchea	14 Dec. 1955	Malta	1 Dec. 1964	United Republic of Cameroon	20 Sep. 1960
Democratic Yemen	14 Dec. 1967	Mauritania	27 Oct. 1961	United Republic of Tanzania <sup>4</sup>	14 Dec. 1961
Denmark	24 Oct. 1945	Mauritius	24 Apr. 1968	United States of America	24 Oct. 1945
Djibouti	20 Sep. 1977	Mexico	7 Nov. 1945	Upper Volta	20 Sep. 1960
Dominica	18 Dec. 1978	Mongolia	27 Oct. 1961	Uruguay	18 Dec. 1945
Dominican Republic	24 Oct. 1945	Morocco	12 Nov. 1956	Venezuela	15 Nov. 1945
Ecuador	21 Dec. 1945	Mozambique	16 Sep. 1975	Viet Nam	20 Sep. 1977
Egypt <sup>1</sup>	24 Oct. 1945	Nepal	14 Dec. 1955	Yemen	30 Sep. 1947
El Salvador	24 Oct. 1945	Netherlands	10 Dec. 1945	Yugoslavia	24 Oct. 1945
Equatorial Guinea	12 Nov. 1968	New Zealand	24 Oct. 1945	Zaire	20 Sep. 1960
Ethiopia	13 Nov. 1945	Nicaragua	24 Oct. 1945	Zambia	1 Dec. 1964
Fiji	13 Oct. 1970	Niger	20 Sep. 1960	Zimbabwe	25 Aug. 1980
Finland	14 Dec. 1955	Nigeria	7 Oct. 1960		
France	24 Oct. 1945	Norway	27 Nov. 1945		
Gabon	20 Sep. 1960	Oman	7 Oct. 1971		
Gambia	21 Sep. 1965	Pakistan	30 Sep. 1947		
German Democratic Republic	18 Sep. 1973	Panama	13 Nov. 1945		
Germany, Federal		Papua New Guinea	10 Oct. 1975		
Republic of	18 Sep. 1973	Paraguay	24 Oct. 1945		
Ghana	8 Mar. 1957	Peru	31 Oct. 1945		
		Philippines	24 Oct. 1945		

<sup>1</sup> Egypt and Syria, both of which became Members of the United Nations on 24 October 1945, joined together-following a plebiscite held in those countries on 21 February 1958-to form the United Arab Republic. On 13 October 1961, Syria, having

(Footnotes-continued from preceding page)

resumed its status as an independent State, also resumed its separate membership in the United Nations: it changed its name to the Syrian Arab Republic on 14 September 1971. The United Arab Republic continued as a Member of the United Nations and reverted to the name of Egypt on 2 September 1971.

<sup>2</sup>By a letter of 20 January 1965, Indonesia informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw from the United Nations. By a telegram of 19 September 1966, it notified the Secretary-General of its decision to resume participation in the activities of the United Nations. On 28 September 1966, the General Assembly took note of that decision and the President invited the representatives of Indonesia to take their seats in the Assembly.

<sup>3</sup>On 16 September 1963, Sabah (North Borneo), Sarawak and Singapore joined with the Federation of Malaya (which became a United Nations Member on 17 September 1957) to form Malaysia. On 9 August 1965, Singapore became an independent State and on 21 September 1965 it became a Member of the United Nations.

<sup>4</sup>Tanganyika was admitted to the United Nations on 14 December 1961, and Zanzibar, on 16 December 1963. Following ratification, on 26 April 1964, of the Articles of Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar, the two States became represented as a single Member: the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar: it changed its name to the United Republic of Tanzania on 1 November 1964.

## Appendix II

# Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice

## Charter of the United Nations

NOTE: The Charter of the United Nations was signed on 26 June 1945, in San Francisco, at the conclusion of the United Nations Conference on International Organization, and came into force on 24 October 1945. The Statute of the International Court of Justice is an integral part of the Charter.

Amendments to Articles 23, 27 and 61 of the Charter were adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December 1963 and came into force on 31 August 1965. A further amendment to Article 61 was adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 1971, and came into force on 24 September 1973. An amendment to Article 109, adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 1965, came into force on 12 June 1968.

The amendment to Article 23 enlarges the membership of the Security Council from 11 to 15. The amended Article 27 provides that decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members (formerly seven) and on all other matters by an affirmative vote of nine members (formerly seven), including the concurring

votes of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

The amendment to Article 61, which entered into force on 31 August 1965, enlarged the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27. The subsequent amendment to that Article, which entered into force on 24 September 1973, further increased the membership of the Council from 27 to 54.

The amendment to Article 109, which relates to the first paragraph of that Article, provides that a General Conference of Member States for the purpose of reviewing the Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any nine members (formerly seven) of the Security Council. Paragraph 3 of Article 109, which deals with the consideration of a possible review conference during the tenth regular session of the General Assembly, has been retained in its original form in its reference to a "vote of any seven members of the Security Council," the paragraph having been acted upon in 1955 by the General Assembly, at its tenth regular session, and by the Security Council.

### WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our life-time has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and  
to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and  
to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and  
to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

### AND FOR THESE ENDS

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and  
to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and  
to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and  
to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

### HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

### Chapter I PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

#### Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;
2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;
3. To achieve International co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and
4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

#### Article 2

The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following Principles.

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.
2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.

3. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. All Members shall refrain from their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

5. All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The Organization shall ensure that states which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

#### Chapter II MEMBERSHIP

##### Article 3

The original Members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or having previously signed the Declaration by United Nations of 1 January 1942, sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

##### Article 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

##### Article 5

A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

##### Article 6

A Member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the Principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

#### Chapter III ORGANS

##### Article 7

1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations: a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present Charter.

##### Article 8

The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.

#### Chapter IV THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

##### Composition

##### Article 9

1. The General Assembly shall consist of all the Members of the United Nations.

2. Each Member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

##### Functions and powers

##### Article 10

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters.

##### Article 11

1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state which is not a Member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or to both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set forth in this Article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.

##### Article 12

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

2. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

##### Article 13

1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

- a. promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;
- b. promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph 1 (b) above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.

## Article 14

Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

## Article 15

1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has decided upon or taken to maintain international peace and security.

2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations.

## Article 16

The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic.

## Article 17

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization.

2. The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

## Voting

## Article 18

1. Each member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with paragraph 1 (c) of Article 86, the admission of new Members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of Members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.

3. Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

## Article 19

A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.

## Procedure

## Article 20

The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary-General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the Members of the United Nations.

## Article 21

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its President for each session.

## Article 22

The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

## Chapter V

## THE SECURITY COUNCIL

## Composition

Article 23<sup>1</sup>

1. The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect ten other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members after the increase of the membership of the Security Council from eleven to fifteen, two of the four additional members shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

## Functions and powers

## Article 24

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII, and XII.

3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

<sup>1</sup>Amended text of Article 23 which came into force on 31 August 1965.

(The text of Article 23 before it was amended read as follows:

1. The Security Council shall consist of eleven Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom Of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of non-permanent members, however, three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.)



## Article 25

The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

## Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

## Voting

Article 27<sup>2</sup>

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

## procedure

## Article 28

1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the Organization.

2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.

3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.

## Article 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

## Article 30

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

## Article 31

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.

## Article 32

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of a state which is not a Member of the United Nations.

## Chapter VI

## PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

## Article 33

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settle-

ment, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

## Article 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

## Article 35

1. Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter.

3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this Article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

## Article 36

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations under this Article the Security Council should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.

## Article 37

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that Article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

## Article 38

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33 to 37, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

## Chapter VII

## ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION

## Article 39

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

<sup>2</sup>Amended text of Article 27 which came into force on 31 August 1965. (The text of Article 27 before it was amended read as follows:

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.)

## Article 40

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

## Article 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

## Article 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

## Article 43

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

## Article 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfilment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

## Article 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

## Article 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

## Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional sub-committees.

## Article 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

## Article 49

The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

## Article 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

## Article 51

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

## Chapter VIII REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

## Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council shall encourage the development Of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative Of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

#### Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

#### Article 54

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

### Chapter IX INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CO-OPERATION

#### Article 55

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

- a. higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;
- b. solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation; and
- c. universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

#### Article 56

All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

#### Article 57

1. The various specialized agencies, established by inter-governmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.

2. Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the United Nations are hereinafter referred to as specialized agencies.

#### Article 58

The Organization shall make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

#### Article 59

The Organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

#### Article 60

Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the Organisation set forth in this Chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

### Chapter X

## THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

### Composition

#### Article 61<sup>3</sup>

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of fifty-four Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election after the increase in the membership of the Economic and Social Council from twenty-seven to fifty-four members, in addition to the members elected in place of the nine members whose term of office expires at the end of that year, twenty-seven additional members shall be elected. Of these twenty-seven additional members, the term of office of nine members so elected shall expire at the end of one year, and of nine other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

### Functions and powers

#### Article 62

1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

#### Article 63

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defin-

<sup>3</sup>Amended text of Article 61, which came into force on 24 September 1973.

(The text of Article 61 as previously amended on 31 August 1965 read as follows:

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of twenty-seven Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, nine members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election after the Increase in the membership of the Economic and Social Council from eighteen to twenty-seven members, in addition to the members elected in place of the six members whose term of office expires at the end of that year, nine additional members shall be elected. Of these nine additional members, the term of office of three members so elected shall expire at the end of one year, and of three other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.)

ing the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

2. It may co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations.

#### Article 64

1. The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

#### Article 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

#### Article 66

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connexion with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies.

3. It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

#### Voting

#### Article 67

1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

#### Procedure

#### Article 68

The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

#### Article 69

The Economic and Social Council shall invite any Member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that Member.

#### Article 70

The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

#### Article 71

The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.

#### Article 72

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

#### Chapter XI

#### DECLARATION REGARDING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

#### Article 73

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

- a. to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;
- b. to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;
- c. to further international peace and security;
- d. to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and
- e. to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

#### Article 74

Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighbourliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

#### Chapter XII

#### INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

#### Article 75

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereinafter referred to as trust territories.

#### Article 76

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

- a. to further international peace and security;

- b. to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;
- c. to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and
- d. to ensure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

## Article 77

1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:

- a. territories now held under mandate;
- b. territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War; and
- c. territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

## Article 78

The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become Members of the United Nations, relationship among which shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

## Article 79

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a Member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

## Article 80

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79, and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which Members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

## Article 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which will exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereinafter called the administering authority, may be one or more states or the Organization itself.

## Article 82

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

## Article 83

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendments, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in the strategic areas.

## Article 84

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations towards the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defence and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

## Article 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

2. The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

## Chapter XIII

## THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

## Composition

## Article 86

1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following Members of the United Nations:

- a. those Members administering trust territories;
- b. such of those Members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and
- c. as many other Members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.

2. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent it therein.

## Functions and powers

## Article 87

The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, may:

- a. consider reports submitted by the administering authority;
- b. accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;
- c. provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and
- d. take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

## Article 88

The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the admin-

istering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

voting

#### Article 89

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

#### Article 90

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

#### Article 91

The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

### Chapter XIV

## THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

#### Article 92

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed Statute, which is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the present Charter.

#### Article 93

1. All Members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

#### Article 94

1. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.

2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

#### Article 95

Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent Members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

#### Article 96

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

### Chapter XV

## THE SECRETARIAT

#### Article 97

The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the organization.

#### Article 98

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council, and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

#### Article 99

The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

#### Article 100

1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.

2. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

#### Article 101

1. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly.

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.

3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

### Chapter XVI

## MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

#### Article 102

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

#### Article 103

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.

#### Article 104

The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfilment of its purposes.

## Article 105

1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connexion with the Organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the Members of the United Nations for this purpose.

## Chapter XVII

## TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

## Article 106

Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43 as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 42, the parties to the Four-Nation Declaration, signed at Moscow, 30 October 1943, and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of that Declaration, consult with one another and as occasion requires with other Members of the United Nations with a view to such joint action on behalf of the Organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

## Article 107

Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action in relation to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.

## Chapter XVIII

## AMENDMENTS

## Article 108

Amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all Members of the United Nations when they have been adopted by a vote of two thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Article 109<sup>4</sup>

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any nine members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming

into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

## Chapter XIX

## RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

## Article 110

1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the Secretary-General of the Organization when he has been appointed.

3. The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of the ratifications deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.

4. The states signatory to the present Charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original Members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

## Article 111

The present Charter, of which the Chinese, French, Russian, English, and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory states.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the representatives of the Governments of the United Nations have signed the present Charter.

DONE at the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

<sup>4</sup>Amended text of Article 109 which came into force on 12 June 1968.

(The text of Article 109 before it was amended read as follows:

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.)

## Statute of the International Court of Justice

## Article 1

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE established by the Charter of the United Nations as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations shall be constituted and shall function in accordance with the provisions of the present Statute.

## Chapter I

## ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT

## Article 2

The Court shall be composed of a body of independent judges, elected regardless of their nationality from among

persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law.

#### Article 3

1. The Court shall consist of fifteen members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same state.

2. A person who for the purposes of membership in the Court could be regarded as a national of more than one state shall be deemed to be a national of the one in which he ordinarily exercises civil and political rights.

#### Article 4

1. The members of the Court shall be elected by the General Assembly and by the Security Council from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, in accordance with the following provisions.

2. In the case of Members of the United Nations not represented in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, candidates shall be nominated by national groups appointed for this purpose by their governments under the same conditions as those prescribed for members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration by Article 44 of the Convention of The Hague of 1907 for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

3. The conditions under which a state which is a party to the present Statute but is not a Member of the United Nations may participate in electing the members of the Court shall, in the absence of a special agreement, be laid down by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council.

#### Article 5

1. At least three months before the date of the election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a written request to the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration belonging to the states which are parties to the present Statute, and to the members of the national groups appointed under Article 4, paragraph 2, inviting them to undertake, within a given time, by national groups, the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court.

2. No group may nominate more than four persons, not more than two of whom shall be of their own nationality. In no case may the number of candidates nominated by a group be more than double the number of seats to be filled.

#### Article 6

Before making these nominations, each national group is recommended to consult its highest court of justice, its legal faculties and schools of law, and its national academies and national sections of international academies devoted to the study of law.

#### Article 7

1. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all the persons thus nominated. Save as provided in Article 12, paragraph 2, these shall be the only persons eligible.

2. The Secretary-General shall submit this list to the General Assembly and to the Security Council.

#### Article 8

The General Assembly and the Security Council shall proceed independently of one another to elect the members of the Court.

#### Article 9

At every election, the electors shall bear in mind not only that the persons to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required, but also that in the body as a whole the representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured.

#### Article 10

1. Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes in the General Assembly and in the Security Council shall be considered as elected.

2. Any vote of the Security Council, whether for the election of Judges or for the appointment of members of the conference envisaged in Article 12, shall be taken without any distinction between permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council.

3. In the event of more than one national of the same state obtaining an absolute majority of the votes both of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, the eldest of these only shall be considered as elected.

#### Article 11

If, after the first meeting held for the purpose of the election, one or more seats remain to be filled, a second and, if necessary, a third meeting shall take place.

#### Article 12

1. If, after the third meeting, one or more seats still remain unfilled, a joint conference consisting of six members, three appointed by the General Assembly and three by the Security Council, may be formed at any time at the request of either the General Assembly or the Security Council, for the purpose of choosing by the vote of an absolute majority one name for each seat still vacant, to submit to the General Assembly and the Security Council for their respective acceptance.

2. If the joint conference is unanimously agreed upon any person who fulfils the required conditions, he may be included in its list, even though he was not included in the list of nominations referred to in Article 7.

3. If the joint conference is satisfied that it will not be successful in procuring an election, those members of the Court who have already been elected shall, within a period to be fixed by the Security Council, proceed to fill the vacant seats by selection from among those candidates who have obtained votes either in the General Assembly or in the Security Council.

4. In the event of an equality of votes among the judges, the eldest judge shall have a casting vote.

#### Article 13

1. The members of the Court shall be elected for nine years and may be re-elected; provided, however, that of the judges elected at the first election, the terms of five judges shall expire at the end of three years and the terms of five more judges shall expire at the end of six years.

2. The judges whose terms are to expire at the end of the above-mentioned initial periods of three and six years shall be chosen by lot to be drawn by the Secretary-General immediately after the first election has been completed.

3. The members of the Court shall continue to discharge their duties until their places have been filled. Though replaced, they shall finish any cases which they may have begun.

4. In the case of the resignation of a member of the Court, the resignation shall be addressed to the President of the Court for transmission to the Secretary-General. This last notification makes the place vacant.

#### Article 14

Vacancies shall be filled by the same method as that laid down for the first election, subject to the following provision: the Secretary-General shall, within one month of the occurrence of the vacancy, proceed to issue the invitations provided for in Article 5, and the date of the election shall be fixed by the Security Council.

#### Article 15

A member of the Court elected to replace a member whose term of office has not expired shall hold office for the remainder of his predecessor's term.



## Article 16

1. No member of the Court may exercise any political or administrative function, or engage in any other occupation of a professional nature.

2. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

## Article 17

1. No member of the Court may act as agent, counsel, or advocate in any case.

2. No member may participate in the decision of any case in which he has previously taken part as agent, counsel, or advocate for one of the parties, or as a member of a national or international court, or of a commission of enquiry, or in any other capacity.

3. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

## Article 18

1. No member of the Court can be dismissed unless, in the unanimous opinion of the other members, he has ceased to fulfil the required conditions.

2. Formal notification thereof shall be made to the Secretary-General by the Registrar.

3. This notification makes the place vacant.

## Article 19

The members of the Court, when engaged on the business of the Court, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

## Article 20

Every member of the Court shall, before taking up his duties, make a solemn declaration in open court that he will exercise his powers impartially and conscientiously.

## Article 21

1. The Court shall elect its President and Vice-President for three years; they may be re-elected.

2. The Court shall appoint its Registrar and may provide for the appointment of such other officers as may be necessary.

## Article 22

1. The seat of the Court shall be established at The Hague. This, however, shall not prevent the Court from sitting and exercising its functions elsewhere whenever the Court considers it desirable.

2. The President and the Registrar shall reside at the seat of the Court.

## Article 23

1. The Court shall remain permanently in session, except during the judicial vacations, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court.

2. Members of the Court are entitled to periodic leave, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court, having in mind the distance between The Hague and the home of each judge.

3. Members of the Court shall be bound, unless they are on leave or prevented from attending by illness or other serious reasons duly explained to the President, to hold themselves permanently at the disposal of the Court.

## Article 24

1. If, for some special reason, a member of the Court considers that he should not take part in the decision of a particular case, he shall so inform the President.

2. If the President considers that for some special reason one of the members of the Court should not sit in a particular case, he shall give him notice accordingly.

3. If in any such case the member of the Court and the President disagree, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

## Article 25

1. The full Court shall sit except when it is expressly provided otherwise in the present Statute.

2. Subject to the condition that the number of judges available to constitute the Court is not thereby reduced below eleven, the Rules of the Court may provide for allowing one or more judges, according to circumstances and in rotation, to be dispensed from sitting.

3. A quorum of nine judges shall suffice to constitute the Court.

## Article 26

1. The Court may from time to time form one or more chambers, composed of three or more judges as the Court may determine, for dealing with particular categories of cases; for example, labour cases and cases relating to transit and communications.

2. The Court may at any time form a chamber for dealing with a particular case. The number of judges to constitute such a chamber shall be determined by the Court with the approval of the parties.

3. Cases shall be heard and determined by the chambers provided for in this Article if the parties so request.

## Article 27

A judgment given by any of the chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 29 shall be considered as rendered by the Court.

## Article 28

The chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 29 may, with the consent of the parties, sit and exercise their functions elsewhere than at The Hague.

## Article 29

With a view to the speedy dispatch of business, the Court shall form annually a chamber composed of five judges which, at the request of the parties, may hear and determine cases by summary procedure. In addition, two judges shall be selected for the purpose of replacing judges who find it impossible to sit.

## Article 30

1. The Court shall frame rules for carrying out its functions. In particular, it shall lay down rules of procedure.

2. The Rules of the Court may provide for assessors to sit with the Court or with any of its chambers, without the right to vote.

## Article 31

1. Judges of the nationality of each of the parties shall retain their right to sit in the case before the Court.

2. If the Court includes upon the Bench a judge of the nationality of one of the parties, any other party may choose a person to sit as judge. Such person shall be chosen preferably from among those persons who have been nominated as candidates as provided in Articles 4 and 5.

3. If the Court includes upon the Bench no judge of the nationality of the parties, each of these parties may proceed to choose a judge as provided in paragraph 2 of this Article.

4. The provisions of this Article shall apply to the case of Articles 26 and 29. In such cases, the President shall request one or, if necessary, two of the members of the Court forming the chamber to give place to the members of the Court of the nationality of the parties concerned, and, failing such, or if they are unable to be present, to the judges specially chosen by the parties.

5. Should there be several parties in the same interest, they shall, for the purpose of the preceding provisions, be reckoned as one party only. Any doubt upon this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

6. Judges chosen as laid down in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this Article shall fulfil the conditions required by Articles 2,

17 (paragraph 2), 20, and 24 of the present Statute. They shall take part in the decision on terms of complete equality with their colleagues.

#### Article 32

1. Each member of the Court shall receive an annual salary.
2. The President shall receive a special annual allowance.
3. The Vice-President shall receive a special allowance for every day on which he acts as President.
4. The judges chosen under Article 31, other than members of the Court, shall receive compensation for each day on which they exercise their functions.
5. These salaries, allowances, and compensation shall be fixed by the General Assembly. They may not be decreased during the term of office.
6. The salary of the Registrar shall be fixed by the General Assembly on the proposal of the Court.
7. Regulations made by the General Assembly shall fix the conditions under which retirement pensions may be given to members of the Court and to the Registrar, and the conditions under which members of the Court and the Registrar shall have their travelling expenses refunded.
8. The above salaries, allowances, and compensation shall be free of all taxation.

#### Article 33

The expenses of the Court shall be borne by the United Nations in such a manner as shall be decided by the General Assembly.

### Chapter II COMPETENCE OF THE COURT

#### Article 34

1. Only states may be parties in cases before the Court.
2. The Court, subject to and in conformity with its Rules, may request of public international organizations information relevant to cases before it, and shall receive such information presented by such organizations on their own initiative.
3. Whenever the construction of the constituent instrument of a public international organization or of an international convention adopted thereunder is in question in a case before the Court, the Registrar shall so notify the public international organization concerned and shall communicate to it copies of all the written proceedings.

#### Article 35

1. The Court shall be open to the states parties to the present Statute.
2. The conditions under which the Court shall be open to other states shall, subject to the special provisions contained in treaties in force, be laid down by the Security Council, but in no case shall such conditions place the parties in a position of inequality before the Court.
3. When a state which is not a Member of the United Nations is a party to a case, the Court shall fix the amount which that party is to contribute towards the expenses of the Court. This provision shall not apply if such state is bearing a share of the expenses of the Court.

#### Article 36

1. The jurisdiction of the Court comprises all cases which the parties refer to it and all matters specially provided for in the Charter of the United Nations or in treaties and conventions in force.
2. The states parties to the present Statute may at any time declare that they recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other state accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes concerning:
  - a. the interpretation of a treaty;
  - b. any question of international law;
  - c. the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;

d. the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

3. The declarations referred to above may be made unconditionally or on condition of reciprocity on the part of several or certain states, or for a certain time.

4. Such declarations shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the parties to the Statute and to the Registrar of the Court.

5. Declarations made under Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and which are still in force shall be deemed, as between the parties to the present Statute, to be acceptances of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for the period which they still have to run and in accordance with their terms.

6. In the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

#### Article 37

Whenever a treaty or convention in force provides for reference of a matter to a tribunal to have been instituted by the League of Nations, or to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the matter shall, as between the parties to the present Statute, be referred to the International Court of Justice.

#### Article 38

1. The Court, whose function is to decide in accordance with international law such disputes as are submitted to it, shall apply:
  - a. international conventions, whether general or particular, establishing rules expressly recognized by the contesting states;
  - b. international custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law;
  - c. the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations;
  - d. subject to the provisions of Article 59, judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.
2. This provision shall not prejudice the power of the Court to decide a case *ex aequo et bono*, if the parties agree thereto.

### Chapter III PROCEDURE

#### Article 39

1. The official languages of the Court shall be French and English. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in French, the judgment shall be delivered in French. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in English, the judgment shall be delivered in English.
2. In the absence of an agreement as to which language shall be employed, each party may, in the pleadings, use the language which it prefers; the decision of the Court shall be given in French and English. In this case the Court shall at the same time determine which of the two texts shall be considered as authoritative.
3. The Court shall, at the request of any party, authorize a language other than French or English to be used by that party.

#### Article 40

1. Cases are brought before the Court, as the case may be, either by the notification of the special agreement or by a written application addressed to the Registrar. In either case the subject of the dispute and the parties shall be indicated.
2. The Registrar shall forthwith communicate the application to all concerned.
3. He shall also notify the Members of the United Nations through the Secretary-General, and also any other states entitled to appear before the Court.

## Article 41

1. The Court shall have the power to indicate, if it considers that circumstances so require, any provisional measures which ought to be taken to preserve the respective rights of either party.

2. Pending the final decision, notice of the measures suggested shall forthwith be given to the parties and to the Security Council.

## Article 42

1. The parties shall be represented by agents.

2. They may have the assistance of counsel or advocates before the Court.

3. The agents, counsel, and advocates of parties before the Court shall enjoy the privileges and immunities necessary to the independent exercise of their duties.

## Article 43

1. The procedure shall consist of two parts: written and oral.

2. The written proceedings shall consist of the communication to the Court and to the parties of memorials, counter-memorials and, if necessary, replies; also all papers and documents in support.

3. These communications shall be made through the Registrar, in the order and within the time fixed by the Court.

4. A certified copy of every document produced by one party shall be communicated to the other party.

5. The oral proceedings shall consist of the hearing by the Court of witnesses, experts, agents, counsel, and advocates.

## Article 44

1. For the service of all notices upon persons other than the agents, counsel, and advocates, the Court shall apply direct to the government of the state upon whose territory the notice has to be served.

2. The same provision shall apply whenever steps are to be taken to procure evidence on the spot.

## Article 45

The hearing shall be under the control of the President or, if he is unable to preside, of the Vice-President; if neither is able to preside, the senior judge present shall preside.

## Article 46

The hearing in Court shall be public, unless the Court shall decide otherwise, or unless the parties demand that the public be not admitted.

## Article 47

1. Minutes shall be made at each hearing and signed by the Registrar and the President.

2. These minutes alone shall be authentic.

## Article 48

The Court shall make orders for the conduct of the case, shall decide the form and time in which each party must conclude its arguments, and make all arrangements connected with the taking of evidence.

## Article 49

The Court may, even before the hearing begins, call upon the agents to produce any document or to supply any explanations. Formal note shall be taken of any refusal.

## Article 50

The Court may, at any time, entrust any individual, body, bureau, commission, or other organization that it may select, with the task of carrying out an enquiry or giving an expert opinion.

## Article 51

During the hearing any relevant questions are to be put to the witnesses and experts under the conditions laid down by the Court in the rules of procedure referred to in Article 30.

## Article 52

After the Court has received the proofs and evidence within the time specified for the purpose, it may refuse to accept any further oral or written evidence that one party may desire to present unless the other side consents.

## Article 53

1. Whenever one of the parties does not appear before the Court, or fails to defend its case, the other party may call upon the Court to decide in favour of its claim.

2. The Court must, before doing so, satisfy itself, not only that it has jurisdiction in accordance with Articles 36 and 37, but also that the claim is well founded in fact and law.

## Article 54

1. When, subject to the control of the Court, the agents, counsel, and advocates have completed their presentation of the case, the President shall declare the hearing closed.

2. The Court shall withdraw to consider the judgment.

3. The deliberations of the Court shall take place in private and remain secret.

## Article 55

1. All questions shall be decided by a majority of the judges present.

2. In the event of an equality of votes, the President or the judge who acts in his place shall have a casting vote.

## Article 56

1. The judgment shall state the reasons on which it is based.

2. It shall contain the names of the judges who have taken part in the decision.

## Article 57

If the judgment does not represent in whole or in part the unanimous opinion of the judges, any judge shall be entitled to deliver a separate opinion.

## Article 58

The judgment shall be signed by the President and by the Registrar. It shall be read in open court, due notice having been given to the agents.

## Article 59

The decision of the Court has no binding force except between the parties and in respect of that particular case.

## Article 60

The judgment is final and without appeal. In the event of dispute as to the meaning or scope of the judgment, the Court shall construe it upon the request of any party.

## Article 61

1. An application for revision of a judgment may be made only when it is based upon the discovery of some fact of such a nature as to be a decisive factor, which fact was, when the judgment was given, unknown to the Court and also to the party claiming revision, always provided that such ignorance was not due to negligence.

2. The proceedings for revision shall be opened by a judgment of the Court expressly recording the existence of the new fact, recognizing that it has such a character as to lay the case open to revision, and declaring the application admissible on this ground.

3. The Court may require previous compliance with the terms of the judgment before it admits proceedings in revision.

4. The application for revision must be made at latest within six months of the discovery of the new fact.

5. No application for revision may be made after the lapse of ten years from the date of the judgment.

## Article 62

1. Should a state consider that it has an interest of a legal nature which may be affected by the decision in the case, it may submit a request to the Court to be permitted to intervene.

2. It shall be for the Court to decide upon this request.

## Article 63

1. Whenever the construction of a convention to which states other than those concerned in the case are parties is in question, the Registrar shall notify all such states forthwith.

2. Every state so notified has the right to intervene in the proceedings; but if it uses this right, the construction given by the judgment will be equally binding upon it.

## Article 64

Unless otherwise decided by the Court, each party shall bear its own costs.

## Chapter IV

## ADVISORY OPINIONS

## Article 65

1. The Court may give an advisory opinion on any legal question at the request of whatever body may be authorized by or in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations to make such a request.

2. Questions upon which the advisory opinion of the Court is asked shall be laid before the Court by means of a written request containing an exact statement of the question upon which an opinion is required, and accompanied by all documents likely to throw light upon the question.

## Article 66

1. The Registrar shall forthwith give notice of the request for an advisory opinion to all states entitled to appear before the Court.

2. The Registrar shall also, by means of a special and direct communication, notify any state entitled to appear before the Court or international organization considered by the Court, or, should it not be sitting, by the President, as likely to be able to furnish information on the question, that the Court will be prepared to receive, within a time limit to be fixed by the President, written statements, or to hear, at a public sitting to be held for the purpose, oral statements relating to the question.

3. Should any such state entitled to appear before the Court have failed to receive the special communication referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, such state may express a desire to submit a written statement or to be heard; and the Court will decide.

4. States and organizations having presented written or oral statements or both shall be permitted to comment on the statements made by other states or organizations in the form, to the extent, and within the time limits which the Court, or, should it not be sitting, the President, shall decide in each particular case. Accordingly, the Registrar shall in due time communicate any such written statements to states and organizations having submitted similar statements.

## Article 67

The Court shall deliver its advisory opinions in open court, notice having been given to the Secretary-General and to the representatives of Members of the United Nations, of other states and of international organizations immediately concerned.

## Article 68

In the exercise of its advisory functions the Court shall further be guided by the provisions of the present Statute which apply in contentious cases to the extent to which it recognizes them to be applicable.

## Chapter V

## AMENDMENT

## Article 69

Amendments to the present Statute shall be effected by the same procedure as is provided by the Charter of the United Nations for amendments to that Charter, subject however to any provisions which the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council may adopt concerning the participation of states which are parties to the present Statute but are not Members of the United Nations.

## Article 70

The Court shall have power to propose such amendments to the present Statute as it may deem necessary, through written communications to the Secretary-General, for consideration in conformity with the provisions of Article 69.

## Appendix III

## Structure of the United Nations

## General Assembly

The General Assembly is composed of all the Members of the United Nations.

## SESSIONS

Sixth emergency special session: 10-14 January 1980.

Seventh emergency special session: 22-29 July 1980 (suspended).

Eleventh special session: August- 15 September 1980.

Thirty-fifth session: 16 September- 17 December 1980 and 15 and 16 January 1981 (suspended).<sup>1</sup>

## OFFICERS

Sixth and seventh emergency special sessions and eleventh special session

President: Salim Ahmed Salim (United Republic of Tanzania).  
Vice-Presidents: Byelorussian SSR, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ethiopia, France, Guyana, Iceland, Lesotho, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Somalia, Togo, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Yemen.

## Thirty-fifth session

President: Rudiger von Wechmar (Federal Republic of Germany).

Vice-Presidents: Bahrain, Bolivia, China, Ecuador, France, Greece, Honduras, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mongolia, Niger, Oman, Romania, Senegal, Thailand, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

The Assembly has four types of committees: (1) Main Committees; (2) procedural committees; (3) standing committees; (4) subsidiary and ad hoc bodies. In addition, it convenes conferences to deal with specific subjects.

## Main Committees

Seven Main Committees have been established as follows:

Political and Security Committee (disarmament and related international security questions) (First Committee)

Special Political Committee

Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee)

Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee)

Trusteeship Committee (including non-self-governing territories) (Fourth Committee)

Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee)

Legal Committee (Sixth Committee)

The General Assembly may constitute other committees, on which all Members have the right to be represented.

## OFFICERS OF THE MAIN COMMITTEES

## Eleventh special session

## First Committee

Chairman: Davidson L. Hepburn (Bahamas).

## Special Political Committee

Chairman: Mohammad Samir Mansouri (Syrian Arab Republic).

## Second Committee

Chairman: Costin Murgescu (Romania).

## Third Committee

Chairman: Samir I. Sobhy (Egypt).

## Fourth Committee

Chairman: Thomas S. Boya (Benin).

## Fifth Committee

Chairman: André Xavier Pirson (Belgium).

## Sixth Committee

Chairman: Pracha Guna-Kasem (Thailand).

## Ad Hoc Committee of the Eleventh Special Session

Chairman: Michel Dupuy (Canada).

Vice-Chairmen: Bogdan Crnobrnja (Yugoslavia). Jorge Enrique Illueca (Panama), Niaz A. Naik (Pakistan).

Rapporteur: Ali Hachani (Tunisia).

## Thirty-fifth session

## First Committee

Chairman: Niaz A. Naik (Pakistan).

Vice-Chairmen: Aidan Mulloy (Ireland). Ferdinand Léopold Oyono (United Republic of Cameroon).

Rapporteur: Ronald Listeri Kensmil (Suriname).

## Special Political Committee

Chairman: Leonardo Mathias (Portugal).

Vice-Chairmen: Biyemi Kekeh (Togo), Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen).

Rapporteur: Helí Peláez (Peru).

## Second Committee

Chairman: Abdelhadi Sbihi (Morocco).

Vice-Chairmen: Jukka Robert Valtasaari (Finland), Josue L. Villa (Philippines).

Rapporteur: Maureen Valerie Stephenson-Vernon (Jamaica).

## Third Committee

Chairman: Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria).

Vice-Chairmen: Carmen Silva de Arana (Peru), Johan Nordenfeit (Sweden).

Rapporteur: Olajumoke Oladayo Obafemi (Nigeria).

## Fourth Committee

Chairman: Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana).

Vice-Chairmen: Makhaola Nkai Leretholi (Lesotho), Frantisek Penazka (Czechoslovakia).

Rapporteur: Aryoday Lal (Fiji).

## Fifth Committee

Chairman: Enrique Buj-Flores (Mexico).

<sup>1</sup>The thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly resumed in 1981 from 2 to 6 March, on 11 May and on 14 September.

Vice-Chairmen: Hamed Arabi El-Houderi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), A. B. Golovko (Ukrainian SSR).  
Rapporteur: Carl C. Pedersen (Canada).

#### Sixth Committee

Chairman: Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone).  
Vice-Chairmen: Philippe Kirsch (Canada). Martha Norma Oliveros (Argentina).  
Rapporteur: Wolfgang Hampe (German Democratic Republic).

### Procedural committees

#### General Committee

The General Committee consists of the President of the General Assembly, as Chairman, the 21 Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>The Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Eleventh Special Session was accorded, for the duration of the eleventh special session only, full rights of membership in the General Committee, including the right to vote.

#### Credentials Committee

The Credentials Committee consists of nine members appointed by the General Assembly on the proposal of the President.

Sixth and seventh emergency special sessions and eleventh special session  
Belgium (Chairman), China, Congo, Ecuador, Pakistan, Panama, Senegal, USSR, United States.

#### Thirty-fifth session

Angola, China, Costa Rica (Chairman), Haiti, Kenya, Singapore, Spain, USSR, United States.

### Standing committees

The two standing committees consist of experts appointed in their individual capacities for three-year terms.

#### Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

##### Members:

To serve until 31 December 1980: Michel Brochard (France); Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan); Michael F. H. Stuart (United Kingdom); Morteza Talieh (Iran); Tang Jianwen (China); Norman Williams (Panama).

To serve until 31 December 1981: Hamed Arabi El-Houderi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya); Lucia García del Solar (Argentina); V. K. Palamarchuk (USSR); George F. Saddler (United States); Rudolf Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany).

To serve until 31 December 1982: Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland); Mohamed Maaloum Fall (Mauritania); Anwar Kemal (Pakistan); C. S. M. Mselle, Chairman (United Republic of Tanzania); Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago).

On 22 October 1980 (decision 35/307), the General Assembly appointed the following six members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1981 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1980: Henrik Amneus (Sweden), Michel Brochard (France), Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines), Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan), Tang Jianwen (China). Norman Williams (Panama).

#### Committee on Contributions

##### Members:

To serve until 31 December 1980: Abdel Hamid Abdel-Ghani (Egypt); Hélio de Burgos Cabal (Brazil); Leoncio Fernández Maroto (Spain); Japhet Gideon Kiti, Vice-Chairman (Kenya); Angus J. Matheson (Canada); Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina).

To serve until 31 December 1981: Syed Amjad Ali, Chairman (Pakistan); Denis Bauchard (France); A. S. Chistyakov (USSR); Miguel Angel Dávila Mendoza (Mexico); Wilfried Koschorreck (Federal Republic of Germany); Sung Hsin-chung (China).

To serve until 31 December 1982: Mohammed Sadiq Al-Mahdi (Iraq); Fathih Khaouane Bouayad-Agha (Algeria); Richard V. Hennes (United States); Katsumi Sezaki (Japan); Ladislav Smid (Czechoslovakia); Jozsef Tardos (Hungary).

On 22 October 1980 (decision 35/308), the General Assembly appointed the following six members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1981 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1980: Hélio de Burgos Cabal (Brazil); Leoncio Fernández Maroto (Spain); Lance Louis E. Joseph (Australia); Japhet Gideon Kiti (Kenya); Rachid Lahlou (Morocco); Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina).

### Subsidiary, ad hoc and related bodies

The following subsidiary, ad hoc and related bodies were in existence or functioning in 1980, or were established during the General Assembly's thirty-fifth session, held from 16 September to 17 December 1980 and on 15 and 16 January 1981.

#### Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole Assembly

The Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole Assembly, under the chairmanship of the President of the session, meets as soon as practicable after the opening of each regular session of the General Assembly to enable Governments to announce pledges of voluntary contributions to the programmes of UNHCR and UNRWA for the following year. States which are members of specialized agencies but which are not also Members of the United Nations are invited to attend to announce their pledges.

In 1980, the Ad Hoc Committee met to announce pledges to the two programmes on 14 and 17 November, respectively.

#### Ad Hoc Committee on Subsidiary Organs

The Ad Hoc Committee on Subsidiary Organs held its first meeting on 27 February and its second and final meeting on 28 July 1980, both at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

##### Members:

(a) Bahamas, Belgium, Benin, Byelorussian SSR, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Guyana, Iceland, Lesotho, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Romania, Singapore, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Yemen;

(b) India (as Chairman of the "Group of 77");

(c) Cuba (as Chairman of the Group of Non-Aligned Countries);

(d) States holding the chairmanship of the regional groups: Czechoslovakia, France, Mali, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago at the first meeting; Barbados, Luxembourg, Niger, Ukrainian SSR, Yemen at the second meeting.

Chairman: Salim Ahmed Salim (President of the General Assembly's thirty-fourth session).

#### Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports

The Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports held three meetings in 1980: on 11 August and 3 and 10 September, all at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Members:<sup>a</sup> Algeria, Barbados, Canada, Congo, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary,

India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia.

<sup>a</sup>One seat remained unfilled in 1980.

Chairman: Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados).

Vice-Chairmen: Laszlo Hadas (Hungary), Mohan Prasad Lohani (Nepal).

Rapporteur: Stafford O. Neil (Jamaica).

Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries

On 4 December 1980, the General Assembly established an ad hoc committee charged with elaborating an international convention to prohibit the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries. It was to be composed of 35 Member States appointed by the Assembly President on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and representing the principal legal systems of the world.

By the end of 1980, the members had not been appointed.

Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean

During 1980, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean held four series of meetings at United Nations Headquarters, New York: between 4 and 8 February, between 2 and 13 June, between 21 July and 8 August and on 30 October.

Members: Australia, Bangladesh, Bulgaria,<sup>a</sup> Canada,<sup>b</sup> China, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti,<sup>a</sup> Egypt,<sup>a</sup> Ethiopia, France,<sup>c</sup> German Democratic Republic,<sup>c</sup> Germany, Federal Republic of,<sup>b</sup> Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy,<sup>b</sup> Japan, Kenya, Liberia,<sup>b</sup> Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives,<sup>c</sup> Mauritius, Mozambique, Netherlands,<sup>b</sup> Norway,<sup>b</sup> Oman, Pakistan, Panama,<sup>a</sup> Poland,<sup>c</sup> Romania,<sup>a</sup> Seychelles,<sup>a</sup> Singapore,<sup>a</sup> Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan,<sup>a</sup> USSR,<sup>c</sup> United Kingdom,<sup>c</sup> United Republic of Tanzania, United States,<sup>c</sup> Yemen, Yugoslavia,<sup>a</sup> Zambia. Sweden<sup>b</sup> participated in the meetings as an observer.

<sup>a</sup>Appointed by the President of the General Assembly's thirty-fourth session on the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee, as stated in his communications of 10 June and (with respect to Maldives) of 30 July 1980 to the Secretary-General.

<sup>b</sup>Major maritime user of the Indian Ocean, which (with the exception of Sweden) accepted the invitation to serve on the expanded Ad Hoc Committee<sup>2</sup> as of the June meetings.

<sup>c</sup>Permanent member of the Security Council which accepted the invitation to serve on the expanded Ad Hoc Committee<sup>3</sup> as of the February (France, USSR) or June (United Kingdom, United States) meetings.

Chairman: Biyagama Jayasena Fernando (Sri Lanka) (until 2 June), Nadarajah Balasubramaniam (Sri Lanka) (from 2 June).

Vice-Chairmen: Siegfried Kahn (German Democratic Republic);<sup>a</sup> F. Perry Nolan (Australia);<sup>a</sup> Hipolito Zozimo Patricio (Mozambique); Wisber Loeis (Indonesia) (until 2 June), Wirjono Sastrohandojo (Indonesia) (from 2 June).

Rapporteur: Henri Rasolondraibe (Madagascar).

<sup>a</sup>Elected on 25 July 1980 pursuant to an Ad Hoc Committee decision of the same date to enlarge its bureau by two additional Vice-Chairmen.

Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference

The Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference held two sessions in 1980, both at United Nations Headquarters, New York: the first on 31 March and 1 April: and the second from 16 to 20 June.

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

The USSR participated in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee, while China, France, the United Kingdom and the United States maintained contact with it through its Chairman, pursuant to a 1973 General Assembly resolution.<sup>4</sup>

Chairman: Biyagama Jayasena Fernando (Sri Lanka) (until 16 June), Nadarajah Balasubramaniam (Sri Lanka) (from 16 June).

Vice-Chairmen: Juan José Calle y Calle (Peru); Henryk Jarszek (Poland) (until 16 June). Ryszard Frelek (Poland) (from 16 June); Artémon Simbananiye (Burundi).

Rapporteur: Fermín Zelada (Spain).

WORKING GROUP

Members: Burundi, Egypt, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Spain (Chairman).

Advisory Committee for the International Year of Disabled Persons

The 23-member Advisory Committee for the International Year of Disabled Persons held its second session at Vienna from 20 to 29 August 1980.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh,<sup>c</sup> Barbados, Belgium, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, German Democratic Republic, India, Kenya,<sup>a</sup> Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco,<sup>a</sup> Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Philippines, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Viet Nam,<sup>a</sup> Yugoslavia,<sup>a</sup> Zaire.

<sup>a</sup>Not represented at the second session.

Chairman: Mansur Rashid Kikhia (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya).

Vice-Chairmen: Alicia Amate de Esquivel (Argentina), Reyce Santayana (Philippines), Gerhard Thomas (German Democratic Republic).

Rapporteur: André LeBlanc (Canada).

Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year

The 24-member Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year did not meet in 1980.

Members:<sup>a</sup> Algeria, Chile, Costa Rica, Democratic Yemen, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Guinea, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Lebanon, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, USSR, United States, Venezuela.

<sup>a</sup>Twenty-four members, rather than 23, as originally called for by the General Assembly,<sup>5</sup> were appointed by the Chairman of the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, as stated in his communication of 12 December 1980 to the Secretary-General, in accordance with Assembly decision 35/318 of 11 December (for text of decision, see p. 1015).

<sup>2</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 67, resolution 34/80 B of 11 December 1979, esp. para. 2.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid

<sup>4</sup>See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 18, resolution 3183(XXVIII) of 18 December 1973.

<sup>5</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 983, resolution 34/151 of 17 December 1979, esp. para. 3.

## Advisory Committee for the World Assembly on Aging

On 11 December 1980, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council, established an Advisory Committee for the World Assembly on Aging, to be composed of not more than 23 Member States, designated by the Chairman of the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee after consultation with the different regional groups, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution.

By the end of 1980, the members had not been appointed.

## Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

Members: Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Denmark, India, Japan, Liberia, Nigeria, Norway, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia.

Chairman: William H. Barton (Canada) (until February), Michel Dupuy (Canada) (from 9 September).

Vice-Chairman: Kasuka Simwinji Mutukwa (Zambia) (from 25 February).

## Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance In the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

The Advisory Committee did not meet in 1980.

Members (until 31 December 1983): Barbados, Cyprus, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Hungary, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom.

## Board of Auditors

The Board of Auditors consists of three members appointed by the General Assembly for three-year terms.

## Members:

To serve until 30 June 1981: Comptroller and Auditor-General of Bangladesh.

To serve until 30 June 1982: Auditor-General of Ghana.

To serve until 30 June 1983: Senior President of the Audit Office of Belgium.

On 22 October 1980 (decision 35/309), the General Assembly appointed the Comptroller and Auditor-General of Bangladesh for a three-year term beginning on 1 July 1981.

## Collective Measures Committee

The Collective Measures Committee did not meet in 1980.

Members: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Egypt, France, Mexico, Philippines, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

## Commission on Human Settlements

The Commission on Human Settlements reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

For details of the Commission's membership and session in 1980, see below, under ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.

## Commission on the University for Peace

During 1980 the 11-member Commission on the University for Peace was constituted by the Secretary-General pursuant to a 1979 General Assembly resolution,<sup>7</sup> and held two sessions: its first at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 16 to 20 June; and its second and final session at San José, Costa Rica, from 4 to 8 September.

## Members:

Representing the Secretary-General: Diego Cordovez, Assistant Secretary-General for Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters;

Representing the Director-General/ of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization: J. Balbir;

Representing the Rector of the United Nations University: Alexander A. Kwapong;<sup>a</sup>

Representing the international academic community: Roger Keyes;

Experts: Rafael Caldera, Chairman (Venezuela); Mahdi El-mandjra, Rapporteur (Morocco);<sup>b</sup> Joseph Ki-Zerbo (Upper Volta); Yoshizo Konishi, Vice-Chairman (Japan);<sup>b</sup>

Raúl Morodo (Spain);

Representing the Government of Costa Rica: José Miguel Alfaro Rodríguez; Francisco Barahona Riera.

<sup>a</sup>Represented by S. Chidambaramathan of the United Nations University at the first session.

<sup>b</sup>Represented, respectively, by Roger Keyes and Nao-haru Fujii (Japan) at the second session.

## Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination is the main subsidiary organ of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly for planning, programming and co-ordination; it reports to both.

For details of the Committee's membership and session in 1980, see below, under ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.

## Committee of Governmental Experts to Evaluate the Present Structure of the Secretariat In the Administrative, Finance and Personnel Areas

On 17 December 1980, the General Assembly established a Committee of Governmental Experts to Evaluate the Present Structure of the Secretariat in the Administrative, Finance and Personnel Areas, to be composed of 17 experts appointed by the Secretary-General in consultations with regional groups and with due regard for equitable geographical distribution.

By the end of 1980, the experts had not been appointed.

## Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174

The Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 held four sessions in 1980, all at United Nations Headquarters, New York: its organizational session for 1980 from 14 to 16 January; its fourth session from 31 March to 11 April; its fifth from 5 to 16 May; and its sixth and final session from 23 June to 4 July.

Chairman: Bogdan Crnobrnja (Yugoslavia).

Vice-Chairmen: Biyagama Jayasena Fernando (Sri Lanka) (until 2 April); Nadarajah Balasubramaniam (Sri Lanka) (from 2 April); Paul J. G. Keating (Ireland) (until 14 March), Bernard Davenport (Ireland) (from 31 March); Porfirio Muñoz Ledo (Mexico).

Vice-Chairman/Rapporteur: Amoakon-Edjampian Thiémélé (Ivory Coast) (fourth and fifth sessions). François Sangaré (sixth session).

## Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

Members: Chile, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden.

Chairman: Anders I. Thunborg (Sweden).

Vice-Chairman: B. Akporode Clark (Nigeria).

## Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements

The Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements did not meet in 1980.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid., p. 977, resolution 34/111 of 14 December 1979.



Members (from 16 September 1980) (based on the composition of the General Committee at the General Assembly's thirty-fifth session): Bahrain, Bolivia, Bulgaria, China, Ecuador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Thailand, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Committee on Arrangements for a Conference  
for the Purpose Of Reviewing the Charter

All Members of the United Nations are members of the Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter.

The Committee did not meet in 1980.

Committee on Conferences

The Committee on Conferences consists of 22 Member States appointed by the President of the General Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical balance, to serve for a three-year term.

Members (until 31 December 1980): Algeria, Austria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Honduras, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Sri Lanka, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Chairman: Michael G. Okeyo (Kenya).

Vice-Chairmen:<sup>a</sup> D. E. Nihal Rodrigo (Sri Lanka), Javier Suazo Tome (Honduras).

Rapporteur: Richard J. Martin (New Zealand).

<sup>a</sup>One post, allocated to the group of Eastern European States, remained vacant during 1980.

On 17 December 1980 (decision 35/322), the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President, as requested by the Assembly on 3 November, of the following 22 members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1981 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1980: Algeria, Austria, Chile, Cyprus, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Committee on Information

In 1980, the enlarged Committee on Information held, at United Nations Headquarters, New York, an organizational session on 11 April, its first session from 9 to 16 May, and its second from 4 to 22 August.

Members: Algeria,<sup>a</sup> Argentina, Bangladesh,<sup>a</sup> Belgium,<sup>a</sup> Benin, Brazil,<sup>a</sup> Bulgaria,<sup>a</sup> Burundi,<sup>a</sup> Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica,<sup>a</sup> Cuba,<sup>a</sup> Cyprus, Denmark,<sup>a</sup> Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana,<sup>a</sup> Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana,<sup>a</sup> India, Indonesia,<sup>a</sup> Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya,<sup>a</sup> Lebanon, Mongolia,<sup>a</sup> Morocco,<sup>a</sup> Netherlands,<sup>a</sup> Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan,<sup>a</sup> Peru, Philippines, Poland,<sup>a</sup> Portugal,<sup>a</sup> Romania, Singapore,<sup>a</sup> Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan,<sup>a</sup> Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania,<sup>a</sup> United States, Venezuela,<sup>a</sup> Viet Nam,<sup>a</sup> Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Appointed by the President of the General Assembly's thirty-fourth session, as stated in his communication of 10 April 1980 to the Secretary-General, pursuant to a 1979 Assembly decision to enlarge the Committee from 41 to 66.

Chairman: M'Hamed Essaafi (Tunisia).

Vice-Chairmen: Sergio Diez (Chile), Sigrid Schade (German Democratic Republic),<sup>a</sup> Nicasio G. Valderrama (Philippines).<sup>b</sup>

Rapporteur: Altumur Kilic (Turkey).

<sup>a</sup>Did not attend the first session.

<sup>b</sup>Did not attend the second session.

On 16 December 1980, the General Assembly decided further to increase the Committee's membership from 66 to 67, the new member to be appointed from the group of Western European and other States by the Assembly President after consultation with the regional groups.

On the same date, the President announced that he had appointed Greece as the additional member.

Committee on Relations with the Host Country

Members: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Mali, Senegal, Spain, USSR, United Kingdom, United States (host country).

Chairman: Andreas V. Mavrommatis (Cyprus).

Rapporteur: Emilia Castro de Barish (Costa Rica).

WORKING GROUP

Members: Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Mali, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was established under the terms of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.<sup>a</sup> It consists of 18 experts elected by the States parties to the Convention to serve in their personal capacities, with due regard for equitable geographical distribution and for representation of the different forms of civilization and principal legal systems. Members of the Committee serve for four-year terms.

The Committee held two sessions in 1980: its twenty-first from 24 March to 11 April at Geneva; and its twenty-second from 4 to 22 August at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Members:

To serve until 19 January 1982: Abdel Moneim M. Ghoneim (Egypt); Ousmane Goundiam, Vice-Chairman (Senegal); George O. Lamptey (Ghana); Karl Josef Partsch, Rapporteur (Federal Republic of Germany); Fayez A. Sayegh (Kuwait);<sup>a,b</sup> Agha Shahi (Pakistan);<sup>c</sup> Georges Tenekides (Greece); Luis Valencia Rodriguez, Vice-Chairman (Ecuador); Shuaib Uthman Yolah (Nigeria).<sup>b</sup>

To serve until 19 January 1984:<sup>d</sup> Yuli Bahnev, Chairman (Bulgaria); S. A. Bessonov (USSR); Pedro Brin Martinez (Panama); Andre Dechezelles (France); Silvo Devetak (Yugoslavia); José D. Ingles, Vice-Chairman (Philippines); Erik Nettel (Austria); Manuel V. Ordóñez (Argentina); Shanti Sadiq Ali (India).

<sup>a</sup>The Committee was informed of the death of Fayez A. Sayegh (Kuwait) on 11 December 1980; the resultant vacancy was not filled in 1980.

<sup>b</sup>Did not attend the 1980 sessions.

<sup>c</sup>Did not attend the twenty-first session.

<sup>d</sup>Elected on 11 January 1980.

Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable

Rights of the Palestinian People

Members: Afghanistan, Cuba, Cyprus, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Lao

<sup>7</sup>Ibid., p. 458, section I, para. 1, of resolution 34/182 of 18 December 1979.

<sup>8</sup>See Y.U.N., 1965, p. 440, text of Convention, annexed to resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965, esp. article 8.

People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, Yugoslavia.

Chairman: Médoune Fall (Senegal) (until 12 March). Falilou Kane (Senegal) (from 12 March).

Vice-Chairmen: Raúl Roa Kouri (Cuba); Abdul Hakim Tabibi (Afghanistan) (until 12 March), Mohammad Farid Zarif (Afghanistan) (from 12 March).  
Rapporteur: Victor J. Gauci (Malta).

#### Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space held its twenty-third session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 23 June to 3 July 1980.

Members: Albania,<sup>a</sup> Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad,<sup>a</sup> Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran,<sup>a</sup> Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon,<sup>a</sup> Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone,<sup>a</sup> Sudan, Sweden, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

<sup>a</sup>Not represented at the twenty-third session.

Chairman: Peter Jankowitsch (Austria).  
Vice-Chairman: Teodor Marinescu (Romania).  
Rapporteur: Carlos Antonio Bettencourt Bueno (Brazil).

On 3 November 1980, the General Assembly, noting China's request for admission to the Committee, increased the Committee's membership from 47 to 48 by the appointment of China. On the same date, the Assembly decided further to expand the membership to a maximum of 53, the additional members to be appointed by the Assembly President after consultation with the regional groups.

By the end of 1980, the additional members had not been appointed.

#### LEGAL SUB-COMMITTEE

The Legal Sub-Committee, a committee of the whole, held its nineteenth session at Geneva from 10 March to 3 April 1980.

Chairman: Eugeniusz Wyzner (Poland).

#### SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SUB-COMMITTEE

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, a committee of the whole, held its seventeenth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 28 January to 13 February 1980.

Chairman: J. H. Carver (Australia).

#### WORKING GROUP ON A NAVIGATION SERVICES SATELLITE SYSTEM

The Working Group adjourned sine die in July 1967.

#### WORKING GROUP ON DIRECT BROADCAST SATELLITES

The Working Group did not meet in 1980.

#### Consultative Panel on Public Information

The Consultative Panel on Public Information did not meet in 1980.

Members: Experts from the following United Nations Member States: Canada, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, France, India, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Romania,

Sudan, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Chairman: The Secretary-General.

#### Disarmament Commission

The Disarmament Commission, composed of all the Members of the United Nations, held one series of meetings between 12 May and 6 June and organizational meetings on 8 and 9 December 1980, all at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Chairman: M. A. Vellodi (India).  
Vice-Chairmen: Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Ghana, Madagascar, Mexico, Yugoslavia.  
Rapporteur: José Maria Otegui (Argentina).

#### High-level Meeting on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries

In endorsing the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, the General Assembly in 1978 entrusted the overall intergovernmental review of technical co-operation among developing countries within the United Nations system to a high-level meeting of representatives of all States participating in UNDP.<sup>9</sup>

The High-level Meeting on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries held its first session at Geneva from 26 May to 2 June 1980.

President: Wilbert Kumaliya Chagula (United Republic of Tanzania).

Vice-Presidents: Hassan Ali Dabbagh (Kuwait). José Luis Pardo Pérez (Spain), Petar Voutov (Bulgaria).  
Rapporteur: Jorge T. Pereira (Argentina).

On 16 December 1980, the General Assembly changed the name of the High-level Meeting to High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries.

#### Human Rights Committee

The Human Rights Committee was established under the terms of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.<sup>10</sup> It consists of 18 experts elected by the States parties to the Covenant to serve in their personal capacities for four-year terms.

The Committee, which reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, held three sessions in 1980, all at Geneva: its ninth from 17 March to 3 April; its tenth from 14 July to 1 August; and its eleventh from 20 to 31 October.

#### Members

To serve until 31 December 1980: Sir Vincent Evans, Vice-Chairman (United Kingdom); Manouchehr Ganji (Iran);<sup>a,b,c</sup> Vladimir Hanga (Romania); Haissam Kelani (Syrian Arab Republic);<sup>b,c</sup> Luben G. Koulishchev, Vice-Chairman (Bulgaria); Andreas V. Mavrommatis, Chairman (Cyprus); A. P. Movchan (USSR);<sup>c</sup> Walter Surma Tarnopolsky (Canada); Diego Uribe Vargas (Colombia).<sup>a,c</sup>

To serve until 31 December 1982: Néjib Bouziri (Tunisia); Abdoulaye Diéye (Senegal); Bernhard Graefrath (German Democratic Republic); Dejan Janca (Yugoslavia); Rajsoomer Lallah, Rapporteur (Mauritius);<sup>c</sup> Torkel Opsahl (Norway); Julio Prado Vallejo, Vice-Chairman (Ecuador);

<sup>9</sup>See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 469, resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978, esp. paras. 4 and 11.

<sup>10</sup>See Y.U.N., 1966, p. 423, text of Covenant annexed to resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, esp. part IV.

Waleed M. Sadi (Jordan); Christian Tomuschat (Federal Republic of Germany).

<sup>a</sup>Did not attend the ninth session.

<sup>b</sup>Did not attend the tenth session.

<sup>c</sup>Did not attend the eleventh session.

On 12 September 1980, the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights elected the following nine members for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1981 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1980: Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela), Mohammed Abdullah Ahmed Al Douiri (Iraq), Felix Ermacora (Austria), Sir Vincent Evans (United Kingdom), Vladimir Hanga (Romania), Leonte Herdocia Ortega (Nicaragua), Andreas V. Mavrommatis (Cyprus), A. P. Movchan (USSR), Walter Surma Tarnopolsky (Canada).

#### Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, open to the participation of all States as full members, held two sessions in 1980, both at United Nations Headquarters, New York: its first from 28 January to 1 February; and the first part of its second from 22 May to 4 June.

Chairman: Thomas Klestil (Austria).

Vice-Chairmen: Slawomir Cytrycki (Poland), Saliah Ben Kouyaté (Guinea), Mohan Prasad Lohani (Nepal).

Rapporteur: Anne-Marie de Grant (Venezuela).

#### INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP OF EXPERTS ON THE UNITED NATIONS FINANCING SYSTEM FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The 27-member Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, established by the Intergovernmental Committee on 4 June 1980, held two sessions in 1980: its first at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 11 to 15 August; and its second at Geneva from 24 November to 3 December.

Members: Experts from the following United Nations Member States: Australia, Austria, Chile, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Guinea, India, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sudan, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, USSR, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Chairman: Lars Anell (Sweden).

Vice-Chairmen: Mirko Bunc (Yugoslavia), Francisco Sagasti (Peru), Manzoor Ahmed Sheikh (Pakistan).

Rapporteur: Sadig Rasheed (Sudan).

On 4 June 1980, the Intergovernmental Committee decided to establish an advisory body on science and technology for development to provide expert advice to the Committee and, through it, to the Economic and Social Council and other intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations system, as well as to the Secretary-General and to the Administrator of the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development.

The advisory body, normally to meet once a year, was to comprise 28 members appointed by the Committee on nomination by the Secretary-General after consultation with Governments. The term of office was to be three years. To ensure rotation of the membership, however, half of the initial appointments were to be for two years.

The advisory body had not been constituted by the end of 1980.

#### Interim Committee of the General Assembly

The Interim Committee of the General Assembly, on which each Member of the United Nations has the right to be represented, did not meet in 1980.

#### International Civil Service Commission

The International Civil Service Commission consists of 15 members who serve in their personal capacities as individuals of recognized competence in public administration or related fields, particularly in personnel management. They are appointed by the General Assembly, with due regard for equitable geographical distribution, for four-year terms.

The Commission held two sessions in 1980: its eleventh at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 19 February to 14 March; and its twelfth at Geneva from 14 July to 8 August.

#### Members:

To serve until 31 December 1980: Syed Amjad Ali (Pakistan); Michael O. Ani (Nigeria); A. S. Chistyakov (USSR); Parmeshwar N. Haksar (India); Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco).

To serve until 31 December 1987: Jean de la Grandville (France);<sup>a</sup> Arthur H. M. Hillis (United Kingdom); Akira Matsui (Japan); António Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil); Ersa H. Poston (United States).

To serve until 31 December 1982: Richard M. Akwei, Acting Chairman (Ghana);<sup>b</sup> Gastón de Prat Gay, Acting Vice-Chairman (Argentina);<sup>c</sup> Moulaye El Hassen (Mauritania); Pascal Frochoux (Switzerland); Jiri Nosek (Czechoslovakia).

<sup>a</sup>Resigned on 15 October 1980. Jean-Claude Fortuit (France) was appointed on 17 December 1980 to fill the resultant vacancy.

<sup>b</sup>Designated Chairman on 17 December 1980.

<sup>c</sup>Reappointed and designated Vice-Chairman on the expiration of his initial appointment on 17 December 1980.

On 17 December 1980 (decision 35/321), the General Assembly appointed the following members for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1981 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1980: Syed Amjad Ali (Pakistan). Michael O. Ani (Nigeria). A. S. Chistyakov (USSR), M. A. Vellodi (India), Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco).

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON POST ADJUSTMENT QUESTIONS

The Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions consists of six members, of whom five are chosen from the geographical regions of Africa, Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe, and Western Europe and other States; and one, from ICSC, who serves ex officio as Chairman. Members are appointed by the ICSC Chairman to serve for four-year terms.

The Advisory Committee held two sessions in 1980, both at Geneva: its resumed fourth from 30 January to 4 February; and its fifth from 30 June to 8 July.

#### Members:

To serve until 31 December 1980: Yuki Miura (Japan).

To serve until 31 December 1981: Nana Wereko Ampem II (also known as Emmanuel Noi Omaboe) (Ghana); Janes A. de Souza (Brazil).

To serve until 31 December 1982: Stephen Van Dyke Baer (United States).

To serve until 31 December 1983: A. F. Revenko (USSR).<sup>a</sup>

Ex-officio member: Pascal Frochoux, Chairman (Switzerland).

<sup>a</sup>Reappointed on 1 January 1980.

#### International Law Commission

The International Law Commission consists of 25 persons of recognized competence in international law, elected by the General Assembly to serve in their individual capacities for a five-year term. Vacancies occurring within the five-year period are filled by the Commission.

The Commission held its thirty-second session at Geneva from 5 May to 25 July 1980.

Members (until 31 December 1981): Julio Barboza (Argentina); Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria); Boutros Boutros-Ghali (Egypt); Juan Jose Calle y Calle, First Vice-Chairman (Peru); Jorge Castaneda (Mexico); Emmanuel Kodjoe Dadzie (Ghana); Leonardo Diaz-González (Venezuela); Jens Evensen (Norway); Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica); S. P. Jagota (India); Frank X. J. C. Njenga (Kenya); Christopher Walter Pinto, Chairman (Sri Lanka); Robert Q. Quentin-Baxter (New Zealand); Paul Reuter (France); Willem Riphagen (Netherlands); Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia); Stephen M. Schwebel (United States); Sompong Sucharitkul (Thailand); Abdul Hakim Tabibi (Afghanistan); Doudou Thiam, Second Vice-Chairman (Senegal); Senjin Tsuruoka (Japan); N. A. Ushakov (USSR); Sir Francis Vallat (United Kingdom); Stephan Verosta (Austria); Alexander Yankov, Rapporteur (Bulgaria).

#### Investments Committee

The Investments Committee consists of nine members appointed by the Secretary-General, after consultation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and ACABQ, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly. Members serve for three-year terms.

#### Members:

To serve until 31 December 1980:<sup>a</sup> David Montagu; Yves Oltramare.

To serve until 31 December 1981: R. Manning Brown, Jr.;<sup>b</sup> Jean Guyot; Toshio Shishido.

To serve until 31 December 1982: Aloysio de Andrade Faria; Braj Kumar Nehru, Chairman; Stanislaw Raczkowski.

<sup>a</sup>One seat remained unfilled during 1980.

<sup>b</sup>Resigned on 1 January 1980; the resultant vacancy was not filled in 1980.

In addition, during 1980, George Johnston, Emmanuel Noi Omaboe (also known as Nana Wereko Ampem II) and Juergen Reimnitz served in an ad hoc consultative capacity.

On 22 October 1980 (decision 35/310), the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of David Montagu, Yves Oltramare and Emmanuel Noi Omaboe as members for a three-year term, and of George Johnston for a one-year term, all beginning on 1 January 1981.

#### Joint Advisory Group on the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT

The Joint Advisory Group was established in accordance with an agreement between UNCTAD and GATT with effect from 1 January 1968, the date on which under their joint sponsorship the International Trade Centre commenced operations.

Participation in the Group is open to all States members of UNCTAD and to all Contracting Parties to GATT.

The Group, which meets annually, held its thirteenth session at Geneva from 3 to 7 March 1980.

Chairman: Johan Cappelen (Norway).  
Vice-Chairman: Samuel B. Rutega (Uganda).  
Rapporteur: Andrzej S. Horoszkiewicz (Poland).

#### TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

The Technical Committee of the Joint Advisory Group on the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT meets annually to review the Centre's work programme and organizational structure and reports to the Group.

Formerly an 18-member body of Government-nominated trade promotion experts, the Committee was opened in 1979 to the participation of experts, as well as of officials responsible for the operation of national trade promotion activities, from any country represented in the Joint Advisory Group.

The Committee, which had held eight sessions since its inception in 1972, met for its ninth session at Geneva from 14 to 18 January 1980.

Chairman: Arvind G. Barvé (Kenya).

#### Joint Inspection Unit

The Joint Inspection Unit consists of not more than 11 Inspectors appointed by the General Assembly from candidates nominated by Member States following appropriate consultations, including consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council and with the Chairman of ACC. The Inspectors, chosen for their special experience in national or international administrative and financial matters, with due regard for equitable geographical distribution and reasonable rotation, serve in their personal capacities for five-year terms.

#### Members:

To serve until 31 December 1980: Isaac Newton Kofi Atiase (Ghana); Maurice Bertrand (France);<sup>a</sup> Alfred Nathaniel Forde (Barbados);<sup>a</sup> Sreten Ilic (Yugoslavia); Earl D. Sohm (United States).<sup>a</sup>

To serve until 31 December 1982: Mark E. Allen, Chairman (United Kingdom); A. S. Bryntsev (USSR); Toman Hutagalung (Indonesia); Julio C. Rodriguez Arias (Argentina); Joseph Adolph Sawe (United Republic of Tanzania); Zakaria Sibahi, Vice-Chairman (Syrian Arab Republic).

<sup>a</sup>Reappointed in 1979 for a five-year term beginning on 1 January 1981.<sup>11</sup>

On 10 December 1980 (decision 35/317), the General Assembly appointed the following for a five-year term beginning on 1 January 1981: Moustapha Ould Khalifa (Mauritania) (to replace Moustapha Salek (Mauritania), among those appointed in 1979<sup>12</sup> but who later informed would not be able to assume office) and Miljenko Vukovic (Yugoslavia).

#### Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations

The Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations, which was to consist of 54 Member States appointed by the President of the General Assembly, did not meet in 1980.

Members:<sup>a</sup> Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela.

<sup>a</sup>Six seats remained unfilled in 1980.

#### Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

The Executive Committee held its thirty-first session at Geneva from 6 to 16 October 1980.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Holy See,

<sup>11</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 1359.

<sup>12</sup>/bid.

Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Chairman: Omer Yousif Birido (Sudan).  
Vice-Chairman: Peter H. R. Marshall (United Kingdom).  
Rapporteur: Kunio Shimizu (Japan).

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Poul Hartling.  
Deputy High Commissioner: Dale S. De Haan.

#### SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE ON INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

The Sub-Committee of the Whole on International Protection held its fifth meeting at Geneva on 2 and 3 October 1980.

Chairman: Stephane Hessel (France).

#### Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation

The Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation was established by the General Assembly in 1949.<sup>13</sup> It was to consist of qualified persons, designated by United Nations Member States, each to serve for a term of five years.

The Panel was not called upon in 1980.

#### Panel of External Auditors

The Panel of External Auditors consists of the members of the United Nations Board of Auditors and the appointed external auditors of the specialized agencies and IAEA.

#### Panel of Military Experts

The General Assembly's "Uniting for Peace" resolution<sup>14</sup> called for the appointment of military experts to be available, on request, to United Nations Member States wishing to obtain technical advice on the organization, training and equipment of elements within their national armed forces which could be made available, in accordance with national constitutional processes, for service as a unit or units of the United Nations upon the recommendation of the Security Council or the General Assembly.

#### Peace Observation Commission

The Peace Observation Commission did not meet in 1980.

Members (until 31 December 1981): Czechoslovakia, France, Honduras, India, Israel, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

#### Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy

The Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy, open to the participation of all States as full members, held three sessions in 1980, all at United Nations Headquarters, New York: its fourth from 11 to 29 February; its fifth from 14 to 25 April; and its sixth and final session from 2 to 20 June and on 14 August.

Chairman: Niaz A. Naik (Pakistan).  
Vice-Chairman: Jorge Hugo Herrera Vegas (Argentina).  
Saliah Ben Kouyaté (Guinea), A. A. Mardovich (Byelorussian SSR).  
Rapporteur: Per Ole Jodahl (Sweden).

#### Preparatory Committee for the Second Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament

On 3 December 1980, the General Assembly established a Preparatory Committee for the Second Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, to be composed of 78 Member States appointed by the Assembly President on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. The Preparatory Committee was to prepare a draft agenda for the special

session (to be held in 1982), to examine all relevant questions relating to that session and to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth (1981) session its recommendations thereon.

The Preparatory Committee held an organizational session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 4 and 5 December 1980.

Members:<sup>a</sup> Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

<sup>a</sup> Appointed on 3 December 1980.

Chairman: Oluyemi Adeniji (Nigeria).

#### Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (see p. 1369) was designated by the General Assembly as the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, to be held in 1982.

The Preparatory Committee held its second session, during the twenty-third session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 24 June to 3 July 1980.

Chairman: Peter Jankowitsch (Austria).  
Vice-Chairman: Teodor Marinescu (Romania).  
Rapporteur: Carlos Moreira Garcia (Brazil).

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE SECOND UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE EXPLORATION AND PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space was designated by the General Assembly in 1978<sup>15</sup> as the Advisory Committee to the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

The Advisory Committee met in 1980 during the seventeenth session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee (see above).

Chairman: J. H. Carver (Australia).

#### Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

On 5 December 1980, the General Assembly established a Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (to be held in 1983), to be composed of 70 Member States and, on an equal footing, other Member States which might express interest in participating in the

<sup>13</sup>See Y.U.N., 1948-49, p. 416, resolution 268 D (III) of 28 April 1949.

<sup>14</sup>See Y.U.N., 1950, p. 193, resolution 377(V) of 3 November 1950.

<sup>15</sup>See Y.U.N., 1978, p. 141, resolution 33/16 of 10 November 1978.

Committee's work. The members, to be appointed by the Assembly President in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical representation, had not been appointed by the end of 1980.

Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference  
on New and Renewable Sources of Energy

The Committee on Natural Resources (see below, under ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL) was designated by the General Assembly as the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, to be held in 1981.

The Preparatory Committee, open to the participation of all States as full members, held two sessions in 1980: its first at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 4 to 8 February; and its second at Geneva from 21 July to 1 August.

Chairman: Makoto Taniguchi (Japan).

Vice-Chairmen: Ion Goritza (Romania). Michael F. Green (New Zealand). Pedro Sorensen-Mosquera (Venezuela).  
Rapporteur: Richard H. O. Okwaro (Kenya).

Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference  
on the Least Developed Countries

The Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of UNCTAD (see below) was designated by the General Assembly as the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to be held in 1981.

The Preparatory Committee, open to the full participation of all States members of UNCTAD, held two sessions in 1980, both at Geneva: its first from 4 to 16 February; and its second from 9 to 17 October.

Chairman: Hans-Erik Kastoft (Denmark).

Vice-Chairmen: M. Bonnet (Haiti) (first session). Yves Blanchard (Haiti) (second session); Takayuki Kimura (Japan); B. S. Kouyaté (Guinea) (first session), Michel Kamano (Guinea) (second session); Liang Yufan (China) (first session). Naiwen Wu (China) (second session); Gunter Naumann (German Democratic Republic); M. Sharma (Nepal) (first session), Bijaya Bahadur Pradhan (Nepal) (second session).  
Rapporteur: Ibrahim A. Hamra (Sudan).

Special Committee against Apartheid

Members:<sup>a</sup> Algeria, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian SSR.

<sup>a</sup>By the end of 1980, additional members remained to be appointed in pursuance of a 1979 General Assembly request<sup>16</sup> to expand the Committee's membership.

Chairman: B. Akporode Clark (Nigeria).

Vice-Chairmen: Uddhav Deo Bhatt (Nepal). V. A. Kravets (Ukrainian SSR).

SUB-COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS AND INFORMATION

Members: Algeria (Chairman), German Democratic Republic, Nepal, Somalia, Trinidad and Tobago.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION  
OF UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS  
AND COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

Members: Ghana (Chairman), Hungary, India, Peru, Sudan,

Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness  
of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in  
International Relations

The 35-member Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations held one series of meetings at United Nations Headquarters, New York, between 7 April and 2 May 1980.

Members: Argentina,<sup>a</sup> Belgium, Benin, Brazil,<sup>a</sup> Bulgaria, Chile,<sup>a</sup> Cyprus, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Replaced Cuba, Ecuador and Mexico in accordance with a system of rotation agreed upon by the Latin American States when the Special Committee was constituted.

<sup>b</sup>Not represented at the 1980 meetings.

Chairman: Gailan Mahmoud Ramiz (Iraq).

Vice-Chairmen: Alejandro Bendana Rodriguez (Nicaragua), Nabil A. Elaraby (Egypt), Dimitar Kostov (Bulgaria).

Rapporteur: Eric Duchene (Belgium).

On 17 December 1980 (decision 35/324), the General Assembly took note of the appointment of Cuba, Ecuador and Mexico to replace Nicaragua, Panama and Peru in 1981.

Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations

During 1980, the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations held meetings at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 13 May, 16 July, 4 and 24 September and 10 October.

Members: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina (Vice-Chairman), Australia, Austria, Canada (Vice-Chairman), Denmark, Egypt (Rapporteur), El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Hungary (Vice-Chairman), India, Iraq, Italy, Japan (Vice-Chairman), Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria (Chairman), Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

WORKING GROUP

Members: France, India, Mexico, Pakistan, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, and the officers of the Special Committee.

Special Committee on the Charter of the United  
Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role  
of the Organization

The 47-member Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization held a series of meetings at Manila, Philippines, between 28 January and 22 February 1980.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Chairman: Estelito P. Mendoza (Philippines).

Vice-Chairmen: Dietmar Hucke (German Democratic Republic), Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone), Martha Norma Oliveros (Argentina).

Rapporteur: Donald J. MacKay (New Zealand).

Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the  
Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of  
Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Members: Afghanistan, Australia, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Fiji,

<sup>16</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 201, resolution 34/93 R of 17 December 1979, esp. para. 6.

India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Mali, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Chairman: Frank Owen Abdulah (Trinidad and Tobago).  
Vice-Chairmen: George Gelaga-King (Sierra Leone), Niels Peter Georg Helskov (Denmark). Frantisek Penazka (Czechoslovakia).

#### SUB-COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS, INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE

Members: Bulgaria, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia (Chairman), Denmark, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Mali, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

#### SUB-COMMITTEE ON SMALL TERRITORIES

Members: Afghanistan, Australia (Rapporteur), Bulgaria, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast (Chairman), Mali, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

#### WORKING GROUP

In 1980, the Working Group of the Special Committee, which functions as a steering committee, consisted of: Congo, Cuba, Iran, Tunisia: the four officers of the Special Committee; and the Chairman and the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories.

#### Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories

Members: Senegal, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia (Chairman).

#### Special Committee to Select the Winners of the United Nations Human Rights Prize

The Special Committee to Select the Winners of the United Nations Human Rights Prize was established pursuant to a 1966 resolution of the General Assembly<sup>17</sup> recommending that a prize or prizes in the field of human rights be awarded not more often than at five-year intervals. Prizes were awarded for the third time on 11 December 1978.

The Special Committee did not meet in 1980.

Members: The President of the General Assembly, the President of the Economic and Social Council, the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights, the Chairman of the Commission on the Status of Women and the Chairman of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

#### United Nations Administrative Tribunal

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1980: Francis T. P. Plimpton, first Vice-President (United States); Sir Roger Benthams Stevens (United Kingdom).<sup>a</sup>

To serve until 31 December 1981: Francisco A. Forteza (Uruguay); Endre Ustor, Second Vice-President (Hungary).

To serve until 31 December 1982: Mrs. Paul Bastid, President (France); Mutuale Tshikankie (Zaire); Samarendranath Sen (India).

<sup>a</sup>Died on 20 February 1980. On 2 October (decision 35/305), the General Assembly appointed Arnold Wilfred Geoffrey Kean (United Kingdom) to fill the resultant vacancy.

On 22 October 1980 (decision 35/305), the General Assembly appointed Arnold Wilfred Geoffrey Kean (United Kingdom) and Herbert K. Reis (United States) for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1981 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1980.

#### United Nations Capital Development Fund

The United Nations Capital Development Fund was set up as an organ of the General Assembly to function as an autonomous organization within the United Nations framework, with the control of its policies and operations to be exercised by a 24-member Executive Board elected by the General Assembly from Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of IAEA. The chief executive officer of the Fund, the Managing Director, exercises his functions under the general direction of the Executive Board. The Executive Board reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

#### EXECUTIVE BOARD

On 5 December 1980 (decision 35/422), the General Assembly reconfirmed its 1967 decision<sup>18</sup> that, on a provisional basis, the Governing Council of UNDP (see below, under ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL) would act as the Executive Board of the United Nations Capital Development Fund.

Managing Director (provisional):<sup>a</sup> F. Bradford Morse.

<sup>a</sup>On 5 December 1980 (decision 35/422), the General Assembly reconfirmed its 1967 decision<sup>19</sup> that, on a provisional basis, the UNDP Administrator would be asked to act as the Managing Director of the United Nations Capital Development Fund.

#### United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

#### EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board of UNICEF reports to the Economic and Social Council and, as appropriate, to the General Assembly. (See below, under ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.)

#### United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law consists of 36 members elected by the General Assembly, in accordance with a formula providing equitable geographical representation and adequate representation of the principal economic and legal systems of the world. Members serve for six-year terms.

The Commission held its thirteenth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 14 to 25 July 1980.

Members:

To serve until the day preceding the Commission's regular annual session in 1983: Australia, Austria, Burundi,<sup>a</sup> Chile, Colombia, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Indonesia, Japan, Nigeria, Singapore, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania.

To serve until the day preceding the Commission's regular annual session in 1986: Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Kenya, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United States, Yugoslavia.

<sup>a</sup>Not represented at the thirteenth session.

Chairman: Rolf Herber (Federal Republic of Germany).  
Vice-Chairmen: P. C. Goh (Singapore), James Simani (Kenya), Hellmut Wagner (German Democratic Republic).  
Rapporteur: Olga R. Valdés Pérez (Cuba).

<sup>17</sup>See Y.U.N., 1966, p. 457, resolution 2217 A (XXI) of 19 December 1966, esp. Recommendation C of Annex.

<sup>18</sup>See Y.U.N., 1967, p. 372, resolution 2321 (XXII) of 15 December 1967.

<sup>19</sup>Ibid.

WORKING GROUP ON  
INTERNATIONAL CONTRACT PRACTICES

The Working Group on International Contract Practices did not meet in 1980.

Members: Austria, Brazil,<sup>c</sup> Czechoslovakia, France, Ghana, Hungary, India, Japan, Kenya, Mexico,<sup>a</sup> Philippines, Sierra Leone, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

<sup>a</sup>Ceased to be members when their membership in the Commission expired on 13 July 1980; replaced by Guatemala and Trinidad and Tobago, which the Commission elected to the Group on 24 July.

WORKING GROUP ON  
INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

The Working Group on International Negotiable Instruments held its ninth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 2 to 11 January 1980.

Members: Egypt, France, India, Mexico,<sup>c</sup> Nigeria,<sup>b</sup> USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

<sup>a</sup>Ceased to be a member when its membership in the Commission expired on 13 July 1980; replaced by Chile, which the Commission elected to the Group on 24 July.

<sup>b</sup>Not represented at the ninth session.

Chairman: René Roblot (France).

Rapporteur: Roberto Luis Mantilla-Molina (Mexico).

WORKING GROUP ON THE  
NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

The Working Group on the New International Economic Order held its first session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 14 to 25 January 1980.

Members: Argentina, Australia, Chile, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria,<sup>a</sup> USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

<sup>a</sup>Not represented at the first session.

Chairmen: Kazuaki Sono (Japan).

Rapporteur: Gerardo Gil-Valdivia (Mexico).

On 24 July 1980, the Commission decided that the Working Group was to be composed of all States members of the Commission.

United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine

Members: France, Turkey, United States.

United Nations Conference on Trade  
and Development (UNCTAD)

Members of UNCTAD are Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of IAEA.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Trade and Development Board is a permanent organ of UNCTAD. Its membership is drawn from the following list of UNCTAD members.

Part A. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauri-

tania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaïre, Zambia, Zimbabwe;<sup>a</sup> Namibia.<sup>b</sup>

Part B. Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Part C. Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia,<sup>c</sup> Saint Vincent and the Grenadines,<sup>a</sup> Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Part D. Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

<sup>a</sup>Became Members of the United Nations and, ipso facto, members of UNCTAD on 25 August and 16 September 1980, respectively, after the fifth (1979) session of the Conference. The Board decided on 15 and 17 September 1980, respectively, that Zimbabwe should be associated with the countries listed in Part A and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, with those listed in Part C, for the purpose of elections, pending approval by the Conference at its sixth session.

<sup>b</sup>Became a member of UNCTAD after the fifth (1979) session of the Conference and, by decision of the Board of 17 March 1980, to be associated with the countries listed in Part A for the purpose of elections, pending approval by the Conference at its sixth session.

<sup>c</sup>Became a member of UNCTAD after the fifth (1979) session of the Conference. By decision of the Board, it was subsequently included in Part C for the purpose of elections, pending approval by the Conference at its sixth session.

BOARD MEMBERS AND SESSIONS

The membership of the Board is open to all members of UNCTAD. Those wishing to become members of the Board communicate their intention to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, for transmittal to the President of the Board. On the basis of such notifications, the President announces the membership of the Board.

The Trade and Development Board held three sessions in 1980, all at Geneva: its eleventh special session on 14 and 20 March; its twentieth session from 17 to 26 March; and its twenty-first from 15 to 27 September.

Members: Afghanistan,<sup>a,b,c</sup> Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados,<sup>a,b,c</sup> Belgium, Benin,<sup>c</sup> Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma,<sup>a,b</sup> Burundi,<sup>b</sup> Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Republic,<sup>a,b,c</sup> Chad,<sup>a,b,c</sup> Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica,<sup>a,b</sup> Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea,<sup>a,b,c</sup> Democratic Yemen,<sup>c,d</sup> Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea,<sup>a,b,c</sup> Guyana,<sup>c</sup> Haiti,<sup>a,b,c</sup> Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan,<sup>a</sup> Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,<sup>a</sup> Liechtenstein,<sup>a</sup> Luxembourg,<sup>c</sup> Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali,<sup>a</sup> Malta, Mauritania,<sup>a,b,c</sup> Mau-



ritius,<sup>a,b,c</sup> Mexico, Mongolia,<sup>a</sup> Morocco,<sup>c</sup> Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua,<sup>a</sup> Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea,<sup>a,b,c</sup> Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone,<sup>a,b,c</sup> Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname,<sup>c</sup> Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo,<sup>a,b,c</sup> Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta,<sup>c</sup> Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam,<sup>a,b</sup> Yemen,<sup>a</sup> Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.<sup>a,c</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Not represented at the eleventh special session.

<sup>b</sup>Not represented at the twentieth session.

<sup>c</sup>Not represented at the twenty-first session.

<sup>d</sup>Became a member on 15 September 1980.

#### OFFICERS (BUREAU) OF THE BOARD

##### Eleventh special session

President: Edward Farnon (New Zealand) (14 March), Janos Nyerges (Hungary) (20 March).

##### Twentieth session

President: Janos Nyerges (Hungary).

Vice-Presidents: Omer Yousif Birido (Sudan). Wilbert Kumalija Chagula (United Republic of Tanzania). Hans V. Ewerlof (Sweden). Pedro Garay-Alvarado (Honduras). Paolo Janni (Italy). Felipe Jaramillo (Colombia). Ibrahim Kharmah (Lebanon). Evarist Saliba (Malta). Willy Schild (German Democratic Republic). Fumihiko Suzuki (Japan).

Rapporteur: Anthony D. Harris (United Kingdom).

##### Twenty-first session

President: Misbah Ibrahim Oreibi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya).

Vice-Presidents: Abdullah R. Al-Noaimi (United Arab Emirates). Bjorn Ekblom (Finland). Budi Hartantyo (Indonesia). K. G. A. Hill (Jamaica). Kalonji Tshikala Kakwaka (Zaire). D. Laloux (Belgium). Alexander Lontas (Greece). J. Pasquier Romero (Nicaragua). J. Stracar (Czechoslovakia). Fumihiko Suzuki (Japan).

Rapporteur: Albrecht Horn (German Democratic Republic).

#### SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE

##### TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The main committees of the Board are open to the participation of all interested members of UNCTAD, on the understanding that those wishing to attend a particular session of one or more of the main committees communicate their intention to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD during the preceding regular session of the Board. On the basis of such notifications, the Board determines the membership of the main committees.

##### COMMITTEE ON COMMODITIES

The Committee on Commodities held its ninth session at Geneva from 29 September to 7 October 1980.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi,<sup>a</sup> Canada, Central African Republic,<sup>a</sup> Chad,<sup>a</sup> Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea,<sup>a</sup> Democratic Yemen,<sup>a,b</sup> Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador. Ethiopia,<sup>a</sup> Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea,<sup>a</sup> Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq,<sup>a</sup> Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya,<sup>a</sup> Liberia,<sup>a</sup> Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius,<sup>a</sup> Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua,<sup>b</sup> Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar. Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda,<sup>a</sup> Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Swit-

zerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo,<sup>a</sup> Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta,<sup>a</sup> Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam,<sup>a</sup> Yugoslavia, Zaire.

<sup>a</sup>Not represented at the ninth session.

<sup>b</sup>Declared elected by the Trade and Development Board on 24 September 1980, thus bringing the total membership of the Committee to 97.

Chairman: W. Jozwiak (Poland).

Vice-Chairmen: J. Mohammad Amir (Malaysia), T. Bernes (Canada), Yasuo Chiba (Japan), Youssef Mokaddem (Tunisia), Carlos E. Paes de Carvalho (Brazil).

Rapporteur: Carlos E. Orantes Martinez (Guatemala).

The Committee on Commodities has a Permanent Subcommittee on Commodities.

##### COMMITTEE ON TUNGSTEN

The Committee on Tungsten held its twelfth session at Geneva from 25 to 29 February 1980.

Members: Argentina, Australia, Austria,<sup>a</sup> Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Cyprus, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

<sup>a</sup>Not represented at the twelfth session.

Chairman: Yasuo Chiba (Japan).

Vice-Chairman/Rapporteur: Armando Loaiza Mariaca (Bolivia).

##### PERMANENT GROUP ON SYNTHETICS AND SUBSTITUTES

The Permanent Group on Synthetics and Substitutes did not meet in 1980.

Members: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chad, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Viet Nam.

##### COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries held its first special session at Geneva from 23 June to 2 July 1980.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic,<sup>a</sup> Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea,<sup>a</sup> Democratic Yemen,<sup>b</sup> Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras,<sup>a</sup> India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia,<sup>a</sup> Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,<sup>a</sup> Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius,<sup>a</sup> Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal,<sup>a</sup> Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname,<sup>a</sup> Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of

Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Not represented at the first special session.

<sup>b</sup>Declared elected by the Trade and Development Board on 24 September 1980, thus bringing the total membership of the Committee to 97.

Chairman: R. Martinez Le Clainche (Mexico).<sup>a</sup>

Vice-Chairmen: Ivan Anastassov (Bulgaria), A. D. Harris (United Kingdom), H. B. M. Kagunda (Kenya), M. Maamouri (Tunisia), Harold Stingelin (Switzerland).

Rapporteur: Ahmed Saker (Syrian Arab Republic).

<sup>a</sup>Did not attend the first special session; M. Maamouri (Tunisia) served as Acting Chairman.

#### COMMITTEE ON INVISIBLES AND FINANCING RELATED TO TRADE

The Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade held its ninth session at Geneva from 3 to 11 July (first part) and from 29 September to 3 October 1980 (second part).

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia,<sup>a</sup> Austria,<sup>a</sup> Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia,<sup>a</sup> Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi,<sup>a</sup> Canada, Central African Republic,<sup>a,b</sup> Chad,<sup>a,b</sup> Chile, China,<sup>b</sup> Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea,<sup>a,b</sup> Democratic Yemen,<sup>a,c</sup> Denmark, Dominican Republic,<sup>b</sup> Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia,<sup>a</sup> Finland, France, German Democratic Republic,<sup>a</sup> Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea,<sup>a,b</sup> Honduras,<sup>a,b</sup> Hungary,<sup>a</sup> India, Indonesia, Iran,<sup>a</sup> Iraq,<sup>a</sup> Ireland,<sup>a</sup> Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya,<sup>b</sup> Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia,<sup>a,b</sup> Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,<sup>a,b</sup> Madagascar,<sup>b</sup> Malaysia, Mali,<sup>b</sup> Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands,<sup>a</sup> New Zealand,<sup>a</sup> Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland,<sup>a</sup> Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal,<sup>b</sup> Spain,<sup>a</sup> Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda,<sup>a,b</sup> USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon,<sup>a,b</sup> United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta,<sup>a,b</sup> Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam,<sup>a,b</sup> Yugoslavia, Zaire.

<sup>a</sup>Not represented at the second part of the ninth session.

<sup>b</sup>Not represented at the first part of the ninth session.

<sup>c</sup>Declared elected by the Trade and Development Board on 24 September 1980, thus bringing the total membership of the Committee to 96.

First part of the ninth session

Chairman: Benito Legarda (Philippines).

Vice-Chairmen: Karim Jabbar Al-Ani (Iraq), Wilbert Kumalija Chagula (United Republic of Tanzania), Tatsuro Kunugi (Japan), Nicolás Rigoberto Monge López (El Salvador), Michel Rougé (France).

Rapporteur: A. Chekhutov (USSR).

Second part of the ninth session

Chairman: G. Cruz Arnaldo (Philippines).

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Amiril (Indonesia), A. M. El Amin (Sudan), U. Fahr (Federal Republic of Germany), Tatsuro Kunugi (Japan), Nicolás Rigoberto Monge López (El Salvador).

Rapporteur: I. Guriev (USSR).

#### COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES

The Committee on Manufactures held its ninth session at Geneva from 14 to 25 July 1980.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic,<sup>a</sup> Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea,<sup>a</sup>

Democratic Yemen,<sup>b</sup> Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia,<sup>a</sup> Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras,<sup>a</sup> Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast,<sup>a</sup> Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia,<sup>a</sup> Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,<sup>a</sup> Madagascar,<sup>a</sup> Malaysia, Mali,<sup>a</sup> Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua,<sup>b</sup> Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon,<sup>a</sup> United Republic of Tanzania,<sup>a</sup> United States, Upper Volta,<sup>a</sup> Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam,<sup>a</sup> Yugoslavia, Zaire.

<sup>a</sup>Not represented at the ninth session.

<sup>b</sup>Declared elected by the Trade and Development Board on 24 September 1980, thus bringing the total membership of the Committee to 92.

Chairman: Magnus Lemmel (Sweden).

Vice-Chairmen: J. Al-Kass (Iraq), G. Krasnov, (USSR), F. J. Osemekenh (Nigeria), A. M. Plate (Netherlands), Juan José Real (Uruguay).

Rapporteur: Sergio Delgado Lecourtois (Mexico).

#### COMMITTEE ON SHIPPING

The Committee on Shipping held its ninth session at Geneva from 1 to 12 September 1980.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia,<sup>a</sup> Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus,<sup>b</sup> Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea,<sup>a</sup> Democratic Yemen,<sup>b</sup> Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea,<sup>a</sup> Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran,<sup>a</sup> Iraq, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica,<sup>a</sup> Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,<sup>a</sup> Madagascar,<sup>a</sup> Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius,<sup>a</sup> Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda,<sup>a</sup> USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon,<sup>a</sup> United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam,<sup>a</sup> Yugoslavia, Zaire.

<sup>a</sup>Not represented at the ninth session.

<sup>b</sup>Declared elected by the Trade and Development Board on 24 September 1980, thus bringing the total membership of the Committee to 93.

Chairman: Adolf L. Westphalen (Brazil).

Vice-Chairmen: M. Bernard (France), Zbigniew Kowalczyk (Poland), K. Sandhikshetrin (Thailand), Hugo Torrijos (Panama), Rochforte L. Weeks (Liberia).

Rapporteur: J. P. G. Wiseman (United Kingdom).

#### WORKING GROUP ON

##### INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING LEGISLATION

The Working Group on International Shipping Legislation held its seventh session at Geneva from 1 to 19 December 1980. As from that session the Group's membership, formerly numbering 43, became identical to that of the Committee on Shipping, by a Committee decision of 12 September 1980.

All members were represented at the session, except: Bolivia, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Democratic

People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, Guatemala, Hungary, Israel, Jamaica, Kenya, Malta, Mauritius, Pakistan, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Viet Nam.

Chairman: H. J. Bull (Norway).

Vice-Chairmen: Claude Douay (France), H. Gunanto (Indonesia), El Habib Moussa (Egypt), J. Salgado (Mexico), V. Uzel (Czechoslovakia).

Rapporteur: Maria Chen Su (Panama).

#### COMMITTEE ON TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

The Committee on Transfer of Technology held its third session at Geneva from 17 to 28 November 1980.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia,<sup>a</sup> Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba,<sup>a</sup> Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen,<sup>a,b</sup> Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran,<sup>a</sup> Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya,<sup>a</sup> Kuwait, Liberia,<sup>a</sup> Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,<sup>a</sup> Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius,<sup>a</sup> Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua,<sup>b</sup> Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone,<sup>a</sup> Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon,<sup>a</sup> United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta,<sup>a</sup> Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

<sup>a</sup>Not represented at the third session.

<sup>b</sup>Declared elected by the Trade and Development Board on 24 September 1980, thus bringing the total membership of the Committee to 89.

Chairman: Tatsuro Kunugi (Japan).

Vice-Chairmen: Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire), W. Brew (United States), Ahmed Saker (Syrian Arab Republic), Jose Ramón Sanchis Munoz (Argentina), V. Yossifov (Bulgaria).  
Rapporteur: Francisco F. Santos (Philippines).

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PREFERENCES

The Special Committee on Preferences, which is open to the participation of all UNCTAD members, held its ninth session at Geneva from 27 May to 4 June 1980. Represented at the session were:

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Chairman: Tatsuro Kunugi (Japan).

Vice-Chairmen: D. Jayasekara (Sri Lanka), Z. Krzysztofowicz (Poland), C. Mast (United States), Youssef Mokaddem (Tunisia), Carlos E. Orantes-Martínez (Guatemala).

Rapporteur: Romeo Bernardo (Philippines).

#### United Nations Council for Namibia

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

President: Paul John Firmiro Lusaka (Zambia).

Vice-Presidents: Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria), Orhan Eralp (Turkey), Miljan Komatina (Yugoslavia), Brajesh Chandra Mishra (India), Germán Nava-Carrillo (Venezuela).

United Nations Commissioner for Namibia: Martti Ahtisaari.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Reappointed by the General Assembly on 17 December 1980 (decision 35/323) for a further one-year term beginning on 1 January 1981.

#### COMMITTEE ON THE UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA

Members: Australia (Vice-Chairman/Rapporteur), Finland, India, Nigeria, Romania, Senegal, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia: the President of the council (ex-officio Chairman).

#### STANDING COMMITTEE I

Members: Algeria, Belgium, China, Colombia, Finland, Haiti, Indonesia, Nigeria, Poland, Senegal, Turkey (Vice-Chairman), USSR, United Republic of Cameroon (Chairman), Venezuela, Zambia.

#### STANDING COMMITTEE II

Members: Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Botswana, Bulgaria, Chile, Cyprus, Finland, Guyana (Chairman), Liberia (Vice-Chairman), Mexico, Pakistan, Romania, Zambia.

#### STANDING COMMITTEE III

Members: Algeria, Angola, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burundi, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt (Vice-Chairman), India, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan (Chairman), Romania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

#### STEERING COMMITTEE

In 1980, the Steering Committee consisted of the Council's President and five Vice-Presidents, the Chairmen of its three Standing Committees, and the Vice-Chairman/Rapporteur of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

#### United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

#### GOVERNING COUNCIL

The Governing Council of UNDP reports to the Economic and Social Council and through it to the General Assembly. (See below, under ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.)

#### United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

#### GOVERNING COUNCIL

The Governing Council of UNEP consists of 58 members elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms.

Seats on the Governing Council are allocated as follows: 16 to African States, 13 to Asian States, 6 to Eastern European States, 10 to Latin American States, and 13 to Western European and other States.

The Governing Council, which reports to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, held its eighth session at Nairobi, Kenya, from 16 to 29 April 1980.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1980: Algeria, Austria, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iran, Japan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Netherlands, Pakistan, Romania, Tunisia, USSR, United States, Venezuela, Zaire.

To serve until 31 December 1981: Australia, Botswana, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, India, Iraq, Italy, Kuwait, Liberia,<sup>a</sup> Malawi, Mexico, Panama, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

To serve until 31 December 1982: Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Indonesia, Mauritania, New Zealand, Peru,<sup>a</sup> Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone,<sup>a</sup> Sudan, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, Yugoslavia.

<sup>a</sup>Not represented at the eighth session.

President: A. N. D. Haksar (India).

Vice-Presidents: Hélène Dubois (France). V. A. Kozlov (Byelorussian SSR), W. N. Mbote (Kenya).

Rapporteur: L. F. Guerrero (Venezuela).

Executive Director of UNEP: Mostafa Kamal Tolba.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Re-elected by the General Assembly on 15 December 1980 (decision 35/319) for a further four-year term beginning on 1 January 1981.

On 5 December 1960 (decision 35/313), the General Assembly elected the following 19 members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1981 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1980: Brazil, Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Haiti, Iceland, Japan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Netherlands, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States, Venezuela, Zaire.

United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities, a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly, plays a leading role within the United Nations system in promoting population programmes and in providing assistance to developing countries at their request in dealing with their population problems. It operates under the overall policy guidance of the Economic and Social Council and under the financial and administrative policy guidance of the Governing Council of UNDP.

Executive Director: Rafael M. Salas.

Deputy Executive Director: Halvor Gille.

United Nations Industrial Development  
Organization (UNIDO)

The Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization was held at New Delhi, India, from 21 January to 9 February 1980. Participating were 133 States which included 130 as shown in Lists A to D below, the Holy See, Samoa and San Marino and the United Nations Council for Namibia.

President: P. V. Narasimha Rao (India).

Vice-Presidents: Australia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Tunisia, USSR, United States.

Rapporteur-General: Zdzislaw Fiejka (Poland).

Chairmen of committees:

Committee I: Ngongo Kamanda (Zaire).

Committee II: C. U. Haxthausen (Denmark).

Drafting Committee: H. Montealegre (Nicaragua).

Credentials Committee: Edmonde Dever (Belgium).

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Industrial Development Board, the principal organ of UNIDO, consists of 45 States elected by the General Assembly, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, to serve for three-year terms. States eligible for election to the Board are those which are Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of IAEA.

The Board reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

The Board's membership is drawn from the following four groups of States:

List A. 18 of the following States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana,<sup>a</sup> Burma,<sup>a</sup> Burundi, Cape Verde,<sup>a</sup> Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Kampuchea,<sup>a</sup> Democratic People's Republic of Korea,<sup>b</sup> Democratic Yemen, Djibouti,<sup>a</sup> Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar,<sup>a</sup> Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives,<sup>a</sup> Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands,<sup>a</sup> Somalia, South Africa,<sup>a</sup> Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.<sup>a,b</sup>

List B. 15 of the following States: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland,<sup>a</sup> Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg,<sup>a</sup> Malta, Monaco,<sup>a</sup> Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

List C. 7 of the following States: Argentina, Bahamas,<sup>a</sup> Barbados,<sup>a</sup> Bolivia,<sup>a</sup> Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica,<sup>a</sup> Cuba, Dominica,<sup>a</sup> Dominican Republic,<sup>a</sup> Ecuador, El Salvador,<sup>a</sup> Grenada,<sup>a</sup> Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras,<sup>a</sup> Jamaica,<sup>a</sup> Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama,<sup>a</sup> Paraguay,<sup>a</sup> Peru, Saint Lucia,<sup>a</sup> Saint Vincent and the Grenadines,<sup>a,b</sup> Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

List D. 5 of the following States: Albania,<sup>a</sup> Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

<sup>a</sup>Not represented at the Third General Conference.

<sup>b</sup>Included in the list, as shown, by a General Assembly resolution of 5 December 1980.

During 1980, the Industrial Development Board held its fourteenth session from 12 to 19 May and its second special session on 17 October, both at Vienna.

#### BOARD MEMBERS

To serve until 31 December 1980: Brazil, Bulgaria, Democratic Yemen,<sup>a</sup> France, German Democratic Republic, India, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone,<sup>a</sup> Tunisia, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1981: Australia, Burundi, China, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iraq, Malaysia, Malta,<sup>a</sup> Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, Poland, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom.

To serve until 31 December 1982: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Central African Republic,<sup>b</sup> Czechoslovakia, Gabon, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Madagascar,<sup>b</sup> Morocco,<sup>a</sup> Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR.

<sup>a</sup>Not represented at the second special session.

<sup>b</sup>Not represented at the 1980 sessions.

President: Emil Keblusek (Czechoslovakia).

Vice-Presidents: Edmonde Dever (Belgium); Hayat Mehdi (Pakistan); M. E. P. Udebiuwa (Nigeria) (fourteenth session), M. P. U. Obaro (Nigeria) (second special session).

Rapporteur: Maria Salazar Castellanos (Peru).

Executive Director of UNIDO: Abd-El Rahman Khane.  
Deputy Executive Director of UNIDO: Philippe Jacques Farlan Carré,<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Appointed by the Secretary-General on 3 July 1980, with effect from 1 August 1980.

On 5 December 1980 (decision 35/312), the General Assembly elected the following 15 members of the Industrial Development Board for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1981 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1980: Brazil, Denmark, Ecuador, France, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, India, Japan, Mongolia, Netherlands, Pakistan, Romania, Sri Lanka, United States, Zambia.

#### PERMANENT COMMITTEE

The Permanent Committee has the same membership as the Industrial Development Board and normally meets twice a year.

During 1980, the Committee held its thirteenth session from 5 to 12 May and its fourteenth from 13 to 17 October, both at Vienna.

Chairman: Emil Keblusek (Czechoslovakia).  
Vice-Chairmen: Aremu L. Agbe (Nigeria) (thirteenth session), M. P. U. Obaro (Nigeria) (fourteenth session); Edmonde Dever (Belgium); Hayat Mehdi (Pakistan).  
Rapporteur: Maria Salazar Castellanos (Peru).

#### United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

The Executive Director of UNITAR, in consultation with the Board of Trustees of the Institute, reports, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly and, as appropriate, to the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations bodies.

#### BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The membership of the Board of Trustees of UNITAR consists of: (a) up to 24 members appointed on a broad geographical basis by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council; and (b) four ex-officio members.

During 1980, the Board held a mid-term session on 19 and 20 February and its nineteenth session (with its composition as of 1 July 1980) from 9 to 12 September, both at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Members (until 30 June 1980):

to serve until 30 June 1980: Felipe Herrera. Chairman (Chile); Josphat Njuguna Karanja (Kenya); Manfred Lachs, Vice-Chairman (Poland); Gopalaswami Parthasarathi (India); Manuel Perez Guerrero (Venezuela); Raymond Scheyven (Belgium); Agha Shahi (Pakistan); Brian E. Urquhart (United Kingdom).

to serve until 30 June 1981: William H. Barton (Canada); Roberto E. Guyer (Argentina); T. T. B. Koh (Singapore); Harvey Picker (United States); Walter F. Rau (Federal Republic of Germany); Shizuo Saito (Japan); Arsène Assouan Usher (Ivory Coast); Piero Vinci (Italy).

to serve until 30 June 1982: Ole Algard (Norway); Abdalla Yaccoub Bishara (Kuwait); Louis de Guiringaud (France); Johan Kaufmann (Netherlands); Gwendoline Chomba Konie (Zambia); Missoum Sbihi (Algeria); Inga Thorsson (Sweden); B.S. Vaganov (USSR).

The Secretary-General appointed the following eight members for a three-year term beginning on 1 July 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 30 June 1980: Wahbi El-Bouri (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), Lai Ya-li (China), Donald O. Mills (Jamaica), B. F. Osorio-Tafall (Mexico), Agha Shahi (Pakistan), Victor Umbricht (Switzerland), Brian E. Urquhart (United Kingdom), Anton Vratusa (Yugoslavia).

Members (from 1 July 1980):

To serve until 30 June 1981: William H. Barton (Canada); Roberto E. Guyer (Argentina); T. T. B. Koh (Singapore); Harvey Picker (United States); Walter F. Rau (Federal Republic of Germany); Shizuo Saito (Japan); Arsène Assouan Usher (Ivory Coast); Piero Vinci (Italy).

To serve until 30 June 1982: Ole Algard (Norway); Abdalla Yaccoub Bishara. Vice-Chairman (Kuwait); Louis de Guiringaud, Chairman (France); Johan Kaufmann (Netherlands); Gwendoline Chomba Konie (Zambia); Missoum Sbihi (Algeria); Inga Thorsson (Sweden); B. S. Vaganov (USSR).

To serve until 30 June 1983: Wahbi El-Bouri (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya); Lai Ya-li (China); Donald O. Mills (Jamaica); B. F. Osorio-Tafall (Mexico); Agha Shahi (Pakistan); Victor Umbricht (Switzerland); Brian E. Urquhart (United Kingdom); Anton Vratusa (Yugoslavia).

Ex-officio members: The Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Executive Director of UNITAR.

Executive Director of UNITAR: Davidson S. H. W. Nicol.

#### United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development

Created as an organ of the General Assembly in 1979,<sup>20</sup> the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development became operational on 19 May 1980.

The Administrator of UNDP administers the Interim Fund and reports to the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development and to the UNDP Governing Council. The Committee in turn reports to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

#### United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board is composed of 21 members, as follows:

Six appointed by the United Nations Staff Pension Committee (two from members elected by the General Assembly, two from those appointed by the Secretary-General, two from those elected by participants).

Fifteen appointed by Staff Pension Committees of the other member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (two each by: WHO, FAO, UNESCO; and one each by: ILO, ICAO, IAEA, WMO, IMCO, ITU, ICITO/GATT, WIPO, IFAD).

During 1980, the Board held its twenty-seventh session at Washington, D. C., from 2 to 13 June, and its twenty-eighth (special) session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 15 to 18 September.

Members:

#### United Nations

Representing the General Assembly: Representatives: M. Majoli (Italy); E. C. Garrido, first Vice-Chairman (Philippines). Alternates: S. Kuttner (United States); E. Buj-Flores (Mexico); M. G. Okeyo (Kenya); R. Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany).

Representing the Secretary-General: Representatives: H. F. Debatin (Federal Republic of Germany); J. O. C. Jonah (Sierra Leone). Alternates: C. C. Timbrell (United States); R. Gieri (United States); V. Elisseev (USSR).<sup>a</sup>

Representing the Participants: Representatives: A. A. Garcia (United States); E. Albertal (Argentina). Alternates: A. Tholle (Denmark); R. M. Vicien-Milburn (Argentina); S. Zampetti (Italy); B.C. Hillis (Canada).

<sup>20</sup>See Y.U.N., 1979, p. 644, resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979.

## international Labour Organisation

Representing the Governing Body: Representative: W. M. Yoffee (United States). Alternates: S. H. Sirag (Sudan); M. V. Sohoni (India).

## World Health Organization

Representing the Executive Head: Representative: A. J. S. Taylor (United Kingdom). Alternates: J. Morgan (Australia); R. L. Munteanu (Romania).<sup>a</sup>

Representing the Participants: Representative: Dr. A. Vessereau (France). Alternates: V. Pedersen (Switzerland); G. Dazin (France); Dr. P. Cavalié (France); A. Piel (United States); E. Ambler (Cuba).

## Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Representing the Governing Body: Representative: Mr. Ramadhar (India). Alternates: R. De Meira (Portugal); C. Palmer (Sierra Leone); H. Mends (Ghana).

Representing the Executive Head: Representative: K. A. P. Stevenson, Chairman (India). Alternate: U. Skullerud (Norway).

## United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Representing the Executive Head: Representative: A. Chakour (Lebanon). Alternates: S. Vieux (Haiti);<sup>b</sup> D. Diéne (Senegal).<sup>a</sup>

Representing the Participants: Representative: W. Zyss, Second Vice-Chairman (Israel). Alternate: P. Coeytaux (Switzerland).

## International Civil Aviation Organization

Representing the Participants: Representative: F. X. Byrne (Ireland). Alternates: J. Marrett (Jamaica); A. Minot (Canada).

## International Atomic Energy Agency

Representing the Executive Head: Representative: L. Alonso de Huarte (Spain).

## World Meteorological Organization

Representing the Executive Head: Representative: H. Voss (Federal Republic of Germany).

## Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

Representing the Participants: Representative: L. Gall. Rapporteur (Norway). Alternate: F. Frère Van Tongerlooy (Belgium).

## International Telecommunication Union

Representing the Governing Body: Representative: J. A. Msambichaka (United Republic of Tanzania). Alternate: F. Molina Negro (Spain).

## Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization/General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Representing the Governing Body: Representative: E. Michaud (France). Alternate: C. A. Stünzi (Switzerland).

## World Intellectual Property Organization

Representing the Participants: Representative: R. Wipf (France).

## International Fund for Agricultural Development

Representing the Governing Body: Representative: A. J. Peckham (United Kingdom).<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Accredited to the twenty-eighth (special) session only.

<sup>b</sup>Accredited to the twenty-seventh session only.

## STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE PENSION BOARD

Members (elected at the Board's twenty-seventh session):

## United Nations (Group I)

Representing the General Assembly: Representative: M. Majoli. Alternates: E. Buj-Flores, E. C. Garrido, S. Kuttner, M. G. Okeyo, R. Schmidt.

Representing the Secretary-General: Representative: H. F. Debatin. Alternates: J. O. C. Jonah, C. C. Timbrell, R. Gieri.

Representing the Participants: Representative: A. A. Garcia. Alternates: E. Albertal, A. Tholle. R. M. Vicién-Millburn. S. Zampetti, B.C. Hillis.

## Specialized agencies (Group II)

Representing the Governing Body: Representative: G. S. Santa-Cruz (IMCO). Alternates: H. Panzram (WMO), S. Scheller (IAEA).

Representing the Executive Head: Representative: W. Farr (ILO). Alternates: N. MacCabe (ILO), P. M. C. Denby (ILO).

Representing the Participants: Representative: Dr. A. Vessereau (WHO). Alternate: V. Pedersen (WHO).

## Specialized agencies (Group III)

Representing the Governing Body: Representative: E. Michaud (ICITO/GATT). Alternates: J.-P. Ghuyssen (ICAO), G. Wirth (WIPO).

Representing the Executive Head: Representative: K. A. P. Stevenson (FAO). Alternates: U. Skullerud (FAO), J. A. C. Davies (FAO), G. Eberle (FAO), G. Hoornweg (FAO), M. G. Iuri (FAO).

Representing the Participants: Representative: W. Zyss (UNESCO). Alternate: P. Coeytaux (UNESCO).

## COMMITTEE OF ACTUARIES

The Committee of Actuaries consists of five members, each representing one of the five geographical regions of the United Nations.

Members: A. O. Ogunshola, Region I (African States); K. Takeuchi, Region II (Asian States); E. M. Chetyrkin, Region III (Eastern European States); G. Arrobo, Region IV (Latin American States); R. J. Myers, Region V (Western European and other States).

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

## ADVISORY COMMISSION OF UNRWA

The Advisory Commission of UNRWA met at Vienna on 2 September and at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 12 December 1980.

Members: Belgium (Chairmen). Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

## WORKING GROUP ON THE FINANCING OF UNRWA

Members: France, Ghana (Vice-Chairman). Japan, Lebanon, Norway (Rapporteur), Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey (Chairman), United Kingdom, United States.

Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Olof Rydbeck.

Deputy Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Alan J. Brown.

## United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee

The United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee did not meet in 1980.

Members: Brazil, Canada, France, India, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

## United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

The United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation held its twenty-ninth session at Vienna from 1 to 12 September 1980.

Members: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Sudan, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Chairman: F. E. Stieve (Federal Republic of Germany).

Vice-Chairman: Z. Jaworowski (Poland).

Rapporteur: D. Beninson (Argentina).

United Nations Special Fund  
(to provide emergency relief and development assistance)

## BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The activities of the United Nations Special Fund were suspended, ad interim, in 1978 by the General Assembly, which

assumed the functions of the Board of Governors of the Fund. In accordance with a 1979 decision,<sup>21</sup> the Assembly continued performing those functions pending consideration of the question at its thirty-sixth (1981) session.

United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked  
Developing Countries

The General Assembly established the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries in 1975<sup>22</sup> and approved its statute in 1976.<sup>23</sup> The Special Fund was to operate as an organ of the Assembly, with its policies and procedures to be formulated by a Board of Governors.

The chief executive officer of the Special Fund, the Executive Director, to be appointed by the Secretary-General subject to the confirmation of the Assembly, was to discharge his functions under the guidance and supervision of the Board of Governors and an Executive Committee, if established.

Pending appointment of the Executive Director, the Administrator of UNDP, in close collaboration with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, manages the Special Fund.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

A 36-member Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries was to be elected by the General Assembly from among Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of IAEA, keeping in view the need for a balanced representation of the beneficiary land-locked developing countries and their transit neighbours, on the one hand, and potential donor countries on the other.

Members were to serve three-year terms, except that at the first election the terms of one third of the members were to be for one year and those of a further third for two years.

The Board was to report annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

On 5 December 1980 (decision 35/316), the Assembly deferred election of the Board to its thirty-sixth (1981) session.

United Nations Staff Pension Committee

The United Nations Staff Pension Committee consists of three members elected by the General Assembly, three appointed by the Secretary-General and three elected by the participants in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. The term of office of the elected members is three years.

Members:

Elected by Assembly (to serve until 31 December 1982):  
Members: E. C. Garrido; S. Kuttner; M. Majoli. Alternates:  
E. Buj-Flores; M. G. Okeyo; Ft. Schmidt, Chairman.

Appointed by Secretary-General (to serve until further notice): Members: H. F. Debatin; J. O. C. Jonah; C. C. Timbrell. Alternates: Ft. Gieri; S. Ivanko (until 2 May 1980); V. Elissejev (from 15 September).

Elected by Participants (to serve until 31 December 1982):<sup>a</sup>  
Members: A. A. Garcia; E. Albertal; A. Tholle; Alternates: R. M. Vicien-Milburn; S. Zampetti; B.C. Hillis.

<sup>a</sup> Declared elected on 18 June 1980.

United Nations University

COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

The Council of the United Nations University, the governing board of the University, consists of: (a) 24 members appointed jointly by the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO, in consultation with the agencies and programmes concerned including UNITAR, who serve in their personal capacities for six-year terms; (b) the Secretary-General, the Director-General of UNESCO and the Executive Director of UNITAR, who are ex-officio members; and (c) the Rector of the University, who is appointed normally for a five-year term.

The Council held two sessions in 1980, both at Tokyo: its fifteenth from 23 to 27 June; and its sixteenth from 1 to 5 December.

Members:

To serve until 2 May 1983: Estefania Aldaba-Lim, Vice-Chairman (Philippines); Pawel Bozyk (Poland); Carlos Chagas, Vice-Chairman (Brazil);<sup>a,b</sup> Wilbert Kumalija Chagula (United Republic of Tanzania); Jean Coulomb, Vice-Chairman (France); Shams E. El-Wakil, Vice-Chairman (Egypt); Rev. Felipe E. MacGregor (Peru); Abdelsalam Majali (Jordan); Malu wa Kalenga, Vice-Chairman (Zaire); Stephan Verosta (Austria); Ines Wesley Tanaskovic, Chairman (Yugoslavia).

To serve until 2 May 1986:<sup>c</sup> Ungku Abdul Aziz (Malaysia); Daniel Adzei Bekoe (Ghana); Elise M. Boulding (United States);<sup>a</sup> Satish Chandra (India); Vally Charles Diarrassouba (Ivory Coast);<sup>b</sup> Dennis H. Irvine (Guyana); Andre Louis Jau-motte (Belgium);<sup>a</sup> Reimut Jochimsen (Federal Republic of Germany);<sup>b</sup> F. S. C. P. Kalpage (Sri Lanka); Sir John Kendrew (United Kingdom);<sup>a</sup> Karl Erick Knutsson (Sweden); Shizuo Saito (Japan); Victor Luis Urquidí (Mexico).

Ex-officio members: The Secretary-General, the Director-General of UNESCO and the Executive Director of UNITAR. Rector of the United Nations University: James M. Hester (until 31 August), Mr. Soedjatmoko (from 1 September).

<sup>a</sup>Did not attend the fifteenth session.

<sup>b</sup>Did not attend the sixteenth session.

<sup>c</sup>Thirteen members, appointed for a six-year term with effect from 3 May 1980 to fill the 12 vacancies which occurred the day before and one created by a resignation during 1978.

The Council maintained two standing committees during 1980: the Committee on Finance and Budget; and the Committee on Programme and Institutional Relations.

World Food Council

The World Food Council, at the ministerial or plenipotentiary level, functions as an organ of the United Nations and reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. It consists of 38 members, nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the Assembly according to the following pattern: nine members from African States, eight from Asian States, seven from Latin American States, four from socialist States of Eastern Europe and eight from Western European and other States. Members serve for three-year terms.

During 1980, the World Food Council held its sixth session at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 3 to 6 June. It was preceded by a series of preparatory meetings held at Rome from 28 to 30 April.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1980: Denmark, Gabon,<sup>a</sup> German Democratic Republic, Iran,<sup>a</sup> Italy, Japan, Malawi, Morocco, Netherlands, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela.

To serve until 31 December 1981: Botswana, Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, India. Iraq. Liberia, Mexico, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 December 1982: Australia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Honduras, Nicaragua,<sup>a</sup> Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Sudan,<sup>a</sup> USSR.

<sup>a</sup>Not represented at the sixth session.

<sup>21</sup>Ibid., p. 510, decision 34/430 of 14 December 1979.

<sup>22</sup>See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 387, resolution 3504(XXX) of 15 December 1975.

<sup>23</sup>See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 355, text of statute, annexed to resolution 31/177 of 21 December 1976.

President: Arturo R. Tanco, Jr. (Philippines).

Vice-Presidents: Gonzalo Bula Hoyos (Colombia), Abdellatif Ghissassi (Morocco), Erwin Neu (German Democratic Republic).

Rapporteur: Doeke Faber (Netherlands).

Executive Director: Maurice J. Williams.

Deputy Executive Director: Salahuddin Ahmed.

On 7 November 1980 (decision 1980/191), the Economic and Social Council nominated the following 13 States, 12 of which were to be elected by the General Assembly, for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1981 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1980: Argentina, Egypt, France, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Rwanda, Zaire. All but the Netherlands were elected by the Assembly on 5 December 1980 (decision 35/314).

## Conferences

### Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held at Caracas, Venezuela, from 25 August to 5 September 1980. Participating were 101 States, as follows:

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

The United Nations Council for Namibia was represented as an observer.

President: Jose Guillermo Andueza (Venezuela).

First Vice-President: Haile-Mariam Teshome (Ethiopia).

Vice-Presidents: Fadel Abdallah (Algeria), Ahmadu Aminu Ahmadu (Nigeria), Inkeri Anttila (Finland), Jerzy Bafia (Poland), Anthony John Edward Brennan (United Kingdom), Enrique Castillo (Costa Rica), Osvaldo Dorticós Torrado (Cuba), Roberto Durrieu (Argentina), Campo Elias Gonzalez Ferrer (Panama), Teodato Hunguana (Mozambique), Roedad Khan (Pakistan), Salih Mahsoub (Iraq), Rafael Martinez-Diaz (Colombia), Teodulo C. Natividad (Philippines), Isaac Nguema (Gabon), Charles Renfrew (United States), Wilhelm Schneider (Federal Republic of Germany), W. H. Sekule (United Republic of Tanzania), Ali Selym (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), A. Sukharev (USSR), Paul Paken Torato (Papua New Guinea), Richard Wotava (Austria), Xie Bangzhi (China).

Rapporteur-General: Eugene Frencken (Belgium).

Chairmen of committees:

Committee I: Vuko Gozce-Gucetic (Yugoslavia).

Committee II: Atushi Nagashima (Japan).

Credentials Committee: Juliaan de Ridder (Belgium).

Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea

Participation in the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea was open to all Member States of the United

Nations and members of the specialized agencies and IAEA.

During 1980, the Conference held its ninth session, in two parts: from 3 March to 4 April at United Nations Headquarters, New York, and from 28 July to 29 August at Geneva. Participating were the following 155 States and the United Nations Council for Namibia:

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

The Netherlands Antilles and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands were represented by observers.

<sup>a</sup>Not represented at the second part of the ninth session.

<sup>b</sup>Not represented at the first part of the ninth session.

President: H. Shirley Amerasinghe (Sri Lanka).

Vice-Presidents: Algeria, Bolivia, Chile, China, Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Kuwait, Liberia, Madagascar, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Rapporteur-General: Kenneth O. Rattray (Jamaica).

Chairmen of committees:

First Committee: Paul Bamela Engo (United Republic of Cameroon).

Second Committee: Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela).

Third Committee: Alexander Yankov (Bulgaria).

General Committee: President of the Conference.

Drafting Committee: J. Alan Beesley (Canada).

Credentials Committee: Karl Wolf (Austria).

### United Nations Conference on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods

The United Nations Conference on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods was held at Vienna from 10 March to 11 April 1980. Participating were 62 States, as follows:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Libyan



Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

President: Gyula Eorsi (Hungary).

Vice-Presidents: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Colombia, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden, USSR, Zaire.

Chairmen of committees:

First Committee: Roland Loewe (Austria).

Second Committee: Roberto Luis Mantilla-Molina (Mexico).

General Committee: President of the Conference.

Drafting Committee: Warren Khoo Leang Huat (Singapore).

Credentials Committee: Peter K. Mathanjuki (Kenya).

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

The United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects held its second session at Geneva from 15 September to 10 October 1980. Participating were 76 States, as follows:

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

President: Oluyemi Adeniji (Nigeria).

Vice-Presidents: Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Sweden, USSR, United States, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Rapporteur: Robert J. Akkerman (Netherlands).

Chairmen of committees:

Committee of the Whole: Petar Voutov (Bulgaria).

Drafting Committee: Jamsheed K. A. Marker (Pakistan)

(until 22 September). Munir Akram (Pakistan) (from 24 September).

Credentials Committee: Mohamed Arrassen (Morocco).

World Conference of the United Nations

Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace

The World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, was held at Copenhagen, Denmark, from 14 to 30 July 1980. Participating were the following 145 States and the United Nations Council for Namibia:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

President: Lise Ostergaard (Denmark).

Vice-Presidents: Australia, Austria, Barbados, China, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Iraq, Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, USSR, United States, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

Rapporteur-General: Anasixta Gonzales de Cuadros (Colombia).

Presiding officers of committees:

First Committee: Maimouna Kane (Senegal).

Second Committee: Sheila Kaul (India).

Committee of the Whole: Ifigenia Martinez (Mexico).

Credentials Committee: Johan Verkercke (Belgium).

## Security Council

The Security Council consists of 15 Member States of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 23 of the United Nations Charter as amended in 1965.

### MEMBERS

Permanent members: China, France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Non-permanent members: Bangladesh, German Democratic Republic, Jamaica, Mexico, Niger, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Tunisia, Zambia.

On 20 October and (with respect to Panama) on 13 November 1980 (decision 35/311), the General Assembly elected Ireland, Japan, Panama, Spain and Uganda for a two-year

term beginning on 1 January 1981, to replace Bangladesh, Jamaica, Norway, Portugal and Zambia, whose terms of office were to expire on 31 December 1980.

### PRESIDENTS

The Presidency of the Council rotates monthly, according to the English alphabetical listing of its member States. The following served as Presidents during 1980:

Month	Member	Representative
January	France	Jacques Lequette
February	German Democratic Republic	Peter Florin
March	Jamaica	Donald O. Mills

Month	Member	Representative
April	Mexico	Porfirio Munoz Ledo
May	Niger	Idé Oumarou
June	Norway	Ole Algard
July	Philippines	Carlos P. Romulo
August	Portugal	Alejandro D. Yango
September	Tunisia	vasco Futscher Pereira
October	USSR	Taleb Slim
November	United Kingdom	O. A. Troyanovsky
December	United States	Sir Anthony Parsons
		Donald F. McHenry

### Collective Measures Committee

The Collective Measures Committee reports to both the General Assembly and the Security Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

### Military Staff Committee

The Military Staff Committee consists of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. It met fortnightly throughout 1980: the first meeting was held on 3 January and the last on 18 December.

### Standing committees

There are three standing committees of the Security Council, each composed of representatives of all Council members:

Committee of Experts (to examine the provisional rules of procedure of the Council and any other matters entrusted to it by the Council)

Committee on Council Meetings Away from Headquarters

Committee on the Admission of New Members

### Ad hoc bodies

Ad Hoc Committee Established under Resolution 455(1979), concerning the Complaint by Zambia, to Assist the Security Council in the Implementation of the Resolution  
Member: Jamaica. Kuwait, Nigeria, Norway (Chairman).

#### Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on Namibia

The Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on Namibia consists of all the members of the Security Council. It did not meet in 1980.

Committee of Experts Established by the Security Council at its 1506th Meeting (on the question of micro-States)

The Committee of Experts consists of all the members of the Security Council. The chairmanship is rotated monthly in the English alphabetical order of the member States.

The Committee did not meet in 1980.

Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

The Committee reports to the General Assembly, which has also drawn the Security Council's attention to the need for urgent action on the recommendations of the Committee. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

Security Council Commission Established under Resolution 446(1979)  
(to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem)  
Members: Bolivia, Portugal (Chairman), Zambia.

Security Council Committee Established by Resolution 421(1977) concerning the Question of South Africa

The Committee consists of all the members of the Security Council.

Chairman: Khwaja Mohammed Kaiser (Bangladesh).  
Vice-Chairmen: Mexico, Niger.

#### Special Committee against Apartheid

The Special Committee against Apartheid reports to both the General Assembly and the Security Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

### PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS AND SPECIAL MISSIONS

United Nations Truce Supervision Organization  
In Palestine (UNTSO)

Chief of Staff: Colonel Olof Forsgren (Officer-in-charge, until 31 January), Major-General Erkki Raine Kaira (from 1 February).

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)  
Force Commander: Major-General Guenther G. Greindl.

United Nations Interim Force In Lebanon (UNIFIL)  
Force Commander: Major-General Emmanuel Alexander Erskine.

United Nations Peace-keeping Force In Cyprus (UNFICYP)  
Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus: Reynaldo Galindo-Pohl (until 30 April), Hugo J. Gobbi (from 1 May).  
Force Commander: Major-General James Joseph Quinn.

United Nations Military Observer Group  
In India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)  
Chief Military Observer: Brigadier-General Stig Waldenstrom.

United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG)  
Authorized by the Security Council in 1978,<sup>24</sup> the United Nations Transition Assistance Group had not been emplaced in Namibia by the end of 1980.

Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Martti Ahtisaari.  
Commander-designate: Lieutenant-General Dewan Prem Chand.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Appointed by the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, on 12 January 1980.

<sup>24</sup>See Y.U.N.. 1978. p. 915. resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978.

## Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council consists of 54 Member States of the United Nations, elected by the General Assembly, each for a three-year term, in accordance with the provisions of Article 61 of the United Nations Charter as amended in 1965 and 1973.

### MEMBERS

To serve until 37 December 1980: Argentina, Central African Republic, China, Dominican Republic, Finland, Hun-

gary, India, Japan, Lesotho, Malta, Romania, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania.

To serve until 31 December 1981: Algeria, Barbados, Brazil, Cyprus, Ecuador, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Indonesia, Ireland, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Spain, Turkey, Venezuela, Zambia.

To serve until 37 December 1982: Australia, Bahamas, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Ethiopia, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Thailand, United States, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

On 20 October 1980 (decision 35/306), the General Assembly elected the following 16 States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1981 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1980: Argentina, Bangladesh, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, China, Denmark, Fiji, India, Kenya, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Poland, Sudan, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon.

#### SESSIONS

Organizational session for 1980: United Nations Headquarters, New York, 5 and 6 February.

First regular session of 1980: United Nations Headquarters, New York, 8 April-2 May.

Second regular session of 1980: Geneva, 3-25 July.

Resumed second regular session of 1980: United Nations Headquarters, New York, 7 November.

#### OFFICERS

President: Andreas V. Mavrommatis (Cyprus).

Vice-Presidents: Dimiter Kostov (Bulgaria); Paul John Firmino Lusaka (Zambia); Enrique Jorge Ros (Argentina) (until 7 July), Ronald G. Mapp (Barbados) (from 7 July); José Luis Xifra (Spain).

#### Subsidiary and other related organs

##### SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

In addition to three regular sessional committees, the Economic and Social Council may, at each session, set up other committees or working groups, of the whole or of limited membership, and refer to them any item on the agenda for study and report.

Other subsidiary organs reporting to the Council consist of functional commissions, regional commissions, standing committees, expert bodies and ad hoc bodies.

The interagency Administrative Committee on Co-ordination also reports to the Council.

#### Sessional bodies

##### SESSIONAL COMMITTEES

Each of the sessional committees of the Economic and Social Council consists of the 54 members of the Council.

First (Economic) Committee. Chairman: Paul John Firmino Lusaka (Zambia). Vice-Chairmen: Zoran Lazarevic (Yugoslavia), Mohan Prasad Lohani (Nepal).

Second (Social) Committee. Chairman: Dimiter Kostov (Bulgaria). Vice-Chairmen: Johan Nordenfelt (Sweden), Peter Patric Kenneth Simmons (Barbados).

Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee. Chairman: Ronald G. Mapp (Barbados). Vice-Chairmen: E. F. Allison (Nigeria), Declan P. O'Donovan (Ireland).

##### SESSIONAL WORKING GROUP ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

Members<sup>a</sup>: Barbados, Ecuador, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of Hungary, India, Iraq, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Romania, Senegal, Spain, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania.

<sup>a</sup>One seat allocated to a member from Latin American States was not filled in 1980.

Chairman: Lajos Nagy (Hungary).

Vice-Chairmen: Habib Abdul Jalil Al-Kaisi (Iraq), Awad S. Burwin (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), Claus D. W. Vollers (Federal Republic of Germany).

Rapporteur: Edwin R. Johnson (Ecuador).

#### Functional commissions and subsidiaries

##### Commission for Social Development

The Commission for Social Development consists of 32 members, elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution.

The Commission did not meet in 1980.

##### Members:

To serve until 31 December 1980: Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Guinea,<sup>1</sup> Iraq, Italy, Madagascar, Philippines, Poland, Turkey.

To serve until 31 December 1982: Bolivia, Chad, Cyprus, India, Lesotho, Nicaragua, Norway, Romania, Senegal, Togo, United Kingdom.

To serve until 31 December 1983: Costa Rica, El Salvador, France, Indonesia, Kenya, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States.

On 1 May 1980 (decision 1980/121), the Economic and Social Council elected the following 10 members for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1981 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1980: Chile, Italy, Madagascar, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey.

##### Commission on Human Rights

The Commission on Human Rights consists of 43 members, elected for three-year terms by the Economic and Social Council according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution.

##### Members:

To serve until 31 December 1980: Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, France, Ghana, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, United States; Yugoslavia.

To serve until December 1981: Argentina, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Cuba, Germany, Federal Republic of Iraq, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

To serve until 31 December 1982: Algeria, Byelorussian SSR, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ethiopia, Greece, India, Netherlands, Panama, Peru, Syrian Arab Republic, USSR, Zambia.

The Commission held its thirty-sixth session at Geneva from 4 February to 14 March 1980. The members were represented as follows:

Algeria: Anisse Salah-Bey; Zineddine Sekfali (alternate). Argentina: Enrique Jorge Ros; Carlos Cavandoli. Gabriel O. Martínez (alternates). Australia: Owen Lennox Davis; Christopher Leslie Lamb, M. A. S. Landale, Pera Caroline Wells (alternates). Benin: Joseph Gnonlonfon.<sup>a</sup> Brazil: Carlos Calero Rodrigues, Vice-Chairman; Luiz Antonio Jardim Gagliardi, Gilberto Vergne Saboia (alternates). Bulgaria: Ivan Garvalov; Nikola Stoimenov (alternate). Burundi: TERENCE Nsanze, Vice-Chairman; Emmanuel Rwamibango (alternate). Byelorussian SSR: L. I. Maksimov, Vice-Chairman; V. N. Fissenko, S. A. Khodos (alternates). Canada: Yvon Beaulne; Jacques Gaudreau, Richard McKinnon (alternates). Colombia: Héctor Charry Samper (until 19 February). Enrique Gaviña Liévano (from 19 February); Juan Antonio Barrero, Carlos Osorio (alternates). Costa Rica: Luis Alberto Varela Quirós; Marta I. Quirós Guardia (alternate). Cuba: Luis Solá Vila; Julio Heredia Pérez, Frank Ortiz Rodríguez (alternates). Cyprus: Andreas C. Pouyuros; Andrestinos Papadopoulos, Michael Pissas (alternates). Denmark: Skjold Gustav Melbín; Eigil Pedersen (alternate). Egypt: M. Omran El-Shafei; Mohamed El Baradei. Leila Emara, Wahid Fawzi, Mohamed Foda, Waguih Hanafi (alternates). Ethiopia: Tadesse Terrefe; Tewodros Amanuel, Girma Amare, Berhane Deressa (alternates). France: Jean-Claude Soyer; Robert Fauris. Louis Giustetti, André Lewin (alternates). Germany, Federal Republic of: Gerhard Jahn; Ernst Martens, Ulrich Sahn (alternates).

Claus D. W. Vollers, Rapporteur (adviser). Ghana: Kwado Faka Nyamekye. Greece: Anestis Papastefanou; Constantin Ivrakis (alternate). India: A. A. Rahim (from 18 February); C. R. Ghazekhan (alternate). Iran: Mansour Farhang; Iraj Said-Vaziri, Jamal Shemirani (alternates). Iraq: Mohamed Redha Al-Jabiri; Basil Youssef (alternate). Ivory Coast: Amara Essy; Amadou Traore (alternate). Jordan: Waleed M. Sadi, Chairman; Tarek Madi (alternate). Mongolia: Dugersurengiin Erdembileg; Dorjsurengiin Khurelbaatar (alternate). Morocco: Ali Skalli; Ali Benbouchta, El Ghali Benhima, Abbas Berrada, Mohamed El Jasouli, Hassan Oufir, Halima Embarek Warzazi, Abdeslam Ziadi (alternates). Netherlands: Max van der Stoep; H. J. Heinemann (alternate). Nigeria: Oluyemi Adeniji; T. Aguiyi-Ironsi. E. F. Allison, A. J. Nanna, Olajumoke Oladayo Obafemi, O. A. Owoaje. P. L. Oyedele (alternates). Pakistan: Agha Hilaly; Munir Akram, A. A. Hashmi (alternates). Panama: Octavia A. Ferrer Anguizola. Peru: Luis Chávez-Godoy; Alberto Gálvez de Rivero. Rosa Esther Silva y Silva (alternates). Philippines: Luis Moreno-Salcedo. Poland: Adam Lopatka; Andrzej Olszowka, Bogdan Russin, Tadeusz Strojwas (alternates). Portugal: Angelo Vidal d'Almeida Ribeiro; Manuela France, António Martins da Cruz (alternates). Senegal: Kéba M'Baye; Mohamed El Moustapha Diagna, Ousmane Tanor Dieng, Abdoulaye Diéye. Samba Mbodj, Moussa Sagna, Alioune Séne (alternates). Syrian Arab Republic: Dia Allah El-Fattal; Antanios Hanna, Clovis Khoury. Abdul Majid Sabbagh, Ahmed Saker (alternates). USSR: V. A. Zorin; D. V. Bykov, S. V. Chernichenko, K. F. Gutsenko, V. V. Lochtchinin (alternates). United Kingdom: Viscount Colville of Culross; Richard J. S. Edis, Peter H. R. Marshall (alternates). United States: Jerome J. Shestack; Gerald B. Helman, Warren E. Hewitt (alternates). Uruguay: Carlos Giamb Bruno; José Calataynd Bosch (alternate). Yugoslavia: Ivan Tosevski; Zagorka Ilic (alternate). Zambia: Chama L. C. Mubanga-Chipoya; John L. Kazoka (alternate).

<sup>a</sup>Did not attend the thirty-sixth session.

On 1 May 1980 (decision 1980/121), the Economic and Social Council elected the following 14 members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1981 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1980: Australia, Brazil, Fiji, France, Ghana, Jordan, Mexico, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Uganda, United States, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

#### AD HOC COMMITTEE ON PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The Ad Hoc Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights did not meet in 1980.

Members: Canada, France, India, Peru, Senegal, USSR, United States, Yugoslavia.

#### AD HOC WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS

(established by Commission on Human Rights resolution 2(XXIII) of 6 March 1967)

Members: Annan Arkyin Cato (Ghana); Humberto Díaz-Casanueva (Chile); Felix Ermacora (Austria); Branimir M. Jankovic, Vice-Chairman (Yugoslavia); Kéba M'Baye, Chairman/Rapporteur (Senegal); Mulka Govinda Reddy (India).

GROUP OF THREE ESTABLISHED UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE SUPPRESSION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF APARTHEID  
Members: Bulgaria, Cuba, Senegal.

The Group of Three held its third session at Geneva from 28 January to 1 February 1980, with the following members and their chief representatives:

Bulgaria: Irina Kolarova. Cuba: Julio Heredia Pérez; Frank Ortiz Rodríguez, Chairman/Rapporteur; Luis Solá Vila. Senegal: Parsine Crespin; Samba Mbodj; Moussa Sané; Alioune Séne.

#### SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

The Sub-Commission consists of 26 members elected by the Commission on Human Rights from candidates nominated by Member States of the United Nations, in accordance with a scheme to ensure equitable geographical distribution. Members serve in their individual capacities as experts, rather than as governmental representatives, each for a three-year term.

Members:<sup>a</sup> Mario Amadeo (Argentina), Yuli Bahnev (Bulgaria). Abdelwahab Bouhdiba (Tunisia). W. Beverly Carter, Jr. (United States). Dumitru Ceausu (Romania)., Abu Sayeed Chowdhury (Bangladesh). Erica-Irene A. Daes (Greece), Abdallah Fikri El-Khani (Syrian Arab Republic), Raúl Ferrero Costa (Peru). Hicri Fisek (Turkey), Manouchehr Ganji (Iran). Carlos Holguín Holguín (Colombia), H. W. Jayewardene (Sri Lanka). Ibrahim Sulaiman Jimeta (Nigeria). Ahmed Mohamed Khalifa (Egypt), Antonio Martínez-Báez (Mexico). José R. Martínez Cobo (Ecuador). Erik Nettel (Austria), Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada (Pakistan). Nicole Questiaux (France), Waleed M. Sadi (Jordan). L. M. Singhvi (India). S. N. Smirnov (USSR), Arsène Assouan Usher (Ivory Coast), Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco), Benjamin Charles George Whitaker (United Kingdom).

<sup>a</sup>Elected by the Commission on Human Rights on 9 March 1978 to serve for three years with effect from the same date.

The Sub-Commission held its thirty-third session at Geneva from 18 August to 12 September 1980, with the following members and alternates:

Mario Amadeo. Vice-Chairman (Argentina). Yuli Bahnev (Bulgaria). Abdelwahab Bouhdiba (Tunisia). W. Beverly Carter, Jr.,<sup>a</sup> John Carey (alternate) (United States). Dumitru Ceausu, Vice-Chairman (Romania). Abu Sayeed Chowdhury (Bangladesh). Erica-Irene A. Daes (Greece). Abdallah Fikri El Khani (Syrian Arab Republic). Raúl Ferrero Costa (Peru). Hicri Fisek; Oktay Aksoy (alternate) (Turkey). Manouchehr Ganji (Iran).<sup>a</sup> Carlos Holguín Holguín (Colombia).<sup>a</sup> H. W. Jayewardene; Christopher Walter Pinto (alternate) (Sri Lanka). Ibrahim Sulaiman Jimeta (Nigeria). Ahmed Mohamed Khalifa (Egypt). Antonio Martínez-Báez (Mexico). José R. Martínez Cobo (Ecuador). Erik Nettel. Chairman (Austria). Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada; Munir Akram (alternate) (Pakistan). Nicole Questiaux; Louis Joinet (alternate) (France). Waleed M. Sadi (Jordan). L. M. Singhvi. Vice-Chairman (India). S. N. Smirnov;<sup>a</sup> V. N. Sofinsky (alternate) (USSR). Arsène Assouan Usher (Ivory Coast).<sup>a</sup> Halima Embarek Warzazi, Rapporteur (Morocco). Benjamin Charles George Whitaker (United Kingdom).

<sup>a</sup>Did not attend the thirty-third session.

#### Working Group

(established by resolution 2(XXIV) of 16 August 1971 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1503(XL VIII))

The Working Group on communications concerning human rights held its ninth session at Geneva from 4 to 15 August 1980.

Members: Antonio Martínez-Báez (Mexico);<sup>a</sup> Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada (Pakistan); V. N. Sofinsky (USSR); Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco); Benjamin Charles George Whitaker, Chairman/Rapporteur (United Kingdom).

<sup>a</sup>Did not attend the ninth session.

#### Working Group

(established on 21 August 1974 by resolution 11 (XXVIII) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities)

The Working Group on slavery held its sixth session at Geneva from 11 to 15 and on 20 August 1980.

Members: Dumitru Ceausu (Romania); Abu Sayeed Chowdhury, Chairman/Rapporteur (Bangladesh); Erica-Irene A. Daes (Greece); Ibrahim Sulaiman Jimeta (Nigeria); José R. Martínez Cobo (Ecuador).

#### WORKING GROUP ON ENFORCED OR INVOLUNTARY DISAPPEARANCES

On 29 February 1980, the Commission on Human Rights decided to establish for a period of one year a working group consisting of five of its members, to serve as experts in their individual capacities, to examine questions relevant to enforced or involuntary disappearances of persons. This decision was approved by the Economic and Social Council on 2 May 1980 (decision 1980/128).

The Working Group, whose members were appointed by the Chairman of the Commission on 13 March 1980, held three sessions in 1980, all at Geneva: its first from 9 to 13 June; its second from 15 to 19 September; and its third from 8 to 19 December.

Members: Viscount Colville of Culross (United Kingdom); Kwado Faka Nyamekye, Chairman/Rapporteur (Ghana); Waleed M. Sadi (Jordan);<sup>a</sup> Ivan Tosevski (Yugoslavia); Luis Alberto Varela Quirós (Costa Rica).

<sup>a</sup>Appointed on 30 October 1980 to replace Mohamed Redha Al-Jabiri (Iraq), who had not attended any session until his resignation on 9 September 1980.

#### WORKING GROUPS

(to study situations revealing a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights)

Working Group established by Commission on Human Rights decision 13(XXV) of 9 March 1979:

Members: Mohamed Redha Al-Jabiri, Chairman/Rapporteur (Iraq); Luis Chávez-Godoy (Peru); Owen Lennox Davis (Australia); Amara Essy (Ivory Coast); Ivan Tosevski (Yugoslavia).

Working Group established by Commission on Human Rights decision 8(XXXVI) of 7 March 1980:

Members: Mohamed Redha Al-Jabiri, Chairman/Rapporteur (Iraq); Octavio A. Ferrer Anguizola (Panama); Chama L. C. Mubanga-Chipoya (Zambia); Ivan Tosevski (Yugoslavia); Max van der Stoep (Netherlands).

#### Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs consists of 30 members, elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council from among the Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and the parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1953, with due regard for the adequate representation of (a) countries which are important producers of opium or coca leaves, (b) countries which are important in the manufacture of narcotic drugs, and (c) countries in which drug addiction or the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs constitutes an important problem, as well as taking into account the principle of equitable geographical distribution.

#### Members:

To serve until 31 December 1981: Algeria, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, German Democratic Republic, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom.

To serve until 31 December 1983: Argentina, Colombia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Italy, Madagascar, Malawi, Norway, Pakistan, Spain, Thailand, United States, Yugoslavia.

The Commission held its sixth special session at Vienna from 11 to 20 February 1980. The members were represented as follows:

Algeria: Smail Bouzar. Ahmed Oucif, Mohamed Tayeb Salleb. Hafnaoui Zaghez. Argentina: Jorge Buitrago. Australia: J. W. C. Cumes; K. W. Edmondson. John Daniel Reilly (alternates). Belgium: B. J. A. Huyghe-Braeckmans. Brazil: Lauro Sollero; Roberto De Mesquite (alternate). Colombia: Guillermo González Charry, Guillermo Orjuela-Bermeo, Jaime Posada, Mario Restrepo Tafur. France: Albert Tigner; Jacqueline Balencie. Tony Francfort (alternates). German Democratic Republic: Ulrich Schneidewind; Dietmar Singer (alternate). Germany, Federal Republic of: Dr. Oskar Schroeder, Chairman; Guenther Dahlhoff, Hans Ulrich Gleim. Gero Hoffmann, Peter-Hannes Meyer (alternates). Hungary: Istvan Bayer; Gyorgy Balogh, Lajos Kopetty, Bela Majorossy (alternates). India: B. B. Gujral; M. M. Bhatnagar. Sharad Shripad Gothoskar (alternates). Indonesia: Johan Frederik Mambu, Mr. Suharyono; Mr. Daradjadi. Agoes Soetardjo. Sylvia M. Suryono (alternates). Iran: Seyed Hosein Fakhri; S. Karim Karimian (alternate). Italy: Giuseppe di Gennaro, Rapporteur; Romano Capasso, Roberto Mazzotta (alternates). Japan: Yukitaka Yamada. Madagascar: Maurice Randrianame. Malawi: (not represented). Mexico: Fernando Baeza Melendez; Maria Eugenia Moreno, Helen Velazquez. Jesús Yanez-Orviz (alternates). Norway: Ketil Bentzen. Ottar T. Christiansen. Arne Huuse, Bjorn Joeldal, Dr. Torbjorn Mork, Jan Naerby, Haakon Skaarer; Brit Lovseth (alternate). Pakistan: Mairaj Hussain; S. M. Inaamullah (alternate). Panama: Laura Torres de Rodríguez. Spain: Felix Calderón Moreno, Agustín Eyries Valmasedas. Thailand: Vichai Poshyachinda, San Singhapakdi, Aran Suwanbubpa. Police Major-General Chavalit Yodmani. Second Vice-Chairman. Togo: Amouzouvi Kuevi-beku. Tunisia: Ahmed Ghezal; Abdelhafidh Absaoui, Mongi Fourati, Mondher Mami (alternates). Turkey: Atilla Aytek. Ecmel Barutcu. Kamran Inan, Talat Okay; Can Altan, Filiz Dincmen, Erdal Gurul, Mesut Orsa (alternates). USSR: Dr. E. A. Babaian; P. Dzioubenko (alternate). United Kingdom: Brian Oliver Bubble; Derek George Turner (alternate). United States: Mathea Falco; Robert Angarolo. George C. Corcoran, Edwin G. Corr, Roger Kirk, William M. Lenck, William Pollin (alternates). Yugoslavia: Vladimir Kusevic, First Vice-Chairman, Predrag Matovic, Milan Skrij; Petar Dzundev, Milivoj Mihic (alternates).

#### SUB-COMMISSION ON ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC AND RELATED MATTERS IN THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

Members: Afghanistan. Iran. Pakistan, Sweden, Turkey.

The Sub-Commission met at Vienna on 8 and 9 February 1980, with the following members and their representatives:

Afghanistan: Hedayatullah Akram. Iran: Seyed Hosein Fakhri. Pakistan: Mairaj Hussain, Vice-Chairman. Sweden: Lars Hultstrand. Turkey: Ecmel Barutcu, Chairman.

#### Commission on the Status of Women

The Commission on the Status of Women consists of 32 members, elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution.

#### Members:

To serve until 31 December 1980: Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, New Zealand, Niger, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago.

To serve until 31 December 1982: Czechoslovakia, Finland, Ghana, Iraq, Malaysia, Panama, Senegal, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1983: China, Cuba, France, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Lesotho, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan.

The Commission held its twenty-eighth session at Vienna from 25 February to 5 March 1980. The members were represented as follows:

Belgium: Marijke Van Hemeldonck, Rapporteur; Mrs. Boeykens, Mr. Doyen (alternates). Bulgaria: Milanka Blagoeva Vidova; Vladimir Zlatinov (alternate). China: Huang Ganying; Lin Shangzhen. Ma Yangsheng (alternates). Cuba: Olga Finlay Saavedra; María Margarita Rodríguez (alternate). Czechoslovakia: Dagmar Molkova. Finland: Elina Visuri; Kirsti Eskelinen, Ulla Gyllenberg (alternates). France: Marcelle Devaud. German Democratic Republic: Helga Hoerz. Chairman; Heinz Duehring (alternate). Germany, Federal Republic of: Inge Donnepp; Mr. Busse. Guenther Dahlhoff. Marita Estor. Manfred Gerwinat, Marlies Kutsch, Sieglinde Roser. Monika Wollski (alternates). Ghana: Clariette G. Wilmot. Guatemala: Sonia Regina Martínez Mansilla; Miriam Elida Morales Reinoso (alternate). Honduras: María Guadalupe Carias. India: Sheila Kaul; Nirmala Buch. A. Sreenivas (alternates). Iraq: Manal Younis Abdul Razaq; Sammer Al-Mashat, Lahay Abdul Husain. Noha Khalil Isma'eel (alternates). Japan: Ayako Oba; Ryoko Akamatsu (alternate). Lesotho: Mamello Morrison, Vice-Chairman; M. Tau (alternate). Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: Fatma Hussein Elqabsi; Zakiya El-Sahli (alternate). Madagascar: Lillane Rajaonina. Malaysia: Y. B. Datin Norlaily Aziz; Fauziah M. Taib (alternate). New Zealand: Colleen Dewe,<sup>a</sup> Helen Mary Fawthorpe, Marilyn Waring (alternates). Niger: Luisette Alzouma; Mounkaila Aissata (alternate). Nigeria: Olajumoke Oladayo Obafemi; S. N. Okonkwo (alternate). Norway: Liv Aasen; Olav Lorents Bergthun. Brit Lovseth, Birgit Schjervén (alternates). Pakistan: Gulzar Bano, Vice-Chairman; S. M. Inaamullah (alternate). Panama: Reina Torres de Araúz; Ernesto Koref (alternate). Peru: Carmela Aguilar Ayanz, Vice-Chairman; Lili-ana de Silva. Maria Salazar Castellanos (alternates). Senegal: Chérif Bachir Djigo. Trinidad and Tobago: Elmina Clarke-Allen; Lenore Sylvia Dorset (alternate). Uganda: Lydia Hatega; Hilda Nancy Kayumbula. Christine Sempa (alternates). USSR: T. N. Nikolayeva; I. N. Smirnova. F. N. Strok (alternates). United Kingdom: Baroness Trumpington; K. Coombs. T. Spens (alternates). United States: Koryne Kaneski Horbal; Barbara J. Good (alternate).

a Did not attend the twenty-eighth session.

On 1 May 1980 (decision 1980/121), the Economic and Social Council elected the following 11 members for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1981 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1980: Canada, Egypt, India, Italy, Japan, Spain, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian SSR, Venezuela, Zaire.

#### Population Commission

The Population Commission consists of 27 members, elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution.

The Commission did not meet in 1980.

#### Members:

To serve until 31 December 1980: Brazil, Dominican Republic, Hungary, Netherlands, Norway, Rwanda, Spain, Thailand, Zaire.  
To serve until 31 December 1987: Barbados, Egypt, India, Japan, Malawi, Panama, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.  
To serve until 31 December 1983: Ecuador, Finland, France, Indonesia, Morocco, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Ukrainian SSR.

On 1 May 1980 (decision 1980/121), the Economic and Social Council elected the following nine members for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1981 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1980: Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Rwanda, Thailand, Zaire.

#### Statistical Commission

The Statistical Commission consists of 24 members, elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council ac-

cording to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution.

The Commission did not meet in 1980.

#### Members:

To serve until 31 December 1980: Brazil, France, Japan, Malaysia, Panama, Romania, Sweden, United Kingdom.  
To serve until 31 December 1981: Canada, Egypt, Ethiopia, Jamaica, Spain, Tunisia, USSR, United States.,  
To serve until 31 December 1983: Austria, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iraq, Kenya.

On 1 May 1980 (decision 1980/121), the Economic and Social Council elected the following eight members for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1981 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1980: Australia, Brazil, Finland, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Ukrainian SSR, United Kingdom.

#### Regional commissions

##### Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific held its thirty-sixth session at Bangkok, Thailand, from 18 to 29 March 1980.

Members: Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, China, Democratic Kampuchea, Fiji, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives,<sup>a</sup> Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa,<sup>a</sup> Singapore, Solomon Islands,<sup>a</sup> Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Viet Nam.

Associate members: Brunei,<sup>a</sup> Cook Islands, Hong Kong, Kiribati, Niue, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Tuvalu.<sup>a</sup> Vanuatu.<sup>a,b</sup>

Switzerland, not a Member of the United Nations, participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

<sup>a</sup>Not represented at the thirty-sixth session.

<sup>b</sup>Formerly known as the New Hebrides; it became the Republic of Vanuatu upon its accession to independence on 30 July 1980.

Chairman: Dawa Tsering (Bhutan).

Vice-Chairmen: L. R. Adams-Schneider (New Zealand), S. M. Shafiul Azam (Bangladesh), Chang Wei-Lieh (China), Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia), A. S. Gill (India), Mochtar Kusumaatmadja (Indonesia), M. H. M. Naina Marikkar (Sri Lanka), Juro Matsumoto (Japan), Pengiran Othman bin Haji Pengiran Rauf (Malaysia), Ratna Shamsher J. B. Rana (Nepal), Soubanh Srithirath (Lao People's Democratic Republic).

The following are the main subsidiary bodies of the Commission:

For policy and direction: Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission.

For sectoral review and project formulation and programming: Committee on Agricultural Development; Committee on Development Planning; Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment;<sup>b</sup> Committee on Natural Resources; Committee on Population; Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications; Committee on Social Development; Committee on Statistics; Committee on Trade: Special Body on Land-locked Countries.

For project implementation: Advisory Board, Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee; Advisory Council,<sup>c</sup> Statistical

Institute for Asia and the Pacific; Board of Management, Southeast Asia Tin Research and Development Centre; Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas; Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas; Governing Council, Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre; Interim Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin; Management Board, Asian and Pacific Development Centre;<sup>d</sup> Typhoon Committee.

<sup>a</sup>Ad hoc conferences are convened for issues not dealt with by the committees.

<sup>b</sup>Formerly known as the Committee on Industry, Human Settlements and Technology, the Committee was renamed by ESCAP at its thirty-sixth session.

<sup>c</sup>Constituted by ESCAP at its thirty-sixth session.

<sup>d</sup>Established by a decision of ESCAP of 27 March 1980, with effect from 1 July 1980; the Governing Council of the Regional Training and Research Institutions (Asian and Pacific Centre for Women and Development, Asian and Pacific Development Administration Centre, Asian and Pacific Development Institute, Social Welfare and Development Centre for Asia and the Pacific, Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific), as well as a separate Advisory Committee for each, thereby ceased to exist.

#### Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

The Economic Commission for Africa meets in annual session at the ministerial level, which is known as the Conference of Ministers.

The Commission held its fifteenth session (sixth meeting of the Conference of Ministers) at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 12 April 1980.

Members: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde,<sup>e</sup> Central African Republic,<sup>a</sup> Chad,<sup>a</sup> Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi,<sup>a</sup> Mali, Mauritania,<sup>a</sup> Mauritius,<sup>a</sup> Morocco, Mozambique,<sup>a</sup> Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe,<sup>a</sup> Senegal, Seychelles,<sup>a</sup> Sierra Leone, Somalia,<sup>a</sup> South Africa,<sup>b</sup> Sudan, Swaziland,<sup>b</sup> Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.<sup>c</sup>

Associate members: The non-self-governing territories situated within the geographical area of the Commission and the State responsible for international relations in those territories (i.e. the United Kingdom).

Switzerland, not a Member of the United Nations, participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

<sup>a</sup>Not represented at the fifteenth session.

<sup>b</sup>On 30 July 1963, the Economic and Social Council decided that South Africa should not take part in the work of ECA until conditions for constructive co-operation had been restored by a change in South Africa's racial policy.<sup>25</sup>

<sup>c</sup>Became a full member on 25 August 1980.

Chairman: Hailu Yemenu (Ethiopia).

First Vice-Chairman: Mourad Benchenhou (Algeria).

Second Vice-Chairman: Pierre Moussa (Congo).

Rapporteur: Baba-Moussa Abou (Benin).

The Commission has established the following principal legislative organs:

Conference of Ministers; sectoral ministerial conferences, each assisted by an appropriate committee of technical officials; Council of Ministers of each Multinational Programming and Operational Centre, assisted by its committee of officials;

Governing Council, African Institute for Economic Development and Planning.<sup>a</sup>

The Commission has also established the following:

Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers; and Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole (two standing technical bodies); Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology in Africa; Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements.

<sup>a</sup>The General Assembly approved the Institute's revised statute on 20 December 1979.<sup>26</sup>

#### Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

The Economic Commission for Europe held its thirty-fifth session at Geneva from 15 to 26 April 1980.

Members: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

The Holy See, Liechtenstein and San Marino,<sup>a</sup> which are not Members of the United Nations, participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

<sup>a</sup>Not represented at the thirty-fifth session.

Chairman: Constantin Oancea (Romania).

Vice-Chairman: Ulrich Sahn (Federal Republic of Germany).

Rapporteurs: Ian de Jong (Netherlands), Sacho Spassov (Bulgaria).

The Commission has established the following principal subsidiary bodies:

Chemical Industry Committee; Coal Committee; Committee on Agricultural Problems; Committee on Electric Power; Committee on Gas; Committee on Housing, Building and Planning; Committee on the Development of Trade; Committee on Water Problems; Conference of European Statisticians; Inland Transport Committee; Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Energy; Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental Problems; Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Science and Technology; Senior Economic Advisers to ECE Governments; Steel Committee; Timber Committee; Working Party on Engineering Industries and Automation.<sup>e</sup>

Ad hoc meetings of experts are convened for sectors of activity not dealt with by these principal bodies.

<sup>a</sup>Created as a permanent body by the Commission on 26 April 1980, superseding the Ad Hoc Meeting of Experts on Engineering Industries and the Working Party on Automation.

#### Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)

The Economic Commission for Latin America did not meet in 1980.

The Committee of the Whole of ECLA held its fourteenth extraordinary session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 20 November 1980.

Members: Argentina, Bahamas,<sup>a</sup> Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica,<sup>a</sup> Dominican Republic,<sup>a</sup> Ecuador, El Salvador,<sup>a</sup> France, Grenada,<sup>a</sup> Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras,<sup>a</sup> Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua,<sup>a</sup> Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.<sup>a,b</sup>

<sup>25</sup>See Y.U.N.. 1963, p. 274, resolution 974 D IV (XXXVI).

<sup>26</sup>See Y.U.N.. 1979, p. 737, decision 34/454.

Spain, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Associate members: Belize, West Indies Associated States (Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and the territory of Montserrat-collectively as a single member).

Switzerland, not a Member of the United Nations, participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

<sup>a</sup>Not represented at the fourteenth extraordinary session.

<sup>b</sup>Became a full member on 16 September 1980.

Chairman: Miguel A. Alborno (Ecuador).

First Vice-Chairman: Frank Owen Abdulah (Trinidad and Tobago).

Second Vice-Chairman: John Reid Morden (Canada).

Rapporteur: Ignacio Barreiro (Uruguay).

The Commission has established the following principal subsidiary bodies:

Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee; Committee of High-level Government Experts; Committee of the Whole; Committee on Central American Economic Co-operation and its Inter-Agency Commission; Regional Committee on Electrical Standards; Regional Group on Electricity Rates; Regional Group on Geothermal Energy; Trade Committee; Governing Council, Latin American Demographic Centre; Technical Committee, Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning.

#### Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA)

The Economic Commission for Western Asia held its seventh session at Baghdad, Iraq, from 19 to 23 April 1980.

Members: Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen; Palestine Liberation Organization.

Chairman: Hassan Ali (Iraq).

Vice-Chairman: Mohammed Hizam Al-Shohati (Yemen). Ali Ensour (Jordan).

Rapporteur: Hayyan Salim Haidar (Lebanon).

The Commission has established a Standing Committee to advise on arrangements for sessions and other meetings of the Commission and on other matters as needed.

It also established the following subsidiary bodies on 23 April 1980: Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Expert Committee; Regional Water Resources Council.

#### Standing committees

##### Commission on Human Settlements

The Commission on Human Settlements consists of 58 members elected by the Economic and Social Council for three-year terms according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution: it reports to the General Assembly through the Council.

The Commission held its third session at Mexico City, Mexico, from 6 to 15 May 1980.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1980: Argentina, Benin,<sup>a</sup> Burundi,<sup>a</sup> Central African Republic,<sup>a</sup> Ecuador, Iran, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal,<sup>a</sup> Rwanda, Sudan, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Yugoslavia.<sup>a</sup>

To serve until 31 December 1981: Australia, Bangladesh,<sup>a</sup> Chile, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Guatemala, India, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Malawi, Poland, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Togo, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Viet Nam.

To serve until 31 December 1982: Belgium, Canada, Colombia,<sup>a</sup> Cuba, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Lesotho, Malaysia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru,<sup>a</sup> Sierra Leone,<sup>a</sup> Uganda.

<sup>a</sup>Not represented at the third session.

Chairman: Pedro Ramirez Vázquez (Mexico) (until 13 May). Gregorio Valner Orjas (Mexico) (from 13 May).

Vice-Chairmen: Wahab O. Dosunmu (Nigeria), Abdul Wadood Shekhly (Iraq), S. Zmeoul (USSR).

Rapporteur: F. L. Schlingemann (Netherlands).

On 1 May 1980 (decision 1980/121), the Economic and Social Council elected the following 20 members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1981 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1980: Argentina, Barbados, Bulgaria, Burundi, Denmark, Finland, Guinea, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Somalia, Spain, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Zambia.

##### Commission on Transnational Corporations

The Commission on Transnational Corporations consists of 48 members, elected for three-year terms by the Economic and Social Council according to a specific pattern of geographical distribution.

The Commission held its sixth session at Mexico City, Mexico, from 23 June to 4 July 1980.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1980:<sup>a</sup> Argentina, Benin,<sup>b</sup> Colombia, Fiji,<sup>b</sup> France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Japan, Romania, Suriname,<sup>b</sup> Switzerland, Tunisia,<sup>b</sup> Zambia.

To serve until 31 December 1981: Algeria, Canada, India, Iran,<sup>b</sup> Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Swaziland,<sup>b</sup> Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 December 1982:<sup>c</sup> Brazil, Cuba, Kenya, Mexico, Netherlands, Panama, Philippines,<sup>b,d</sup> Somalia,<sup>b</sup> Sweden, Thailand, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire.<sup>b</sup>

Expert advisers: James Dennis Akumu (Kenya),<sup>e</sup> S. Babar Ali (Pakistan),<sup>e</sup> Johan M. Goudswaard (Netherlands),<sup>e</sup> I. D. Ivanov (USSR),<sup>f</sup> Elizabeth R. Jager (United States),<sup>a</sup> Gilbert E. Jones (United States), Kiyoshi Kojima (Japan),<sup>e</sup> David Lea (United Kingdom),<sup>e</sup> Sir William Arthur Lewis (Saint Lucia), Samuel Paul (India),<sup>e</sup> Gerd Tacke (Federal Republic of Germany),<sup>e</sup> Taha Zaki (Egypt).<sup>f</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Two seats allocated to members from Asian States remained unfilled in 1980.

<sup>b</sup>Not represented at the sixth session.

<sup>c</sup>One seat allocated to a member from Asian States remained unfilled in 1980.

<sup>d</sup>Elected on 1 May 1980 (decision 1980/121).

<sup>e</sup>Reappointed by the Commission on 4 July 1980 to serve for a further two years, up to and including the eighth (1982) session. Appointed on the same date for the same term were: Michael A. Ajomo (Nigeria), Aloysio de Andrade Faria (Brazil), Jose A. Encinas del Pando (Peru), Carlos Omar Navarro Carrasco (Venezuela), Gianandrea Sandri (Italy), Bogdan Sosnowski (Poland), Brank Vukmir (Yugoslavia), Ralph Weller (United States).

<sup>f</sup>Did not attend the sixth session.

Chairman: Bernardo Sepúlveda (Mexico).

Vice-Chairmen: Horst Heining (German Democratic Republic), Syed Habeeb Husain (Pakistan), Philippe Lévy (Switzerland).

Rapporteur: Samuel O. Ogundare (Nigeria).

On 1 May 1980 (decision 1980/121), the Economic and Social Council elected the following members for a three-year



term beginning on 1 January 1981 to fill 14 of the 16 vacancies occurring on 31 December 1980: Argentina, China, Costa Rica, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Guinea, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Romania, Sierra Leone, Switzerland.

No further elections were held in 1980 for the remaining vacancies.

#### INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP ON A CODE OF CONDUCT

The Intergovernmental Working Group, a working group of the whole of the Commission, held four sessions in 1980: its eighth from 7 to 18 January, its ninth from 17 to 28 March and its tenth from 12 to 21 May, all at United Nations, Headquarters, New York; and its eleventh at Geneva from 13 to 24 October.

Chairman: Sten Niklasson (Sweden).

Vice-Chairmen: R. S. Bhatt (India), Horst Heininger (German Democratic Republic), Habib M. Kaabachi (Tunisia).

Rapporteur: Bernardo Sepúlveda (Mexico).

#### Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination is the main subsidiary organ of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly for planning, programming and co-ordination and reports directly to both. It consists of 21 members nominated by the Council and elected by the Assembly for three-year terms according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution.

The Committee held organizational meetings on 19 March and its twentieth session from 5 May to 14 June 1980, all at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

#### Members:

To serve until 31 December 1980: Brazil, Burundi, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya.

To serve until 31 December 1981: Belgium, Norway, Pakistan,<sup>a</sup> Romania, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 December 1982: Argentina, Costa Rica, France, Sudan, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, United States.

a Not represented at the twentieth session.

Chairman: Michael G. Okeyo (Kenya).

Vice-Chairmen: Mirko Bunc (Yugoslavia), Ana del Carmen

Richter (Argentina), Leif Skare (Norway).

Rapporteur: Satyabrata Pal (India).

On 1 May 1980 (decision 1980/121), the Economic and Social Council nominated the following seven Member States of the United Nations, for election by the General Assembly, for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1981 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1980: Brazil, India, Japan, Morocco, Philippines, Senegal, United Republic of Cameroon. The seven States were elected by the Assembly on 5 December 1980 (decision 35/315).

#### Committee on Natural Resources

The Committee on Natural Resources consists of 54 members, elected by the Economic and Social Council for four-year terms in accordance with the geographical distribution of seats in the Council.

The Committee did not meet in 1980.

#### Members:

To serve until 31 December 1980: Algeria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Colombia, Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Jamaica, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, USSR, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia.

To serve until 31 December 1982:<sup>a</sup> Argentina, Australia, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Chad, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United States, Yugoslavia.

<sup>a</sup>Two seats allocated to members from Asian States remained unfilled in 1980.

On 1 May 1980 (decision 1980/121), the Economic and Social Council elected the following members for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1981 to fill 24 of the 27 vacancies occurring on 31 December 1980: Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Greece, Guinea, India, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Morocco, Niger, Paraguay, Peru, Sierra Leone, Sudan, USSR, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

No further elections were held in 1980 for the remaining vacancies.

#### Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies

The Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies, established by the Economic and Social Council on 16 February 1946, was reconstituted by the Council on 13 May 1976 for the purpose of negotiating a relationship agreement between the United Nations and IFAD.

The Committee adjourned sine die on 11 May 1977 upon completion of its report on the negotiations.

#### Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations consists of 13 members of the Economic and Social Council, elected for a term of four years by the Council according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical representation.

In 1980, the Committee met at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 10 April, and at Geneva on 4 July.

Members (until 31 December 1982): Chile, Cuba, France, Ghana, India, Iraq, Kenya, Pakistan, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Chairman: Kwado Faka Nyamekye (Ghana).

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Shashank (India).

Rapporteur: A. A. Ozadovsky (Ukrainian SSR).

#### Committee on Review and Appraisal

The 54-member Committee on Review and Appraisal, which had been set up to enable the Economic and Social Council to assist the General Assembly in the overall review and appraisal of the Second United Nations Development Decade, did not meet in 1980.

The Committee ceased to exist with the end of the Decade on 31 December 1980.

#### Committee on Science and Technology for Development

The 54-member Committee on Science and Technology for Development did not meet in 1980. It was abolished by the Economic and Social Council on 6 February 1980 (decision 1980/101), on the recommendation of the General Assembly on 19 December 1979,<sup>27</sup> when it established the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

#### Expert bodies

##### Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International

##### Co-operation in Tax Matters<sup>28</sup>

The Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Co-operation in Tax Matters consists of 20 members drawn from seven

<sup>27</sup>Ibid., p. 645, section II, para. 1, of resolution 34/218.

<sup>28</sup>Formerly known as the Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries, it was renamed by the Economic and Social Council on 28 April 1980.

developed countries and 13 developing countries, appointed by the Secretary-General to serve in their individual capacities

The Ad Hoc Group, which meets every two years, did not meet in 1980.

Members:<sup>a</sup> A. N. E. Amisshah (Ghana); Maurice Hugh Collins (United Kingdom); Jean Francois Court (France); Jose Daniel Diniz (Brazil); Mordecai S. Feinberg (United States); J. A. Ft. Felix (Sri Lanka); Antonio H. Figueroa (Argentina); Simcha Gafny (Israel); Shigeyoshi Genjida (Japan); Adnan Bazer Kafaoglu (Turkey); Thomas Menck (Federal Republic of Germany); Efren Plana (Philippines); N. M. Quereshi (Pakistan); Avtar Singh (India); A. Scheel (Norway); W. H. van den Berge (Netherlands); Gilberto Urrutia Vistoso (Chile); Max Widmer (Switzerland); Ahmed Zarrouk (Tunisia).

<sup>a</sup>The vacancy created by the death of Hamzah Merghani (Sudan) in 1979 was not filled in 1980.

On 18 July 1980 (decision 1980/155), the Economic and Social Council decided to increase the Ad Hoc Group's membership from 20 to 25. The additional members had not been appointed by the end of 1980.

#### Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development

The 28-member Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development did not meet in 1980. It was discontinued by the Economic and Social Council on 23 July 1980.

#### Committee for Development Planning

The Committee for Development Planning is composed of 24 experts representing different planning systems. They are appointed by the Economic and Social Council, on nomination by the Secretary-General, to serve in their personal capacities for a term of three years.

The Committee held in sixteenth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 7 to 16 January 1980.

Members (until 31 December 1980):<sup>a</sup> Maria Augustinovic, Vice-Chairman (Hungary); Chedly Ayari (Tunisia);<sup>b</sup> Ungku Abdul Aziz (Malaysia);<sup>b</sup> Bongoy Mpekese (Zaire); Hendricus Cornelis Bos (Netherlands); Ester Boserup (Denmark); William Gilbert Demas (Trinidad and Tobago); José Encarnacion, Jr. (Philippines); Gerhard Fels (Federal Republic of Germany); Robert K. A. Gardiner (Ghana); Saeb Jaroudi (Lebanon);<sup>b</sup> Richard Jolly, Rapporteur (United Kingdom); Isaac Kerstenetzky (Brazil);<sup>b</sup> V. N. Kirichenko (USSR); John P. Lewis (United States); Li Zong (China); Gabriel Mignot (France); Saburo Okita (Japan);<sup>b</sup> H. M. A. Onitiri (Nigeria); Jozef Pajestka (Poland); I. G. Patel (India); Germánico Salgado, Chairman (Ecuador); Leopoldo Solís (Mexico).<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>The vacancy created by the resignation of Justinian F. Rweyemamu (United Republic of Tanzania) on 1 January 1980 was not filled in 1980.

<sup>b</sup>Did not attend the sixteenth session.

#### Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

Member<sup>a</sup> (experts appointed by the following countries): Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

<sup>a</sup>By the end of 1980, two additional members remained to be appointed, in accordance with a 1975 resolution of the Economic and Social Council to enlarge the Committee's membership to 15.<sup>29</sup>

The Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods held its eleventh session at Geneva from 1 to 10 December 1980. Attending the session were:<sup>a</sup>

L. P. Andronov (USSR); T. D. Ellison (Canada); J. Engeland (Federal Republic of Germany); L. Grainger (United Kingdom); G. Hem (Norway); K. Kumagai (Japan); P. Marrec (France); A. I. Roberts, Chairman (United States); L. Savi (Italy).

<sup>a</sup>Iran, Iraq, Poland and Thailand were not represented at the session.

Any member of the Committee may participate in the work of and vote in the Committee's subsidiary bodies provided such member notify the United Nations Secretariat of its intention to do so.

#### GROUP OF EXPERTS ON EXPLOSIVES

The Group of Experts on Explosives held its twentieth session at Geneva from 4 to 8 August 1980. Attending the session were:

L. P. Andronov (USSR); J. Engeland (Federal Republic of Germany); K. Kumagai (Japan); P. Marrec (France); A. I. Roberts (United States); T. R. Robertson (Canada); L. Savi (Italy); R. R. Watson, Chairman (United Kingdom).

#### GROUP OF RAPPORTEURS OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON THE TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

The Group of Rapporteurs of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods held two sessions in 1980, both at Geneva: its twenty-fifth from 11 to 22 February; and its twenty-sixth from 11 to 15 August. Attending the sessions were:

L. P. Andronov, Vice-Chairman (USSR); T. D. Ellison, Vice-Chairman (Canada);<sup>a</sup> J. Engeland (Federal Republic of Germany); K. Kumagai (Japan); P. Marrec (France); A. I. Roberts (United States); L. Savi, Chairman (Italy); H. Stamnes (Norway);<sup>b</sup> E.G. Whitbread (United Kingdom).<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Replaced, respectively, by D. Wiczaruk (Canada) and by L. Grainger (United Kingdom) at the twenty-sixth session.

<sup>b</sup>Did not attend the twenty-sixth session.

#### Committee on Crime Prevention and Control

The Committee on Crime Prevention and Control consists of 27 members elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council, on the basis of equitable geographical representation, from among experts nominated by Member States.

The Committee held its sixth session at Caracas, Venezuela, from 8 to 12 September 1980.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1980: A. Adeyemi (Nigeria); S. N. Badu (Ghana);<sup>b</sup> Anthony John Edward Brennan (United Kingdom); Dhavée Choosop (Thailand); Giuseppe di Genaro, Chairman (Italy); Ronald L. Gainer (United States); Jozsef Godony (Hungary);<sup>b</sup> Aura Guerra de Villalaz, Vice-Chairman (Panama); Albert Metzger (Sierra Leone); Miguel Schweitzer Speisky (Chile);<sup>b</sup> Abdel Aziz Abdalla Shiddo (Sudan);<sup>a</sup> Ramananda Prasad Singh, Vice-Chairman (Nepal); Yip Yat-Hoong (Malaysia).

To serve until 31 December 1982: S. V. Borodin (USSR); Dusan Cotic, Vice-Chairman/Rapporteur (Yugoslavia); Ahmed Mohamed Khalifa (Egypt); Manuel López-Rey y Arrojo (Bolivia); Francis Joseph Mahony (Australia); Mustafa Abdul Majid-Karah, Vice-Chairman (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya); Jorge Arturo Montero-Castro (Costa Rica); Chadly Mohamed Ahmed Nefzaoui (Tunisia); John Olden (Ireland); P. R. Rajagopal (India);<sup>b</sup> Simone Andrée Rozes (France);

<sup>29</sup> See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 734, resolution 1973(LIX) of 30 July 1975.

Saladh El-Din Salhadar (Syrian Arab Republic);<sup>b</sup> Silvino Julian Sorhegui Mato (Cuba);<sup>b</sup> Yoshio Suzuki (Japan).

<sup>a</sup>Elected on 6 February 1980 (decision 1980/108).

<sup>b</sup>Did not attend the sixth session.

On 1 May 1980 (decision 1980/121), the Economic and Social Council elected the following 13 members for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1981 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1980: A. Adeyemi (Nigeria). Anthony John Edward Brennan (United Kingdom). Giuseppe di Gennaro (Italy). Ronald L. Gainer (United States). Jozsef Godony (Hungary). Aura Guerra de Villalaz (Panama). Ds. Hudioro (Indonesia). Abdul Meguid Ibrahim Kharbit (Kuwait). Mawik-Ndi-Muyeng (Zaire). Juan Manuel Mayorca (Venezuela). Albert Metzger (Sierra Leone). Abdel Aziz Abdalla Shiddo (Sudan). Ramananda Prasad Singh (Nepal).

#### United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

The United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names represents various geographical/linguistic divisions, of which there were 17 in 1980, as follows: Africa Central; Africa East; Africa West; Arabic; Asia East (other than China); Asia South-East and Pacific;<sup>a</sup> Asia South-West (other than Arabic); China; Dutch and German-speaking; East, Central and South-East Europe; India; Latin America; Norden; Romano-Hellenic; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; United Kingdom; United States of America and Canada.

The Group of Experts did not meet in 1980.

<sup>a</sup>Formerly known as the Asia South-East Division, it was renamed by a resolution of 22 February 1980 of the Ninth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific held at Wellington, New Zealand, from 11 to 22 February 1980.

#### Ad hoc bodies

##### Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting

The Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting consists of 34 members elected by the Economic and Social Council according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution. Each member is represented by an expert whom it appoints.

The Group, originally to have held two sessions and reported to the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its sixth session (see above), was authorized by the Council on 24 July 1980 (decision 1980/172) to hold three sessions before the Commission's seventh (1981) session.

The Group held its first session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 11 to 22 February; and its second (the first of the three sessions authorized by the Council in July) at Geneva from 3 to 14 November.

Members:<sup>a</sup> Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Cyprus, Dominican Republic,<sup>b</sup> Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India. Iran. Italy, Japan, Liberia,<sup>b</sup> Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,<sup>b</sup> Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan,<sup>c</sup> Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Swaziland, Switzerland, Tunisia, Uganda,<sup>b</sup> United Kingdom, United States.

<sup>a</sup>The seats allocated to one member from African States, one member from Asian States and two members from Eastern European States remained unfilled in 1980.

<sup>b</sup>Elected on 6 February 1980 (decision 1980/108).

<sup>c</sup>Elected on 1 May 1980 (decision 1980/121).

Chairman: Jaime C. Laya (Philippines).

Vice-Chairmen: Mohamed Adel H. El-Safty (Egypt); H. C. Trefers (Netherlands) (first session). Pieter A. Wessel (Netherlands) (second session).

Rapporteur: Ricardo J. Fox (Argentina).

##### Ad Hoc Working Group on the Social Aspects of the Development Activities of the United Nations

The Ad Hoc Working Group on the Social Aspects of the Development Activities of the United Nations consists of 10 experts, two from each of the five regions, appointed by the President of the Economic and Social Council.

During 1980, the Group held its first session at Vienna from 14 to 25 January, its second at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 24 March to 4 April, and its third and final session at Geneva from 26 to 30 May.

Members: Fernando H. Cardoso (Brazil);<sup>a</sup> Gradus Hendriks (Netherlands); Idriss Jazairy (Algeria); Obedullah Khan (Bangladesh);<sup>b</sup> V. N. Kudryavtsev (USSR);<sup>c</sup> Carlos Alberto Mallmann (Argentina);<sup>b</sup> Ruth Schachter Morgenthau, Vice-Chairman/Vice-Rapporteur (United States); Julia Ojiambo (Kenya);<sup>a</sup> Leticia R. Shahani, Chairman/Rapporteur (Philippines); Ioan Voicu (Romania).

<sup>a</sup>Did not attend any session.

<sup>b</sup>Did not attend the third session.

<sup>c</sup>Did not attend the second session.

##### Preparatory Committee for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace

The Preparatory Committee for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women (held from 14 to 30 July 1980 at Copenhagen, Denmark) consists of 23 Member States designated by the President of the Economic and Social Council after consultation with regional groups, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution.

The Preparatory Committee held its third and final session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 7 to 18 April 1980.

Members: Australia, Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, India, Iran, Japan, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Chairman: Maimouna Kane (Senegal).

Vice-Chairmen: Sylvia Albo (Venezuela), Helga Hoerz (German Democratic Republic), Laetitia A. C. van den Assum (Netherlands).

Rapporteur: Nirmala Buch (India).

#### Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, which normally meets three times a year, held two sessions in 1980: its first, from 31 March to 3 April, at Vienna; and its second, on 3 and 4 November, at Headquarters, New York.

The membership of ACC includes, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, also the executive heads of ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, the World Bank, IMF, ICAO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO, WIPO, IFAD and IAEA.

Also taking part in the work of ACC are the United Nations Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation; the Under-Secretaries-General for International Economic and Social Affairs, for Administration, Finance and Management, for Technical Co-operation for Development, and for Legal Affairs; and the executive heads of UNCTAD, UNEP, UNIDO, UNDP, WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNRWA, UNITAR and of the secretariat of the Contracting Parties to GATT.

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities is invited to participate in all aspects of the work of ACC's subsidiary machinery.

The Administrative Committee has established subsidiary bodies on organizational, administrative and substantive questions.

## Other related bodies

## Human Rights Committee

The Human Rights Committee reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology  
for Development

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

## International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)

The International Narcotics Control Board, established under the terms of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, consists of 13 members, elected by the Economic and Social Council for five-year terms, three from candidates nominated by WHO and 10 from candidates nominated by Members of the United Nations and parties to the Single Convention.

The Board held two sessions in 1980, both at Vienna: its twenty-seventh from 27 May to 6 June; and its twenty-eighth from 15 October to 7 November.

## Members:

To serve until 1 March 1982:<sup>a</sup> Dr. N. K. Barkov (USSR); Daniel Bovet (Italy);<sup>b</sup> Dr. Tadeusz L. Chruciński (Poland); Betty C. Gough, First Vice-President (United States); Dr. Sukru Kaymakçalan, Second Vice-President (Turkey);<sup>b</sup> Paul Reuter, President (France).

To serve until 1 March 1985: Dr. Bela Bolcs, Rapporteur (Hungary); Dr. Babakar S. M. Diop (Senegal);<sup>b</sup> Dr. Diego Garcés-Giraldo (Colombia); Mohsen Kchouk (Tunisia); Dr. Victorio V. Olguin (Argentina); Jasjit Singh (India).

<sup>a</sup>Under the terms of article 10, paragraph 3, of the 1961 Single Convention, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the seat previously held by Dr. Jehan Shah Saleh (Iran) became vacant in 1980; the vacancy was not filled in 1980.

<sup>b</sup>Elected from candidates nominated by WHO.

International Research and Training Institute  
for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW)

The Economic and Social Council, on 12 May 1976,<sup>30</sup> decided to establish an International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women to stimulate and assist the efforts of intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations aimed at the advancement of women in economic, social and political areas. The Institute was to be a body of the United Nations, financed through voluntary contributions; it was to enjoy the degree of autonomy necessary to ensure its efficient operation and function under the authority of a Board of Trustees.

Consultations initiated in 1979 on an agreement between the Government of the Dominican Republic (the host country) and the United Nations concerning installation of the Institute at Santo Domingo had not been concluded by the end of 1980.

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Board of Trustees of INSTRAW is composed of a President appointed by the Secretary-General; 10 members serving in their individual capacities, appointed by the Council on the nomination of the Secretary-General; and ex-officio members. Members normally serve for three-year terms, with a maximum of two terms; the initial appointments were staggered, however, to ensure the appointment of at least three members each year.

The Board, which reports annually to the Economic and Social Council, held its first session at Geneva from 22 to 26 October 1979; it did not meet in 1980.

Members (until 30 June 1980):<sup>a</sup>

To serve until 30 June 1980: Emmanuel T. Esquea-Guerrero (Dominican Republic), Lily Monze (Zambia), Irene Tinker (United States).

To serve until 30 June 1981: Marcelle Devaud (France), Aziza Hussein (Egypt), Nobuko Takahashi (Japan).

To serve until 30 June 1982: Gulzar Bano (Pakistan), Ester Boserup (Denmark), Vilma Espín de Castro (Cuba), Vida Tomsic (Yugoslavia).

<sup>a</sup>Appointed on 2 August 1979.

On 1 May 1980 (decision 1980/121), the Economic and Social Council reappointed Emmanuel T. Esquea-Guerrero (Dominican Republic), Lily Monze (Zambia) and Irene Tinker (United States) for a three-year term beginning on 1 July 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 30 June 1980.

Members (from 1 July 1980):

To serve until 30 June 1981: Marcelle Devaud (France), Aziza Hussein (Egypt), Nobuko Takahashi (Japan).

To serve until 30 June 1982: Gulzar Bano (Pakistan), Ester Boserup (Denmark), Vilma Espín de Castro (Cuba), Vida Tomsic (Yugoslavia).

To serve until 30 June 1983: Emmanuel T. Esquea-Guerrero (Dominican Republic), Lily Monze (Zambia), Irene Tinker (United States).

President: Delphine Tsanga (United Republic of Cameroon).

Ex-officio members: The representative of the Secretary-General, the Director of the Institute and the directors of the centres and programmes for women of the regional commissions.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner  
for Refugees (UNHCR)

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

## United Nations Capital Development Fund

## EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board of the United Nations Capital Development Fund reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

## United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

The United Nations Children's Fund collaborates with WHO in a UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy.

## EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board of UNICEF consists of 30 members elected by the Economic and Social Council from Member States of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of IAEA, for three-year terms.

In 1980, the Executive Board held two special meetings on 14 February, a series of meetings between 19 and 30 May, and an organizational meeting (with its composition as of 1 August 1980) on 30 May, all at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Members (until 31 July 1980):

To serve until 31 July 1980: Afghanistan, Barbados, Canada, Chile, Germany, Federal Republic of, Jordan, Norway, Pakistan, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

To serve until 31 July 1981: Byelorussian SSR, Ghana, India, Netherlands, Philippines, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Venezuela.

<sup>30</sup> See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 620, resolution 1998(LX).

To serve until 31 July 1982: Australia, Burundi, France, Hungary, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Somalia, USSR, United States.

Chairman: Zaki Hasan (Pakistan).

First Vice-Chairman: Hugo Scheltema (Netherlands).

Second Vice-Chairman: Mihaly Simai (Hungary).

Third Vice-Chairman: Carmen Romano de Lopez Portillo (Mexico).

fourth Vice-Chairman: Lumbwe Chiwele (Zambia).

On 1 May 1980 (decision 1980/121), the Economic and Social Council elected the following 10 members for a three-year term beginning on 1 August 1980 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 July 1980: Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, China, Germany, Federal Republic of, Norway, Thailand, Yugoslavia.

Members (from 1 August 1980):

To serve until 31 July 1981: Byelorussian SSR, Ghana, India, Netherlands, Philippines, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Venezuela.

To serve until 31 July 1982: Australia, Burundi, France, Hungary, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Somalia, USSR, United States.

To serve until 31 July 1983: Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, China, Germany, Federal Republic of, Norway, Thailand, Yugoslavia.

Chairman: Paal Bog (Norway).

first Vice-Chairman: Margaret Yvonne Catley-Carlson (Canada).

Second Vice-Chairman: Mihaly Simai (Hungary).

Third Vice-Chairman: Suleiman Mohamoud Aden (Somalia).

Fourth Vice-Chairman: Haydee Martinez de Osorio (Venezuela).

Executive Director of UNICEF: James P. Grant.

#### COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

The Committee on Administration and Finance met on 24 and 25 May 1980.

Members:

To serve until 31 July 1980: Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, India, Japan, Jordan, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

To serve from 1 August 1980: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, India, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

Ex-officio members: Chairman of the Executive Board, Chairman of the Programme Committee.

Chairman: Paal Bog (Norway) (until 31 July). Saran Singh (India) (from 1 August 1980).

#### PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

The Programme Committee, a committee of the whole of the Executive Board of UNICEF, held a series of meetings between 27 and 29 May 1980.

Chairman: Maimouna Kane (Senegal) (until 31 July). Dragan Mateljask (Yugoslavia) (from 1 August).

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

#### TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Trade and Development Board reports to UNCTAD; it also reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

#### United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

##### GOVERNING COUNCIL

The Governing Council of UNDP consists of 48 members, elected by the Economic and Social Council from Member States of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of IAEA.

Twenty-seven seats are allocated to developing countries as follows: 11 to African countries, 9 to Asian countries and Yugoslavia, and 7 to Latin American countries.

Twenty-one seats are allocated to economically more advanced countries as follows: 17 to Western European and other countries, and 4 to Eastern European countries.

The term of office is three years, one third of the members being elected each year.

In 1980, the Governing Council held a special meeting at United Nations Headquarters, New York, between 11 and 20 February and its twenty-seventh session at Geneva from 2 to 30 June.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1980: Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Netherlands, Poland, Senegal, Spain, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago.

To serve until 31 December 1981: Austria, Bangladesh, China, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Fiji, Gambia, Greece, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Sierra Leone, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1982: Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, Gabon, Kuwait, Liberia,<sup>a</sup> Malawi, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Romania, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Uganda.

<sup>a</sup>Not represented at the twenty-seventh session

Special meeting

President: Berenado Vunibobo (Fiji).

First Vice-President: Douglas P. Lindores (Canada).

Second Vice-President: Hassum Ceessay (Gambia).

Third Vice-President: Miguel A. Albornoz (Ecuador).

Rapporteur: Jaromir Felcman (Czechoslovakia).

Twenty-seventh session

President: Ion Popescu (Romania).

First Vice-President: Suzanne Vervalcke (Belgium).

Second Vice-President: Miguel A. Albornoz (Ecuador).

Third Vice-President: Chris Esanami George Jasabe (Sierra Leone).

Rapporteur: Mohammed Farashuddin (Bangladesh).

On 1 May 1980 (decision 1980/121), the Economic and Social Council elected the following 16 members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1981 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1980: Argentina, Bulgaria, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, India, Netherlands, Niger, Pakistan, Poland, Somalia, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Venezuela, Yemen.

Administrator of UNDP: F. Bradford Morse.

Deputy Administrator: G. Arthur Brown.

#### BUDGETARY AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Budgetary and Finance Committee, a committee of the whole, held one series of meetings in 1980 at Geneva between 2 and 27 June.

Chairman: Suzanne Vervalcke (Belgium).

Rapporteur: Miriam Al-Awadhi (Kuwait).

#### INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING

##### GROUP ON SUPPORT COSTS

The Intergovernmental Working Group on Support Costs held its fifth and final session at Geneva from 2 to 16 June

1980. The officers for the session were the same as those for the meetings of the Budgetary and Finance Committee.

#### United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

##### GOVERNING COUNCIL

The Governing Council of UNEP reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

#### United Nations Industrial Development organization (UNIDO)

##### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Industrial Development Board, the principal organ of UNIDO, reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

#### United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

The Executive Director of UNITAR reports to the General Assembly and, as appropriate, to the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

#### United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)

##### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of UNRISD reports to the Economic and Social Council through the Commission for Social Development.

The Board consists of:

The Chairman, appointed by the Secretary-General: Mohamed Diawara (Ivory Coast);

Seven members, nominated by the Commission for Social Development and confirmed by the Economic and Social Council (to serve until 30 June 1981): Karl Erick Knutsson (Sweden), Rodolfo Stavenhagen (Mexico);<sup>a</sup> (to serve until 30 June 1983): Paul-Marc Henry (France), Vera Nyitrai (Hungary), Achola Pala Okeyo (Kenya), K. N. Raj (India), Eugene B. Skolnikoff (United States);

Eight other members, as follows: a representative of the Secretary-General, the Director of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, the Director of the Asian and Pacific Development Institute, the Director of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Western Asia, the Director of UNRISD (ex officio), and the representatives of two of the following specialized agencies appointed as members and observers in annual rotation: UNESCO and WHO (members); ILO and FAO (observers).

<sup>a</sup>Resigned in March 1980; the resultant vacancy remained unfilled in 1980.

#### United Nations Special Fund

##### BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

#### United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries

##### BOARD OF GOVERNORS

A Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries was to report to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

#### United Nations University

##### COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

The Council of the United Nations University, the governing board of the University, reports annually to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and to the UNESCO Executive Board through the Secretary-General and the UNESCO Director-General. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

#### World Food Council

The World Food Council, an organ of the United Nations at the ministerial or plenipotentiary level, reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

#### World Food Programme

##### COMMITTEE ON FOOD AID

##### POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

The Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, the governing body of WFP, consists of 30 members, of whom 15 are elected by the Economic and Social Council and 15 by the FAO Council, from Member States of the United Nations or from members of FAO. Members serve for three-year terms.

The Committee reports annually to the Economic and Social Council and to the FAO Council. It also submits periodic and special reports to the World Food Council.

The Committee held two sessions during 1980, both at Rome: its ninth from 14 to 25 April; and its tenth from 13 to 25 October.

##### Members:

To serve until 31 December 1980:

Elected by Economic and Social Council: Bangladesh, Greece, Hungary, Norway, Tunisia.

Elected by FAO Council: Australia, Canada, India, Saudi Arabia (Second Vice-Chairman), United States (First Vice-Chairman).

To serve until 31 December 1981:

Elected by Economic and Social Council: Japan, New Zealand, Niger, Pakistan (Chairman), Sweden.

Elected by FAO Council: Angola, Brazil, Kenya, Netherlands, Thailand.

To serve until 31 December 1982:

Elected by Economic and Social Council: Argentina, Ireland, Lesotho, Mexico, United Kingdom.

Elected by FAO Council: Cuba, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Sierra Leone.

On 1 May 1980 (decision 1980/121), the Economic and Social Council elected Denmark, Greece, Hungary, India and Morocco; and, on 2 December 1980, the FAO Council elected Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, Saudi Arabia and the United States, all for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1981 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1980.

Executive Director of WFP: Garson Nathaniel Vogel.

## Trusteeship Council

Article 86 of the United Nations Charter lays down that the Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following:  
Members of the United Nations administering Trust Territories;

Permanent members of the Security Council which do not administer Trust Territories;  
As many other members elected for a three-year term by the

General Assembly as will ensure that the membership of the Council is equally divided between United Nations Members which administer Trust Territories and those which do not.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>During 1980, only one Member of the United Nations was an administering member of the Trusteeship Council, while four permanent members of the Security Council continued as non-administering members. Therefore, the parity called for by Article 86 of the Charter was not maintained.

#### MEMBERS

Member administering a Trust Territory: United States.

Non-administering members: China, France, USSR, United Kingdom.

#### SESSION

Forty-seventh session: United Nations Headquarters, New York, 19 May to 12 June 1980.

#### OFFICERS

President: Albert Turot (France).

Vice-President: Sheila E. Harden (United Kingdom).

United Nations Visiting Mission to the  
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1980

Members: Sheila E. Harden, Chairmen (United Kingdom);  
Bernadette Lefort (France).

## International Court of Justice

#### Judges of the Court

The International Court of Justice consists of 15 Judges elected for nine-year terms by the General Assembly and the Security Council, each voting independently.

The following were the Judges of the Court serving in 1980, listed in the order of precedence:

Judge	Country of nationality	End of term <sup>a</sup>
Sir Humphrey Waldock, President	United Kingdom	1982
Taslim Olawale Elias, Vice-President	Nigeria	1985
Isaac Forster	Senegal	1982
André Gros	France	1982
Manfred Lachs	Poland	1985
Platon D. Morozov	USSR	1988
Nagendra Singh	India	1982
José María Ruda	Argentina	1982
Hermann Mosler	Federal Republic of Germany	1985
Salah El Dine Tarazi <sup>b</sup>	Syrian Arab Republic	1985
Shigeru Oda	Japan	1985
Roberto Ago	Italy	1988
Abdullah Ali El-Erian	Egypt	1988
José Sette Câmara	Brazil	1988
Richard R. Baxter <sup>c</sup>	United States	1988

<sup>a</sup> Term expires on 5 February of the year indicated.

<sup>b</sup>Died on 4 October 1980; the unexpired portion of his term was filled by Abdallah Fikri El-Khafi (Syrian Arab Republic), who was elected on 15 January 1981 (General Assembly decision 35/325 and a Security Council decision of the same date).

<sup>c</sup>Died on 25 September 1980; the unexpired portion of his term was filled by Stephen M. Schwabell (United States), who was elected on 15 January 1981 (General Assembly decision 35/325 and a Security Council decision of the same date).

Registrar: Stanislas Ft. Aquarone.<sup>a</sup>

Deputy Registrar: Alain Pillepich.

<sup>a</sup>Term expired on 10 July 1980; succeeded by Santiago Torres Bernárdez, who was elected on 23 May for a seven-year term beginning on 11 July 1980.

Chamber of Summary Procedure  
(as constituted by the Court on 14 February 1980)

Members: Sir Humphrey Waldock (ex officio), Taslim Olawale Elias (ex officio), Platon D. Morozov, Nagendra Singh, Salah El Dine Tarazi (until 4 October 1980).

Substitute members: Shigeru Oda, José Sette Câmara.

#### Parties to the Court's Statute

All Members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. Also parties

to it are the following non-members: Liechtenstein, San Marino, Switzerland.

#### States accepting the compulsory Jurisdiction of the Court

Declarations made by the following States accepting the Court's compulsory jurisdiction (or made under the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and deemed to be an acceptance of the jurisdiction of the International Court) were in force at the end of 1980:

Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, Gambia, Haiti, Honduras, India, Israel, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Somalia, Sudan, Switzerland, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

United Nations organs and specialized agencies authorized to request advisory opinions from the Court

Authorized by the United Nations Charter to request opinions on any legal question: General Assembly, Security Council. Authorized by the General Assembly in accordance with the Charter to request opinions on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities: Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, Interim Committee of the General Assembly, Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, World Bank, IFC, IDA, IMF, ICAO, ITU, WMO, IMCO, WIPO, IFAD, IAEA.

#### Committees of the Court

#### BUDGETARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

Members: Sir Humphrey Waldock (ex officio), Taslim Olawale Elias (ex officio), André Gros, Manfred Lachs, José María Ruda.

#### COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS

Members: Platon D. Morozov, Shigeru Oda, José Sette Câmara.

#### LIBRARY COMMITTEE

Members: José María Ruda, Hermann Mosler, Shigeru Oda, Richard R. Baxter (until 25 September 1980).

#### RULES COMMITTEE

Members: Manfred Lachs, Platon D. Morozov, Hermann Mosler, Salah El Dine Tarazi (until 4 October 1980), Roberto Ago, Abdullah Ali El-Erian.

## Principal members of the United Nations Secretariat

(as at 31 December 1980)

### Secretariat

The Secretary-General: Kurt Waldheim

Executive Office of the Secretary-General  
Under-Secretary-General, Chef de Cabinet: Rafeeuddin Ahmed

Office of the Director-General for Development  
and International Economic Co-operation  
Director-General: K. K. S. Dadzie

Office of the Under-Secretaries-General  
for Special Political Affairs  
Under-Secretary-General: Javier Pérez de Cuéllar  
Under-Secretary-General: Brian E. Urquhart

Office for Special Political Questions  
Under-Secretary-General, Co-ordinator, Special Economic Assistance Programmes: Abdulrahim Abby Farah  
Assistant Secretary-General, Joint Co-ordinator, Unit for Special Economic Assistance Programmes: Gordon K. Goundrey

Office of the Under-Secretary-General for  
Political and General Assembly Affairs  
Under-Secretary-General: William B. Buffum  
Assistant Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs in South-East Asia: M'Hamed Essaafi

Office of Secretariat Services for  
Economic and Social Matters  
Assistant Secretary-General: Diego Cordóvez

Office of Legal Affairs  
Under-Secretary-General, the Legal Counsel: Erik Suy

Department of Political and Security Council Affairs  
Under-Secretary-General: Mikhail D. Sytenko  
Assistant Secretary-General, Centre for Disarmament: Jan Martenson

Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship  
and Decolonization  
Under-Secretary-General: Issoufou Saidou Djermakoye

Department of International Economic  
and Social Affairs  
Under-Secretary-General: Jean L. Ripert  
Assistant Secretary-General for Development Research and Policy Analysis: P. N. Dhar  
Assistant Secretary-General for Programme Planning and Co-ordination: Peter Hansen  
Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs: Helvi Sipilä

Department of Technical Co-operation for Development  
Under-Secretary-General: Bi Jilong  
Assistant Secretary-General: Margaret J. Anstee

Economic Commission for Europe  
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Janez I. Stanovnik

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific  
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Johan B. P. Maramis

Economic Commission for Latin America  
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Enrique V. Iglesias

Economic Commission for Africa  
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Adebayo Adedeji

Economic Commission for Western Asia  
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Mohamed-Said Al-Attar

Centre for Science and Technology for Development  
Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director: Amílcar F. Ferrari

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements  
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: Arcot Ramachandran

United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations  
Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director: Klaus Aksel Sahlgren

Department of Administration, Finance and Management  
Under-Secretary-General: Helmut F. Debatin

OFFICE OF FINANCIAL SERVICES  
Assistant Secretary-General: Patricia Ruedas

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL SERVICES  
Assistant Secretary-General: James O. C. Jonah

OFFICE OF GENERAL SERVICES  
Assistant Secretary-General: Clayton C. Timbrell

Department of Conference Services  
Under-Secretary-General for Conference Services and Special Assignments: Bohdan Lewandowski

Department of Public Information  
Under-Secretary-General: Yasushi Akashi

United Nations Office at Geneva  
Under-Secretary-General, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva: Luigi Cottafavi  
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva: Mowaffak Allaf  
Assistant Secretary-General, Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, Secretary of the Committee on Disarmament: Rikhi Jaipal

International Court of Justice Registry  
Registrar: Santiago Torres Bernárdez

### Secretariats of subsidiary organs, special representatives and other related bodies

Co-ordination of the United Nations Humanitarian Programmes  
Resulting from Developments in Kampuchea  
Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Sir Robert Jackson

Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia  
Assistant Secretary-General, United Nations Commissioner for Namibia: Martti Ahtisaari



Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator  
Under-Secretary-General, Disaster Relief Co-ordinator:  
Faruk N. Berkol

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees  
High Commissioner: Poul Hartling  
Deputy High Commissioner: Dale S. De Haan

Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea  
Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the  
Secretary-General; Bernardo Zuleta

United Nations Assistance for the Reconstruction  
and Development of Lebanon  
Co-ordinator: Iqbal A. Akhund

United Nations Children's Fund  
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: James P. Grant  
Assistant Secretary-General. Senior Deputy Executive  
Director: Eric J. R. Heyward  
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Executive Director,  
Programmes: Charles A. Egger  
Assistant Secretary-General, in charge of Kampuchea  
Emergency Operations: John Saunders  
Assistant Secretary-General, Special Representative in  
Kampuchea: Kurt G. Jansson  
Assistant Secretary-General, Special Envoy: Prince Talal  
Bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud

United Nations Conference on New and Renewable  
Sources of Energy  
Under-Secretary-General, Secretary-General of the Confer-  
ence: Mohamed Habib Gherab

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development  
Under-Secretary-General, Secretary-General of the Confer-  
ence: Gamani Corea  
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General of  
the Conference: Johannes Pronk

United Nations Development Programme  
Administrator: F. Bradford Morse  
Deputy Administrator: G. Arthur Brown  
Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Finance and Adminis-  
tration: Pierre Vinde  
Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Special Activities: Paul  
Thyness  
Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for Pro-  
gramme Policy and Evaluation: Horst Wiesebach  
Executive Director, United Nations Fund for Population Ac-  
tivities: Rafael M. Salas  
Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Fund for Popu-  
lation Activities: Halvor Gille  
Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, Regional  
Bureau for Africa: Michel Doo Kingué  
Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, Regional  
Bureau for Arab States: Salah Al-Shaikhly  
Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, Regional  
Bureau for Asia and the Pacific: Andrew J. Joseph

Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, Regional  
Bureau for Latin America: Carlos S. Vegega

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force  
Force Commander: Major-General Guenther G. Greindl

United Nations Environment Programme  
Executive Director: Mostafa Kamal Tolba  
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Executive Director:  
Peter Shaw Thacher  
Assistant Secretary-General, Assistant Executive Director:  
Sveneld Evteev  
Assistant Secretary-General, Assistant Executive Director,  
Bureau of the Fund and Administration: Horst Peter  
Oltmanns

United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control  
Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director: Bror A.  
Rexed

United Nations Industrial Development Organization  
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: Abd-El  
Rahman Khane  
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Executive Director:  
Philippe Jacques Farlan Carré

United Nations Institute for Training and Research  
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: Davidson S. H.  
W. Nicol

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon  
Force Commander: Major-General Emmanuel Alexander  
Erskine

United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus  
Force Commander: Major-General James Joseph Quinn  
Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Hugo J.  
Gobbi

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine  
Refugees in the Near East  
Commissioner-General: Olof Rydbeck

United Nations Truce Supervision Organization In Palestine  
Assistant Secretary-General, Chief of Staff: Major-General  
Erkki Raine Kaira.

United Nations University  
Rector: Mr. Soedjatmoko

World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women:  
Equality, Development and Peace  
Assistant Secretary-General, Secretary-General of the Con-  
ference: Lucille M. Mair

World Food Council  
Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director: Maurice J.  
Williams

On 31 December 1980, the total number of staff of the  
United Nations holding permanent, probationary and fixed-  
term appointments with service or expected service of a year  
or more was 24,610. Of these, 8,220 were in the Professional  
and higher categories and 16,390 were in the General Ser-  
vice, Manual Worker and Field Service categories. Of the

same total, 21,483 were regular staff serving at Headquar-  
ters or other established offices and 3,217 were assigned  
as project personnel to technical co-operation projects. In  
addition, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for  
Palestine Refugees in the Near East had some 16,500 local  
area staff.

## Appendix IV

## United Nations Information Centres and Offices

(As at 1 April 1981)

ACCRA. United Nations Information Centre Liberia and Maxwell Roads (Post Office Box 2339) Accra, Ghana	BELGRADE. United Nations Information Centre Svetozara Markovica 58 (Post Office Box 157) Belgrade, Yugoslavia YU-11001	GENEVA. Information Service, United Nations Office at Geneva Palais des Nations 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
ADDIS ABABA. Information Service, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa Africa Hall (Post Office Box 3001) Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	BOGOTA. United Nations Information Centre Calle 61 No. 13-23 (Apartado Aéreo 6567) Bogota, D. E., Colombia	ISLAMABAD. United Nations Information Centre House No. 26 88th Street, Ramna 6/3 (Post Office Box 1107) Islamabad, Pakistan
ALGIERS. United Nations Information Centre 19 Avenue Chahid El Waly Mustapha Sayed (Boite Postale 823) Algiers, Algeria	BRUSSELS. United Nations Information Centre and Liaison Office 108 Rue d'Arlon 1040 Brussels, Belgium	KABUL. United Nations Information Centre Shah Mahmoud Ghazi Watt (Post Office Box 5) Kabul, Afghanistan
ANKARA. United Nations Information Office 197 Ataturk Bulvari (P. K. 407) Ankara, Turkey	BUCHAREST. United Nations Information Centre 16 Aurel Vlaicu Street (Post Office Box 1-701) Bucharest, Romania	KATHMANDU. United Nations Information Centre Lazimpat (Post Office Box 107) Kathmandu, Nepal
ANTANANARIVO. United Nations Information Centre 22 Rue Rainitovo Antsahavola (Boite Postale 1348) Antananarivo, Madagascar	BUENOS AIRES. United Nations Information Centre Ugarteche 3069 1425 Buenos Aires, Argentina	KHARTOUM. United Nations Information Centre Al Qasr Avenue, Street No. 15 Block 3, House No. 3 Khartoum East (Post Office Box 1992) Khartoum, Sudan
ASUNCION. United Nations Information Centre Edificio City (3er piso) Calle Estrella y Chile (Casilla de Correo 1107) Asunción, Paraguay	BUJUMBURA. United Nations Information Centre Avenue de la Poste 7 Place de l'Indépendance (Boite Postale 2160) Bujumbura, Burundi	KINSHASA. United Nations Information Centre Bâtiment Deuxième République Boulevard du 30 Juin (Boite Postale 7248) Kinshasa, Zaire
ATHENS. United Nations Information Centre 38 Amalia Avenue Athens 119, Greece	CAIRO. United Nations Information Centre 1 Osoris Street Tagher Building (Garden City) (Boite Postale 262) Cairo, Egypt	LAGOS. United Nations Information Centre 17 Kingsway, Ikoyi (Post Office Box 1068) Lagos, Nigeria
BAGHDAD. United Nations Information Centre House No. 167/1 Abu Nouwas Street (Post Office Box 2398 Alwiyah) Baghdad, Iraq	COLOMBO. United Nations Information Centre 202-204 Buddhaloka Mawatha (Post Office Box 1505) Colombo 7, Sri Lanka	LA PAZ. United Nations Information Centre Avenida Arce No. 2529 Edificio "Santa Isabel" Bloque "c", 2° Mezzanine (Apartado Postal 686) La Paz, Bolivia
BANGKOK. Information Service, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific United Nations Building Rajdamnern Avenue Bangkok 2, Thailand	COPENHAGEN. United Nations Information Centre 37 H. C. Andersen's Boulevard DK 1553 Copenhagen V, Denmark	LIMA. United Nations Information Centre Av. Los Incas 580, San Isidro Bosque El Olivar (Apartado Postal 11199) Lima, Peru
BEIRUT. Information Service, United Nations Economic Commission for Western Asia Apt. No. 1, Fakhoury Building Montée Bain Militaire (Post Office Box 4656) Beirut, Lebanon	DAKAR. United Nations Information Centre 9 Allée Robert Delmas (Boite Postale 154) Dakar, Senegal	LISBON. United Nations Information Centre Rua Latino Coelho No. 1 Edifício Aviz, Bloco A1-10° 1.000 Lisbon, Portugal
	DAR ES SALAAM. United Nations Information Centre Independence Avenue Matasalamat Building (first floor) (Post Office Box 9224) Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania	

LOME. United Nations Information Centre  
Rue Albert Sarraut  
coin Avenue de Gaulle  
(Boite Postale 911)  
Lomé, Togo

LONDON. United Nations Information Centre  
14/15 Stratford Place  
London, W1N 9AF, England

LUSAKA. United Nations Information Centre  
Post Office Box 32905  
Lusaka, Zambia

MANAMA. United Nations Information Centre  
King Faisal Road, Gufool  
(Post Office Box 26004)  
Manama, Bahrain

MANILA. United Nations Information Centre  
NEDA Building (ground floor)  
106 Amorsolo Street  
Legaspi Village, Makati  
(Post Office Box 7285 (ADC), MIA Road, Pasay City)  
Metro Manila, Philippines

MASERU. United Nations Information Centre  
Corner Hilton Road  
opposite Sanlam Centre  
Kingsway  
(Post Office Box MS 301)  
Maseru 100, Lesotho

MEXICO CITY. United Nations Information Centre  
Presidente Masaryk 29 (7th floor)  
Colonia Polanco  
Mexico 5, D. F., Mexico

MONROVIA. United Nations Information Centre  
LBDI Building  
Main Road, Congotown  
(Post Office Box 274)  
Monrovia, Liberia

MOSCOW. United Nations Information Centre  
No. 4/16 Ulitsa Lunacharskogo  
Moscow 121002, USSR

NAIROBI. United Nations Information Centre  
Post Office Box 30218  
Nairobi, Kenya

NEW DELHI. United Nations Information Centre  
55 Lodi Estate  
New Delhi 110003, India

PARIS. United Nations Information Centre  
4 et 6 Avenue de Saxe  
75700 Paris, France

PORT MORESBY. United Nations Information Centre  
Towers Building (ground floor)  
Musgrave Street, Ela Beach  
(Post Office Box 472)  
Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea

PORT OF SPAIN. United Nations Information Centre  
15 Keate Street  
(Post Office Box 130)  
Port of Spain, Trinidad

PRAGUE. United Nations Information Centre  
Panska 5  
11000 Prague 1, Czechoslovakia

RABAT. United Nations Information Centre  
Angle Charia Moulay Hassan et Zankat Assafi  
(Casier ONU)  
Rabat-Chellah, Morocco

RANGOON. United Nations Information Centre  
28A Manawhari Road  
(Post Office Box 230)  
Rangoon, Burma

RIO DE JANEIRO. United Nations Information Centre  
Rua Cruz Lima 19, Apt. 201  
Flamengo  
22230 Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil

ROME. United Nations Information Centre  
Palazzetto Venezia  
Piazza San Marco 50  
Rome, Italy

SAN SALVADOR. United Nations Information Centre  
6a, 10a Calle Pte. No. 1833 y 35  
Avenida Sur  
(Apartado Postal 2157)  
San Salvador, El Salvador

SANTIAGO. Information Service, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America  
Edificio Naciones Unidas  
Avenida Dag Hammarskjöld  
(Casilla 179-D)  
Santiago, Chile

SYDNEY. United Nations Information Centre  
77 King Street  
(post office Box 4045, Sydney 2001,  
Sydney 2000, N. S. W., Australia

TEHERAN. United Nations Information Centre  
Ave. Candhi  
3rd Avenue, No. 43  
(Post Office Box 1555)  
Teheran, Iran

TOKYO. United Nations Information Centre  
Shin Aoyama Building Nishikan (22nd floor)  
1-1 Minami Aoyama 1-chome, Minato-ku  
Tokyo 107, Japan

TRIPOLI. United Nations Information Centre  
c/o United Nations Development Programme  
67-71 Turkiya Street  
(Post Office Box 358)  
Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

TUNIS. United Nations Information Centre  
61 Boulevard Bab Benat  
(Boite Postale 863)  
Tunis, Tunisia

VIENNA. United Nations Information Service  
Vienna International Centre  
(Post Office Box 500)  
A-1 400 Vienna, Austria

WASHINGTON. United Nations Information Centre  
2101 L Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20037, United States

YAOUNDE. United Nations Information Centre  
Immeuble Kamden  
Rue Joseph Clere  
(Boite Postale 836)  
Yaoundé, United Republic of Cameroon

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